

HISTORY

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND
JUNIATA VALLEYS

* PENNSYLVANIA *

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

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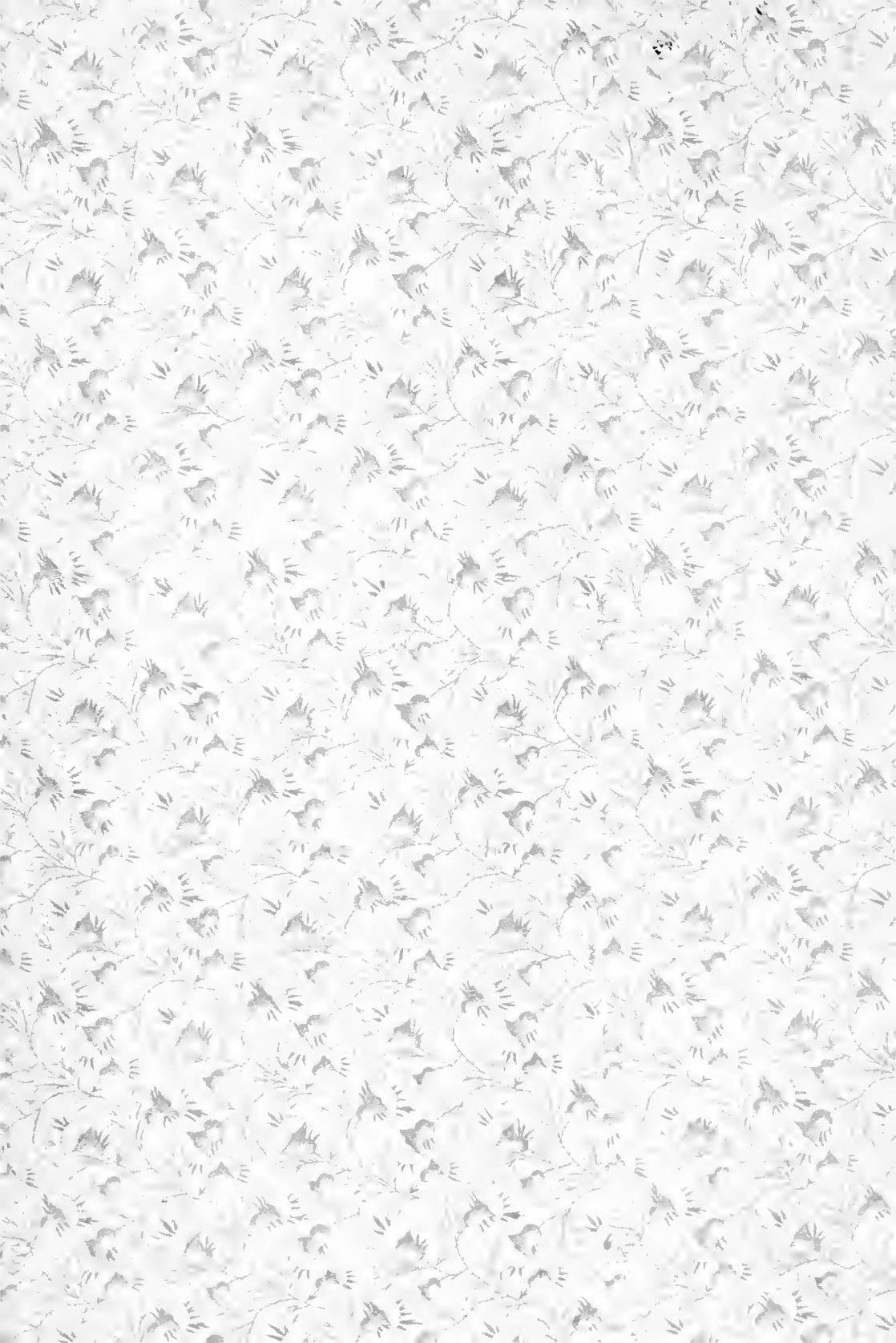
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HISTORY

OF THAT PART OF THE

SUSQUEHANNA AND JUNIATA VALLEYS,

EMBRACED IN THE

COUNTIES OF MIFFLIN, JUNIATA, PERRY,
UNION AND SNYDER,

IN THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II

PHILADELPHIA:
EVERTS, PECK & RICHARDS.
1886.

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CONTENTS OF VOL. II.

PERRY COUNTY.

	PAGE		PAGE
CHAPTER I	895-905	CHAPTER XVI	1074-1083
Civil History—County Organized—County-Seat Contest—Public Buildings—Election Districts—Civil List, 1820-1825—Population.		Duncannon Borough.	
CHAPTER II	905-916	CHAPTER XVII	1083-1091
Bench and Bar of Perry County.		Centre Township.	
CHAPTER III	916-934	CHAPTER XVIII	1091-1096
Physicians of Perry County—Sketch of Medical Society.		Wheatfield Township.	
CHAPTER IV	934-943	CHAPTER XIX	1096-1105
Educational Progress—Teachers' Institute—County Superintendents.		Juniata Township.	
CHAPTER V	943-962	CHAPTER XX	1105-1110
Borough of New Bloomfield.		Tuscarora Township.	
CHAPTER VI	962-980	CHAPTER XXI	1110-1114
Tyrone Township.		Liverpool Township.	
CHAPTER VII	980-985	CHAPTER XXII	1114-1121
Landisburg Borough.		Liverpool Borough.	
CHAPTER VIII	985-996	CHAPTER XXIII	1121-1126
Toboyne Township.		Newport Borough.	
CHAPTER IX	996-1008	CHAPTER XXIV	1126-1131
Jackson Township.		Oliver Township.	
CHAPTER X	1008-1033	CHAPTER XXV	1131-1134
Madison Township.		Miller Township.	
CHAPTER XI	1033-1046	CHAPTER XXVI	1134-1140
Saville Township.		Greenwood Township.	
CHAPTER XII	1046-1057	CHAPTER XXVII	1140-1142
Carroll Township.		Millerstown Borough.	
CHAPTER XIII	1057-1062	CHAPTER XXVIII	1142-1145
Rye Township.		Buffalo Township.	
CHAPTER XIV	1062-1067	CHAPTER XXIX	1145-1162
Borough of Marysville.		Spring Township.	
CHAPTER XV	1067-1074	CHAPTER XXX	1162-1164
Penn Township.		Howe Township.	
		CHAPTER XXXI	1164-1168
		Watts Township.	
		CHAPTER XXXII	1168-1170
		New Buffalo Borough.	

UNION COUNTY.

	PAGE		PAGE
CHAPTER I	1171-1183	CHAPTER IX	1330-1340
Erection of Northumberland and Union Counties— The Officers' Land Association—County-Seat and County Division Contests—Civil List of Union— Population.		Kelly Township.	
CHAPTER II	1183-1226	CHAPTER X	1340-1354
Bench and Bar.		White Deer Township.	
CHAPTER III	1226-1234	CHAPTER XI	1354-1362
Medical Profession.		West Buffalo Township.	
CHAPTER IV	1234-1239	CHAPTER XII	1362-1379
Agricultural Matters—A County Society—Buffalo Valley Farmers' Mutual Fire Association.		Mitlinburg Borough.	
CHAPTER V	1239-1292	CHAPTER XIII	1379-1397
Borough of Lewisburgh.		Hartley Township.	
CHAPTER VI	1292-1310	CHAPTER XIV	1397-1399
Buffalo Township.		Borough of Hartleton.	
CHAPTER VII	1310-1320	CHAPTER XV	1399-1407
East Buffalo Township.		Lewis Township.	
CHAPTER VIII	1320-1330	CHAPTER XVI	1407-1415
Union Township.		Borough of New Berlin.	
		CHAPTER XVII	1415-1420h
		Limestone Township.	
		CHAPTER XVIII	1420h-1420r
		Greeg Township.	

SNYDER COUNTY.

	PAGE		PAGE
CHAPTER I	1421-1424	CHAPTER XI	1518-1522
Organization—Civil History—Roster of Officers, 1855 to 1885—Population.		Centre Township.	
CHAPTER II	1424-1443	CHAPTER XII	1522-1527
Bench and Bar of Snyder County—Biographical Sketches.		Perry Township.	
CHAPTER III	1443-1460	CHAPTER XIII	1527-1530
Medical Profession of Snyder County—A Successful Pioneer Physician—County Medical Society—Bio- graphical Sketches.		West Perry Township.	
CHAPTER IV	1460-1465	CHAPTER XIV	1530-1547
Educational Matters—Contest on School Measures —County Superintendents.		Washington Township.	
CHAPTER V	1465-1468	CHAPTER XV	1547-1554
The County Agricultural Society and Granges.		Chapman Township.	
CHAPTER VI	1468-1490	CHAPTER XVI	1554-1557
The Borough of Selin's Grove.		Middle Creek Township.	
CHAPTER VII	1490-1497	CHAPTER XVII	1557-1569
The Borough of Middleburg.		Franklin Township.	
CHAPTER VIII	1497-1504	CHAPTER XVIII	1569-1572
Penn Township.		Jackson Township.	
CHAPTER IX	1504-1514	CHAPTER XIX	1572-1576
Beaver Township.		Union Township.	
CHAPTER X	1514-1518	CHAPTER XX	1576-1580
West Beaver Township.		Monroe Township.	
		CHAPTER XXI	1580-1586
		Adams Township.	
		CHAPTER XXII	1586-1590
		Spring Township.	

ILLUSTRATIONS OF VOL. II.



	PAGE		PAGE
Alleman, Samuel.....	1432	Hower, Charles.....	1135
Backus, W. H.....	1450	Jackson, W. W.....	1066
Beaver, George.....	1129	Johnston, Alexander.....	995
Beaver, Thomas.....	1326	Johnston, George.....	994
Bingman, Jacob.....	1583	Junkin, B. F.....	909
Barner, Jacob.....	1112	Kistler, D.....	1031
Boyer, Daniel S.....	1464	Kleckner, David.....	1362
Bucher, J. C.....	1191	Lincoln, Richard V. B.....	1397
Cameron, William.....	1260	Linn, James F.....	1210
Church, First, of Selin's Grove.....	1472	Linn, J. Merrill.....	1216
Court-House, Perry County.....	900	Leonis, J. R.....	1286
Court-House, Snyder County.....	1422	Map of Lewisburgh.....	1240
Court House, Union County.....	1179	Marshall, James.....	1195
Crouse, Jere.....	1494	McIntyre, Charles J. T.....	912
Derr, Ludwig, Mill of.....	1241	McClure, A. K.....	1028
Diven, James B.....	979	Middleswarth, Abram K.....	1518
Eby, James B.....	930	Middleswarth, Ner.....	1425
Erlenmeyer, C. G.....	1537	Milliken, D. B.....	923
Farley, Jacob.....	1353	Miller, Charles.....	1509
Follmer, Daniel.....	1420p	Miller, Enoch.....	1378
Gast, Henry.....	1376	Miller, George F.....	1212
Gobble, Rev. A. E.....	1414	Missionary Institute.....	1476
Gudykunst, C.....	1420r	Morgan, John E.....	1339
Gundy, Jacob.....	1236	Mortimer, Frank.....	961
Hassinger, Joseph.....	1589	Motzer, Martin.....	1032
Hassinger, J. S.....	1508	Moyer, J. G.....	1585
Hench, Nicholas.....	1041	Oakes, John H.....	1120o
Himmelreich, George W.....	1307	Pawling, S. B.....	1351
Hoffa, Cyrus.....	1198	Pellman, Oliver K.....	1420g
Holman, M. B.....	1120	Pellman, Samuel.....	1420f

	PAGE		PAGE
Pontius, Emanuel	1238	Sponster, W. A.	911
Pontius, John N.	1305	Springman, Augustus.....	1546
Rengler, Daniel.....	1303	Stadden, William.....	1350
Rouse, John.....	1046	Strickler, M. B.....	927
Schalle, Dr. S. W. W.....	1288	Toomey, Emanuel.....	1104
Schnure, George.....	1186	Tressler, Colonel John	971
Schoch, C. Alfred	1196	University of Lewisburgh	1283
Schoch, John A.....	1563	Wagenseller, B. F.....	1453
Shaffer, John W.....	1292	Wagenseller, P. R.....	1447
Shikellimy's	1332	Wagner, George A.....	1161
Shindel, J. G. L.	1428	Walls, John.....	1196
Shriner, Joseph W.	1309	Weiser, George B., Jr.....	1458
Singer, J. E.....	929	Weist, John.....	1544
Stifer, Eli	1290	Willard, Rev. Philip.....	974
Smith, J. A.....	1430	Witmer, Daniel.....	1427
Snyder, Governor S	1178	Wolfe, Charles S.....	1218
Snyder, Miss Mary K.....	1480	Wright, Silas	941
Snyder Mansion	1481	Voder, Moses.....	1348
Spech, Moses.....	1513		

HISTORY OF PERRY COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

Civil History—The County Organized—County-Seat
Contest—Public Buildings—Election Districts—
Civil List, 1820-85—Population.

PERRY COUNTY was erected by act of Legislature approved March 22, 1820. Its territory was the southern part of the Indian purchase of July 6, 1754, and was separated from old Cumberland County by the "Kittochinny," or Blue Hills. The land of the New Purchase was all embraced in Cumberland County, and the northern part was formed into counties, of which Mifflin (1789) was the last, many years before Perry was organized. The territory, at the time of the formation of Perry, was embraced in seven townships, of which Tyrone was erected in 1754; "Toboine," 1762; Rye, 1766; Greenwood, 1767; Juniata, 1793; Buffalo, 1798; and Seville, in 1817. These townships were all settled before any movement was made to form a new county. The increasing population of the territory, the distance from the county-seat (Carlisle) and the high range of mountains they were compelled to cross combined to induce the inhabitants to present petitions to the Legislature of the State, asking for a county to be formed from the territory north of the Blue Hills. The matter was considered, and resulted in the passage of an act erecting part of Cumberland County into a separate county, to be called "Perry," which was approved by the Governor March 22, 1820.

Section 1 enacted that "from and after the first day of September, 1820, all that part of Cumberland County lying north of the Blue Mountain, beginning on the summit of the Blue Mountain, where the

Franklin County line crosses the same, and running thence along the summit thereof an eastwardly course to the river Su-quehanna; thence up the west side of the same to the line of Mifflin (now Juniata) County; thence along the Mifflin County line to the Juniata river; thence along the summit of the Tuscarora Mountains to the Franklin County line; thence along the Franklin county line to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby declared to be erected into a separate county to be called Perry."

Section 9 authorized the Governor, before the 1st day of September following, "to appoint three disinterested persons, not resident in the county of Cumberland or Perry, whose duty it should be to select a proper and convenient site for a court-house, prison and county offices, within the limits of the county of Perry, as near the centre as circumstances should admit, having regard to convenience of roads, territory, population and accommodation of the people of the territory," and provided that, "having viewed the relative advantages contemplated by the People, they should report on or before September 1 following, and they, or a majority, should describe and limit the site or lots of land they had chosen, and transmit such report to the Governor."

Section 10 authorized that "the Commissioners of the County take a deed of the lot chosen as the county site, and also authorized them to assess, levy and collect money to build a court-house and prison."

Section 16 provided that "all prisoners of Perry County be kept in the Cumberland County Jail for the term of three years, or until the Commissioners of Perry County shall have certified to the Court that a Jail is erected and approved by the Court and Grand Jury."

Section 19 provided that "the poor-house establishment (which was included in the County of Perry) should continue to be conducted as heretofore for the term of four years from and after the passage of this act, and at the expiration of the four years the Commissioners of Cumberland County shall remove their paupers into their own County."

CONTEST FOR LOCATION OF COUNTY-SEAT.

—The commissioners appointed by the Governor to locate a site for the county-seat of Perry were William Beale, David Maclay and Jacob Bucher.

A strife began among the citizens concerning the locations and the places, contending for it were as follows :

“1, Landisburg; 2, (Cedar Run) Toboyne township; 3, Douglas’s, near Greenpark; 4, Elliottsburg; 5, Power’s (Captain William); 6, Casper Lupfer’s; 7, George Barnett’s; 8, Reider’s Ferry (Newport); 9, Across Juniata from Millerstown; 10, Clark’s Ferry.”

Four separate commissions were appointed before it was finally settled. Meetings were held over the county objecting to sites selected and petitions in protest were sent to those having authority. Landisburg started a subscription list, a copy of which is here given :

“We, the undersigned, feeling a deep interest in the location of the public buildings in the County of Perry, being desirous that the same may be fixed in Landisburg, believing that no scite has or can be offered so near the centre of said County and of the population thereof, which also embraces the important advantages contemplated in the Act of Assembly erecting said County, to wit, the intersection of roads and the convenience and the accommodation of the people, generally, believing also that a liberal subscription towards defraying the expense of the public buildings would extend that accommodation by lightening the burden of taxes upon the poorer class of citizens and thereby relieving the great inconvenience which they would suffer from an increase of taxes, during the present extraordinary difficulties and embarrassments under which they labour, and that the advantages arising from the division, and erection of the county would be equalized, by throwing the burden of the expense for buildings upon those who will be more immediately benefited thereby, and thus give general satisfaction to the citizens of the county, and confiding in the judgment and integrity of the Commissioners appointed by his Excellency, the Governor, to fix the scite for said buildings, do hereby agree and obligate ourselves to pay unto the Commissioners, who may be duly elected at the general election in October next, within three years from the date hereof, in yearly or quarterly payments, as the said County Commissioners may direct, the sum or sums annexed to our several names respectively or to furnish materials for the public buildings, or labour for their erection, according to our respective subscriptions. The time of payment to be computed from the thirteenth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and the Subscriptions to be binding and obligatory only in case and provided the scite

for the aforesaid buildings shall be fixed in Landisburg.”

“SUBSCRIPTIONS.

“William Parven.....	\$100
Jacob Stroop.....	100
Samuel A. Anderson.....	100
Martin Swartz.....	50
Jacob Fritz.....	50
Abraham Fulwiler, to pay in halling, Labour & Materials.....	50
John Diven.....	30
Henry Wingert.....	20
Andrew Mateer.....	20
Rees Cadwallader.....	5
Abraham Kistler, Jr.....	10
William Charters.....	10
William Smith, in work.....	10
John Ross.....	10
George Waggoner.....	100
Joseph Wilson.....	20
Thomas Craighead, Jr.....	10
Jesse Ewen.....	10
John Abererombie.....	3
Samuel Stroop, in materials.....	100
John Kennedy.....	2
Fred Linthurst.....	3
Samuel Ross.....	5
John Foose, Jr.....	5
Henry Guss.....	4
Leonhart Keck.....	25
Howland Cantz.....	20
Henry Hohenshilt.....	10
William G. Kennedy.....	10
William Wilson.....	50
Abraham Bear.....	20
Abraham Shade.....	50
Joseph H. Kennedy.....	25
Daniel Stambaugh.....	50
George Fry.....	25
Jonathan D. Elbarger.....	50
Jonathan Ross.....	10
John Parball.....	25
Jacob Stambaugh.....	50
Benjamin Bosler.....	10
Henry Hipple.....	10
Samuel Linn, in work.....	50
Henry Lightner.....	60
Allen Nesbett.....	50
Amos Cadwallader.....	25
Joseph McKan.....	20
Christian Lemon.....	15
Francis Patterson.....	15
John Colhoon.....	15
Henry Titsel.....	30
Peter Bower.....	15
Conrad Hallman.....	10
Samuel Misser.....	3
Conrad Correle.....	3

George Bloom.....	2
Robert Welch.....	10
Sammel McGaughey.....	10
Nathaniel C. Winston.....	10

—————
\$1610'

Toboyne township presented the following subscription. It is thought the location here intended was near what is now known as Cedar Run, in Madison township :

“We, the subscribers hereunto annexed, do bind ourselves, our heirs and assigns, to pay unto the person or persons legally authorized to receive the same, the sums set opposite to our respective names—provided the offer is accepted & the site for the seat of Justice is finally fixed as offered by Helfenstine & Ury, in Toboyne township, Perry County, and said sums we do obligate ourselves, our heirs and assigns to pay in three equal installments—the first payment to be paid on the first day of April, 1821. The balance in two equal annual installments from said first day of April, 1821.

“TOBOYNE TOWNSHIP, June 22, 1820.

“Ury & Helfenstine.....	\$500
Abraham Bower.....	400
William Owings.....	300
Joseph McClintock.....	100
Henry Ernest.....	100
Samuel McCord.....	100
John & Jacob Beaver.....	100
Owen Bruner.....	100
George Douglas.....	200
Thomas Addams.....	100
Jas. Morrison.....	100
George Hollenbough.....	50
George Gutshall.....	50
Solomon Bower.....	50
John Clark.....	50
James Johnston.....	50
George Black.....	50
John Stambaugh.....	50
Henry Wentz.....	20
Jacob Briner.....	20
John Garber.....	25
Conrad Hollenbough.....	20
Conrad Ernest.....	50
[German name].....	15
Allen Nesbit.....	50
Nicklas Borrall.....	100
Robert Adams.....	30
Michael Kern.....	7
Ja's Adams (low'r).....	25
[German name].....	20
Jno. Maxwell.....	75

as within stated, that it be made a condition that Five thousand Dollars be advanced towards the public buildings according to the conditions within stated and any addition requisite to this subscription we guarantee payment. HELFENSTINE & URY.

“Five thousand dollars.”

The following was offered by Casper Lupfer, who then lived on the William A. Sponsler farm, near Bloomfield :

“Proposals by Casper Lupfer to the Commissioners for the scite of Justice in and for Perry County.

“To the Honorable William Beals Esquire David M'Clay Esquire and Jacob Bucher Esquire Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to view that part of Cumberland County lying north of the blue Mountain which is to constitute the County of Perry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania after the first day of September next and there in fix upon a proper and convenient Scite for a Court house prison and County offices, within the aforesaid County of Perry. I Casper Lupfer having a Plan in the centre or thereabouts suitable in my opinion for the scite of Justice in and for Perry County. I there fore invite your Honorable Body to come and view the scite for the Court House prison and County offices on My Plantation aforesaid and if you can think with me that my scite is snitable for the Court House prison and County offices. I do here by bind myself my heirs Executors and administrators firmly by these Presents that I will Make and Execute a deed of Conveyance to the Commissioners of Perry County or to any person or persons lawfully authorized to Receive the title for the Scite for the Court House prison and County offices, Grattis and without any fee or Reward what Ever to be for the only proper use benefit and behoof of the County of Perry for ever. whith a warantee there unto anexed to warrant and define the above said scite for the Court House prison and County offices. the Right of the above said Tract of Land is on a patent granted to Jacob Lupfer tested the fifteenth day of may in the year of our lord one thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Eight and of the Commonwealth the Twelfth and now Confirmed to me the said Casper Lupfer. But if by some unknown Circumstance I shall not be able to Make and Execute a deed of Conveyance in My life Time so as aforesaid. I hereby impower and direct my Heirs Executors and administrators to Execute a deed of Conveyance for the above said scite for the Court House prison and County offices with out recovering any fee or Consideration for the same for the only proper use and behoof for the County of Perry for ever in witness where of I have here unto set my hand and seal the 16 day of angust in the year of our lord one thousand eight Hundred and Twenty and the Commonwealth the forty fifth

‘CASPER LUPFER [SEAL.]

“This subscription is all good, and we have no objection on condition that the seat of Justice is fixed,

"Signed sealed and delivered to the Commissioners aforesaid in presents of

"MATTHEW MCBRIDE
"WM POWER JR."

A. Addams, W. Waugh, J. Purcell, C. North, W. North and Benjamin Lease, inhabitants of Millerstown and vicinity, offered a site on a farm in Raccoon Valley, opposite Millerstown, then owned by Henry Lease.

The commissioners, after spending twelve days in examining sites offered, decided upon a site about two miles west of Bloomfield, on the farm of William Powers. Their report is as follows:

"Courses and distances of the lines ran by the Commissioners, &c., in locating the site for Public Buildings in Perry County, Aug't 17th, 1820.

"*Located for Court House and County office*—Beginning at the Willow tree nearest the house of Wm. Power, thence S. 68 W. 87 perches to a corner on a street; thence

"N 22 W 15 perches & 11½ feet to Corner of Public Ground, thence

"S 68 feet to a post;

"N 22 W 180 feet post;

"N 63 E 160 feet post;

"S 22 E 180 feet post & beginning.

"*For Jail*—From the last post mentioned & N 22 W 20 feet across an alley to a post, thence

"N 22 W 180 feet to post & stones,

"S 68 W 160 to Chestnut post,

"S 22 E 180 to post & stones,

"N 68 E 160 to forementioned place of Beginning, excluding the alley."

On the back of this bit of paper are indorsements as follows:

"David Maclay,
W. Maclay, W. Beales, & J. Bucher,
Commissioners, &c., Gentlemen."

These commissioners met first in June, 1820, and made their selection August 16, 1820.

A public meeting was held August 26, 1820, at Landisburg, in protest against this action. A resolution passed at the meeting opposed the site as a place having no intersection of roads, no direct intercourse with adjacent counties, destitute of good water, good mills or even mill-seats.

At the meeting of the next Legislature the citizens of the county asked for another commission, which was granted by an act passed April 2, 1821, which provided for their appointment

before May 1, 1821, and directed that they should examine sites and make their report on or before June 1st.

They were appointed and located a site at Reider's (now Newport), at which indignation meetings were held in different parts of the county protesting against the location at that place, it being seven miles from the centre of the county. In consequence of the protest, an act was passed and approved March 11, 1822, in which Moses Rankin, of York, James Hindman, of Chester, Peter Frailey, of Schuylkill, David Fullerton, of Franklin, and James Agnew, of the county of Bedford, were appointed commissioners to select a site for the county-seat, and report on or before June 1, 1822.

These commissioners decided upon Landisburg as the county-seat.

Four days later (June 5th) a meeting of the citizens of five eastern townships was held at the house of John Koch (Blue Ball, Juniata township), when Frazer Montgomery, John Harper and William Waugh were chosen to draft an address to the citizens of the county on the subject.

The address recited at length the reasons why the county-seat should not be located at Landisburg, which was within three miles of the Cumberland County line, and closed by reciting that the selection was unjust to the county at large. On the 16th of October, 1822, a meeting of the citizens of Juniata and Buffalo townships was held at the house of Meredith Darlington for discussing the merits of county-seats. Francis McCowen was appointed chairman and William Power, Jr., secretary. Resolutions were passed favoring the site first located in Lime-stone Valley, at William Power's, which is situated in the centre of the county.

A petition was drawn up, which stated that three different commissions had been appointed under acts of Legislature, and the last commission had moved the location to Landisburg, eight miles to the west of the centre of the county, within three miles of the Cumberland County line, and a distance of thirty-four miles from the eastern settlement. It further requested that the site be where selected by the first commissioners, which was stated to be

"the admitted centre of territory and population as near as circumstances will admit."

On the 16th of November, 1822, a meeting was held at the house of John Fritz (Bark Tavern), in Rye township, for the purpose of electing delegates to recommend to the citizens of that and other townships to elect on December 7th (election-day) two citizens in each township, to meet at the house of John Fritz on the 10th of December, to designate a certain place for a seat of justice, and draft a petition for the citizens to sign.

No information is obtained as to the meeting December 10th, but that some attention was given to it is shown by the fact that on the 23d of December in that year Mr. Mitchell, a member of the Legislature, presented to the House twenty-one petitions, signed by eight hundred inhabitants of the county, praying that the seat of justice in the county might be fixed where the first commission advised. The commissioners had made a report, and the bill for the confirmation thereof came before the House, on Monday, the 24th of February, 1823, and after considerable discussion passed a first reading. On Tuesday it came up for a second reading, when Mr. Todd proposed a substitute for the bill, offering Barnett's Farm instead of Landisburg. A vote was called, which resulted in thirty yeas and fifty-six nays; thus the proposition was defeated. The bill was killed in the Senate by the introduction of a bill for another view.

A fourth commission was appointed by the Governor, under an act passed March 31, 1823, composed of the following persons: Joseph Huston, of Fayette; Abner Leacock, of Beaver; Cromwell Pearce, of Chester; Henry Sheets, of Montgomery; and Dr. Phineas Jenks, of Bucks County.

These commissioners agreed to meet at the house of Meredith Darlington on Wednesday, the 28th of May. At the appointed time Messrs. Leacock, Pearce, Sheets and Jenks met at Mr. Darlington's. The weather being stormy, they did not proceed to business until Friday. On that day they arrived at Landisburg, when, after tarrying a few hours and walking around the town and not finding the three first-located sites

satisfactory, and disagreeing with all the former commissioners, on Monday, June 2, 1823, they decided to locate the seat of justice on the farm of Mr. George Barnett, in Juniata township, within about two miles from Captain William Powers', the first-located site.

The report was made to the Governor, and in January, 1824, the bill was brought before the House, when Mr. Jacob Huggins, then a member from Perry County, presented nine petitions for confirmation of the site selected by the last commissioners, and nine petitions for the site at Landisburg. On the 5th of February, 1824, he again presented petitions, nine for the last site and seven for Landisburg. On February 27th, he presented seven petitions for Landisburg and one for the last-chosen site. At this time he stated he had leave to withdraw the petitions of Abraham Reider and William Power.

The acts of Legislature published fail to show an act confirming the report of the last commission; but that it was confirmed is plain from the fact that on the 12th of April, 1824, George Barnett conveyed to the commissioners of Perry County eight acres and one hundred and thirty-six perches of land, which was located as the county site by the commissioners appointed under the act of March 31, 1823. The commissioners of Perry County, in accordance with Section 10 of the act, secured of George Barnett, a deed for the property selected, bearing date April 12, 1824, and, on the 17th of May, 1824, the commissioners of the county, Robert Elliot, John Maxwell and Samuel Linn, advertised that twenty-five lots on the public ground would be sold at public vendue, Wednesday, June 23d.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.—On the 7th of July, in that year, the commissioners advertised for proposals from carpenters, masons and others for the erection of a stone prison, thirty-two by fifty feet, with walls two and a half feet thick, and two stories in height, with four rooms on the lower floor and six on the upper.

The contract was awarded to John Rice for two thousand four hundred dollars. The jail was finished in 1825, and cost, complete, \$2625.06.

On the 11th of April, 1825, the commissioners, Samuel Linn, Robert Mitchell and Abraham Bower, advertised to receive proposals until August 30th, for building a court-house, of brick, forty-five by forty-five feet, in New Bloomfield. The contract was awarded to John Rice in August, 1825, but the contract was not drawn until September 28th. It was later decided to make the walls higher than intended in the original plan and also to add a cupola. It was completed in the winter of 1826-27, and at a cost of four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

On the 1st of October, 1827, a contract was made with John Hipple to build a stone wall inclosing a yard at the jail, for nine hundred and fifty dollars, which was completed in 1828.

The courts were held at Landisburg, in a large log house on Carlisle Street, which belonged to Allen Nesbitt, who rented it to the county for fifty dollars per year. The offices were held in the houses of the different officials. The register's and recorder's office was moved to New Bloomfield on the 6th of March, 1827. The prothonotary, sheriff and treasurer's offices were moved to the new county-seat March 12th and 13th, and the first court was held in the court-house on the 2d of April, 1827, since which time courts have been held regularly at New Bloomfield.

The court-house was used, with occasional repairs, until 1868, when, by action of the grand jury and the court, the commissioners were authorized to enlarge it. On April 25, 1868, the commissioners resolved to carry out the recommendation of court, and Luther M. Simons, architect, of Harrisburg, was invited to meet the commissioners May 12th, at which time he was instructed to draw a plan to enlarge the court-house by an addition to the north end and to rearrange the interior. A plan was decided upon, and, on the 8th of June, arrangements were made with the trustees of the Presbyterian Church for the use of the basement of the church for offices of the prothonotary, recorder and register while the court-house was undergoing alterations. The Methodist Church was also engaged as the place for holding court.

The commissioners superintended the enlarge-

ment, contracted for material and labor, and completed the entire work at a cost of \$25,219.-



PERRY COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

60, including the town-clock, of which three hundred dollars was subscribed by the citizens.

The poor of Cumberland County were kept in the alms-house of Perry County for four years, as directed in Section 19, at the expiration of which time they were removed. An account of the alms-house is here given from the time of its establishment as the alms-house of Cumberland County.

ALMS-HOUSE.—The directors of the poor and of the House of Employment of Cumberland County, on the 12th of April, 1810, purchased of Adam Bernheisel, of Tyrone township, one hundred and twelve acres of land, which were warranted in 1763 to William McClure. The amount agreed upon was \$5196.36. The directors, on the 8th of October in the same year, contracted with Robert Cree to erect the mason work of a building for one thousand nine hundred dollars; with George Libey for the carpenter work for one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; and with Thomas Redding to do the plastering for two hundred and thirty dollars. The building then erected, at a cost of three thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars,

was located east of the present one, and was transferred to Perry County upon its erection, in 1820. The poor of Cumberland County were however, kept there until about 1826. The brick house erected by Adam Bernheisel in 1806 was used as a dwelling by the steward. The present barn was built in 1835. The almshouse was destroyed by fire in 1839 and rebuilt by Samuel Shuman. This house was in use until the erection of the present building, in 1871. It is of brick, four stories in height and has about seventy rooms. It is provided with iron stairways and its partitions are all of brick. Heat is supplied by a furnace in the basement. The grounds are finely laid out and the building is kept in good condition. The building with all its appointments, cost about sixty thousand dollars.

George Hackett was the first steward after the building and land passed to Perry County. The stewards who served since April, 1838, are as follows: Daniel Minnich, 1840; Benjamin Rice, 1844; H. Kleckner, 1851; Benjamin Balthausen, 1852; Jacob Balthausen, 1855; Samuel P. Campbell, 1858; Thomas W. Morrow, 1860; John Hopple, 1863; Jeremiah Minnich, 1867; Joseph S. Bistline, 1870; J. B. Trostle, 1875; Henry P. Lightner, 1879; T. P. Osner, 1882; P. G. Kell, which last is the present steward.

The institution has at present about seventy inmates.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.—The Provincial Conference held in Carpenter's Hall, June 18 to 25, 1776, in accordance with a resolution of the Continental Congress of May 15, 1776, in reference to election of representatives from each county, divided the counties in districts. Cumberland County was made into three districts; the Third was composed of the townships of Tyrone, Toboyne, Rye, Milford, Greenwood, Armagh, Lack, Derry and Fermanagh. The election was to be held at the house of Robert Campbell, in Tuscarora Valley (now in Juniata County). It will be noticed that this district embraced what is now Perry, Juniata and Mifflin Counties. The act of June, 1777, divided Cumberland into four election districts; the Third was composed of the townships of Tyrone, Toboyne,

and Rye, and elections were to be held at the house of William McClure, Esq., in Tyrone (almshouse farm). Greenwood township was in the Fourth District, with voting-place at James Pardy's, in Fermanagh township (near Jericho, Juniata County.)

The following on this subject is from an article read before the Historical Society by Hon. William H. Sponsler:

"By the act of September 13, 1785, entitled 'An act to regulate the general elections of this Commonwealth, and to prevent frauds therein,' the State was re-districted, and voting-places fixed in each district. Cumberland County was thrown into four districts. The First was within her present limits. The Second was composed of the townships of Rye, Tyrone and Toboyne, with the voting-place 'at the house of William McClure, Esq., in the township of Tyrone.' The Third District embraced Greenwood, with the townships of Fermanagh, Milford and Leck (Lack) (now Juniata County), with the voting-place fixed 'at the house of Thomas Wilson (Port Royal), in the township of Milford.'

"The citizens of Rye and Greenwood were much inconvenienced by the long distance to the voting-places, especially Greenwood, and petition was made to the Legislature asking relief, which was granted by Act of Legislature September 10, 1787, of which Section IV. is in these words,—'And whereas, a number of the freemen of the townships of Greenwood and Rye, in the county of Cumberland, have, by their petition, set forth that their distant situation from the place of holding their general elections is found inconvenient, and have, therefore, prayed this General Assembly to enact a law by which the said townships shall be made a separate district for the holding of their general elections. Therefore,' etc.

"The Fifth Section accordingly erects Rye and Greenwood into the Sixth District of Cumberland, with its voting-place 'at the mill late the property of David English, and known by the name of English's Mill' (at the mouth of Big Buffalo Creek).

"By the act of the 19th of September, 1789, this Sixth District was bereft of a portion of the territory, that part of Greenwood lying north of Turkey Hills, which, by an act passed 29th of the same month, was made into a separate election district of Mifflin County.

"After Rye was taken from Tyrone and Toboyne, it was found that McClure's, which had, no doubt, been selected with a view to accommodate the Rye township people, as well as the other two townships was inconvenient and the inhabitants asked that a more convenient place be established. The act of September 30, 1791, was enacted to remedy this among others, and the place of election was fixed 'at the house now occupied by George Robinson, in Ty-

rone township (now Andrew Loys', Madison township).

"In 1787 the township of Rye and that part of Greenwood lying south of the Half Falls Mountain were erected into a separate election district, with its voting-place 'at the Union School-House, in the town of Petersburg, in Rye township.'

"The next change made was by the act of March 8, 1802. Juniata, Greenwood and that part of Buffalo township lying north of the Half Falls Mountain had their place of holding elections fixed 'at the house now or lately occupied by William Woods, at Millerstown, in the township of Greenwood.'

"By the act of March 21, 1803, the townships of Tyrone and Toboyne, heretofore together, are separated, each to constitute an election district of itself. Tyrone was to vote 'at the school-house in the town of Landisburg,' and Toboyne 'at the house now occupied by Henry Zimmerman, in said township.'

"By the act of February 11, 1805, Buffalo township was made a separate election district, with a voting-place 'at the house now occupied by William Thompson, in Buffalo township.'

"By the act of March 19, 1816, it was provided that 'The electors residing within the eastern part of Greenwood township to be divided as follows: beginning in the narrows of Berris Mountain (Berry's); thence westerly above the summit of the said mountain, six miles; thence northerly by a line parallel with the River Susquehanna to the line of Cumberland County; thence easterly along the said line to said river; thence down said river to the place of beginning shall hold their general elections at the house of Henry Raymon,' now in the present township of Liverpool.

"By the 32d Section of the act of 24th of March, 1818, the voting-place of Buffalo was changed to the house of Frederick Deal, in said township, and by the 12th Section of the act of 29th March, 1819, the township of Saville was erected into a separate election district, with voting-place 'at a school-house near Ikesburg, in said township.'

In 1820 when the county was stricken off as a new county the election districts and voting-places were as follows; Toboyne, house of Henry Zimmerman; Tyrone, school-house, Landisburg; Saville, school-house, North Ikesburg; Buffalo, house of Frederick Deal; East Greenwood, house of Henry Raymon; Rye, Elmon school-house, Petersburg; Juniata and West Greenwood, W. Wood's House, Millertown.

"A change was again made in 1860, and the following were the places of holding elections:

"At the school-house in Germantown District, at Zimmerman's tavern in the lower district of Toboyne; at the school-house in Landisburg, for Tyrone township; at the school-house near Ikesburg, for Tyrone; at John Koch's tavern, for the northern district of Juniata

township; at the Union school-house near the Methodist Church, in Wheatfield township; at Colonel Bovard's tavern, for Rye township; at the house of — Straw, for Buffalo township; at the house of John Gardner, Millerstown, for Greenwood township; at the house of John Eberling, in Liverpool township.

"At this time a new district was made, composed of parts of Juniata, Wheatfield, Tyrone and Saville townships, bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Little Buffalo creek, in Juniata township; thence up said creek to the house of John Smith, in Saville township, including said house; thence by a straight line to the house of Abraham Kistler, in Tyrone township, including said house; thence by a straight line to Jacob Shatto's saw-mill in said township; thence down the summit of Iron Ridge to the house of John Greer, in Wheatfield township, including said house; thence along the summit of Dick's Hill to Johnston's saw-mill, in last said township; thence by a straight line to Dick's Gap, in Juniata township; thence along the summit of the Mahanoy Hill to the house of Alexander Watson, on the bank of the Juniata River, including said house; thence up said river to the place of beginning.

"A few years later, as townships were erected, separate election districts were made embracing the townships, and, with the exception of Madison township, each township is an election district to-day. The north end of the latter was cut off into a separate district called Sandy Hill.

CIVIL LIST OF THE COUNTY.—The following is the civil list of the county of Perry from its organization, as nearly as can be ascertained:

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

1845. James Black.	1862. Joseph Bailey.
1859. Benj. F. Junkin.	1872. John A. Magee.
1860. Benj. F. Junkin.	

STATE SENATORS.

1830. Jesse Miller.	1857. Henry Fetter.
1844. Wm. B. Anderson.	1868. C. J. T. McIntire.
1846. Robert C. Stewart.	1881. Chas. H. Smiley.
1851. Joseph Bailey.	

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE.

1820-21. John Fry.	1838-41. Wm. B. Anderson.
1820-23. F. M. Wadsworth.	1842. George Beaver.
1823-26. J. Huggins	1843-45. Thos. O'Bryan.
1826-28. Jesse Miller.	1846. Eleazer Owen.
1828-29. W. M. Power.	1847-49. John Souder.
1830-32. James Black.	1850-52. David Stewart.
1832-34. Jno. Johnston.	1852. David Sheaver.
1834-37. F. Rinehart.	1854. Thomas Adams.
1837-38. Wm. Clark.	1855-56. Kirk Haines.

1857. Chas. C. Brandt.
 1858.¹ Chas. C. Brandt.
 1859-60.¹ John Power.
 1861.¹ Wm. Lowther.
 1862.¹ Jesse Kennedy.
 1863. John A. Magee.
 1864. Chas. A. Barnett.
 1865-66.² G. A. Shuman.
 1867.² Geo. A. Shuman.

PROTHONOTARIES.⁴

1820. Wm. B. Mitchell.
 1821. Henry Miller.
 1824. Wm. B. Mitchell.
 1829. George Stroop.
 1835. John Boden.
 1839. Alexander Topley.
 1842. Alexander Topley.
 1845. Joseph Miller.
 1848. Peter Orwan.⁵
 1851. James L. Diven.
 1854. James L. Diven.
 1857. David Mickey.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

1820. Benjamin Leas.
 A. Fulweiler.
 1824. Jacob Fritz.
 1830. John McKeehan.
 1836. Jere. Madden.
 1839. John Souder.
 1842. John Souder.
 1845. George W. Crane.
 1848. George W. Craue.
 1851. Robert Kelley.
 1854. John Campbell.

SHERIFFS.

1820. Daniel Stambaugh.
 1823. Jesse Miller.
 1826. John Hipple.
 1829. Josiah Roddy.
 1832. William Lackey.
 1835. M. Stambaugh.
 1838. Joseph Shuler.
 1841. Alexander Magee.
 1844. Henry Cooper.
 1847. Hugh Campbell.
 1850. Samnel Huggins.

1868-69.² John Shively.
 1870-71.² D. B. Milliken.
 1872-73.³ Joseph Shuler.
 1874.³ J. H. Sheibley.
 1875-76. G. N. Reutter.
 1877-78. D. H. Sheibley.
 1879-82. M. B. Holman.
 1883-86. Wm. H. Spenser.

1860. James G. Turbett.
 1863. John C. Lindsay.
 1864. David Mickey.
 1867. Charles H. Smiley.
 1870. James J. Spenberger.
 1873. James J. Spenberger.
 1876. David Mickey.
 1879. Alexander Grosh.
 1882. Alexander Grosh.
 1885. Jacob E. Bonsell.

1857. George Spohr.
 1860. Samuel Roth.
 1863. William Grier.
 1866. William Grier.
 1869. Thos. J. Sheibley.
 1872. Joseph S. Smith.
 1875. George S. Briner.
 1878. George S. Briner.
 1881. Josiah W. Rice.
 1884. Joseph S. Smith.

TREASURERS.

1820. William Power.
 1821. William Power.
 1822. William Power.
 1823. R. H. McClelland.
 1827. George Stroop.
 1830. John Wilson.
 1832. Robert Kelley.
 1835. David Lupfer.
 1838. David Deardorff.
 1841. William Lackey.
 1844. Henry Rice.
 1847. David Lupfer.
 1849. Jonas Ickes.
 1851. George Spohr.
 1853. Thomas Clark.

1855. John R. Shuler.
 1857. H. D. Woodruff.
 1859. David J. Rice.
 1861. John H. Shieibly.
 1863. James McElheny.
 1865. Samuel Smith.
 1867. James McElheny.
 1869. William Tressler.
 1871. Isaac N. Shatto.
 1873. George W. Spohr.
 1875. John R. Boden.
 1878. William Rice.
 1881. John P. Steel.
 1884. Wm. A. Lightner.

COMMISSIONERS.

1820. Thomas Adams.
 Jacob Huggins.
 Robert Mitchell.
 1821. Robert Elliott.
 1822. Samuel Linn, Esq.
 1823. John Maxwell.
 1826. Abraham Adams.
 Abraham Bower.
 John Owen.
 1827. George Mitchell.
 1828. Solomon Bower.
 1829. John Junkin.
 1830. Jacob Kumbler.
 1831. Alex. Branyan.
 1832. Frederick Orwan.
 1833. Jacob Kumbler.
 1834. George Beaver.
 Andrew Shuman.
 1835. Cadwalader Jones.
 1836. George Beaver.
 1837. C. Wright.
 J. Zimmerman.
 1838. Wm. White, Esq.
 1839. M. Donnelly.
 1840. G. Charles, Sr.
 1841. Robert Adams.
 1842. Robert Kelly.
 1843. T. P. Cochran.
 Isaac Kirkpatrick.
 1844. Wm. Meminger.
 1845. Nicholas Herich.
 1846. John Patterson.
 1847. George Fitzell.
 1848. Thomas Adams.

1849. Jacob Shieibly.
 1850. Fenlow McCowen.
 1851. Charles C. Brandt.
 1852. George Stroup.
 1853. John Myers.
 1854. William Power.
 1855. Jacob Bixler.
 1856. Lawrence Gross.
 1857. James B. Cooper.
 1858. Thomas Campbell.
 1859. Henry P. Grubb.
 1860. Henry Foulk.
 1861. William Kongh.
 1862. William Wright.
 1863. J. Kochenderfer.
 1864. Perry Kreamer.
 1865. John Wright.
 1866. William Hays.
 1867. George S. Briner.
 1868. John Stephens.
 1869. Zachariah Rice.
 1870. J. A. Lineweaver.
 1871. W. B. Stambaugh.
 1872. George W. Bretz.
 1873. William Brooks.
 1874. Joseph Ulsh.
 1875. J. Wesley Gantt.
 Solomon Bower.
 George Campbell.
 1878. J. Wesley Gantt.
 1881. James B. Black.
 1884. U. H. Rumbach.
 Aaron Shreffler.
 Edward Hull.

COMMISSIONERS' CLERKS.

1820. Jesse Miller.
 1824. Isaiah Roddy.
 1830. N. Eby.
 1837. William Wilson.

1854. H. G. Milans.
 1858. A. C. Klink.
 1859. Lewis Orwan.
 1860. Benjamin Belford.

¹ With Cumberland County.

² With Franklin County.

³ With Dauphin County.

⁴ The prothonotary was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer and the Orphans' Court. About 1843 the Orphans' Court was placed under the charge of the register and recorder.

⁵ John A. Baker appointed to fill the vacancy caused by death of Peter Orwan.

1863. B. P. McIntire. 1876. Calvin Nelson.
 1865. William Wright. 1882. C. W. Rinesmith.
 1865. John R. Shuler. 1885. J. W. McKee.
 1871. Wm. N. Seibert.

AUDITORS.

1820. William Smiley. Peter Shieibly.
 A. Fulweiler. 1847. John Withrow.
 1821. Robert Kelly. Martin Motzer.
 1822. John Purcell. 1848. Francis Mickey.
 1823. George Mitchell. 1849. W. J. Graham.
 1824. John West. 1850. W. S. Mitchell.
 1825. Henry Fetter. 1851. D. Kochenderfer.
 1826. John Junkin. 1852. John Wright.
 David Stewart. 1853. Robert Dunbar.
 1827. William Wilson. 1854. W. Bosserman.
 1828. William Roberts. 1855. Robert C. Boden.
 1829. William Cook. 1856. W. A. Morrison.
 Alexander Magee. 1857. Francis English.
 1830. Jonas Ickes. 1858. Joseph W. Frank.
 1831. William Adams. 1859. A. McKinzie.
 1832. Samuel Beaver. 1860. G. A. Shuman.
 1833. Jacob Bloom. 1861. Samuel Beaver.
 1834. M. Donnelly. 1863. Philip Huston.
 1835. Alex. F. Topley. 1864. Alex. G. White.
 1836. Robert Adams. 1865. Geo. W. Bretz.
 S. Darlington. 1866. Simon H. Fry.
 1837. D. G. Reed. 1868. George H. Hench.
 H. R. Wilson. 1869. Jonath. Michener.
 1838. John Chartess. 1870. John English.
 1839. Hugh Campbell. 1871. S. H. Baker.
 1840. Jesse Beaver. 1872. Wm. A. Meminger.
 1841. Thomas McKee. David Messinger.
 1842. Hugh Campbell. 1874. G. Shiebley.
 1843. Michael Steever. 1875. John F. Stouffer.
 1844. J. B. Zimmerman. 1879. James C. Hill.
 1845. James B. Hackett. 1881. Geo. A. Shiebley.
 T. M. Graham. 1884. Chester L. Steel.
 1846. James L. Diven.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

[The office of district attorney was filled by appointment prior to 1850, from which time it became elective].

1850. Benj. F. Junkin. 1866. Lewis Pattee.
 1853. Chas. J. T. McIntire. 1869. Benj. P. McIntire.
 1856. John B. McAlister. 1872. Jacob Bailey.
 1859. F. Rush Roddy. 1875. J. C. McAlister.
 1862. Ephraim C. Long. 1878. J. C. Wallace.
 1863. Ephraim C. Long. 1881. James W. Shull.
 1884. Rich'd H. Stewart.

SURVEYORS.

[The office was filled by appointment until 1850, from which time it became elective].

1850. James Woods. 1862. David Rife.
 1853. James Woods. 1865. M. B. Hallman.
 1856. James B. Hackett. 1868. Michael B. Hallman.
 1859. Samuel Arnold.

1871. Samuel H. Galbreath. 1877. David Mitchell.
 1874. James Bell. 1880. John Rynard,
 1883. W. J. Stewart, Jr.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

1839. John Tressler. 1864. John Arnold.
 1840. Samuel Hench. 1865. Peter Shaffer.
 1841. Jacob Bixler. 1866. John Dum.
 1842. 1867. Geo. Hoobaugh.
 1843. John Ritter. 1868. John Flickinger.
 1844. Jacob Weibley. 1869. John Newcomer.
 1845. 1870. John S. Ritter.
 1846. Charles Wright. 1871. John Patterson.
 1847. Peter Hench. 1872. Saml. Dunkelberger.
 1848. Robert Hackett. 1873. Wm. J. Graham.
 1849. Thomas Black. 1874. John Swartz.
 1850. Moses Uttley. 1875. Abraham Long.
 1851. George Titzell. 1876. Samuel Sigler.
 1852. Henry Lackey. 1877. Benj. F. Becton.
 1853. Samuel Arnold. 1878.
 1854. Samuel Milligan. 1879. Geo. C. Snyder.
 1855. James McClure. 1880. Isaac T. Hollenbaugh.
 1856. William Kerr. 1881. Benj. Bistline.
 1857. Henry Rinesmith. 1882. O. S. Green.
 1858. Jacob Bernheisel. 1883. John Acker.
 1859. John Gensler. 1884. Jos. Flickinger.
 1860. William Kell. 1885. John Garman.
 1861. John Stephens.
 1862. John Ritter,
 1863. John Weldon.

CORONERS.

1841. Michael Steever. 1863. B. P. Hooke.
 1845. Dr. Jonas Ickes. 1864. James Crawford.
 1846. Jacob Steel. 1865. Samuel Stiles.
 1847. John McKinzie. 1866. Dr. James B. Eby.
 1848. James R. Gilmore. 1867. Cyrus M. Clemson.
 1851. Wm. L. Stephens. 1870. Joseph Swartz.
 1853. James R. Gilmore. 1871. George N. Reuter.
 1854. John Bretz. 1872. Geo. W. Eppley.
 1855. James H. Case. 1873. George W. Zinn.
 1856. James H. Case. 1876. George W. Zinn.
 1859. Philip Ebert. 1879. Samuel Stites.
 1860. Joseph Eby. 1882. Andrew Traver.
 1861. Patrick McMorris. 1885. George Schrom.
 1862. Jacob M. Miller.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

1854. Rev. Adam R. Height. 1869. Lewis B. Kerr.
 1857. Rev. Theodore P. Bucher.¹ 1872. George C. Wilkes.²
 1859. Lewis B. Kerr. 1873. Silas Wright.
 1860. Lewis B. Kerr. 1875. Silas Wright.
 1863. Jacob Gantt. 1878. S. B. Fahnestock.
 1866. Silas Wright. 1881. J. R. Flickinger.
 1883. E. N. Aumiller.

¹ Resigned September 1, 1859.

² Died March 11, 1873.

POPULATION OF PERRY COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Bloomfield Bor.							581	661	655	673
Buffalo				875	1270		782	1092	770	703
Carroll							1169	1294	1425	1417
Centre							944	1070	1121	1124
Greenwood				1660	967		995	957	1680	1109
Howe									410	398
Jackson							885	1058	1103	1004
Junata				1748	2201		1435	1017	983	958
Landisburg							416	363	369	336
Bor.										
Liverpool					1104	763	956	1072	859	825
Liverpool Bor.						451	606		823	898
Madison						1299	1292	1534	1577	1699
Marysville Bor.									863	1206
Miller								761	438	379
Millerstown										
Bor.							389		533	652
New Buffalo										
Bor.									259	222
Newport Bor.						423	517	649	945	1399
Oliver						796	870	787	511	811
Penn.						830	1109	1238	1529	1771
Petersburg										
Bor.							680	831	960	
Rye				1704	843	451	696	702	703	849
Saville				1154	1319	1283	1501	1644	1693	1743
Spring							1282	1442	1492	1538
Toboyne				1965	2316	1442	707	940	914	853
Tuscarora								767	899	995
Tyrone				2236	2758	2391	1063	1180	1287	1486
Watts							460	413	725	451
Wheatfield					1485	617	678	749	786	790
New German-										
town							69			
Blaine Bor.										270
Duncannon Bo						203				1027
				11342	14257	17096	20088	22793	25441	27522

CHAPTER II.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF PERRY COUNTY.¹

WHEN the county of Perry was (in 1820) erected out of Cumberland there were no lawyers resident in the new county. The Cumberland bar was necessarily drawn upon to inaugurate the courts. Hon. John Reed, originally from Westmoreland County, being the president judge at the time, held the first court in Landisburg in a log structure, afterwards owned and used by Robert Gibson, Esq. In that day ejectments or land trials were the most frequent and the most important cases tried, and the old Carlisle bar was famous for its "land lawyers," as they were popularly called. There were David Watts, Thomas Duncan, Andrew Carothers and others, who traveled a circuit reaching as far as the Allegheny Mountains, trying these land cases. After the discovery of coal in Schuylkill County, capitalists in Philadelphia, ignorant as men were at that day of geology, supposed that as the Blue, Shade, Tus-

¹ By Hon. B. F. Junkin.

carora and other mountains apparently reached over into the Schuylkill region, they must be coal-bearing, and hence these mountains, about 1796, were covered with warrants and surveys even before valley lands were taken up. This explains why land which was unfit for agricultural purposes, and the timber without any market value, and located where a bald eagle could scarcely secure a foot-hold, was taken up, paid for, patented and held as a rich heritage for the descendants of the warrantees—while, in fact, the chances of finding coal were no greater than the discovery of the philosopher's stone. It could not exist in this formation, because more than two miles below the coal measures. Still, owners of warrants fought about overlapping surveys and conflicting lines with as much spirit as if acres of diamonds were at stake. And the lawyers knew no better either, and hence they fought these barren battles with such zeal and skill that it resulted in building up a land system in Pennsylvania which, when understood, is perfectly harmonious in all its parts. It was natural, then, that the old veterans of the Cumberland bar should appear on the new battle-field of Perry, and for a time lead in the young, as they had done in the old county.

But as lawyers, however able, do not live forever, young blood was very soon infused into the mass, and we find that John D. Creigh and M. Wadsworth were admitted in 1820. Alexander Mahon, a man of great oratorical power, William McClure, George A. Lyon, Alexander A. Anderson, John Williamson, Samuel Riddle, Charles B. Penrose came over from Cumberland and were admitted in 1821. Then Andrew G. Miller, Robert Wilson, Thomas McDonald, Baldwin Campbell and Samuel Douglas were admitted in 1822 and 1883. Up to this point we can find no one who recollects these men as lawyers, and hence we can give no details of their ability and characters; but in 1824 there came to the front men whom we knew by sight, and some intimately, and heard most of them in trials and discussions and controversies at the bar. Frederick Watts heads the list of able and successful advocates, and we remember with pleasure his admirable method of addressing a jury. When we first came to the bar, and

indeed always, it was a treat to listen to his pleading, and we never lost one word he uttered, for no one moved or spoke or withdrew attention until he closed. Also about this time came Samuel Alexander, a logical reasoner, and, with thorough knowledge of the law, stood pre-eminent for learning and skill in his profession, and withal a genial and witty companion, a musician and scientist, and could tell a story so well that even in a theatre, groups would forget the play to hear his humor. In 1825 came Benjamin McIntyre, who practiced until nearly the end of his life, dying in 1882, in Perry. In the same year came Richard P. Creigh, E. B. Leonard and William D. Ramsey, but these did not follow their profession steadily.

In 1827 and 1828 came William Ayres, Charles B. Power, Charles McClure, Hugh Gallaher, N. Smith and Moses McClain; but these were only engaged in special cases, and, except Charles B. Power, lived out of the county. Andrew Carothers, of Carlisle, also practiced in this county, and was the first lawyer the writer ever heard addressing a jury (say in 1835), and, being a cripple, he sat in a chair while so doing—and it was an ejection case. In 1829 John R. McClintock was admitted to the bar, and practiced while he lived, up to 1874. About 1840 Joseph Casey settled in this county, and, although quite successful, left the county in 1845 and removed to Union County, was elected to Congress, became State reporter, and, finally, one of the judges of the Court of Claims, at Washington City, where he died.

James Macfarlane located in Perry about 1842, and was a successful practitioner; but, having married a lady of Towanda, Bradford County, he removed to that place in 1851, where, whilst still practicing his profession, he turned his attention to geology, and especially coal, and wrote the article on "Coal Formations" for Appleton's Cyclopædia, which gave him a wide-spread reputation. He died in 1885.

Of the members of the bar now living and in active practice little need be said, as they are well known to the general public; but we may say, however, that, as our experience covers forty years of active practice, and being now, perhaps, the only member who heard the old giants in

the days of yore try causes, and having witnessed many of their best efforts in the legal forum, it is only just that we should express what we sincerely believe, namely, that causes are tried to-day more closely, and with quite as much legal ability; so that the present bar of Perry suffers nothing by the lapse of years.

Besides, the infusion of equity jurisdiction into the common law-powers of the court, has so modified the practice that, were the old lawyers of sixty years ago raised from the dead, they would find themselves compelled to consult text-books which did not exist in their day.

Again, with the march of improvement, the increase of bodies corporate and the special and unique principles of law applicable to swift-moving trains propelled by steam (defining the duties of both the company and the public), a wide field is opened with which the old lawyers were not familiar. Hundreds of decisions have sprung out of the act of 1869 and its supplements, allowing what the common law forbids—parties to testify in their own behalf. Thus, whilst we adhere in a general sense to the principles and maxims of the common law, the changes by statute have been such, within the last forty years, that lawyers of a former period, however great their acquirements for that day, would, if suddenly called to act, see things but darkly. To the writer, himself, having been educated in the transition or chrysalis stage of the new era, the immediate past looks quite hoary.

THE BENCH.

We must go back a century of years, when there was born among the palisades of rock on the banks of Sherman's Creek, distant about six miles from the county-seat of Perry, John Bannister Gibson, whose boyhood was passed amid the timbered and leafy hills surrounding his mother's mansion, the location wild and inspiring, with scenic exhibitions and material grandeur. How these wonders of nature impressed his youthful mind, as he grew into thoughtfulness, we know not, but we are willing to believe that the solid hills and massive rocks so constantly in his vision had much to do with the formation of a mind which, in after-years, became as solid as the surroundings of his youth. He was made a

judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on 27th June, 1816, taking the place of Hugh H. Braekenridge, who died the day before, indicating that Governor Snyder had no difficulty in selecting Gibson as the successor of the deceased Braekenridge. Gibson was at the time a president judge of a Common Pleas district in the region of Lycoming County. The first opinion delivered by him as a supreme judge is found in Sergeant & Rawle's Reports, page 308, being the Commonwealth *vs.* Halloway, whereby it was determined that "birth in Pennsylvania gave freedom to the child of a slave who had absconded from another State before she became pregnant." Gibson J., said,—

"The case of the relator is embraced by the letter of the third section, and certainly does not fall within any of the exceptions of the tenth section of the act of March 1, 1780. By the provisions of either she is indisputably free. It is not for us to conjecture what provision would have been made if the present case had presented itself to the consideration of the Legislature. An attempt to supply what this court might consider deficient would be an assumption of legislative authority. But the 10th section effectually guards against all construction, unfavorable to the class of persons intended to be benefited. If even an equitable construction in favor of the master was not precluded, I am far from being satisfied that the present case would be proper for its exercise. The support of the relator has caused him neither trouble nor expense. He was, it is true, deprived of the services of the mother from the time she absconded. But this did not happen in consequence of any act of the relator, and gives him no claim on her. Whether his case is to be considered a hard one or not, it will depend much on the temper with which the mind may contemplate the positive and artificial rights of the master over the mother on the one, and on the other, the natural rights of her child."

Thus, as he started in 1816, his opinions for over thirty-six years (1853), when he died, are models of perspicuity, sententiousness and accurate diction. The last opinion delivered by Judge Gibson (he had ceased to be chief justice in 1851) was filed 6th January, 1853, in the case of *Beatty vs. Wray*, reported in 7th Harris, page 517, determining "that a surviving partner is not entitled to compensation for winding up the partnership business," and after that his voice was heard no more. In his last opinion he said,—“At the formation of a partnership,

its dissolution by death is rarely contemplated. It is an unwelcome subject, for no man who enters on a speculation can bear to think he may not live to finish it," and whoever will read that last opinion and shut his eyes to the date of its delivery, will not be able to distinguish his clear and vigorous language, citations of authorities and surprising grasp of the questions involved from one of his famous efforts twenty years before. There was that about Gibson's opinions which cannot be described. Whilst he entered learnedly into the question, with amplifications, his language was so terse, his words so few, the structure of his sentences so harmonious, so replete with elegance of diction, that the conclusion was reached, the point decided and the judgment convinced ere the charm was broken. He described a negotiable note in four words, "a courier without luggage." If we of Perry are proud of his achievements and wonderful powers, other places have not withheld their admiration. As a jurist, he had a world-wide renown, wherever his language is spoken. About 1850 James X. McLanahan, then representing this district in Congress, and the writer, rambing through Harrisburg, found, at eleven o'clock at night, Judge Gibson sitting in Heri's Hotel, sipping, according to custom, his whiskey, when McLanahan said, "Judge, I have just returned from Europe, and I was in the court of Westminster, where the twelve judges of England sat on the hearing of a cause, and I heard paid you a compliment." "Ah!" said Gibson, "what was that?" "Well," said McLanahan, "a lawyer was reading an opinion to the court without stating whose it was, when the chief justice remarked, 'that is an opinion by Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania.' The lawyer said 'yes.' 'Ah,' said the chief justice, 'his opinions have great weight with this court.'" A tear stole down the chief's cheek and he replied, "A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country." It was difficult to tell when he read, and how he obtained his legal learning. But we have seen him consulting books in the State Library very often, and we remember him on one occasion saying, after closing a law-book, that a man who loaned money without taking a mortgage was deemed to trust the personal re-

sponsibility of the debtor alone, and shortly after the court so held in *Read's Appeal*, 1 Harris, 479. This was in 1850. Until 1826 the Supreme Court consisted of three judges, but in that year it was increased to five, and Chief Justice Tilghman dying in 1827, Gibson was appointed chief. Under the amendment to the Constitution, judges were elected in 1851, when, under the law, the five supreme judges elected in a body drew cuts; the one drawing the shortest term (three years) was to be chief justice, and the one drawing six years to succeed the retiring chief. Gibson drew six years, and, had he lived, would, in 1854, again have become chief justice.

As to his personal appearance, he was powerful, tall, broad-shouldered, with a large, long head and florid complexion; but his portrait, which hangs in the Supreme Court-room now in Philadelphia, is not recognizable, having, in fact, more the look and expression of a driver of a broad-wheel wagon in the days when a six-horse team drew eighty hundred with a wheel locked, over the pike from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. It should be removed and a correct likeness substituted, so that all who have seen him fill the old leather-backed chief justice's chair would know whose face is intended. He was a *connoisseur* in music and painting, and himself a fine performer on the violin. When Ole Bull played in Philadelphia, Gibson went to hear him, and took with him another supreme judge not so skilled in music, and while Bull held his audience spell-bound by his marvelous execution and exquisite touches, the non-musical judge tapped Gibson on the shoulder, saying, "Tut, tut, let us go home; that fool will never get done tuning his fiddle." "Why," said Gibson, "you uncultivated heathen, that's the most enchanting music I ever heard!" Much more occurs to the writer, but as space is limited, we must close.

In the courts of Perry, Judge Reed presided until 1838, when the life-tenure of the office was changed to an appointive term of ten years. He was a learned jurist, a pleasant and amiable gentleman, full of genial sunshine, social and entertaining in disposition. After leaving the bench he practiced for more than ten years in

his old judicial district, and died about 1850. Judge Reed was succeeded by Judge Hepburn, who presided for ten years, and was remarkable for his ready perception of the questions involved in a case, and his application of the law to the facts. Although quite a young man when appointed judge, in 1838, and without large experience at the bar, he was rapid, accurate and clear in the trial of causes, and his career as a judge was highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the people of the district. He still lives, and carries his many years as if they were only so many months, and addresses a court with as much vigor and clearness as he did thirty years ago.

Judge Hepburn was succeeded, in 1849, by Judge Watts, who was appointed by Governor Johnson for the term of ten years, but under the amended Constitution, judges were made elective by the people in 1851, so that Judge Watts' term was cut off on the first Monday in December, 1851, when Judge Graham succeeded him. We have already spoken of Judge Watts as a lawyer of great practical ability, and as a judge he maintained his reputation as an accurate, prompt and efficient jurist. He was a man without fear, and expressed his convictions without regard to consequences; what he believed he said, and what he believed was generally right, and he, more than any judge who ever sat on this bench, was less careful to conceal his own convictions as to what the verdict of a jury ought to be. He still lives at his home in Carlisle.

Under the elective system Judge Graham came upon the bench in 1851, and his election more than fully vindicated the theory of an elective judiciary (up to 1851 judges were appointed by the Governor), namely, that the people would select competent men, and that none other would be presented for the suffrages of the people. Judge Graham was a man of great legal ability, a sound reasoner, and apt in catching the facts and points of a case. One was always sure that he would fully comprehend all there was in a case, and his practical mind soon reached a solution of the controversy. He presided for twenty years over the old Ninth Judicial District.

BENJAMIN F. JUNKIN is the son of John Junkin, who, in April, 1823, removed from Cumberland to Perry County, Pa., where he purchased the Stroop farm, now in possession of Samuel Spotts, and located near Landisburg, in Perry County. Here he continued his residence until 1853, when, having sold the property, he removed with his family to Muscatine County, Iowa. Mr. Junkin was twice married, first, to Maria Adams, of Cumberland County,

and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County in August, 1844, from whence he removed to New Bloomfield, Perry County, the following year, and began the practice of his profession, in which he has since been actively engaged. He was elected district attorney in 1852, and served three years in that capacity. He was, in 1858, elected as a Republican to Congress, representing the district embracing Cumberland, Perry and York



B. F. Junkin

and a second time to Susan Guss. Benjamin F. Junkin, a son by the first marriage, was born November 12, 1822, in Cumberland County, Pa., and spent much of his youth with his parents upon the Stroop farm, meanwhile receiving instruction at a select school, and entering Lafayette College under the tuition of Rev. Dr. George Junkin, its president in 1838. In 1841 he began the study of law with Judge

Counties, and in 1871 made president judge of the Ninth Judicial District, (which included Cumberland, Perry and Juniata Counties) to succeed Judge Graham. At the expiration of a term of ten years upon the bench his practice was resumed, and now engages much of his attention. He was, in 1884, a Presidential elector from the State of Pennsylvania, on the Republican ticket.

A practice of over thirty years at the bar and ten years on the bench has made Judge Junkin one of the best known lawyers and judges of this section of the State. He was trained in the old school of lawyers. They had few text-books to wrestle with, which, when mastered, became the corner-stone of a substantial reputation. Added to a thorough knowledge of the law, his predominant traits are a lively imagination, a quick perception and a power of keen penetration. He is thorough in his preparation, and pursues his investigations unweariedly to the farthest extent. As an advocate he is impressive; a musical voice, an unlimited command of language, a happy manner of weaving in anecdotes and a liberal use of Scriptural illustrations make him a delightful speaker, either on the stump or before a jury. He possesses great mechanical ingenuity, and in the trial of cases his knowledge of machinery has enabled him to produce some models that have not only served his purpose of illustration, but excited curiosity beyond the court-room. His good nature, love of the humorous, and kindness to his associates, together with his well-known abilities, have created for him a deserved popularity and made him respected wherever he is known.

Aside from his profession, Judge Junkin is actively engaged in business as a member of the banking firm of Sponsler & Junkin, of New Bloomfield. His taste for agriculture also leads him to give much attention to the three productive farms owned by him in Perry County. His religious associations are with the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member.

Judge Junkin was, on the 12th of April, 1848, married to Miss Annie E., daughter of James and Eliza McGowan, of Perry County. Their children are Mary F., wife of Jacob Strickler, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and John E., married to Elizabeth E., daughter of William Willis, Esq., of New Bloomfield.

HON. CHARLES A. BARNETT, president judge of the Forty-first Judicial District, comprising the counties of Perry and Juniata, was born on the 31st day of December, 1829, in the borough of Bloomfield, his present residence. His father, George Barnett, was one of the earliest settlers of the county, and had much to do with the loca-

tion of the county-seat of Perry County at Bloomfield, having donated the lands upon which the public buildings now stand. Judge Barnett graduated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., in the class of 1853. He traveled south through the Mississippi Valley for several years, and for a time taught school in that locality. On his return to Bloomfield he assumed the principalship of the Bloomfield Academy, and at the same time read law in the office of Hon. B. F. Junkin. He was admitted to the bar in his native town in August, 1857. In 1863 he was elected to the Legislature; subsequently he was appointed register in bankruptcy, which position he held until the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

His wife is a daughter of Jas. McClure, and a cousin of Hon. A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia.

In the fall of 1841 he was elected judge of the Forty-first District, which position he now occupies, with credit to himself and with honor to his constituency.

The following are sketches of some of the members of the bar of Perry County:

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SPONSLER is of German extraction on the paternal side. His grandfather, Louis Sponsler, married Tamar Evans, a lady of Welsh descent, whose children were John, George, William B., Louis, Margaret and Elizabeth. William B. Sponsler was born on the 9th of September, 1790, in Berks County, Pa., and married Harriet, daughter of Squire — Ford, of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., whose children are Henry L. (of Augusta, Ga.), Curtis F. (deceased) and Charles R. (deceased). He married a second time, Ann, daughter of Christian and Catherine Beelman, of Cumberland County, Pa., whose only child is William Alexander, the subject of this biographical sketch. William B. Sponsler resided in Carlisle, Pa., where he conducted the business of a brewer. He subsequently removed to Perry County, where his death occurred November 25, 1875, and that of his wife March 11, 1856. William Alexander was born on the 28th of January, 1827, in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa., and when but a lad of six years removed, with his parents, to New Bloomfield, Perry County. He was educated at the

New Bloomfield Academy, and, deciding upon a professional career, entered the law-office of Benjamin McIntire, where he concluded his studies, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1848. He began the practice of his profession in New Bloomfield and speedily obtained a leading place among the successful attorneys of the county in which he has since resided. He has been engaged in many of the important cases, both civil and criminal, in Perry County, and

fidelity to important trusts, are indispensable. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity as member of Adams Lodge, No. 319, of New Bloomfield. In his political predilections Mr. Sponsler was formerly a Whig, and now affiliates with the Republican party. Though not an active worker in the arena of politics, he has filled such municipal offices as chief burgess, school director, etc.; was, in 1872, nominated for Congressional honors in a district largely Demo-



W. A. Sponsler.

frequently appeared in the courts of adjacent counties, as also in neighboring States, his ability, technical knowledge of the law and application having rendered his practice in a marked degree successful. Mr. Sponsler is also engaged in active business as partner in the banking house of Sponsler & Junkin, of New Bloomfield. His services have been frequently sought as guardian, executor, administrator and in other offices where sound judgment, not less than

eratic, which ensured his defeat. His religious sympathies are with the Presbyterian Church, in which he has for years been an elder. Mr. Sponsler was, on the 4th of September, 1851, married to Elizabeth F., daughter of Henry L. and Margaret Burkholder, of Carlisle, Pa. Their children are William Henry, married to Rebecca, daughter of James and Elizabeth Orr; Annie V., wife of Charles H. Bergner, of Harrisburg; and Edward R., married to Mary,

daughter of Cadwalader J. Hackett, of Altoona, Pa. William Henry graduated at Princeton College in 1874, began the study of law with his father, was admitted in 1876, and now enjoys a lucrative practice in New Bloomfield, Edward R., after a thorough classical education, adopted the law as a profession, became a student in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He is also located in New Bloomfield.

who died in infancy. Benjamin McIntire, who was born on the 11th of March, 1798, in Mount Rock, Cumberland County, completed his law studies at Carlisle, Pa. He moved to Landisburg, then the county-seat of Perry County, and subsequently made New Bloomfield his residence, where he practiced his profession until his death. He served as deputy attorney-general for Perry County, was a member of the board of draft commissioners for Perry, Cum-



Chas. J. T. McIntire

CHARLES J. T. MCINTIRE is the grandson of Thomas McIntire. The latter emigrated from Scotland with his brother, who was fatally wounded during the battle of Long Island, one of the engagements of the Revolution. Thomas settled in the State of Pennsylvania, and eventually located in Cumberland County, where he engaged in farming. He married a Miss Williams, of Bucks County, Pa., whose children were James, Thomas, Joseph, William, John, Benjamin, Mary, Elizabeth, Christina and one

berland and York Counties and president of the Perry County Fire Insurance Company. He married Miss Ann H., daughter of James Thomson, of Carlisle, a lady of Irish extraction, and had children,—Charles P., John T., Charles J. T., Mary W., Elizabeth P. (Mrs. Samuel A. Peale), Ada A. (wife of Rev. D. L. Tresler), Clara V. and Benjamin P.

Charles J. T. was born on the 3d of January, 1830, in New Bloomfield, where he has resided during his lifetime. He began his scholastic

course at the Bloomfield Academy, and at the age of thirteen entered Dickinson College, from which he was graduated in 1847, subsequently spending a year in the study of the German language. Returning to his native place, he entered the law-office of his father as a student and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession in Perry and the adjacent counties, where he has a large clientage and has established a reputation as a skillful, well-read and successful lawyer, having been for several years counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad. A Democrat in his political associations, he has held for two terms the office of district attorney of Perry County and was elected to the State Senate for the years 1868, '69, '70, for the district embracing Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Centre Counties, where he served, among other important committees, those on pensions and gratuities, judiciary, local, etc. He is a member of Adams Lodge, No. 319, of F. and A. M., of which he has been twice Master, and of Macinaw Lodge, No. 380, of I. O. O. F. He was educated in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, with which he still worships. Mr. McIntire was, on the 2d of June, 1866, married to Miss Margaret F., daughter of William Peale, of New Bloomfield, who died March 23, 1867.¹

E. C. LONG, Esq.,² received an academical education at Markersville Academy, Perry County. After supplementing his education by a systematic course of private study, he entered the law-office of Hon. C. J. T. McIntyre and was admitted to practice at the January term, 1862.

He was elected district attorney in the fall of the same year, but in the September previous to his election he enlisted in Company I, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. On his return from the service he resumed his practice and is now located at Liverpool, this county.

LEWIS POTTER, Esq., was born in Buffalo

township on the 6th day of April, 1832. After receiving an academic education he taught in the common schools during the winter months and worked at stone-cutting during the summer-time. In the year 1861 he began the study of law in the office of William A. Sponsler, Esq., and was admitted to practice at the April term, 1863. He was appointed notary public in 1866 and has held the seal continuously since that time. He was also district attorney from 1866 to 1869. Mr. Potter is a successful pension attorney and enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

MARTIN L. LIGGETT, a son of Samuel Liggett, was born November 10, 1839. He graduated from Princeton College in the class of '64.

After graduating he went South as an agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, but ill health compelled him to return to his parents' home, near Ikesburg, this county. Upon the restoration of his health he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged with his regiment August, 1865, when he began the study of law. After reading one year in Pennsylvania he went West and was admitted to practice in Chillicothe, Mo.

He then returned and practiced his profession in Williamsport, Pa., for seven years, when he located at Newport, this county, where he actively pursued his profession for three years more. His declining health again compelled him to go South, but he never entirely recovered. He returned home in 1880 and after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian patience, he died December 29, 1883. While his death was not entirely unexpected, yet it brought sorrow to his home, and took from our bar one of our most promising young men.

WILLIAM NEILSON SIEBERT is the son of Rev. Samuel W. Siebert. He was born in Centre township, Perry County, Pa., on the 28th day of May, 1848. He received a thorough academic education, read law in the office of William A. Sponsler and was admitted to the bar at the August term, 1869. His early training has been supplemented by close and systematic study. As a lawyer he has won deserved prominence and a large clientage. Mr. Siebert is a man of excellent social habits, thor-

¹ Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. McIntire died at his residence, March 13, 1886, and is interred at New Bloomfield, Pa.

² The following sketches are furnished by J. L. Markel.

oughly domestic in his manners and highly respected as a lawyer and a citizen.

HON. CHARLES H. SMILEY was born at Shermansdale, Perry County, Pa., on the 9th of May, 1844; spent the time of his early boyhood on a farm; was educated in the common schools of Carlisle, Cumberland County Pa., and the academy at Bloomfield, Perry County, Pa.; this technical schooling he has supplemented with extensive personal studies of the more advanced branches of learning, and has also found time in his busy life to cultivate a wide acquaintance with general literature.

During the War of the Rebellion he served in the Signal Corps, a branch of the regular service, which operated in the Shenandoah Valley and Valley of Virginia, under Generals Sheridan, Hunter and Sigel, and was honorably discharged at Winchester on 2d of August, 1865.

He was elected prothonotary and clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of Perry County, and filled those positions most creditably from 1867 to 1870.

Having read the prescribed course he was admitted to practice law in the several courts of Perry County in August, 1872.

In the fall of 1880 he was elected to represent the Thirty-first District, comprising the counties of Perry, Juniata and Mifflin, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, his term ending with December, 1884; since then he has devoted his entire time and attention to the practice of his profession, wherein he has earned merited and marked success.

His private life is pure, his friendships generous, his nature social, and his keen wit and quick, though kindly, repartee make him the inspiration of his circle.

J. E. JUNKIN, son of Judge B. F. Junkin, received a normal school education; was admitted to practice law at the October term, 1873. He and his father, Judge Junkin, constitute the present law-firm of Junkin & Junkin.

J. C. McALLISTER was born December 11, 1846, in Watts township, this county. He completed his education at the Lebanon Valley College. He entered the law-office of Wm. A. Sponsler, Esq., and was admitted to the bar at the May term, 1874. He was elected district

attorney of the county in 1875, which position he held for three years.

ALFRED MILLER MARKEL was born in the village of Markelsville, Perry County, Pa., March 11, 1852. He graduated at Dickinson Seminary with honors in 1871. He read law with Hon. Chas. A. Barnett, and was admitted to the bar at the August term of the court in 1873, and died 9th January, 1881. His career at the bar, though brief, was eminently successful. He made rapid strides in his profession and soon acquired an extensive practice. He was a delightful companion, affable in his manners, genial and kind in disposition and generous to a fault. Mr. Markel was a man of more than ordinary abilities, and his early death at the threshold of a career promising great success was deplored by an extensive circle of friends. He appeared upon the stage of life for a brief time, and while he was winning applause the lights went out, the curtain fell and the drama was ended.¹

WILSON LUPFER, Esq., after receiving a thorough academic education, began the study of law in the office of Hon. C. J. T. McIntire, and was admitted to practice at August term, 1874. He was a much esteemed and worthy gentleman, and his efforts in his profession bespoke for him a successful future, but his health failed him, and he died on the 27th day of February, 1882. He left a widow and two children to mourn their loss.

R. H. STEWART was born 23d of May, 1859. Completed his education at Bloomfield Academy. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1881, as a law student, from the office of Judge Charles A. Barnett. Mr. Stewart is the present district attorney, being elected in 1884, and is the junior member of the law-firm of McIntire & Stewart.

CHARLES W. RHINESMITH was born 10th of February, 1856; educated at Bloomfield Academy; read law with W. N. Siebert, Esq., and was admitted to the bar December, 1883.

WILLIAM ORR was born 27th of November, 1858; educated at Bloomfield Academy; read

¹ Written by Hon. Chas. H. Smiley.

law with Judge Barnett, and was admitted December, 1883.

GEORGE R. BARNETT was born ———; educated at Bloomfield Academy; read law with Hon. C. H. Smiley; admitted August term, 1884.

JAMES W. MCKEE was educated at Bloomfield Academy; read law with Hon. William H. Sponsler; admitted at August term, 1884. He is clerk to the present Board of County Commissioners.

J. L. MARKEL graduated from Lafayette College, in class of '79; read law with Judge B. F. Junkin; was admitted at August term, 1884.

J. R. FLICKINGER was born the 19th day of October, 1854. After completing his preparatory course in Bloomfield Academy, he entered Princeton College, and graduated in the class of '77. He was principal of Bloomfield Academy from 1877 to 1881, when he was elected county superintendent. Refusing a re-election, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Charles H. Smiley and was admitted to practice at the August term, 1885.

Perry County, upon its erection in 1820, became a part of the Ninth Judicial District with Cumberland County, and so remained until, by the act of Legislature approved April 9, 1874, when a change of judicial districts was made, and Perry and Juniata became the Forty-first District, and have so remained to the present.

The following is a list of the president judges and associate judges, with their terms of service, and a list of attorneys, with dates of admissions and name of preceptor:

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

John Reed, 1820 to 1839.
 Samuel Hepburn, 1839 to 1849.
 Frederick Watts, 1849 to 1852.
 James H. Graham, 1852 to 1872.
 Benjamin F. Junkin, 1872 to 1882.
 Charles A. Barnett, 1882.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

W. B. Anderson, 1820.	David Shaver, 1859.
Jeremiah Madden, 1820.	Philip Ebert, 1861.
John Junkin, 1832. ¹	Isaac Lefevre, 1862.
Robert Elliot, 1836.	Jacob Sheibley, 1864.
James Black, 1842.	John A. Baker, 1867.

G. Blattenberger, 1844.	George Stroop, 1869.
John A. Baker, 1849.	John A. Baker, 1872.
John Rice, 1851.	John Bear, 1874.
Jesse Beaver, 1852.	Samuel Noss, 1877.
George Stroop, 1852.	William Grier, 1879.
J. Martin Motzer, 1854.	William Gladden, 1882.
John Reifsnnyder, 1856.	Joseph B. Garber, 1844.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS OF THE PERRY COUNTY BAR FROM 1820.

John D. Creigh, admitted December, 1820.
 Frederick M. Wadsworth, admitted December, 1820.
 Charles D. Davis, admitted September, 1821.
 Benjamin McIntire, admitted January, 1825; preceptor, Charles B. Penrose.
 Richard M. Creigh, admitted January, 1825; preceptor, John D. Creigh.
 Edward B. Leonard, admitted January, 1825; preceptor, Andrew Caruthers.
 Charles B. Bower, admitted April, 1825.
 Samuel Creigh, admitted January, 1829.
 J. R. McClintock, admitted January, 1829; preceptor, Charles B. Power.
 Samuel Ramsey, admitted April, 1829.
 Abner C. Harding, admitted January, 1830.
 Frederick E. Bailey, admitted April, 1839.
 Joseph Casey, admitted January, 1839.
 Henry C. Hickok, April, 1841.
 Samnel G. Morrison, admitted November, 1842.
 Paul Corrigan, admitted August, 1843; preceptor, B. McIntire.
 Daniel Gantt, admitted August, 1843; preceptor, Joseph Casey.
 James McFarlane, admitted August, 1843.
 George W. Power, admitted August, 1843.
 Mitchell Steever, admitted April, 1844; preceptor, Daniel Gantt.
 John L. Gallatin, admitted April, 1844; preceptor, Samuel G. Morrison.
 Benjamin F. Junkin, admitted April, 1845; preceptor, Samnel Hepburn.
 A. B. Anderson, admitted April, 1846; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.
 William A. Sponsler, admitted April, 1848; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.
 C. J. T. McIntyre, admitted January, 1852; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.
 J. Don Carlisle, admitted January, 1852.
 William R. Shuler, admitted August, 1856.
 Samuel B. Richey, admitted April, 1856; preceptor, B. F. Junkin.
 John B. McAllister, admitted January, 1856; preceptor, William A. Sponsler.
 Charles A. Barnett, admitted August, 1857; preceptor, B. F. Junkin.
 Roswell M. Russell, admitted January, 1858; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.
 Rush T. Roddy, admitted April, 1858; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.

¹ Served from August, 1832, to January, 1852.

Henry G. Milins, admitted January, 1859; preceptor, B. F. Junkin.

Joseph Bailey, admitted April, 1860; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.

John H. Arnold, admitted April, 1861; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.

William M. Such, admitted April, 1861; preceptor, B. F. Junkin.

E. C. Long, admitted January, 1862; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.

A. H. Burkholder, admitted January, 1862; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.

Lewis Potter, admitted January, 1863; preceptor, William A. Sponsler.

David L. Tressler, admitted January, 1864; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.

John F. L. Salm, admitted April, 1865; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.

John D. Nelson, admitted October, 1866; preceptor, W. A. Sponsler.

W. W. Whitmer, admitted January, 1867; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.

Jacob Gantt, admitted April, 1867; preceptor, W. A. Sponsler.

Charles L. Murray, admitted April, 1867; preceptor, Hon. B. F. Junkin.

James H. Grier, admitted August, 1867; preceptor, W. A. Sponsler.

Martin Liggett, accepted April, 1868.

Benjamin P. McIntire, admitted October, 1868; preceptor, Hon. C. J. T. McIntire.

W. S. Milligan, admitted January, 1869; preceptor, W. H. Miller.

James H. Ferguson, admitted August, 1869.

W. N. Siebert, admitted August, 1869; preceptor, W. A. Sponsler.

Jacob Bailey, admitted October, 1870; preceptor, Hon. C. J. T. McIntire.

Calvin Nelson, admitted May, 1872; preceptor, W. A. Sponsler.

Charles H. Smiley, admitted August, 1872; preceptor, Hon. Charles A. Barnett.

A. M. Markel, admitted August, 1873; preceptor, Hon. Charles A. Barnett.

J. E. Junkin, admitted October, 1873; preceptor, Hon. B. F. Junkin.

J. C. McAllister, admitted May, 1874; preceptor, W. A. Sponsler.

Wilson Lupfer, admitted August, 1874; preceptor, Hon. C. J. T. McIntire.

William H. Sponsler, admitted April, 1876; preceptor, William A. Sponsler.

John C. Wallis, admitted April, 1876.

Theodore R. Long, admitted April, 1878; preceptor, Harvard Law School.

Fillmore Maust, admitted December, 1881; preceptor, Hon. William H. Sponsler.

R. H. Stewart, admitted December, 1881; preceptor, Hon. C. A. Barnett.

James M. Shull, admitted April, 1881; preceptor, Hon. William H. Sponsler.

Edward Rheim Sponsler, admitted August, 1881; preceptor, William A. Sponsler.

C. W. Rhinesmith, admitted December, 1883; preceptor, William N. Siebert.

William Orr, admitted December, 1883; preceptor, Hon. C. A. Barnett.

George R. Barnett, admitted August, 1884; preceptor, Hon. C. H. Smiley.

J. L. Markel, admitted August, 1884; preceptor, Hon. B. F. Junkin.

J. W. McKee, admitted August, 1884; preceptor, William H. Sponsler.

J. R. Flickinger, admitted August, 1885; preceptor, Hon. C. H. Smiley.

CHAPTER III.

THE PHYSICIANS OF PERRY COUNTY—SKETCH OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.¹

IN the early days of the county, when the towns and villages were small, and the country thinly settled, locations for physicians were few and far apart. A large extent of territory was embraced in the circuit of a physician's practice. The chief locations were Millerstown, Milford, Duncannon, Landisburg and Ikesburg, and a little later, New Germantown. But one physician was generally located in each of these places, and on him devolved the onerous duty of giving the needed medical attention to the sick in his wide field of practice. His duties were certainly laborious, if not remunerative. That the physicians were appreciated and held in respect, however, is evidenced by the affection and respect with which our older citizens cherish the memories of their early time medical advisers. At the present time, in addition to the above-named locations—with the exception of Milford, which has ceased to have a resident physician,—Liverpool, New Buffalo, Newport, New Bloomfield, Elliottsburg, Shermansdale, Loysville, Andersonburg, Blaine and Markelsville all have become permanent locations for physicians, and some of them contain four and five regularly resident physicians.

It is proposed now to mention briefly the different physicians who have practiced in the

¹ By Dr. James B. Eby.

county, giving as nearly a complete list as it is possible to make it with the data now accessible.

MILLERSTOWN.—Dr. Henry Bucke is the first physician of whom we have any record as having located in Millerstown. He was there as early as 1805. Dr. Samuel Mealy seems to have succeeded him, as there is no mention of any other physician locating there until Dr. Mealy came, which must have been soon after the War of 1812. He was born in the upper end of the county about the year 1793 or 1794. Tradition says he was very studious in his habits, carrying his books with him when about his ordinary avocations, when a boy. His father was a cooper by trade and his son worked with him. He studied medicine, and attended lectures. He was mustered into Captain Moreland's company in 1814, and served with him on the Canada frontier. Tradition says he saved the limb, and probably the life, of an officer in the command to which he belonged, by refusing to agree to amputate, which the other surgeons insisted on doing. After his return from the army he located at Millerstown, and remained there in successful practice until 1832. In the mean time he had married Miss Margaret Blaine, a near relative of Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine. He left Millerstown in 1832 and subsequently moved to Brighton, Iowa, where he died in 1881, at the age of eighty-seven years. Dr. Waterhouse was a contemporary of Dr. Mealy. He practiced his profession in Millerstown but a short time, and died there in 1821.

Dr. John M. Laird also practiced in Millerstown the greater part of the time from 1824 to 1840, when he moved to New Bloomfield, among whose physicians he will be more particularly noticed.

Dr. McNeal came to Millerstown in 1827 and remained there two years.

Dr. Shellenberger was the next physician who located in Millerstown. He studied medicine with Dr. Mealy in 1830, and after his studies were completed, commenced to practice in Millerstown, and remained there five or six years. Dr. Isaac Snowden was the next physician, in order of time, who located in Millerstown. He deserves more than a passing notice. He was

born in Harrisburg March 4, 1794. His father was the Rev. Nathaniel Randolph Snowden, who was the first preacher ordained in Harrisburg. He subsequently became a professor in Dickinson College, at Carlisle. Dr. Snowden received his preliminary education at Dickinson College, and finished both his academical and professional education at the University of Pennsylvania. He was appointed surgeon of the United States army soon after his graduation, and was stationed for a short time at Sackett's Harbor. He was then ordered to join the army under General Jackson, operating against the Seminole Indians in Florida, and was assigned to duty at headquarters, and became one of General Jackson's military family. In 1823 he left the army, and shortly afterwards located in Mifflin County. Thence he went to Williamsport, and remained there in the practice of his profession a few years. He then came to Millerstown and associated himself in practice with Dr. Mealy. After a brief partnership, the association not being congenial, he moved to Thompsettown, Juniata County, and remained there until 1830, when he returned to Millerstown. In 1832 he married Miss Margaret Bines Loudon, and in 1834 moved to Hogestown, Cumberland County, where he died June 4, 1850. He was the father of five children,—two sons and three daughters. A. Loudon Snowden, of Philadelphia, late superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia, was one of his sons.

Dr. John Irwin succeeded to the practice of Dr. Mealy in 1832. He was born in Union County in 1809, studied medicine with Dr. Van Valzah, of Lewistown, and graduated from the Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania in 1832. He practiced in Millerstown and vicinity until 1840, when, with a view of relinquishing the practice of medicine, he moved to his farm in Juniata County, to which he chiefly devoted his attention until the time of his death, in 1853. He was twice married,—the first time to Miss Stuart, and the second time to Miss Jane Bell, in 1838. He was the father of three sons and three daughters. Mr. J. H. Irwin, cashier of Newport Deposit Bank, is one of his sons.

Drs. Kremer and Ingleman were contempora-

ries of Dr. Irwin, and were associated in practice. Dr. Kremer had studied medicine with Dr. Mealy and married one of his daughters. They remained in Millerstown eight or ten years.

Dr. A. C. Stees was born in Perry County September 13, 1814. He studied medicine with Dr. Whitesides, of Juniata County, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1836. He married a daughter of his preceptor and moved to Millerstown in 1841. He associated himself in practice with Dr. L. Stilwell, who came to Millerstown about the same time. This association continued for five or six years, when Dr. Stilwell moved to Ohio. Dr. Stees continued to practice in Millerstown until his death, which occurred December 23, 1854. Dr. Stees was one of the most prominent physicians of the county, and was held in great esteem by those who knew him, both for his social qualities and professional ability. He and Dr. Stilwell were among the founders of the Perry County Medical Society.

Dr. David Crawford settled in Millerstown in 1851, and practiced his profession there until 1864, when he moved to Mifflin, Juniata County, where he still resides. He is noticed more fully among the "Juniata County Physicians."

Dr. Samuel Stites, a native of Northampton County, was born June 23, 1816. He studied medicine with Dr. Wallis, and attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College in 1849. He practiced medicine the seven following years at Fisherville, Pa. In 1856 he graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College, in Philadelphia, and the following year located in Millerstown and practiced his profession there until the time of his death, March 28, 1882. He had been twice elected coroner of the county, and was serving in that office at the time of his death. He was a surgeon of one of the Pennsylvania regiments in 1864.

Dr. George Stites, a son of Dr. Samuel Stites, succeeded to his father's practice. He is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, of the class of 1882.

Dr. S. T. Lineaweaver located in Millerstown in 1864, and remained there until 1877, when he moved to Hagerstown, Md. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College.

Dr. A. A. Murray practiced in Millerstown from 1868 to 1876, when he moved to Liverpool.

Dr. Ellis Q. Kirk came to Millerstown in 1872 and left in 1874.

Dr. John B. Oellig located there in 1877 and left in 1881.

Dr. P. Rundio came there in 1877 and left in 1880.

Dr. G. W. Campbell located there in 1879 and left the same year.

Dr. G. W. Dean, a native of Perry County, and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, practiced in Millerstown from 1879 to 1881, when he moved to Lewistown, Mifflin County.

Dr. J. L. Brubaker, a native of Maryland, and a graduate of Washington University, Baltimore, of the class of 1874, practiced his profession in Millerstown from 1879 to 1883, when he moved to the West. He had previously practiced several years in Markersville. He was an energetic and successful practitioner, and was the first physician in Perry County to successfully perform the operation of ovariectomy.

Dr. J. C. Hall located in Millerstown in 1881 and still continues to practice there.

Dr. S. R. Ickes located there in 1882 and still is there.

LIVERPOOL.—Dr. John W. Armstrong was the first physician to choose Liverpool as a location. He came there from Duncannon, where he had been in practice for several years, in 1824. He married a sister-in-law of Wesley Williamson, who still resides in Liverpool. After practicing in Liverpool several years he moved to Bellefonte, and thence to Carlisle in 1844, and thence, later, to Princeton, N. J., where he died in 1870. A brief biographical sketch may be interesting:

General John Armstrong, the grandfather of Dr. John W. Armstrong, helped to lay out Carlisle, in 1751, where he at the time resided. In 1756 he commanded the expedition against the Indian town of Kittanning (in what is now Armstrong County, of this State), which ended so disastrously to the Indians. Subsequently he became a member of the Provincial Congress, and later a major-general of the Revolu-

tionary army, and commanded the Pennsylvania Line at the battle of Brandywine. He had two sons,—Dr. James Armstrong and Major John Armstrong. The last-named son was the aide-de-camp of General Gates in the Revolutionary army, and afterwards the minister to France, and subsequently Secretary of War during Madison's administration. He married into the Livingston family, of New York, and his daughter is now the wife of William B. Astor, of New York City. Dr. James Armstrong completed his medical studies in Europe, and after his return to this country married a Miss Stevenson, a sister of George Stevenson, a distinguished citizen of New York. He finally settled in Carlisle, where John W. Armstrong, the subject of this sketch, was born. John W. Armstrong received his academical education at Dickinson College. He studied medicine with his father, and completed his professional education at the Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania. He was said to be a man of more than ordinary ability, and worthy of his distinguished lineage. He was a man of commanding presence and possessed great grace and dignity of manner. He died at Princeton, N. J., in 1879, and was brought to Carlisle for interment. The Union Philosophical Society of Dickinson College, of which he was a member, attended his funeral in a body.

Dr. James H. Case was the successor of Dr. John W. Armstrong. He was born in the Wyoming Valley, February 14, 1801. He read medicine with Dr. Myner, then of Wilkesbarre, and came to Liverpool about 1827, and remained there until he died, in 1882, at the age of eighty-one years. The doctor was well thought of as a citizen and neighbor. He was elected coroner of the county a number of times.

Dr. Fitzpatrick came to Liverpool in 1828. He remained but a short time and moved to Buffalo City, New York.

Dr. Sheedle also located there about the same time, and remained but a short time.

Dr. French came there in 1831, but his stay was brief.

Dr. William Cummin located in Liverpool about the year 1830. He was born in Belfast,

Ireland, in 1804, and was educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, and in Belfast Institute, Belfast, Ireland, from which institution he graduated. He was intended for the ministry. He came to America about 1825; taught school in Juniata County, this State, for a few years; studied medicine with Dr. Mealy, of Millers-town; and graduated from Jefferson Medical College. Immediately after graduating he came to Liverpool and practiced his profession there until his death, in 1846. He had a large practice and was a skillful physician. He was twice married,—the first time to Margaret Steele, of New Buffalo, by whom he had three children,—Thomas S., Rebecca I. and Margaret S. His second wife was Mary Hart, of Juniata County, by whom he also had three children,—Hugh Hart, now presiding judge of the Williamsport Judicial District, Mary A. and Robert Irvine. His widow, past eighty-one years, still survives him.

Dr. Thomas G. Morris, of Liverpool, Perry County, Penna., is the grandson of Jonathan Morris, who resided in Washington County, Pa. To his wife, a Miss Kimball, a native of Würtemberg, Germany, was born, among other children, a son, William Thomas Morris, on the 8th of January, 1783. He died in Frederick City, Md., the place of his birth, in December, 1834. He was by profession a physician, served as surgeon in the United States navy and subsequently practiced for many years in Sunbury, Pa. He married Mary G., daughter of Thomas Grant, his maternal grandfather having been Robert Martin. The children of this marriage are Ann C., born January 14, 1810, married to Albert G. Bradford, of Elmira, N. Y.; Thomas Grant, born January 11, 1818, the subject of this biographical sketch. The death of Mrs. Morris occurred April 2, 1842, aged fifty-seven years. Thomas Grant Morris is a native of Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa., and there received his early education, giving special attention to mathematics, for which he had a marked predilection. His first business experience was as clerk in a store in Northumberland, Pa., after which, in 1836, he joined a corps of engineers in Lycoming County, engaged in constructing an

extension of the West Branch Canal, and remained until the fall of 1837. After a brief period spent in pursuing his studies he became connected with a corps of surveyors employed on the Chambersburg and Pittsburgh Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Returning home, he assisted for a brief period in the work of the farm, and in 1840 began the study of medicine with Dr. John B. Price, of Sunbury, continuing his course with Dr. James Teas, of Northumberland. He was graduated March 7, 1843, from the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, and in 1846 settled in Liverpool, the interval having been passed in practice elsewhere. The principal portion of his life since the above date has been spent in the borough of Liverpool, where he soon obtained the confidence of the leading families of the neighborhood and made professional calls over a wide area of territory. He, in 1862, enlisted as assistant surgeon of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was assigned to duty as head of the hospital at Sharpsburg, Md. In December of the same year he resigned on account of ill health. During his period of service he was placed in charge of the wounded at Fredericksburg and the sufferers from the field of Antietam, then at Sharpsburg. He re-enlisted, on the 4th of April, 1864, as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged, after much active service, in September of the same year. An interval of two years was spent in New Bloomfield as a physician and druggist, when he resumed his practice in connection with a drug-store in Liverpool.

Dr. Morris was, in 1845, married to Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Thompson, of New Buffalo. Their children are Mary, born June 25, 1846, who died October 13th of the same year, and William, born April 4, 1851, married to Anna Fisher, of Beach Haven, Pa. Mrs. Morris died April 21, 1869, and he married, September 26, 1869, Anne E., daughter of Hon. Joseph Shuler, ex-member of the State Legislature. Their children are Sallie E., born August 20, 1871; Mina Maud May, December 29, 1879, who died September 4, 1882; and Frank Jeffers, October 16, 1883.

Dr. Morris is one of the oldest members of the Perry County Medical Society. A Democrat in his political views, he has served as chief burgess and held minor municipal offices. He was a member of Sunbury Lodge, No. 203, of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, from which he withdrew in 1847, and organized Perry Lodge, No. 259, of which he is a charter member, and connected with Perry Encampment, No. 100, of Duncannon. He is also identified with the Masonic fraternity as member of Sunbury Lodge, No. 22, with Northumberland Royal Arch Chapter and Vellerchamp Council, all of Sunbury, Pa. He is a member of Liverpool Lodge, No. 386, of Knights of Pythias, and has held high rank in each of these fraternities. He is also surgeon of John Q. Snyder Post, No. 408, Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. John Wright came to Liverpool the spring following Dr. Morris' location there. He was a native of Juniata County, and studied medicine with Dr. Doty, of Mifflintown, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College. He remained in Liverpool until 1854, when he moved to Halifax, Dauphin County. He was killed there by the cars in 1859. He had married a daughter of Judge Blattenbergers, of Mount Patrick. He was one of the founders of the Perry County Medical Society.

Dr. John Rose came to Liverpool about 1848 and only remained a short time.

Dr. R. A. Simpson, now of York, Pa., practiced about Liverpool after 1857 for a number of years.

Dr. A. A. Murray, formerly of Millerstown, came to Liverpool in 1876 and left in 1883.

Dr. George Motter also practiced in Liverpool a short time after 1866.

Dr. George Barlow located there in 1875, and remaining there several years, was bought out by Dr. James F. Thompson. Dr. James F. Thompson was born in Centre County; read medicine with G. W. Thompson, of Mill Creek, Huntingdon County, Pa., and is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of the class of 1863. He entered the army as surgeon of Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Sharpshooters, and continued in service until the close of the war in 1865.

In November of the same year he located at Three Springs, Huntingdon County, and remained there until 1878, when he came to Liverpool, where he still continues to practice.

Dr. H. F. Womer came to Liverpool in 1884. He was born near Mount Pleasant Mills, Union County, December 28, 1848; read medicine under Dr. Nipple, then of Fremont, Snyder County, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1878. Practiced from time of graduation until 1884 at McKee's Half Falls, Snyder County. He still resides at Liverpool.

DUNCANNON.—Dr. John W. Armstrong is the first physician of whom there is any record of having located in Duncannon. He came there in 1818 and remained there in active practice until 1824, when he removed to Liverpool, among whose physicians he is more fully noticed.

Dr. Joseph Speck succeeded Dr. Armstrong in 1824. He was an adopted son of Frederick Speck, who owned land in the vicinity of Duncannon. He was educated at Dickinson College and took his professional degree from one of the Philadelphia medical colleges. He practiced in Duncannon until 1836, when he moved to Bloomfield; practiced two years there and moved back to Duncannon, whence, in 1850, he moved West, and died later in Wyandotte.

There must have been physicians who were located in Duncannon from 1830 to 1840 whose names are not now accessible.

Dr. Philip Ebert came to Duncannon in 1840. He was a native of York County, Pa., and had graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. He continued to practice in the vicinity of Duncannon until 1865, when he moved to Runyan, Ohio, where he still resides. He was at one time elected one of the associate judges of Perry Co.

Dr. A. J. Werner, of Reading, Pa., located in Duncannon about 1850. He had read medicine with Dr. McClellan, of Philadelphia, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Philadelphia. He immediately commenced to practice at Duncannon and continued there until his death, in 1881. He died suddenly, having been found dead in his carriage in the country.

Dr. Joseph Swartz, a son-in-law of Dr. Philip Ebert, settled in Duncannon to practice in 1860. He studied medicine under Dr. John C. McAllister, of Fairview, Cumberland County, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1857. He had succeeded Dr. Kleckner at Grier's Point, and practiced there until he came to Duncannon, where he still resides. He has a drug-store in connection with his practice, and now gives his store the larger share of his attention. He was a surgeon in one of the Pennsylvania regiments in the late war. He is a member of the Perry County Medical Society and has been its treasurer for a number of years. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. W. W. Culver was a practitioner of medicine in Duncannon in 1860, as was also Dr. Frederick Noekel, a graduate of the University of Bonn. Both remained there several years.

Dr. H. A. Boteler also practiced in Duncannon for some years subsequent to 1862.

Dr. Noble C. McMorris, a graduate of Pennsylvania Medical College of the class of 1859, has practiced at intervals in Duncannon since the date of his graduation. He is now in active practice there.

Dr. T. L. Johnson graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1868. After a brief practice elsewhere he located in Duncannon about the year 1870 or 1871 and has been in continuous practice there ever since. He is a son of the Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Lebanon.

Dr. A. L. Shearer, a native of Perry County and a graduate of the University of New York, class of 1883, Dr. John U. Habash, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1884, and Dr. H. D. Reutter, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, of the Class of 1884, are all in active practice in Duncannon, and have been since dates of their graduation.

LANDISBURG.—Dr. John Creigh seems to have been the first regular physician that located within the limits of Perry County. He was a son of Judge John Creigh, of Carlisle, and was born in 1773. He graduated with honors from Dickinson College in 1792 and completed his

medical course at the University of Pennsylvania in 1795. He commenced to practice at Pittsburgh; thence he moved to Lewistown, and thence, again, to Landisburg in 1799. He continued in practice there until 1819, when he removed to Carlisle to educate his children. He died there, November 7, 1848. His record is that of a successful physician for his time, and he was an honored and respected citizen in the several communities in which he lived.

Dr. John Parshall seems to have succeeded Dr. Creigh and remained in practice there until 1825.

Dr. James T. Oliver, from Silver Springs, Cumberland County, practiced in Landisburg for five or six years, and returned to his old location in Cumberland in 1827. He was a prominent Mason.

Dr. Samuel A. Moore, a student of Dr. Ely's, of Shippensburg, Cumberland County, came to Landisburg about the year 1825 and remained there in practice until his death, in March, 1843. He had a large practice and was a successful physician.

Dr. Samuel Edwards located in Landisburg in 1838. He married into the family of William West and in 1844 moved to Newport; thence, after a short time, to Blaine. After practicing in Blaine a few years he left the county.

Dr. David A. Clugston—a Thompsonian in practice—came to Landisburg from Franklin County in 1841, and remained there until 1852, when he removed to Duncannon, and thence West after a short time.

Dr. James Galbraith located in Landisburg in 1843. He was born in Manchester, Pa., January 4, 1799. He moved with his father's family to Ohio when he was a boy. In 1821 he began to study medicine with Dr. Mathew Steen, his brother-in-law. He commenced to attend lectures in 1824 and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1826. He commenced to practice his profession at Orbisonia, Huntingdon County, and later moved to East Waterford, Juniata County. While there he married a daughter of the Rev. John Coulter. He then moved to Landisburg, where he continued in active practice until his death, January 9, 1872.

Dr. Galbraith was a man of sound judgment in his profession, and untiring in his attention to his patients. He took an interest in general affairs, and was an esteemed member of the community in which he lived. He was well informed on the questions of the day, and took a special interest in scientific studies. He was an able writer and a fluent talker.

Dr. Wm. Niblock was a cotemporary of Dr. Galbraith, in Landisburg. He was a native of Ireland, and finished his studies at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1813. He came to this country in 1821, passed an examination at Baltimore, Md., and located in Cecil County, Md. In 1827 he moved to Landisburg and resided there until his death, in 1859.

His son, William G. Niblock was born in Landisburg, and studied medicine with his father. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1847, and practiced in Landisburg until his death, in 1852. Wm. H. Niblock, now of Philadelphia, is a son of Wm. G., and is the only surviving representative of the family. The Niblock family, by reason of their intelligence and social talents, occupied a prominent position in the community in which they lived.

Dr. John F. Wingert, a native of Landisburg, studied medicine with Dr. Clugston, and practiced in Landisburg and vicinity from 1851 to 1872, when he retired from practice. He still resides there.

David B. Milliken, M. D., is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors. Thomas, his great-grandfather, settled in Cumberland (now Juniata) County, Pa., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. His son, James B., a native of the same county, was also a farmer. He married a Miss Boggs, whose children were Thomas J., John, James B., Joseph, Francis, Mary, Amelia, Margaret, Martha and Jane. Thomas J., of this number, was born in 1794, in Juniata County, and there spent his life in the pursuits of a farmer. He was, in his political principles, an ardent Democrat, and filled, among other offices, those of associate judge and county commissioner. He married Rachel, daughter of Judge David Beale, of Chester County, Pa., and had children,—Jane, wife of William Neely; James B.; Mary Ann, wife of John Barnard;

David B. and John D. The death of Mr. Milliken occurred September 19, 1876, and that of his wife March 20, 1848. David B. Milliken was born January 1, 1833, in Juniata County. After a rudimentary course of instruction at the neighboring public school, he entered and remained four years at the Tuscarora Academy, in the same county. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel B. Crawford, of McCoysville, and remained three years under

and of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He is connected with the Odd-Fellows' fraternity, as member of Mt. Dempsey Lodge, No. 172, of Landisburg, and has held the office of District Deputy. Politically, as a Democrat, he participated actively for years in the work of the party, and was elected for the sessions of 1870-71 to the State Legislature, where he was chairman of the committee on contested seats, and served on other important committees. He



D. B. Milliken

his preceptorship, meanwhile attending lectures at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1854, having also received a private course of instruction under Dr. William Darling. He at once made Landisburg, Perry County, the scene of his professional labors, and has since that date been actively engaged in practice. Here his field has been an extended one, his thorough medical training having from the beginning ensured a successful career. He is a member of the Perry County Medical Society,

was, in 1862, appointed commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania to examine the hospitals connected with the Pennsylvania volunteer service during the late war. He has frequently acted as administrator, trustee and guardian, and filled other responsible offices of trust. In his religious views the doctor is a Presbyterian, and member of the church at Landisburg. Dr. Milliken was, on the 23d of May, 1853, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Neal McCoy, of Juniata County, who died February 18, 1855, their only child being a daughter, Emma. He

was again married, April 11, 1856, to Margaret, daughter of Daniel Okeson, of Perry County.

Dr. James P. Sheibley, a native of Landisburg, and a son of Benard Sheibley, studied medicine with Dr. Galbraith and became an alumnus of the Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania in 1868. He acted one year as assistant surgeon in the United States army, and in 1870 located in Landisburg, where he still continues in active and successful practice.

LOYSVILLE.—Dr. Isaac Lefevre, a graduate of Pennsylvania Medical College, began to practice in Loysville in 1842 and resided there until 1855, when he moved to Bloomfield, where he continued to practice until 1862, when he was appointed assistant surgeon in one of the Pennsylvania regiments. After his discharge from the army he resumed practice in Bloomfield, and remained there a few years, when he moved to Mechanicsburg, where he took up the practice of homœopathy. He thence moved to Harrisburg, where he still resides.

Dr. A. E. Linn succeeded Dr. Lefevre at Loysville, and practiced there until 1857, when he removed to Shermansdale.

Dr. B. F. Hooke studied medicine with Dr. Leonard Henly, then of Bloekley Alms-House Hospital, Philadelphia, and graduated from the Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania in 1855. He came to Loysville in 1856, and still continues there in successful practice.

Dr. C. E. De Lancey studied medicine with Dr. William Cisna, of Ickesburg, graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1878, practiced awhile in Ickesburg, and, in 1883, located in Loysville, where he still remains.

MARYSVILLE.—Marysville seems to have drawn her physicians from the neighboring towns during the earlier years of her history. Drs. Means, Rogers, Lewis Heck, Weistling, G. W. Graydon, Allman, Umberger, McAllister and Bashon, all physicians of the neighboring towns—Harrisburg, Rockville, Fairview and Dauphin—did the practice in and about Marysville from about 1830 to 1860. Dr. Heinsling then settled there, and continued in practice some

years. Dr. Culp came there in 1868, and Dr. A. J. Traver in 1870. Dr. Traver is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, of the class of 1868. The doctor is still there, and a very prominent citizen of the place.

Dr. Geo. W. Eppley located there in 1875, and still practices there. He had previously practiced a number of years in Elliottsburg. He is a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, of the class of 1864. He was postmaster of Marysville for a number of years.

Dr. J. M. Boyd, a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, of the class of 1880, and a native of Perry County, located there after graduating, and remained a year or two, when he moved to Cumberland County.

Dr. A. J. Van Dyke, a native of Juniata County, and a student of Dr. Grubb, of Thompsonstown, and a graduate of the University of New York, of the class of 1883, located there the same year, and still continues there in active practice.

RYE TOWNSHIP AND SHERMANSDALE.—Dr. Frederick Klineyoung located at Keystone about the year 1825. He practiced until his death, about 1846 or 1847. Dr. F. A. Koughling succeeded to Dr. Klineyoung's practice in 1846, and remained there until 1855, when he died.

Dr. John W. Crooks came to Shermansdale in 1851, and practiced there several years. Dr. Longsdorf came to Shermansdale after Dr. Crooks left, and remained until 1856.

Dr. Kleckner, a German, had settled at Grier's Point about 1853, and was found frozen to death in 1856.

Dr. Joseph Swartz, now of Duncannon, succeeded him, and practiced there several years.

Dr. A. E. Linn came to Shermansdale from Loysville in 1857, and practiced there several years.

Dr. Fuget practiced in the vicinity of Shermansdale for a number of years after Dr. Linn left. A Dr. Agnew succeeded Fuget, and practiced his profession there until shortly before his death.

Dr. J. P. Sheeder, who studied under Dr. W. D. Ard, of Bloomfield, and graduated from the University of New York in 1879, com-

menced to practice there the same year, and still continues there.

Dr. Edward Ebert was a practitioner at Grier's Point in 1855, and practiced there two or three years.

Dr. A. J. Herman, now of Carlisle, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania (class of 1821), practiced on the Perry side of Sterrit's Gap for several years, about 1850.

ICKESBURG.—Dr. Jonas Ickes is said to have practiced in Ickesburg and vicinity about the year 1820 to 1822 or 1823.

Dr. Thomas Simonton came there about 1830, and practiced there a number of years. His son, William, studied medicine with him, and succeeded to his father's practice. They all moved to Illinois.

Dr. Black located in Ickesburg after the Drs. Simonton left, and practiced there several years. He moved to Cumberland County.

Dr. Briner (now of Topeka, Kan.) practiced in the vicinity of Ickesburg from about 1850 to 1860. He married a Miss Love.

Dr. Jackson moved to Ickesburg after Dr. Briner left. He had studied medicine with Dr. Lefevre, of New Bloomfield, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College. He remained in Ickesburg until his death, six or seven years after locating there.

Dr. William R. Cisna succeeded to Dr. Jackson's practice. He was a native of Perry. He had graduated from Dickinson College, and later studied medicine and received his professional degree from the university in 1865. He continued to practice in Ickesburg until 1882 or 1883, when he went West.

Dr. Charles De Lancey succeeded Dr. Cisna until he moved to Loysville, and Dr. G. C. Dean succeeded Dr. De Lancey until he moved to Millerstown, and now Dr. Newton Bryner, a graduate of the University of New York, of the class of 1881, is located there, and has been since Dr. Dean left.

MADISON TOWNSHIP, ANDERSONBURG, BLAINE AND NEW GERMANTOWN.—Dr. S. M. Tudor, now about seventy-five years old, and a graduate of the University of Maryland, practiced medicine in Madison township and

its vicinity for forty years. He retired from practice a number of years ago.

Dr. Rodgers succeeded to Dr. Tudor's practice. He is now located at Sandy Hill, Madison township.

In New Germantown, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Oberholzer, pastor of the Lutheran Church, was also a physician and practiced in connection with his pastoral duties. He died there April 12, 1821. Dr. J. R. Scott began practice in New Germantown in 1824, but how long he remained is not noted.

Dr. William Hays, now retired from practice, and residing near Landisburg, studied medicine with Dr. Robert C. Hays, of Shippenburg. In the spring of 1843 he commenced to practice his profession in New Germantown, and continued in active practice for six years, since which time he has retired.

Dr. Gutshall, now of Blaine, a native of Carlisle and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1866, commenced to practice in New Germantown the same year, and continued in successful practice there until, a few years since, he changed his location to Blaine, where he now resides.

Dr. A. R. Johnson, now of New Bloomfield, practiced in New Germantown part of the year 1883.

Dr. Milton Shull is now located in New Germantown. He is a native of Perry County.

Dr. B. F. Grosh, an able physician and influential citizen, located in Andersonburg in February, 1844. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont, and a native of Lancaster County. He married a Miss Anderson, of Andersonburg. He remained in Andersonburg until his death, November 9, 1857. He was one of the founders of the Perry County Medical Society and at times contributed able papers that were read at its meetings. His son, A. B. Grosh, served two terms as prothonotary of the county.

Dr. E. B. Hotchkiss came to Andersonburg after the death of Dr. Grosh, and remained there about two years.

Dr. Jonathan M. B. Jackson, noticed more particularly among Ickesburg physicians, prac-

ticed in Andersonburg in 1859, previous to locating in Ickesburg.

Dr. George W. Mitchell, a native of Perry County and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, of the class of 1860, settled in Andersonburg after the close of the late war, and is still in active practice there. He had been a sergeant in one of the Pennsylvania regiments.

Dr. G. Milton Bradfield located in Blaine about 1865, and remained there eight or eleven years, when he moved to Philadelphia. Dr. Gotshall succeeded him, and is still there.

Elliottsburg has at times been selected as a location for physicians, and the following list of physicians have at one time or another, in the order mentioned, practiced there: Dr. Conrad, now in Florida, was in Elliottsburg for a number of years after the war. Dr. G. W. Eppley practiced there some years previous to locating in Marysville. Dr. Boyer practiced there a year or two since 1882, and Dr. Byers is now practicing there.

NEW BLOOMFIELD.—The medical wants of New Bloomfield and vicinity were supplied in its very early days by the resident physicians of Milford and Millerstown. Dr. Mealy, of Millerstown, Ecker, of Milford, and Ward, of the same place, supplied the wants of a resident physician. Dr. Jonas Ickes seems to have been the first physician who located in Bloomfield. He was born in Limerick township, Montgomery County, February 3, 1792. When three years old his father's family moved to the vicinity of Ickesburg. The doctor studied medicine with Dr. Framer, of Lebanon, and commenced to practice in Ickesburg about the year 1820, and practiced there two or three years, and moved to Duncannon, whence he moved to Bloomfield in 1825, and practiced there thirty-one years. He was married to Miss Mary Duncan in 1814, by whom he had the following named children: Susan, who became the wife of General Harding, of Illinois (who represented the Monmouth District of that State in Congress several terms after the war, in which he had distinguished himself), Nicholas, Joseph, Elizabeth, Henrietta, Isabella, Alfred, Maria and Samuel, four of whom are still living. The

doctor still lives with Mrs. Harding in Monmouth, Ill., at the advanced age of ninety-four years.

Dr. Vanderslice, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, came to Bloomfield in 1827, and opened an office in John Rice's tavern. He practiced there until his death, in 1832. He died from small-pox.

Dr. John H. Doling practiced for a short time in Bloomfield, about the year 1830. He was also a school teacher and taught in the vicinity.

Dr. T. L. Catheart practiced medicine for a few years after 1830.

Dr. J. Sawyer came to Bloomfield in 1833, remained several years and removed to Cumberland County.

Dr. Joseph Speck moved to Bloomfield from Duncannon, about 1835 or 1836, and stayed several years, and moved back to Duncannon.

Dr. John M. Laird seems to have been the next physician to locate in Bloomfield. He was born near Carlisle in 1797. He received his academic education at Washington College, from which he graduated in 1820, read medicine with Dr. Foulk, of Carlisle, and received his professional degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1824. He commenced to practice in Millerstown, and remained there until he moved to Bloomfield, in 1840, where he practiced until his death, March 12, 1849. While living in Millerstown he married Miss Julia Powers, by whom he had four children,—two sons and two daughters.

About 1845 or 1846 Dr. Miller came to Bloomfield, and left in 1847.

Dr. J. P. Kimball, a graduate of one of the Baltimore medical colleges, practiced in Bloomfield five or six years prior to 1853, at which time he moved to Green Park, thence to Philadelphia, thence to Pottstown, and thence again to Harrisburg, at which place he died November 21, 1862. He was married while in Bloomfield to Miss Eliza Topley, a daughter of Alexander Topley, of that place.

Dr. Joseph D. B. Ickes was a son of Dr. Jonas Ickes, and was born near Duncannon June 20, 1823. He studied medicine with his father, and took his professional degree from the

Philadelphia Medical College about 1849. He practiced a short time with his father in Bloomfield, then moved to Manheim, Lancaster County, and then again to Duncan's Island, where he died June 28, 1851.

Dr. David F. Fetter located in Bloomfield about 1852, and practiced there several years, when he removed to New York.

Dr. Isaac Lefevre succeeded Dr. Fetter. He moved to Bloomfield from Loysville in 1855, and

John, Ulrich, Abram and Henry. The last-named son was born in Lancaster County, and married a Miss Muma, born September 27, 1768, who died July 30, 1864, in her ninety-sixth year. Their children were Ulrich, Jacob, Frederick and Fanny (wife of William Miley). Jacob was born in Lancaster County on the 26th of July, 1802, and died on the 9th of August, 1873. He removed with his father to North Middleton township, Cumberland County, Pa.,



M. B. Strickler

practiced there a number of years. (See notice among Loysville physicians.)

Dr. Burkley had practiced in Bloomfield several years prior to 1862, which year he moved to Harrisburg, and subsequently died there.

Melchior B. Strickler, M.D., is descended from Swiss ancestry. Seven brothers originally emigrated and settled in Lancaster County, Pa., one of whom was Henry Strickler, the great-grandfather of the doctor. His four sons were

and was there extensively engaged in farming pursuits. By his marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Melchior Brenneman, who was born May 15, 1814, and died November 11, 1862, were born children—Melchior B., Henry, Mary (wife of James Williamson), Fanny (married to Abram Hertzler), Kate and Jacob (who married Mimie, daughter of Hon. B. F. Junkin). Melchior B., of this number, was born on the 21st of March, 1834, in North Middleton township, Cumberland County, Pa., and when two years of age

removed with his parents to Boiling Springs, in South Middleton township, of the same county, where he remained until eighteen years of age. He attended the schools of the neighborhood, and completed his English course at the Mt. Joy Academy, meanwhile rendering his father substantial assistance on the farm. He also engaged during the winter months in teaching, and at the age of eighteen began the study of medicine with Dr. A. J. Herman, of Carlisle, Pa., with whom he remained three years, during this time attending lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in March, 1861, after enjoying the advantage of special practical courses of instruction in obstetrics under Dr. R. A. F. Penrose, and in surgery under Dr. D. Hayes Agnew. After an interval of one year with Dr. Herman, at Carlisle, he located at New Bloomfield, Perry County, where he has since been very actively engaged in the pursuit of his profession. His practice, which extends throughout his own and into adjoining counties, has been varied and exceptionally successful, especially in critical cases of surgery, in obstetrics and in the treatment of typhoid fever. This success is based not less upon a thorough knowledge of the science of medicine than upon a wide experience with disease in all its forms. The doctor is a member of the Perry County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also identified with the Masonic fraternity. He is in his political sentiments a Republican, though not an active partisan; neither has he sought or desired office. His religious associations are with the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Strickler is a devoted and esteemed member.

Dr. Strickler was, on the 5th of November, 1861, married to Annie C., daughter of John and Eliza Crotzer Halbert, of Carlisle, Pa. Their children are Lizzie I., Minnie J. (wife of James Willis), Frank E., Annie H., Harry, Charles B. and Nellie T.

Dr. T. G. Morris, now of Liverpool, practiced in Bloomfield from 1865 to 1867, when he returned to Liverpool.

Dr. David H. Sweeney came to Bloomfield

after the war and practiced there a number of years, when he moved to Clearfield, Pa.

Dr. W. D. Ard, a native of Juniata County, and a student of Dr. David M. Crawford, graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1869, and in 1870 came to Bloomfield, where he practiced until his death, March 3, 1881, in his thirty-sixth year.

Dr. H. J. Hunt, a student of Dr. Ard, succeeded to the doctor's practice. He had graduated from the University Medical College of New York in 1878. He only remained a couple of years after Dr. Ard's death, when he removed to Juniata County.

Dr. O. P. Bollinger also practiced in Bloomfield after Dr. Ard's death. He had previously practiced in Newport and Milford for short terms. He moved to the West in 1885.

Dr. A. R. Johnson, a native of Perry County and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of the class of 1881, located in Bloomfield in 1884, and is now practicing there. He had taken a post-graduate course, and was a resident physician one year in the Philadelphia Hospital.

NEWPORT.—Newport, prior to 1832 or 1833, drew its physicians from Milford and Millers-town. Dr. John H. Doling seems to have been the first physician who located in Newport. He came here either in 1831 or 1832, and remained several years, when he moved to Milford, and lived there, with the exception of an interval that he was in California, until he died.

Dr. Bell succeeded Dr. Doling in Newport, and practiced there two years.

Dr. S. R. Fahnestock was in Newport in 1837.

Dr. Joshua E. Singer is the son of Jacob Singer, who married Nancy, daughter of John and Susan Norton, of Harrisburg. The children of this marriage were John, of Selinsgrove; Lydia, wife of James Crouse, of Selinsgrove; William, who died in Painesville, Ohio; Sarah, wife of William Glover, of Selinsgrove; George, of Newport; Susan, wife of Samuel Fisher, of Dunkirk, Ohio; Joshua E.; and Harriet, wife of William Kennedy, of Huntingdon County.

Joshua E. Singer, M.D., was born on the



A. E. Singer

25th day of September, 1809, in Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa., and began the study of medicine, after a preparatory English and classical course, in the office of Dr. Baskin, of Selinsgrove, graduating from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. His career as a practitioner was begun and ended in Newport, where he settled in 1838, and continued actively employed until a few years before his death, which occurred on the 16th of February, 1881, in his seventy-second year. His professional labors were entered upon amid many discouragements, but by dint of enterprise, energy and much hard work, together with a complete mastery of the science to which his life was devoted, he achieved success and a competency for his declining years. During his younger days he enjoyed the lucrative practice of a number of families connected with the several furnaces in the vicinity, with whom he had yearly contracts. He endured many privations, but was greatly aided by a strong constitution and indomitable will-power, which enabled him to surmount almost every obstacle. Dr. Singer was a man of much public spirit, always extending hearty sympathy and practical aid to enterprises having for their object the advancement of the borough of his residence. From a small hamlet, Newport, under his eye and in a measure through his energy and persevering labor, has grown to its present proportions. At the organization of the Farmers' Bank of Millers-town he became a prominent stockholder, and in course of time succeeded in establishing a branch at Newport, of which he was the honored president until his death, the enterprise eventually becoming the People's Bank of Newport. In his political views he was a Democrat and a strong partisan, but not an active worker in the party ranks. He was identified with the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' fraternities, in both of which he took high rank. Dr. Singer was an active member and elder in the Reformed Church of Newport. Through his influence were gathered a number of young men and women, who formed themselves into a Bible class and were regularly instructed by him in religious truth. This class, on his death, passed a series of resolutions commemorative of his

work and the strong affection and sympathy existing between scholar and teacher. Similar resolutions were adopted by the Consistory of the church, the directors of the People's Bank of Newport and by the Perry County Medical Society, of which he was one of the founders. Dr. Singer was, on the 15th of October, 1849, married to Mary E., daughter of John E. Whiteside and Ruth E. Allen, of Harrisburg, and granddaughter of John Whiteside and Mary Elton, of Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. Robert S. Brown settled in Newport prior to 1850, and was in active practice there, as his health would permit, until he died, in 1860. He was associated with Dr. Singer in practice for several years. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College.

Dr. William R. Howe, a native of Perry County, commenced to practice in Newport about 1857, as an associate of Dr. Brown, whose brother-in-law he was. He practiced several years with him, then moved to Blaine, where he died a short time after his removal, in 1860. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College.

Dr. R. B. Hoover was in Newport in 1856, and Dr. W. O. Baldwin in 1859. Neither of these physicians practiced long in Newport.

Dr. Joseph Eby came to Newport in 1860. He had previously practiced in Millerstown one and a half years, and in Millerstown three and half years. He was a son of John and Elizabeth Eby, and was born near New Germantown November 4, 1830. He studied medicine under Dr. Samuel Eby, of Mount Joy, Lancaster County, and received his professional degree from the Eclectic Medical College, Philadelphia. He married a daughter of Dr. Jonas Ickes, of Bloomfield, in 1851, by whom he had two children,—a son and a daughter. The former died when four years old, and the latter married Mr. Gibson Fiekcs, of Newport, and still resides there. Dr. Eby died March 11, 1872.

Dr. William Mateer practiced in Newport for several years after 1860.

Dr. George W. Mitchell, now of Andersonburg, practiced his profession in Newport a year or two after his graduation, in 1860.

Dr. J. M. Miller commenced to practice in Newport about 1862 or 1863. He had previ-

ously lived in Markelsville. He went West about 1868.

Dr. Williams practiced in Newport several years prior to 1866.

James B. Eby, M.D., is of German descent, his grandfather, Abram Eby, having been a resident of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa. His children were Jason W., Henry, Charles, Cyrus and Nimrod, of whom the last-named, and father of Dr. Eby, was born in Carlisle,

of February, 1840, in New Bloomfield, Perry County, and received his primary education at the common schools, after which he became a pupil of the New Bloomfield Academy. On the conclusion of his course of study he entered the army, under the call for three months' volunteers, as a member of Captain H. D. Woodruff's company, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and enlisted a second time, on the call for nine months' troops, in Company



James B. Eby

and in youth removed to New Bloomfield, Perry County, when he became an apprentice to the printer's trade and continued in the office of the *Perry County Democrat* until his death, in 1847, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. His wife was Eliza Drexler, of York, Pa., whose children are Mary, wife of John H. Sheivley, editor of the *People's Advocate*, of Perry County; Ellen, who died in childhood; Annie, who died in early youth; James B.; and William. James B. Eby was born on the 24th

G, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he held a commission as second lieutenant. He was with his regiment on the field of Antietam and participated in the engagements at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At the expiration of his period of service he began the study of medicine with Dr. M. B. Strickler, of New Bloomfield, and continued three years in his preceptor's office, meanwhile attending lectures at the Medical Department of the University of

Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1866. Dr. Eby at once located in Newport, Perry County, as partner of Dr. Joseph Eby, and remained one year, when an inviting field was offered at New Buffalo, Perry County, where he continued for three years actively employed. Returning, in 1870, to Newport, he very soon established a successful practice of a general character, extending throughout the county, and from that date until the present has been actively engaged in the labor incident to his profession. He is a member of the Perry County Medical Society (of which he is secretary and has filled the chair of president), of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Eby was, on the 18th of March, 1875, married to Emma S., daughter of John and Ellen A. Toland, of the same county, who died November 29, 1881. Their children are a son, Charles, born February 10, 1876, and a daughter, Bertie, born March 2, 1880. The doctor, in politics, is a Republican of decided convictions, but has not given special attention to matters of a political nature, or apart from his profession. His interest in the cause of education has led to his acceptance of the office of school director for the second term. He is the present efficient secretary of the Board of School Directors. He was educated in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, to which he gives a willing support.

Dr. Fishburn came to Newport about 1866, and practiced there three or four years, and then moved West.

Dr. H. O. Orris, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of the class of 1867, commenced to practice in Newport the same year, and is still practicing his profession in Newport. Has been the Pennsylvania Railroad surgeon for a number of years.

Dr. Harry Stites, a son of Dr. Samuel Stites, of Millerstown, and a graduate of University of Pennsylvania, of the class of 1877, located in Newport the same year, practiced several years there, and then, on receiving a contract surgery in the army, left for his post of duty. He is at present located in Florida.

Dr. George W. Campbell, a graduate of Jeffer-

son Medical College of the class of 1879, practiced part of a year in Millerstown, then came to Newport, and is still there.

MILFORD.—Dr. John Eckert practiced in Milford prior to 1823, in which year he died there. He is the first physician of whom there is any record of having practiced there. He was a German, and is said to have been a successful physician.

From 1823 until about 1833 there is no record of any physician living in Milford. In 1833 or '34, Dr. John H. Doling moved from Newport to Milford and practiced there until his death, in 1857, excepting a short time when, under the influence of the gold-fever, he went to California, but did not remain there long. He was a man of powerful physique, and feats of his great strength are yet related by those who remember him.

Dr. Ward practiced in Milford for a number of years prior to 1841, in which year he moved to Carlisle.

Dr. Philip S. P. Whitesides practiced several years in Milford, including the year 1847. From Milford he moved to Newport, and left Newport about 1856.

The Drs. Simonton, who had previously lived in Ickesburg prior to their removal to Illinois, practiced for a time in Milford.

Dr. Joseph Eby settled in Milford in 1857; practiced there three and one-half years, and then removed to Newport.

Dr. Fetzer was there several years, during the early years of the War of the Rebellion, since which time, save for a brief time about 1881 or '82, during which Dr. O. P. Bollinger lived there, Milford ceased to be a location for physicians.

NEW BUFFALO.—New Buffalo has for a long time been a location for physicians. Drs. Patrick and William McMorris, both natives of Ireland, and brothers, for a long time practiced there. Both are now dead. Dr. Patrick was there early in the "fortys," and his brother William followed him at a later date. Dr. William died before his brother Patrick, who was the elder.

In 1845, Dr. T. G. Morris, now of Liverpool, practiced there.

The physicians of a later date who have practiced there, in the order of their settlement, were Dr. Marshall, a native of Perry, and now of Fairview, Cumberland County; Dr. H. O. Orris, now of Newport; Dr. James B. Eby, now of Newport; Dr. Maxwell, Dr. Klug, and Dr. F. C. Steele, the last-named two being still in practice there.

Dr. G. N. Rentter, a native of Perry, and a graduate of the University of Maryland, class of '58, has practiced at the Junction, about three miles below New Buffalo, since his graduation. He is still a practitioner, and does a certain portion of the New Buffalo practice.

SKETCH OF THE PERRY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Perry County Medical Society is one of the oldest county medical societies in the State. It was organized in Millerstown on the 19th day of November, 1847. As the result of an understanding among the medical profession of the county at that time, Drs. J. H. Case, T. G. Morris and John Wright, of Liverpool; Drs. A. C. Stees and T. Stilwell, of Millerstown; Dr. B. F. Grosh, of Andersonburg; Dr. J. E. Singer, of Newport, and Dr. P. S. P. Whiteside, of Milford, met in Millerstown on the above-mentioned date, and organized the society by electing Dr. J. H. Case, of Liverpool, president; Dr. A. C. Stees, of Millerstown, vice-president; Dr. J. E. Singer, of Newport, treasurer; Dr. B. F. Grosh, of Andersonburg, and Dr. T. Stilwell, of Millerstown, corresponding secretaries. These officers were elected for one year or until their successors were chosen.

A constitution was framed and adopted, which, with little modification, continues to be the organic law of the association.

It named the association "The Medical Society of Perry County," and defined the object of the society to be "the advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character, the protection of the interests of its members, and the promotion of all means to relieve suffering, to improve the public health and protect the life of the community," and incidentally, to promote a social and fraternal feeling among its members. It further defined the qualifications of its members, the number,

titles, duties and tenure of its officers; fixed the date of its stated meetings; provided for the assessment and collection of dues; adopted the code of ethics of the State Medical Society, and defined the manner in which its own provisions may be changed.

The constitution, as adopted, was approved by the censors of the State Medical Society for the district, and ever since, official relations with the State Society and with the "National American Medical Association" have been maintained, and delegates sent yearly to their sessions.

Its list of members embraces most of the names of the regular physicians who have practiced within the county, since the organization of the society. About six meetings are held yearly, and questions of interest to its members are discussed at its sessions. The association takes an interest in all questions of a medical and sanitary character, and has used its influence to secure the passage of the different acts of legislation relative to medical and sanitary matters in the State.

Below is appended a list of the officers and members since its formation. Many whose names appear in the roll are dead or moved away. The actual strength of the society is twenty-seven at present.

1850.—President, J. H. Case; Vice-President, A. C. Stees; Corresponding Secretary, B. F. Grosh; Recording Secretary, T. Stilwell; Treasurer, J. E. Singer.

1851.—President, A. C. Stees; Vice-President, T. G. Morris; Corresponding Secretary, W. G. Niblock; Recording Secretary, J. H. Case; Treasurer, J. E. Singer.

1852.—President, J. E. Singer; Vice-President, W. G. Niblock; Corresponding Secretary, R. S. Brown; Recording Secretary, J. H. Case; Treasurer, P. S. P. Whiteside.

1853.—President, J. E. Singer; Vice-President, Jonas Ickes; Corresponding Secretary, R. S. Brown; Recording Secretary, J. H. Case; Treasurer, P. S. P. Whiteside.

1854.—President, J. E. Singer; Vice-President, Jonas Ickes; Corresponding Secretary, R. S. Brown; Recording Secretary, J. H. Case; Treasurer, James Galbraith.

1855.—President, Jonas Ickes; Vice-President, J. D. Brooks; Corresponding Secretary, R. S. Brown; Recording Secretary, J. H. Case; Treasurer, James Galbraith.

1856.—President, B. F. Grosh ; Vice-President, R. S. Brown ; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever ; Recording Secretary, J. H. Case ; Treasurer, James Galbraith.

1857.—President, B. F. Grosh ; Vice-President, R. S. Brown ; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever ; Recording Secretary, J. H. Case ; Treasurer, James Galbraith.

1858.—President, James Galbraith ; Vice-President, R. B. Hoover ; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever ; Recording Secretary, J. H. Case ; Treasurer, J. E. Singer.

1859.—President, James Galbraith ; Vice-President, P. McMorris ; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever ; Recording Secretary, J. H. Case ; Treasurer, J. E. Singer.

1860.—President, Isaac Lefever ; Vice-President, B. F. Hooke ; Corresponding Secretary, Philip Ebert ; Recording Secretary, J. M. B. Jackson ; Treasurer, Samuel Stites.

1861.—President, Philip Ebert ; Vice-President, Samuel Stites ; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever ; Recording Secretary, W. W. Culver ; Treasurer, J. E. Singer.

1862.—President, James Galbraith ; Vice-President, Samuel Stites ; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever ; Recording Secretary, N. C. McMorris ; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1863.—President, Samuel Stites ; Vice-President, William Mateer ; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever ; Recording Secretary, James Galbraith ; Treasurer, J. E. Singer.

1864.—President, Joseph Swartz ; Vice-President, D. B. Milliken ; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever ; Recording Secretary, James Galbraith ; Treasurer, William Mateer.

1865.—President, B. P. Hooke ; Vice-President, A. J. Werner ; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Swartz ; Recording Secretary, James H. Case ; Treasurer, Samuel Stites.

1866.—President, Joseph Swartz ; Vice-President, J. M. Miller ; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever ; Recording Secretary, A. J. Werner ; Treasurer, J. E. Singer.

1867.—President, James Galbraith ; Vice-President, D. B. Milliken ; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever ; Recording Secretary, J. E. Singer ; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1868.—President, N. C. McMorris ; Vice-President, George W. Mitchell ; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Singer ; Recording Secretary, William Mateer ; Treasurer, S. Stites.

1869.—President, N. C. McMorris ; Vice-President, George W. Mitchell ; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Singer ; Recording Secretary, G. M. Bradfield ; Treasurer, S. Stites.

1870.—President, William R. Cisna ; Vice-President, M. B. Strickler ; Corresponding Secretary, J. E.

Singer ; Recording Secretary, G. W. Eppley ; Treasurer, James Galbraith.

1871.—President, H. O. Orris ; Vice-President, George W. Eppley ; Corresponding Secretary, M. B. Strickler ; Recording Secretary, James Galbraith ; Treasurer, J. E. Singer.

1872.—President, Jacob Ritter ; Vice-President, James Galbraith ; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Singer ; Recording Secretary, W. R. Cisna ; Treasurer, J. P. Sheibley.

1873.—President, A. J. Werner ; Vice-President, J. P. Sheibley ; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Singer ; Recording Secretary, James B. Eby ; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1874.—President, M. B. Strickler ; Vice-President, James B. Eby ; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Singer ; Recording Secretary, D. B. Milliken ; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1875.—President, D. B. Milliken ; Vice-President, H. O. Orris ; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Singer ; Recording Secretary, William R. Cisna ; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1876.—President, W. D. Ard ; Vice-President, A. J. Werner ; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Singer ; Recording Secretary, C. J. Heckert ; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1877.—President, James B. Eby ; Vice-President, Harry Stites ; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Singer ; Recording Secretary, W. R. Cisna ; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1878.—President, H. O. Orris ; Vice-President, D. B. Milliken ; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Eby ; Recording Secretary, W. R. Cisna ; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1879.—President, J. P. Sheibley ; Vice-President, Harry Stites ; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Eby ; Recording Secretary, W. R. Cisna ; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1880.—President, Harry Stites ; Vice-President, M. B. Strickler ; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Eby ; Recording Secretary, H. O. Orris ; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1881.—President, G. C. Dean ; Vice-President, F. C. Steele ; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Eby ; Recording Secretary, H. O. Orris ; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1882.—President, George N. Reutter ; Vice-President, F. C. Steele ; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Eby ; Recording Secretary, James P. Sheibley ; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1883.—President, F. C. Steele ; Vice-President, P. J. Sheeder ; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Eby ; Recording Secretary, James P. Sheibley ; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1884.—President, M. B. Strickler ; Vice-President, D. T. Brubaker ; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Eby ; Recording Secretary, James P. Sheibley ; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1885.—President, J. D. Shull; Vice-President, James P. Sheibley; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Eby; Recording Secretary, M. B. Strickler; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

MEMBERS.

James H. Case, of Liverpool.
 A. C. Stees, of Millerstown.
 J. E. Singer, of Newport.
 B. F. Grosh, of Andersonburg.
 T. Stilwell, of Millerstown.
 T. G. Morris, of Liverpool.
 John Wright, of Liverpool.
 P. S. P. Whiteside, of Milford.
 James Galbraith, of Landisburg.
 W. G. Niblock, of Landisburg.
 Joseph Speck, of Duncannon.
 Joseph D. Brooks, of Duncannon.
 William Niblock, of Landisburg.
 John H. Dolau, of Milford.
 Jonas Iekes, of New Bloomfield.
 Robert S. Brown, of Newport.
 Samuel M. Tudor, of Centre Mills.
 Joseph B. D. Iekes, of New Bloomfield.
 Patrick McMorris, of New Buffalo.
 W. W. Culver, of Duncannon.
 William Mateer, of Newport.
 H. A. Boteler, of Duncannon.
 Geo. N. Reutter, of Junction.
 Jacob Ritter, of Liverpool.
 G. Milt. Bradfield, of Blaine.
 G. F. Matter, of Markelsville.
 William R. Cisna, of Ickesburg.
 Geo. W. Eppley, of Elliottsburg.
 F. A. Gutshall, of Blaine.
 H. Orand Orris, of Newport.
 W. D. Ard, of New Bloomfield.
 Thomas L. Johnston, of Duncannon.
 J. P. Sheibley, of Landisburg.
 S. T. Lineaweaver, of Millerstown.
 J. E. Milligan, of Newport.
 And. J. Werner, of Duncannon.
 John W. Crooks, of Shermansdale.
 A. E. Linn, of Centre.
 F. A. Koughling, of Rye township.
 Isaac Lefever, of Loysville.
 David F. Fetter, of New Bloomfield.
 B. Hoover, of Newport.
 B. P. Hooke, of Loysville.
 G. B. Hotchkiss, of Andersonburg.
 Philip Ebert, of Duncannon.
 Joseph Swartz, of Duncannon.
 John M. B. Jackson, Ickesburg.
 D. B. Milliken, of Landisburg.
 M. B. Strickler, of New Bloomfield.
 W. O. Baldwin, of Newport.
 J. M. Miller, of Markelsville.
 Geo. W. Mitchell, of Andersonburg.
 N. C. McMorris, of Duncannon.

Frederick Nockel, of Duncannon.
 J. B. Eby, of Newport.
 C. J. Heckert, of Duncannon.
 Harry Stites, of Newport.
 Samuel Stites, of Millerstown.
 G. C. Dean, of Ickesburg.
 J. L. Brubaker, of Millerstown.
 J. D. Shull, of Markelsville.
 A. A. Murray, of Liverpool.
 J. F. Thompson, of Liverpool.
 A. J. Traver, of Marysville.
 P. J. Sheeder, of Shermansdale.
 A. D. Vandyke, of Marysville.
 H. D. Reutter, of Duncannon.
 S. H. Green, of Duncannon.
 F. C. Steele, of New Buffalo.
 John U. Hobach, of Duncannon.

CHAPTER IV.

Educational Progress—Teachers' Institutes—County Superintendents.¹

IN 1808 a law was enacted which provided for the education of poor children at the expense of the county; but this well-meant charity, while its provisions reached out to the most indigent classes, attached the stigma of pauper children to all who accepted it, and it is known as the "Pauper School Law." The first schools were kept in abandoned cabins or parts of dwellings spared for the purpose, and these were secured and fitted up by the "school-master" when he secured his subscribers.

The teachers of these schools were either the resident minister or an itinerant Irishman, who took up school for a "quarter" or "half-quarter" to get means to continue his journey to the next settlement. The branches taught were spelling, reading, writing and ciphering. These teachers were despotic in their mode of government and administered the rod for the slightest offense.

These schools were the germs of the free schools, and were first formulated in 1825 by General Henry Beeson, of Fayette County, in his Public School Bill, which, though it failed to pass, yet directed such attention to its provisions, that the free school act of 1834 was the legitimate offspring of it.

We notice here, in 1814, in the act of the

¹ By Professor Silas Wright.

28th of March, which made the following provisions:

“Sec. 1. The land officers to make a title, clear of purchase money and fees, for a piece of land in Toboyne township, for school purposes.

“Sec. 2. A majority of subscribers to supply vacancies of trustees.”

The following shows the amounts paid by Perry County for educating poor children:

1820, \$2.58; 1821, \$47.87; 1822, \$40.58; 1823, \$22.14; 1824, \$116.95; 1825, \$126.46; 1826, \$93.31; 1827, \$85.87; 1828, \$122.68; 1829, \$169.11; 1830, \$152.41; 1831, \$171.17; 1832, \$312.73; 1833, \$400.53; 1834, \$393.99; 1835, \$424.87; 1836, \$165.96; 1837, \$34.25 (in this year school-tax levied for teaching poor children footed \$116.64); 1838, \$54.05 for teaching poor children in Toboyne township; 1839, \$34.57 for teaching poor children in Toboyne township; 1840, \$9.48 for teaching poor children in Toboyne township.

Much of the opposition to the free-school system came from the German Christians, who opposed it on the ground that it interfered with their church schools.

Notable among these schools in the county were “Carl’s,” in Little Germany, Spring township, which was established about 1780 by Henry Ludolph Spark, a German teacher, who erected a house on a lot of seventeen acres of ground, both of which he donated at his death for school purposes. After Mr. Spark’s death his successor, a Mr. Carl, continued the school for more than twenty years afterward. Other schools of the kind were the one in Loysville, erected about 1795, on the lot of ground occupied by Lebanon Church. One end of the house was occupied by the teacher and his family and the other was the school-room. Reiber’s Church and school-house, in Carroll township, was built in 1780, and about four miles east of this house, between 1775 and 1780, another house served the double purpose of church and school.

In the history of the townships it will be shown how these houses were dotted over the county, and served as centres of opposition to the new-school system, which threatened their destruction.

There were no directors appointed by the court in 1834 to serve until the election in the spring of 1835.

In 1834 there were twelve districts reported

in the county, six of which were accepting and three non-accepting.

In 1835 the following accepting townships raised the amounts set forth for schools:

Buffalo.....	\$133.69
Juniata.....	219.47
Liverpool.....	128.02
Rye.....	81.36
Saville.....	158.91
Wheatfield.....	148.20

In 1836 the following were accepting districts:

Bloomfield.....	\$25.13
Buffalo.....	62.06
Carroll.....	58.23
Centre.....	67.72
Greenwood.....	53.50
Juniata.....	102.87
Liverpool township.....	36.06
Liverpool borough.....	23.94
Rye.....	38.13
Tyrone.....	131.54
Wheatfield.....	69.46

The following table will exhibit the condition of the school systems in the districts of the county, as reported at the meeting of the delegates on the 2d of May, 1836:

Name of district.	Accepting or non-accepting.	Number of taxables.
Buffalo,	accepting.....	212
Bloomfield borough,	“	85
Carroll,	“	197
Centre,	“	229
Greenwood,	“	181
Juniata,	“	348
Liverpool borough,	“	81
Liverpool township,	“	122
Rye township,	“	129
Saville,	“	252
Toboyne township, non-accepting.....		426
Tyrone township, accepting.....		445
Wheatfield,	“	235

In 1836 Perry County was third in order of favor toward the free-school system.

In 1837 the monthly salary of male teachers was nineteen dollars and forty-four cents and of female teachers thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents. In this year Millerstown, in Greenwood, had a five months’ term, and the following branches were taught, viz.: reading, writing, grammar, geography and history. In this year the following townships had the number of

male and female teachers set opposite the district:

	Males.	Females.
Buffalo township.....	7	0
Centre township.....	5	0
Juniata township.....	10	2
Liverpool borough.....	1	0
Liverpool township.....	5	1
Rye township.....	5	1
Saville township.....	5	12
Tyrone township.....	1	0
Wheatfield township.....	7	0

In 1838 Bloomfield, Buffalo, Carroll, Centre, Greenwood, Juniata, Liverpool borough and township, Madison, Rye, Saville, Tyrone and Wheatfield reported seventy-nine and one-half schools, the longest term seven and the shortest three months. The highest salary paid per month was twenty-three dollars, and the lowest fifteen dollars.

In 1839 the districts of Saville, Tyrone and Wheatfield reported twenty-six schools, and two required; and these were kept open three and one-third months, and were taught by male teachers at an average salary of sixteen dollars and seventy-two cents per month.

In 1848 the funds of Buffalo township were used in building school-houses and the schools were not in operation. Bloomfield, Carroll, Greenwood, Liverpool borough and township, Madison, Oliver, Rye, Tyrone and Wheatfield districts reported fifty-five schools, and the highest salary per month twenty-two dollars paid to the male teacher in Bloomfield. Juniata and Tyrone townships respectively paid fifteen dollars per month to male teachers and twelve dollars to female teachers.

In 1854, when the law creating the county superintendency came into effect, there were one hundred and eight schools in operation, at which there was a total attendance of five thousand nine hundred and eighty-four pupils, and teachers were paid per month: males, eighteen dollars and fifty cents; females, eleven dollars and forty cents. In 1855, one year under county supervision, the number of schools increased to one hundred and thirty-eight, and the salaries of males to twenty-two dollars and seventy-five cents, and females to eighteen dollars and seventy-two cents per month. In this year

the highest salary paid per month in any district in the county was thirty dollars.

In 1876 male teachers received an average salary of thirty dollars and fifty-seven cents and females twenty-eight dollars and fifty one cents per month.

A school census was taken by the teachers during the school term of 1873-74 and shows there to have been,—

Children, six and under sixteen years of age...	6198
Children, sixteen and under twenty-one years of age.....	1606
Pupils, between the ages of six and twenty-one, attending private schools.....	185
Total.....	7989

The following statistics from the report of 1884 will afford a comparative view of the progress of the free-school system in the county:

Number schools, 186; average length of term, 5.31 months; number male teachers, 124; number female teachers, 63; average salary of males per month, \$29.60; average salary of females per month, \$26.20; whole number of pupils attending schools, 7459.

JUNIATA VALLEY NORMAL SCHOOL.—This school opened at Newport on the 8th of April, 1867, and was continued for ten years; after, until September, 1868, at Millerstown, when the principal, the writer, left the town to become the principal of the McAlisterville Soldiers' Orphans' School.

The accounts of academies and seminaries of the county will be found in the townships or villages in which they are located. An account of other schools which were continued for a short time is here given.

In the summer of 1856 Rev. J. B. Strain opened a school in a room in the dwelling-house of Mr. Jacob Super. In this school Dr. C. W. Super, now president of the Ohio University, and Professor William C. Shuman, now principal of a ward school in Chicago, made their first start.

In 1860 Professor Bartlett opened the "Susquehanna Institute" in the basement of the United Presbyterian Church at Duncannon. Rev. William B. Craig continued the school for a time after Professor Bartlett left.

"Sherman's Valley Institute," in charge of

Dr. William R. Cisna and Rev. J. J. Kerr as principals, was held in the house at Andersonburg, now owned by Hon. Martin Motzer.

"Charity School" was held in a house which was erected by citizens of the neighborhood on lands of Mr. Samuel Hench, in Northeast Madison township, in 1842.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.—The first public-school meeting on record was called by W. B. Mitchell, Jesse Miller and Jacob Fritz, to meet in Landisburg May 7, 1825. The notice of the first Teachers' Institute was published on the 15th of July, 1854, and called by Samuel S. Saul, Joseph Ogle, William Brown, Albert E. Owen, James G. Turbett and R. I. Heim, to meet in Bloomfield on Wednesday, the 9th of August. This institute met and was organized by the selection of Rev. R. Weiser, of Loysville, president, and John A. McCroskey, of Bloomfield, secretary. Messrs. A. E. Owen, J. R. Titzell and George Tressler, an executive committee, reported: 1. The small pay of teachers; 2. Incompetent directors; 3. How to procure the best knowledge of the art of teaching; 4. School-books; 5. Duties of teachers; 6. Authority of teachers in school government. Resolutions expressive of the sense of the institute on these subjects were offered and adopted. Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, Webster's Spelling-Book, McGuffey's Readers, Emerson's Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar for elementary classes and Parker and Fox's for higher classes, and Mitchell's Geographies and Outline Maps were recommended. This meeting agreed to invite the State superintendent and the assistant secretary of the commonwealth to be present at the next meeting, to be held at Duncannon in October. At the second meeting, begun in Landisburg on the 26th of October, State Superintendent Thos. H. Burrowes was present. Henry L. Deiffenbach, assistant secretary of the commonwealth, could not attend. Educational meetings were held in Landisburg on the 7th of September, and in Bloomfield on the 17th of November, 1855.

The third meeting of the institute convened in Bloomfield on Monday, 17th of December, 1855. Professor John F. Stoddard, of Lancaster County

Normal School, was present, and lectured on mental arithmetic, methods of teaching, reading, duties of parents and teachers, orthography and the alphabet. S. D. Ingram, county superintendent of Dauphin, assisted in the exercises.

At the fourth County Institute Professor J. F. Stoddard and S. A. Terrell, superintendent of Wayne County, were the help from abroad. Fifty-eight teachers were in attendance.

The fifth institute was in charge of Superintendent Bucher, and attended by sixty-seven teachers from twenty districts, and thirteen directors from ten districts. Professor F. A. Allen, of Tioga County, and B. F. Taylor, of Chester County, were the foreign help.

The institute in 1858 was held in Newport during Christmas week, and styled "Our first home institute."

At the institute held in Landisburg in December, 1859, Professor J. P. Wickersham, of the Normal School at Millersville, was the instructor.

In December and January, 1860 and 1861, the eighth, ninth and tenth meetings, of three days each, were held at Loysville, Duncannon and Liverpool.

In 1862 the institute was held at Newport. In 1864 there were two meetings of the County Institute. In 1865 the meeting was held at Newport and attended by Professor S. W. Clark and Hon. Charles R. Coburn. Much interest by the citizens and the attendance of fifty teachers were the comments by Superintendent Jacob Gantt. From this time to the present the annual sessions have been held in the courthouse in Bloomfield, in accordance with the usages of other counties of the State.

The County Institute for 1866 began at Bloomfield on the 1st day of January, 1867, and was attended by seventy teachers. Hon. J. P. Wickersham, Professor Edward Brooks, J. R. Sypher, Esq., Miss Lide A. Stetson, elocutionist, William C. Shuman and A. S. Manson lectured and gave instruction.

At this institute six hundred words were spelled by the teachers, and eleven prizes were awarded. The highest award was a Webster's Quarto Dictionary, which was won by William

C. Shuman, an instructor; but he requested, for the reason that he was not teaching in the county, that it be given to the next best speller, who was O. B. Super, of Juniata township. For this act of generosity Captain D. L. Tressler offered the following:

“Resolved, That this institute as highly commend the heart that could yield the prize as the head that could win it.”

The success of this institute was pronounced by the emphatic indorsement given by Hon. B. F. Junkin, to whom the writer dedicates this sentence of credit.

The next institute met at Bloomfield, on the 23d of December, 1867, and was attended by one hundred and thirty-five actual teachers out of a possible attendance of one hundred and sixty-seven.

The instructors were: In elocution, J. W. Shoemaker, founder of the National School of Elocution and Oratory, in Philadelphia; arithmetic and etymology, C. H. Harding; drawing and object-teaching, J. V. Montgomery; orthography and grammar, A. N. Raub.

Another spelling contest was held and eight prizes, valued at forty dollars, were donated by persons attending the institute. H. C. Magee, of Centre township, stood first this year.

The session of the institute for 1868 met in Newport, on the 21st of December, and was largely attended by teachers and citizens. The following persons instructed: Elocution and reading, J. W. and Mrs. Shoemaker; geography, drawing and penmanship, J. V. Montgomery; grammar and etymology, A. N. Raub. At this meeting Professor Montgomery presented a silver medal to Mary E. Sowers, of Millerstown, for the best penmanship. Four prizes were given for spelling.

The sessions of the County Institute for 1869, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74 and '75 were held at Bloomfield in December of each year, and for each able instructors were secured from abroad. They were not varied in plan from those of previous years, except that music was given a regular place on the program and the evening lecture course was begun. Wallace Bruce, of New York, was the first engaged on the lecture course. This year it was decided to hold the

County Institute in these places. The teachers of the First District met in Duncannon on the 18th of December. There were thirty-three teachers in attendance, who, with some former teachers, did the principal part of the work for the week. Miss Florence Chidester, of New York, gave drills in elocution and calisthenics, and an evening elocutionary entertainment; Wallace Bruce, of New York, lectured on “Land-marks of Scott,” and George L. Mavis, Esq., principal of the State Normal School, at West Chester, instructed in language lessons, composition and object-teaching.

The institute for the Second District was held at Millerstown, and began on Monday, 25th of December. There were fifty-five teachers enrolled. Miss Maria L. Sanford, of Swarthmore College, and Dr. J. H. Shumaker, of Chambersburg, each gave an evening lecture and instructed during the day sessions.

The teachers of the Third District met in Landisburg on the 2d of January, 1877. Miss Sanford gave instruction and an evening lecture, and Professor E. A. Angell, of the Cumberland Valley Normal School, instructed during the day sessions and gave three evening exercises. Mr. L. W. Turner, of Liverpool, served as musical conductor at each of these institutes. The work of the teachers was earnest and willing everywhere this year.

The twenty-eighth session of the institute was held at Bloomfield, December 24 to 28, 1877. At this institute an enrolling clerk made a list of the teachers, and issued to each a Teachers' Institute ticket; and a reporter, in addition to two secretaries, were added to the organization. The custom of publishing the proceedings in pamphlet form was begun and has been continued ever since.

This institute established the precedents for the evening lecture course, and the papers by the teachers. Of the teachers at this session it was said by one competent to judge: “The teachers of Perry County have demonstrated that they are ladies and gentlemen, and are not inferior to those who visit us from a distance.”

The institutes of 1878, '79, '80 were held at Bloomfield in December of each year, and were successful meetings, following the general plan

distinctly outlined, with the additional and distinctive feature of having pupils' work on exhibition, and examined by a committee of teachers. The sessions of 1881, '82, '83, '84, '85 were held at Bloomfield in December of each year, during the week preceding Christmas, and were well attended. With the establishment of the evening lecture course began the enrollment fee charged each teacher, at first thirty-five and now seventy-five cents.

The funds for defraying the expenses of the instructors and lecturers and printing the pamphlet reports are provided for in this way, and by charging persons not members of the institute an admission fee to the lectures.

That a methodically arranged and well-managed Teachers' Institute is a moulder of public sentiment admits of no argument. But whether the best method of accomplishing the work they attempt is secured by them, is a debatable question. The effect of recent legislation will test their stability.

The branches now required by law to be taught in the public schools are spelling, reading, writing, written and mental arithmetic, geography, English grammar, United States history and physiology, anatomy and narcotics. The subject of United States history was added in 1867, and physiology, anatomy and narcotics in 1885. The compulsory clause of the law making this latter branch a study rouses much bitter antagonism.

With the county superintendency in 1854, began the system of examination of teachers and the issuing of provisional certificates for one year, and it has been continued ever since. The writer believes that the time for a change in these particulars has come, and that,—

- 1st. Provisional certificates should be issued for three years.
- 2d. Township as well as borough districts should have district principals.
- 3d. School directors should have at least the advantages of a public school teacher's education.
- 4th. Directors should purchase the books at the expense of the district.
- 5th. Better qualified teachers at higher salaries should be employed, and that the teacher distinguished for skill in imparting instruction should be engaged for the primary schools.

The exhibit placed in Pennsylvania Educational Hall, at Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, by Perry County in 1876 consisted of a "History of Perry County" in 1873, by Silas Wright, a map of Perry County showing the townships, principal towns, mountains, streams and iron-ore deposits drawn in ink, by Professor L. E. McGinnis, now principal of the public schools of Steelton, Pa., and a pamphlet containing examination questions, specimens of pupils' work in geography, drawing, spelling and arithmetic, together with a table of school statistics of the county, and a teachers' programme. This pamphlet was in manuscript.

A total of \$9.08 towards the expenses of erecting Pennsylvania Educational Hall was contributed by the teachers and pupils of thirteen schools.

There is no public library in the county. Recommendations pointing to a uniform course of study for the borough public schools were incorporated into the proceedings of the last County Institute. Liverpool borough has the credit of graduating, in the spring of 1886, the first and only class from a High School in the county.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Of the incumbents of the office of county superintendent in Perry County, Rev. Adam R. Height, of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., had commenced his pastoral labors in Bloomfield Lutheran charge on the 1st of March, 1854, and was in the county long enough to secure his election at the first triennial convention of school directors, which met in the court-house in Bloomfield on the 5th of June, 1854. This convention was organized by the election of Hon. Joseph Baily, of Miller township, president, and James L. Diven, of Landisburg, secretary.

A motion was made to fix the salary at six hundred dollars per annum, which was lost, and the convention finally settled on the yearly salary of three hundred dollars as the amount to be paid. The following is a list of the persons put in nomination and the number of votes each had per ballot :

	<i>Nominations.</i>		<i>Ballots.</i>		
	1st.	2d.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Rev. A. R. Height, Bloomfield...	42	47	51		
William Brown, Penn township.	33	42	49		

Rudolphus Heim, Landisburg...	6	11	W
Albert A. Owen, Landisburg.....	16		W
Henry Titzell, Juniata township.	4		W
Henry G. Milans, Bloomfield....			W
Rev. Solomon Bingham.....			W
Daniel Briuk, Liverpoolborough			W

Rev. Height was elected on the third ballot by a majority of two votes, and was commissioned soon after his election, in the same month, and entered upon the duties of examining teachers in the following September. Rev. Height administered school affairs in a zealous, prompt and efficient manner. That he wished their improvement is shown in his reports of visits, and suggestions which he published in the newspapers from time to time.

At the second triennial convention, which met in May, 1857, Rev. Theodore P. Bucher, of Cumberland County, a recently-graduated theological student, was elected. The year before his election Rev. Bucher had brought himself into prominence by opening Mount Dempsey Academy, at Landisburg. This, with his exemplary behavior in Newport (where he had been a clerk in Thatcher's store when a boy), enabled him to carry off the prize.

Superintendent Bucher continued to teach during the summer months in Mount Dempsey Academy, devoting the time to the examination of teachers and the visitation of schools after his summer term of school had closed. The plan of examining teachers and visiting schools adopted was followed with slight modifications.

His first Teachers' Institute was held at Bloomfield during the Christmas week of 1858, and was attended by the teachers from most of the districts of the county. This was the first educational meeting attended by the writer, who was then a boy in the common school, and went there with his father, a teacher. Of the teachers we met and became acquainted with were George W. Bretz, of Howe township; Jacob Gantt, of Centre township; J. Don L. Gantt, of Oliver township; W. C. B. Miller, of Greenwood township; Dr. Wm. M. Ray, of New Germantown; William E. Baker, of Saville; George W. Hench, of Saville; S. B. Kerr, of Tuscarora township; and H. B. Milans, of New Bloomfield.

Of the persons who were active in the work of this institute, and who were not teachers, were B. F. Junkin and Daniel Gantt, Esqs.

The instructors from a distance were Professor Fordyce A. Allen, of Tioga County, and Professor B. F. Taylor, of Chester County.

The instructors in these days were fearless in asserting their convictions and attacked the positions taken by each other as vigorously as if thereby they battled with the ignorance of the times. Then, an institute instructor was expected to solve all the "hard questions in arithmetic," parse all the difficult sentences found in Murray's, Kirkham's or Smith's grammars. Upon his ability to meet these requirements rested his reputation.

Superintendent Bucher resigned in the summer of 1859, and was succeeded by Lewis Barnett Kerr, of Tuscarora township, whose commission bore date of September 1, 1859. Mr. Kerr filled the unexpired term with such acceptance that he was elected by the third triennial convention, which met in May, 1860. Mr. Kerr was elected a second time by the sixth annual convention, on the eleventh ballot, by eight votes. He has had the second longest lease of the office.

During the three years' term of the superintendency, beginning in 1860, the Civil War was in progress, and drew largely from the ranks of the teachers those who had had the longest and most successful experience. To supply their places, inexperienced boys and young women were called. At the fourth triennial convention, which met at Bloomfield on the 4th of May, 1863, Jacob Gantt, of Millerstown, was elected over William R. Cisna, on the fifth ballot, by a majority of fourteen votes. The salary, at the meeting of the third convention, was increased to four hundred dollars per annum, but this meeting reduced it to three hundred dollars again.

During the last year of Mr. Gantt's term, through the efforts of Senator Kirk Haines, of Millerstown, the special act appropriating money from the county treasury to defray the expenses of an annual County Teachers' Institute was extended to Perry.

The fifth convention met in May, 1866, and

elected Silas Wright, of Greenwood township, on the third ballot, over Jacob Gantt and George W. Lester. Mr. Wright was not quite twenty-five years of age, and at that time the only graduate of a State Normal School in the county, having finished his course a year before, at Millersville, with the class of 1865.

SILAS WRIGHT, ex-superintendent of public schools, was born September 15, 1841, about three miles from Millerstown, in Wildcat (now

deed for six hundred and forty acres of land in Lower Merion township, fronting on the Schuylkill River (opposite Spring Mill) and extending thence south.

The paternal grandmother's family were the Van Comps, who have been traced to the Indian's midnight destruction of the Dutch town of Esopus (now Kingston), N. Y.

Silas Wright attended the winter schools until his sixteenth year, when he began attending



Silas Wright.

Perry) Valley, Greenwood township, Perry County, Pa. His maternal ancestry, the Bon-salls, have been traced to the number of five thousand, and in time to the Norman Conquest, when the name was Buntsall (good salt).

The Taylors, of his paternal grandmother's family, have been traced to Isaac Taylor, of Lower Merion township, Montgomery County, Pa., more than a century ago, and the Llewellyns, with whom Isaac Taylor intermarried, to Maurice Llewellyn, to whom William Penn gave a

school in summer and teaching in winter, and thus continued until he was graduated from the State Normal School, at Millersville, Pa., in 1865. In 1865-66 he was associated as teacher with Mr. Jonathan K. Taylor, in a boys' academy, at Coatesville, Pa., and in the latter year was elected county superintendent of Perry for three years.

During the summer of 1867 he founded the Juniata Valley Normal School, at Newport, Pa., which was opened the following year for a

summer session, at Millerstown, where it was continued by Mr. Wright as principal until 1878.

Relying upon his public record rather than his own efforts, in the canvass of 1869, he failed in his re-election by the convention of school directors. He taught day and night-schools in Millerstown until August, 1870, when he accepted a professorship in Bloomsburg State Normal School, then in charge of Professor Henry Carver. Upon his resignation, in December, he gave a couple of weeks to institute work in the counties of Juniata, Perry and Columbia, when he accepted the principalship of the public schools of Plymouth borough, Luzerne County, Pa., and began his work in January following. He filled this position acceptably until the following June, resigned and returned to the principalship of the Normal School at Millerstown. While in this position his holidays and leisure hours were given to the collection of data and writing his "History of Perry County," which was published in 1873. The last proofs had scarcely been corrected when the death of George C. Welker, acting county superintendent, caused a vacancy in that office, which our historian was called to fill by appointment.

The work of the following two years was so heartily indorsed by the convention of May 4, 1875, that Mr. Wright was again elected superintendent on the first ballot, over six competitors.

In the fall and winter of 1875-76 he wrote the history of Juniata, Mifflin and Perry Counties, contained in Dr. Egle's "History of Pennsylvania." His centennial address, "Millers-town and Vicinity," delivered in Millerstown on the 4th of July, 1876, was furnished for the Library of Congress and the State Library at Albany, and printed at their own expense.

The leisure of the summer of 1876 was given to tracing the Juniata branch of the Bonsall family, and a copy of this work in MSS. was furnished to the librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

During the months of August and Sept., 1877, the "History of Education in Perry County" was prepared and published by him. From Sept., 1878, until July, 1880, Mr. Wright was principal

of the Soldiers' Orphans' School, McAlisterville, Juniata County. From September, 1880, until the 1st of February, 1881, he held a similar position in the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Chester Springs, Chester County. From September, 1881, until June, 1882, he was principal of the Liverpool borough public schools. September 7, 1885, he entered upon the duties of principal of Newport borough public schools, which position he fills at the time of writing this sketch.

Professor Wright has devoted his life-work to the education of the rising generation. As a teacher, his devotion to duty has been marked, and his pupils are to be found among the foremost business men of the day. As a director of schools and superintendent, his executive ability gained the confidence of all who knew him, and his knowledge of school-work gave him an enviable place as an educator in the county.

Prof. Wright is also an experimental and intelligent farmer, and was foremost in organizing the Farmers' Protective Association in Greenwood township on May 8, 1884.

On July 15, 1869, he married Fanny C., daughter of Wilson H. and Mary Ann Calhoun, of Unionville, Centre County, formerly a teacher, by whom he has had three children, viz.: Alma D., died at the age of five years, in 1875, Winfred J. and Bertha C. Wright.

The seventh triennial convention, which met on the 7th of May, 1872, fixed the salary at seven hundred dollars. Superintendent Gantt had succeeded in having the salary raised to five hundred dollars by a special meeting of directors called after his election. This convention elected George C. Welker, of Liverpool borough, over G. C. Palm, on the third ballot, by a majority of eight votes.

Mr. Welker died before the end of his first year in office, and was succeeded by Silas Wright, whose commission was dated on the 1st of April, 1873. Mr. Wright filled out this unexpired term with sufficient acceptance, that when the eighth convention met, in May, 1875, he was elected over six competitors on the first ballot. At the ninth convention, in May, 1878, S. B. Fahnestock, of Duncannon, was elected over Rev. John Edgar. At the tenth convention, in May, 1881, J. R. Flickinger, of Bloom-

field, was elected over S. B. Fahnestock. At the eleventh convention, in May, 1884, Emmett U. Aumiller, of Liverpool township, was elected over S. B. Fahnestock.

Of the persons who have held the office of county superintendent, the Revs. Height and Bucher and Professor Flickinger were graduated at colleges. Messrs. Wright, Fahnestock and Aumiller are graduates of State Normal Schools. Messrs. Kerr, Gantt and Welker attended academies and also common schools.

Jesse Miller, who was born in Millerstown in 1800, was secretary of the commonwealth and superintendent of common schools during the administration of Governor Shunk.

Mr. Miller has the credit of first directly suggesting to the Legislature the plan of the county superintendency. Hon. Jesse Miller died August 20, 1850. He was educated in the common schools.

CHAPTER V.

BOROUGH OF NEW BLOOMFIELD.

THE tract of land on which the borough of New Bloomfield is situated was first settled upon by David Mitchell, who made some improvement upon it and sold it, about 1784 or 1785, to Thomas Barnett, then living at "The Cove," within the present limits of Penn township. Barnett warranted the tract, which contained four hundred and eighteen acres, December 19, 1785, and received a patent for it August 17, 1796. In this patent the tract was named "Bloomfield," and from this circumstance came the application of the name to the seat of justice of Perry County when the tract was selected for its site, in 1823.¹

¹The story has been often told, and generally believed, that the town derived its name from the fact that when, on the 1st of June, 1823, the site was selected, the clover was in full bloom. The name of the tract in the patent given twenty-seven years previous was the leading cause for the name. It is stated that Mrs. George Barnett was given the privilege of naming the town, and she gave the name "Bloomfield," when objections were made that there were many towns of that name. She then proposed that it be called "New Bloomfield," which was adopted.

BEGINNINGS OF THE TOWN.—The land of Thomas Barnett passed to his son, George Barnett, May 10, 1804. The commissioners appointed by the Governor, under the act of March 31, 1823, located the county-seat upon his farm. Their report was made to the Governor and confirmed in the spring of 1824, and, on the 12th of April in that year, Barnett conveyed to the commissioner of the county, in consideration of one dollar, a tract of land lying on both sides of the road leading from Carlisle to Sunbury, which contained eight acres and one hundred and thirty-six perches (five hundred and sixty-four and six hundred and eighty-four feet), and also granted to the commissioners forever the privilege of using the waters of a large spring near the southwest boundary of the tract for the benefit of the public, free from all obstructions. On the 13th of May the same year, in consideration of sixty-eight cents, he conveyed to the commissioners a tract of five acres of woodland, "situate on the north side of the road leading from the Dutch meeting-house, in Juniata township, to the Blue Ball tavern."

Soon after the purchase of this tract of land the commissioners employed Robert Kelly to lay it out into sixty-four lots, with three streets running easterly and westerly—Main Street, sixty-six feet wide; McClure Street, sixty feet; and High Street, fifty feet—one street northerly and southerly—Carlisle Street, sixty-six feet wide. This street was the line of the Carlisle and Sunbury State road. A public square was laid out at the intersection of Main and Carlisle Streets, and four square lots abutting the public square were reserved for public use. On the northeast corner the court-house was erected in 1826, and the corner opposite was specified and has always been known as the "market-house lot," although no house has ever been erected upon it. The lots on the other corners were sold by the commissioners. On one of them stands the hotel, and the other is now vacant. The jail was built in 1825 on lots Nos. 24 and 42. On Wednesday, June 23, 1824, the commissioners offered for sale, at public vendue, twenty-six lots, which were nearly all sold, and the deeds given August 3d in that year.

Andrew Shuman became the purchaser of lot

No. 1, fronting on Main Street and on the northeast corner of the public square, now owned by the estate of the Hon. Charles J. T. McIntire. Robert Kelly, who for many years was a schoolmaster and surveyor, bought lot No. 9, fronting on Carlisle Street south of the market-house lot, now occupied by the bank and Jacob Fenstermacher's store. Lot No. 10, opposite the Kelly lot, was bought by Robert H. McClelland, who was a merchant in Landisburg. He sold it January 5, 1826, to John Rice. Next south was lot No. 12, bought by Dr. Jonas Ickes, who sold it, May 6, 1828, to George Grosjean, a Frenchman and a carpenter, who resided in the town many years.

Next south was No. 14, bought by Isaac and Richard Kirkpatrick, now owned by Judge B. F. Junkin. On the corner of Carlisle and McClure Streets was lot 16, owned by William Wagh, and sold by him, June 22, 1827, to William B. Mitchell. Lot No. 11, on Carlisle Street, first below Fenstermacher's store, was owned by James Atchley, who formerly kept tavern in Landisburg. Lot No. 8 was bought by Michael Hubler, a blacksmith. It was on Main Street and is the hotel lot owned by James B. Hackett. Hubler sold it to Dr. Jonas Ickes, January 6, 1825, who built the tavern-house upon it and kept it from 1826 until he bought the Perry Hotel property, corner of Carlisle and Main Street. David Lupfer purchased lot No. 17, directly north of the court-house, and soon after erected a two-story brick tavern upon it. Next north John Hipple bought lot 19. He had kept tavern in Landisburg from 1819 until his election as sheriff, in 1826, when he moved to Bloomfield. After the expiration of his term he bought the Warm Springs property and kept tavern there for several years. Above his lot was No. 19, at the corner of Carlisle and High Streets, which was owned by Captain William Power. Lot No. 4, on Main Street, was bought by Alexander Magee, then editor of the *Perry Forester* at Landisburg. Upon it, in 1831, he built the house now owned by his son, the Hon. John A. Magee. West of this was Lot No. 2, owned by Nicholas Ulrich, now the property of Edward R. Sponsler.

At the time Bloomfield was laid out there

was no building upon its site. The Union Church edifice was on land adjoining the tract, on the north side of the road. The first building erected was a small story-and-a-half house constructed of sawed logs. It was on lot No. 36, southeast corner of Carlisle and McClure Streets, and was built by John Attick. The lot is now owned by William Wise.

John Rice took the contract for building the jail, and in 1824 moved from Ickesburg to a house on the Caspar Lupfer farm. He began building on lot 46 in that year and was licensed to keep a public-house in January, 1825. He opened a tavern and a store, the latter of which he kept till about 1850. The lot he bought of George Barnett August 23, 1825. The lot No. 48, separated from No. 46 by an alley, and now owned by William Rice, was bought of George Barnett May 30, 1825. On the 14th of September, 1826, the commissioners advertised for sale two of the town lots, Nos. 27 and 28, which were bought, November 11, 1826, by John D. Creigh, who erected upon them the brick building now the Perry Hotel, kept by David Bower.

In the year 1826, a Fourth of July celebration was held at New Bloomfield. Ralph Smiley was president of the meeting. The Declaration of Independence was read by John Harper. The orator of the day was Charles B. Power. A repast was prepared at the Spring by Dr. Jonas Ickes, then keeping the "Rising Sun Inn," on the site of the Hackett House.

In May, 1825, a post-office was established at Bloomfield, with Dr. Jonas Ickes as post-master.

On the 12th of April, 1827, Robert H. McClelland moved his store from Landisburg to New Bloomfield, and continued until 1830.

April 26, 1827, Dr. Thomas Vanderslice, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, opened an office at John Rice's tavern. He lived here until 1830, and died of the small-pox.

The first preaching by the Methodists was on June 18, 1829, in the court-house, at "early candle-light," by the Rev. Mr. Tarring.

The *Perry Forester* of August, 1826, says of Bloomfield: "It contains eighteen snug and comfortable buildings, some of which are large

and commodious, besides from 12 to 15 stables." In addition to them, the jail was built in 1825; the court-house was building in 1826. As showing the growth of Bloomfield in three years, the following from the *Forester* of April, 1829, is here given :

"There are now in Bloomfield 29 dwelling-houses, 21 shops and offices, court-house and jail, 4 stores, 5 taverns, 1 printing-office, 2 shoemaker-shops, 2 tailor-shops, 1 saddler, 4 cabinet-makers, 1 hatter, 1 tinner, 2 blacksmith-shops, 2 tanneries, 2 or 3 carpenters, more than half a dozen lawyers and half as many doctors. The population of the town is about 220. Little more than four years ago the site upon which the town stands was an enclosed clover-field, with not a solitary building upon it."

John Gotwalt was a chair-maker.

Dr. Jonas Iekes was carrying on the tavern (Hackett House), a drug-store and practicing his profession in this year.

David Deardorff was keeping tavern on Carlisle Street, below Main, where Mrs. McClure's store now is, and continued until after 1837. Robert H. McClelland's store was next below. He continued until February 3, 1830, when Jeremiah Drexler rented the room for a tailor-shop.

Dr. Thomas Simonton, of Iekesburg, in 1829, built the house long known as the Barracks, since torn down. The residence of William A. Sponsler stands upon its site.

Dr. Thomas L. Cathcart opened an office October 14, 1830, and continued many years.

April 22, 1830, Dr. J. H. Doling opened an office in John Rice's tavern. William McCaskey was a tailor. Adam M. Axe carried on the manufacture of saddles and harness a few doors west of John Rice's tavern, and Mrs. Jane Axe carried on millinery and mantua-making. In 1831, in addition to those previously mentioned, John Dunbar was a cabinet-maker; Henry Fritz was a mason; Thompson A. Godfrey, merchant; Joseph Johnston, wagon-maker; David Lapfer, blacksmith; Alexander Moyer, printer; James Marshall, tanner; Christian Smith, blacksmith; John Crist, a weaver.

Robert R. Guthrie came to the town in 1830, as a silversmith, and opened a shop in a building now occupied by Samuel Bensel as a

tailor-shop. He continued business in the town until after 1870.

John Dubbs was a merchant, and kept a store in the house now owned by the heirs of Captain Conrad Roth, where he remained several years, and for some years the building was occupied as a dwelling and shoemaker-shop, and later was opened by Captain Roth as a store and dwelling.

Alexander Magee built a dwelling-house on lot No. 4 in 1831, and kept a store in a small building on lot No. 2 (now E. R. Sponsler) for several years. The building is now part of the Fenstermacher Row.

Charles B. Davis, a lawyer, who was admitted to the bar September, 1821, after the removal of the courts to Bloomfield, came to the place from Landisburg and began practice, which he continued until 1829, when he died.

Benjamin McIntire, who was admitted to the bar in 1825, came to Bloomfield soon after the county-seat was located here, and January 20, 1828, bought lot No. 1 of Andrew Shuman and erected the house on lot No. 1, adjoining the court-house, where he lived until his death.

John D. Creigh, who in 1828 bought lots Nos. 27 and 28, erected first the brick house now owned and occupied by Reuben Minnich, and later the east end of the tavern, which he rented to Jonas Iekes, who bought the property when offered for sale in February, 1831. Iekes later built a small store, where the parlor of the hotel now stands. After the purchase Iekes rented it one year, from March 17th, to Michael Shuman, who was then running a saw-mill and keeping a store at what is now Clark's Mill, and sold the goods of the store at public sale August 22, 1832.

Peter Thuma, in 1831, bought the property (now the Hackett House) and kept it about a year, when he moved to his farm. It was then successively rented to John Coughlin, George Wetzal, John Sutch and others, until purchased by George Hackett, whose heirs still own it.

Conrad Roth was licensed to keep a tavern in 1831, and kept it many years, and until his death. It was kept many years after and taken down. The present building was used as a temperance house until the spring of 1885. It

is now owned by Samuel Roath. David Lupfer, who, in 1824, bought lot 17, north of the court-house, carried on blacksmithing several years, and in 1829 built upon the lot a two-story brick house which, in 1830, he opened as a public-house, and continued until about 1854. It was later kept by Isaac Dunkel, James Powers, and from 1862-65 by Thomas Sutch. In 1866 it passed to George Derick, who kept it as a public-house until his death, and it has since been kept by Mrs. Derick as a temperance house.

The Perry Hotel, which in 1831 was kept by Michael Shuman, was kept from 1832 to 1841 by Dr. Jonas Ickes, who owned the property. From that time it was kept by Williams Leids, John D. Crilley, Michael Kepner, George Hackett, William Laekey, John R. Shuler, James Power, Frank Speckman, David Rice, and by Thomas Sutch from the summer of 1864 to the spring of 1883, when it was rented to David Bower, who is now the owner and the landlord.

William McClure, a son of William McClure, of Tyrone township, who located the land on which the alms-house now stands, was a tanner by trade, and on the 21st of September, 1824, purchased of George Barnett lots No. 42-44, on the town plat of Bloomfield, and built upon them a tannery. James Marshall and Alexander McClure, his nephew (now of Philadelphia), learned the trade at this tannery. Mr. McClure owned and operated the tannery until 1842, when he sold it to Henry S. Forrey, who also opened a store in town and purchased the Marshall tannery. The McClure tannery passed to various persons, among whom were James McNeal, Wilson McKee, Joseph Page, Bucher & Simpson and Daniel Bucher, Sr., who, in 1865, sold it to Samuel A. Peale, by whom it was continued until its abandonment, in 1873. The property is still owned by Mr. Peale.

James Marshall, who learned the trade of William McClure, purchased of George Barnett a lot of land, one hundred and thirty-six by two hundred and ten feet, on the south side of McClure Street, now owned by William Rice and Samuel Sutch, March 26, 1830. In 1851 it was owned by John Bower, who sold it to William Peale, by whom it was continued until he

was killed, in 1860. From that time it was continued by his son, Samuel A. Peale, until March, 1866, when it was destroyed by fire.

George Arnold, about 1836, opened a shoe-shop in the basement of David Lupfer's tavern (now Mrs. Derick's), where he remained many years. He kept from ten to twelve workmen employed and carried on a large business. He now lives, at an advanced age, a short distance west of Bloomfield.

In 1837, Thomas Black was keeping a store where James Clark's tin-shop now is. Daniel Gallatin, who previously kept tavern at Sterrett's Gap, was keeping a store in this year in what was then known as Gallatin's Row, on the east side of Carlisle Street, on the ground now occupied by the bank and several stores and dwellings. Stores were kept in the row later by A. C. Klink and others.

The blacksmith-shop now on the corner of Church and Main Streets was, in 1837, kept by John McBride, and adjoining was a wagon-shop, kept by James McCord. Christian Smith's blacksmith-shop was then on the site of Adams' store.

William Sponsler, a brewer, of Carlisle, came to Bloomfield, and, on the 6th of April, 1833, purchased of George Barnett ten thousand seven hundred and nineteen square feet of land, lying on the east side of Carlisle Street, on which he erected a brew-house and conducted the business of brewing until 1843, when it was abandoned and the building remained unoccupied for several years. Latterly it has been used as a foundry.

Jeremiah Madden, who was an associate judge of Perry County from its organization until 1832, a cooper by trade, purchased several acres of land of George Barnett, on the west side of Carlisle Street, at the south end of the town, now the property of Silas W. Cohn. Upon this land he built a cooper-shop, where, when not engaged in other duties, he carried on his trade. About 1848 the building was fitted up as a foundry by Alexander Power, who soon after took James Power, his nephew, into partnership with him. About 1852 the foundry was removed to the old brewery building, where James Power continued the business a few

years, when it was sold to Smith & McClintock. They were succeeded by Smith & Dum. Since the time of the latter the business has been carried on by Smith & Tressler, Egolf & McAlister, Killian Dunkel and George Snyder, the last of whom sold it, June 27, 1877, to the present owners, Waggoner & Shiebley.

A meeting was held in the town November 25, 1830, for the purpose of organizing a fire company. It was later accomplished and was named the "Bloomfield Marine Fire Company." A hand-engine and other necessary equipment was purchased, but the company existed only for a few years, and was extinct in 1836. Several companies have been organized since that time, but were all short-lived.

INCORPORATION.—The citizens of Bloomfield met on the 25th of November, 1830, to consider the expediency of petitioning the Legislature for a borough charter, and it was decided so to do. The petition was presented and resulted in the incorporation of Bloomfield borough March 14, 1831, with the following boundaries :

"Beginning at a post at the east corner of a bridge over George Barnett's mill-race; thence through said Barnett's land south, 59° west, 32 perches to a post, on the line of John Clesse's lands; thence south, 15° east, — perches to the corner of said Clesse's land; thence along the same, and lands of Caspar Lupfer south, 61½° west, 37⅔ perches to a post and stones; thence by lands of said Lupfer so as to include lands of John Clesse, John D. Creigh, Dr. Jonas Ickes, A. M. Axe, John Rice, M. Hubler and Samuel Klinepeter, to a post on the line of said Lupfer, at the north-west corner of said Klinepeter's land, to the southwest corner of J. M. Duncan's land; thence along the line thereof north, so as to include the same to the north-west corner of the county land; thence by the same to the northeast corner thereof; thence north, 73° east, 44 perches to a black oak on George Barnett's land; thence south, 39° east, 130 perches to a black oak on the road leading from Barnett's to McCown's; thence south, 15° west, 56 perches to the bridge and place of beginning."

The charter was amended for school purposes April 8, 1833, and March 18, 1856.

The election for borough officers was held on Friday, March 18, 1831, with the following result (taken from the *Perry Forester*):

Burgess.—Alexander Magee, 21 votes; John Harper, 19 votes.

Council.—Benjamin McIntyre, 38 votes; William

M. McClure, 34 votes; David Lupfer, 37 votes; Thomas Patterson, 33 votes; Isaac Keiser, 53 votes; John Rice, 33 votes; Alexander Magee, 19; John Harper, 17; scattering, 9.

Street Commissioner.—David Deardorff, 35 votes; Jonas Ickes, 18 votes; Casper Roth, 11 votes; Michael Shuman, 6 votes.

Constable.—John Gotwalt, 33 votes; John Earnest, 19 votes; George Grosjean, 12 votes.

The early records of the borough have been lost for several years, and but few further facts are obtainable.

Additions were made to the town plat by the laying out of lots by Matthew Shuman before 1833, on the west of the town, and by George Barnett on the north side of High Street. Additions were also made on the west side, south of Main Street. The large spring on the lot adjoining the residence of Dr. Strickler was one of the causes that brought about the location of the county-seat upon the present site. The use of its waters was granted by Mr. Barnett to the people of the place forever and free from all obstructions.

POST-OFFICE.—A post-office was first established in the town under the administration of John Quincy Adams, in May, 1825, with Dr. Jonas Ickes as postmaster. He resigned in June, 1830, and Joseph Duncan was appointed to fill the vacancy, July 1st following. He served until March, 1835, when he was succeeded by Alexander Magee, who served until the administration of Harrison, in 1841, at which time Robert R. Guthrie was appointed. In 1845, under President Polk, Samuel G. Morrison was appointed part of the term and resigned. He was succeeded by Francis M. Watts and Joseph M. Shatto, who served the remainder of the term. In 1849 Robert R. Guthrie was again appointed to the office, and was followed in 1853, under President Pierce, by Isaac N. Shatto, who held also under Buchanan. Jacob Fenstermacher and Dr. Isaac Lefevre both served under Buchanan. Upon the election of Lincoln, Joseph Miller came to the office and resigned in 1865, upon which Samuel Roath was appointed, but not confirmed; and under Andrew Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth Dickson was appointed and served until December, 1869, when Samuel Roath became postmaster,

and served until October, 1885, when he was succeeded by James B. Clark, the present post-master.

THE PERRY COUNTY BANK.—This institution was established as a bank of discount and deposit in 1866 by Sponsler, Junkin & Co.

William A. Sponsler was chosen president, and William Willis cashier, who still continue in the same capacity.

Business was opened in the office of the Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, September 20, 1866, and carried on there until the completion of the bank building, in the spring of 1868, when the business was removed to that place, where it is still continued.

SCHOOLS.—The old school-house on the Barnett farm, south of the mill-race, on the road past the Barnett mansion to Duncannon, was used for a few years after the founding of the town. A lot on the north side of High Street, east of the German Reformed Church, was, however, donated by George Barnett, and upon this land a small brick school-house was built. That this was as early as 1829 is shown by the fact that "the stockholders of the school-house" met December 26th, of that year, at the tavern-house of David Deardorff, at "early candle-light to attend to important business." On the 7th of March, 1831, Alexander Magee, James Hill and Joseph Marshall were elected trustees of the school to serve with John Rice and Isaac Keiser. These trustees met later in March to engage a teacher for the school.

John Heineman taught school one term in the tavern-house of John Rice, in the winter of 1830-31, and also taught in the new house when completed. He was succeeded in the winter of 1831-32 by — Lowell. Among the teachers prior to 1840 were Samuel Black, Samuel Ramsey and John L' Amoreaux. The old school-house was used as originally built until necessity demanded increase of accommodations, when an addition was made to the north end. Later more room was needed, and another house was built on the south side of McClure Street, which was used until the present house was completed, in 1870. The old house was torn away and the new one was erected on the same lot at a cost of nine thousand dollars.

The number of pupils attending school in 1884 was one hundred and forty-eight.

BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY.—The first mention of action taken towards the establishment of an academy at the county-seat is found in the *Perry Forester* in March, 1830, when a call was extended to the citizens to meet to consider the propriety of establishing an academy. On the 25th of March the *Forester* contained the following:

"The proceedings of the meeting, relative to the establishment of an academy at Bloomfield, are unavoidably postponed."

The academy seems not to have been organized at this time nor for several years after.

In the year 1837 Robert Finley, of Connecticut, came to Bloomfield and opened a Latin school in the room over the present bar-room in the tavern of Dr. Jonas Ickes (now David Bower). The pupils were Charles J. T. McIntire, John A. Magee, John Creigh, Charles A. Barnett, George Harding and William A. Sponsler (three of whom are still living in the town.) In the fall of that year he decided to open a High School, and on the 14th of December issued the following circular:

"**BLOOMFIELD SEMINARY.**—The first term of this school will commence on the first Wednesday of February next under the instructions of the subscriber, . . .
"R. FINLEY."

"December 14, 1837.

"The undersigned, having entire confidence in Mr. Finley, both as respects his competency and experience as a teacher and his care over the morals of his pupils, and believing this place to be a desirable location for a Seminary, . . . do cordially recommend the institution of Mr. Finley to the patronage of the public.

"JOHN DICKEY,	A. C. HARDING,
B. MCINTIRE,	ROBERT KELLY,
DAVID LUPFER,	GEORGE BARNETT,
WILLIAM M. MCCLURE,	J. MADDEN,
J. R. MCCLINTOCK,	JAMES MARSHALL,
JOHN DUNBAR,	JONAS ICKES,
JOHN BODEN,	GEORGE STROUP."

The school was opened at the appointed time in the building known as the "Barracks" (now the site of William A. Sponsler's residence).

During the winter of 1837-38 a petition was sent to the Legislature asking for a charter for

the Bloomfield Academy, and in accordance therewith, an act was passed April 13, 1838, incorporating the institution. The trustees mentioned in the act were Benjamin McIntire, George Stroop, John McKeehan, John D. Creigh, John Boden, Jeremiah Madden, John R. McClintock and Robert Elliot.

A meeting of the citizens was held at the court-house on the 3d of May following, and the act of incorporation was read and approved. The trustees then elected the Hon. Robert Elliot president, Robert Kelly, Esq., treasurer, and John D. Creigh secretary.

The act provided that the State treasurer was authorized to pay to the treasurer of the academy two thousand dollars, to be used towards the erection of suitable buildings and purchasing a necessary library, mathematical, geographical or philosophical apparatus for the use of the academy, on condition that one thousand have been contributed for the purpose or purposes named.

At a meeting of the board, May 8th, a report was made that Robert Finley had been employed at a salary of four hundred dollars per annum.

At the same meeting it was resolved that the "trustees of the academy agree with John Smith to rent from him the one-half of a house in Bloomfield for the professor and students, and agree to pay him at the rate of \$21.29, and taxes for the year, from the 21st of May till the 1st of April next." Also resolved that the room be prepared and furnished with desks, benches, chairs, etc., and be ready for use by May 21st, when the term was to begin. The school-room was in the old barracks, where Mr. Finley began the seminary, and was used until the academy building was completed, in 1840.

The following branches were to be taught in the academy :

First class.—Geography, English grammar, book-keeping, arithmetic and modern history, at three dollars per quarter.

Second class.—Natural history, natural philosophy, ancient history and algebra to quadrated equations, at four dollars per quarter.

Third class.—The Greek and Latin languages, chemistry, astronomy, rhetoric, logic, the higher branches of mathematics, mental and moral philosophy and evidences of Christianity, at five dollars per quarter.

The hours of school were fixed at from eight until 12 o'clock M., and from two until five o'clock P.M.

The term opened May 21, 1838, with twenty pupils, and closed August 3d following with an examination in the forenoon. On the same day, August 3d, an election for trustees was held, and Robert Elliot, John D. Creigh, Thomas Patterson, John Gotwalt, J. R. McClintock and B. McIntire were chosen.

At a meeting of trustees August 18, 1838, it was resolved :

"That the trustees will receive proposals from persons who have sites to locate the building for the academy on, and request them to state particularly the location, boundaries, quantity and terms upon which it can be had; that the proposals be handed to the trustees on or before ten o'clock A.M., of the 1st of September next.

"JOHN D. CREIGH, *Secretary.*"

In answer to this call proposals were received of George Barnett (No. 1), John D. Creigh, William Powers, Jeremiah Madden and George Barnett (No. 2). Later other proposals were received from Mrs. Miller, — Mehaffy, Ickes, Klinepeter and Clark. The sites were voted upon September 21st, and a lot offered by George Barnett was chosen, and a written contract made, the deed for which was made January 1, 1848.

It is conceded that the site then selected was the knoll east of the house of George Barnett. To the selection objection was made, and on January 9, 1839, a petition was handed to the board requesting a change of site to the west end of the borough, and offering an additional subscription of two hundred and forty-one dollars. The request was not granted, as the contract was made with Mr. George Barnett for the lot and with Dr. Jonas Ickes for the erection of the buildings. This did not satisfy those opposing the selection, and they still insisted, and the following action was taken by the board of trustees at a meeting held March 1, 1839 :

"Whereas the sum of one thousand dollars has been subscribed by individuals to aid the funds of the academy, a part of which is subscribed on condition that the site of the academy be removed to the north end of Carlisle Street ;

"Therefore *Resolved*, That the present location of the site for the academy be and the same is hereby

changed to the north end of Carlisle Street, and a committee be appointed to enter into a contract with Mr. George Barnett for four acres of land at said place, on such terms as they may agree upon.

"*Resolved*, that public notice be given by advertisements, that the trustees will receive proposals on the 14th of March for building a house of brick or stone, to be thirty feet by sixty feet from out to out and twenty-three feet high from top of foundation, to have a cupola and also a portico or vestibule in front of steps."

Dr. Ickes proceeded at once upon the erection of the building, which was completed and occupied in 1840. A bell was purchased in Philadelphia at a cost, with fixtures, of \$65.60, which was paid by private subscription. In February, 1842, it was resolved to open the academy as a boarding-house for the teachers and pupils, and appoint a steward. The school was conducted under the various principals with moderate success. On the 10th of September, 1850, the trustees appointed two of their number a committee to confer with the Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church with respect to the sale and transfer of the academy property to the control of that church. This movement met with no success, and on the 20th of March, 1852, the trustees resolved to apply to the Legislature for the passage of a law enabling them to transfer the real estate and property of the Bloomfield Academy to the commissioners of the county, and that it be a county institution, the county to pay all debts against the trustees. A petition was presented to the Legislature and an act passed April 4, 1852, which directed the trustees to sell the school to the county; its commissioners, with certain others appointed by the court, to act as trustees.

On the 4th of December in that year, by resolution of the trustees, the president of the board was authorized to convey by deed all the real estate belong to the Bloomfield Academy to the commissioners of Perry County, which was done January 3, 1853. Under the new management the school prospered well, and in January, 1854, the grand jury recommended that an additional building be erected for the better accommodation of the pupils. Finlaw McCown, a former trustee and commissioner of the county, had also left to the trustees of the academy a

bequest of four hundred dollars for the purpose of erecting an additional building. The action of the grand jury and the notice of the legacy of Mr. McCown were presented to the commissioners, who not only refused to grant the aid necessary to the erection of a building, but also refused to grant any company or association formed for the purpose the right to put up such additional buildings on the academy grounds. Upon this refusal the trustees appointed a committee to secure grounds convenient to the academy building, for the purpose of erecting a suitable edifice to accommodate their necessities. An association was formed and eight hundred and twenty five dollars were subscribed for the purpose above mentioned. A small tract of land adjoining the academy was purchased of William McKee and deed given to the trustees of the academy, who advertised for proposals to build a frame house, thirty-two by fifty feet and two stories high, to be ready for occupancy by May, 1854. It was completed and occupied. Troubles continued to affect the financial standing of the academy, and a petition was presented to the Legislature in the winter of 1854-55, asking permission to sell the property, which was granted by act passed April 3, 1855. The property was purchased, April 10, 1856, by the Rev. John B. Straw and R. G. Stephen, with a condition that the buildings and property should always be used for a High and Normal School. The school was then placed under the charge of Professor James A. Stephens, who, January 6, 1862, became the owner, and sold to Rev. George S. Rea, who continued the school for a time when it was reconveyed to Professor James A. Stephens, who, September 25, 1868, conveyed it to William Grier, the present owner.

The principals who have been in charge of the academy since its organization are as follow.—

1838.—Professor Robert Finley.

1839.—Rev. Matthew B. Patterson.

1842.—J. M. Sterns.

1843.—Samuel Ramsey.

1845.—Rev. Martin Smith.

1850.—Rev. Matthew B. Patterson.

1853.—William S. Post; elected March 7th, but did not serve.

- 1853.—Charles A. Barnett (August 1st).
 1858.—Professor James A. Stephens.
 1862.—George S. Rea.
 1864.—Professor James A. Stephens.
 1869.—T. A. Snively.
 1870.—A. R. Keiffer.
 1870.—W. H. Dill.
 1872.—Rev John Edgar.
 1877.—J. R. Flickinger.
 1881.—Rev. John Edgar.
 1883.—J. R. Flickinger.
 1884.—William H. Schuyler.

"CHRIST'S CHURCH.¹—After the Indian wars had closed and the Revolution had successfully ended, the settlers in this valley located permanently, and, from all we can learn, the Lutheran portion of the population was the first to enjoy the stated preaching of the gospel. Of the original founders of the Lutheran congregation at Bloomfield, we can give the names of only a few. The Comp family and Shover settled in this vicinity in about 1780; the Cless family, in 1785; the Clark, Fritz and Meyer families, in about 1790; the Westfall family, in 1791, and the Slouch, in 1795; the Smith, Crist and Sweger families, in 1800, and the Roth family, in 1803. Besides these, a number of others had settled in this part of the valley at the close of the last century; but the exact time of their arrival we cannot learn. These families were scattered over an extended territory, and at that time the population was comparatively sparse. When visited by a minister of their church, they came together the distance of six, eight and even twelve miles, through dark, pathless forests, over hills and streams, to hear the glad tidings of peace and salvation by faith through Jesus Christ. Private dwellings, barns, school-houses and the shaded woods served them as places for divine worship. It is highly probable that they were occasionally visited, from 1780 to 1788, by the Rev. John G. Butler, of Carlisle.

"Immediately after this, the Rev. John T. Kühl commenced visiting and preaching for the Lutherans in Sherman's Valley, and in 1790 located near Loysville. From 1788 to 1795 he preached also for the scattered members of the church in the vicinity of Bloomfield. Of his success here and of the condition of the congregation at that time, we have no authentic information. Some time in 1795 or 1796, Rev. Kühl left Sherman's Valley; but where he located after he resigned here, we have no means of knowing.

"Soon after this, the members in Sherman's Valley secured the spiritual labors of the Rev. John Herbst,

who located at Carlisle, Pa., in 1796, and took charge of the Lutheran congregation at Loysville, and preached also occasionally for the members here. We have been informed that he administered the sacraments among the members of the congregation, and it is probable that the congregation was regularly organized by him some time between 1797 and 1800. As the members were favored with occasional preaching, they naturally felt the want of a suitable house of worship, and such a house they now resolved to build.

"THE OLD UNION LOG CHURCH.—This church was built jointly by the Lutherans and German Reformed on one acre and a half of land, which they bought of Jacob Lupfer for twelve dollars. This land was located by Mr. Lupfer in 1787 by order from the Land Office, surveyed for church purposes in 1802 and conveyed by deed to the two denominations on the 14th of May, 1804, and is now embraced in the borough of Bloomfield. Those of the members who were able to do so, furnished each one round or more of logs. These logs were fine white pine, oak and some poplar. After all the required timber had been brought together, the church edifice was raised on Saturday, the 19th of June, 1798. The building was thirty-six feet long by thirty feet wide. In erecting the edifice, heavy cross-beams were inserted for a gallery, which was, however, not constructed till about twenty-two years after. Soon after the building had been raised, Mr. Andrew Shuman covered it with a substantial roof; but, as we are informed, nothing more was done towards its completion till 1802. Thus for four years the edifice stood without doors, windows or floor. There was then no stove in the church (as it was called), and preaching only in summer. The congregation sat on slabs laid on blocks sawed from logs, and the minister, when preaching, stood behind a little, rough, wooden table. The earth served as floor, and the roof as the only covering overhead, whilst the naked walls, without doors and windows, surrounded the attentive congregation. In winter the minister preached in private dwellings in the vicinity. At that time, during the cold seasons of the year, there was preaching here but seldom. The pastor resided at Carlisle, about eighteen miles off, and the roads in the depth of winter must have been almost impassable across the North Mountain and through the dreary forests of Sherman's Valley.

"In 1801, Rev. Herbst resigned at Carlisle, and consequently ceased to visit the members here. In 1802 a floor was laid in the church, doors were put up and windows round below; the spaces for windows round above were closed with boards; the seats remained as before, except that they were now raised on the floor, and the minister, as before, stood behind a small table when he preached. It is probable that about this time, or within a few years after, a stove was secured for the church.

¹ This is part of a discourse delivered by the Rev. D. H. Focht, on the 4th of October, 1857, based on Psalm cxliiii. 5: "I remember the days of old." On that day, and for the last time, divine worship was celebrated in Christ's old Union Log Church.

"As the draft of the church-land, made in 1802, clearly shows, the ground on which the church was located and the lands all around it were at that time well timbered with large forest trees. About one acre and a half, lying northwest of the church, had been cleared a long time before, but was now densely covered with young pine bushes and sumac, and part of it was afterwards included in the grave-yard. A large pine tree stood in front of the church, facing what is now High Street. Near where the brick school-house now stands was a pond of water in which, at that time, an abundance of frogs sported, and all the low ground from the pond down to Big Spring was overgrown with underbrush and greenbrier. The church was located on an eligible site. The place is considerably elevated on a dry gravel bank, which slopes away towards the north and rising sun; northwest of it Limestone Ridge rises gradually in bold relief, and on the southeast it overlooks Bloomfield and a small but beautiful valley, when, at a distance of about one mile and a half, the view is bounded by the gracefully rising Mahanoy Ridge. A short distance west of the church the road forked—one road passed in front of the church and led to Carlisle; the other passed back of the church, over ground now embraced in the grave-yard, and led to Juniata River at Newport. At the time when the church was erected, all the lands around it, and nearly all that are now embraced in the borough of Bloomfield, were covered by a dense forest of large timber and underwood. There was then not a house nearer than the old building on Mr. David Lupfer's farm and the dwelling of the late Mr. Barnett, each of them nearly a mile off. The church stood lonely in the woods to tell that God was worshipped there.

"The grave-yard was commenced soon after the erection of the church. Peter Moses was the first person buried here, and a Mr. Cless the second. The grave-yard, back of the church leans against Limestone Ridge, and from a gradual ascent looks down towards the southeast. The dead were buried here many years before their graves were inclosed by a fence. The grave-yard is now quite large, and the many white marble slabs, dotting it all over, tell the sad story of man's mortality."

After the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Herbst the congregation did not have a regular pastor until 1809, when the Rev. John Frederick Osterloh took charge of the Lutheran congregations in Sherman Valley, and served them until 1816, and in June, 1816, by resolution of the Synod the Rev. John William Heim became pastor, and served until his death, December 27, 1849. He preached entirely in the German language, and at the old log church once every four weeks. Mr. Focht says,—

"After the church had stood about twenty-two years, it was completed on the 19th of June, 1820. Seats were now constructed, and a pulpit, wine-glass shaped, and supported by a high post, was built against the northwest wall; a round, isolated altar was placed in front of the pulpit; windows were inserted round above; the roof inside received an arched board ceiling; the gallery, on three sides of the house, was erected and ceiled with boards below, and was supported by thick posts under strong cross-beams. All the wood-work was painted white, and the other part of the inside of the church received a coat of plaster. Mr. Michael Clouser superintended the carpenter work. After the church had in this way been completed, it was consecrated some time in July, 1820, and received the distinctive name, *Christ's Church*. The ministers present at the consecration were Rev. J. W. Heim, of the Lutheran Church; Rev. Jacob Shull, of the German Reformed Church; and Rev. Joseph Brady, of the Presbyterian Church. Several sermons were preached in the German language, and Rev. Brady preached a sermon in the English language. The concourse of people assembled on this joyful occasion is said to have been very great."

At the meeting of the West Pennsylvania Synod, held in Bloomfield in September, 1842, some of the ministers preached in the English language. Some of the members of the congregation at this place saw the necessity of introducing the English language into the pulpit, and desired the Rev. Mr. Heim to associate with a minister who could use the language. Against this innovation he was strongly opposed, and did not, nor would not, yield to their wishes. The history of the rise and progress of the English Lutheran congregation is here given from a letter written to the Rev. D. H. Focht by the Rev. Levi T. Williams, who was then stationed at what is now Duncannon.

"According to the directions of Rev. A. H. Lochman, D.D., then president of the West Pennsylvania Synod, I preached a trial sermon at Bloomfield some time in January, 1844. I was also to preach in the German language; but as I found the German-speaking members considerably opposed to that, I deemed it best to get Rev. Jacob Shull, a German Reformed minister, to fill that appointment for me. In order to reconcile the German-speaking members to English preaching, and to prevent a division of the congregation, no further appointment was made until every means had been used to induce the opposing party to countenance the enterprise. When every effort had been made in vain, it was finally resolved to organize an English Lutheran congregation, wholly separate from the German. This was effected on Friday, June

14, 1844, when the following brethren were elected as officers, viz. : Jacob Christ, Sr. and David Deardorff, Elders; H. C. Hickok, Esq. and George Attie, Deacons.

A call was then extended to me. This call I accepted. My introductory sermon I preached on Sunday, the 14th of July, the same year, in the brick school-house near the old Union Church. Soon after this our Presbyterian brethren relieved us of the necessity of worshipping in a filthy school-house by kindly tendering us the use of their church, which I then occupied till I resigned. I have no account of the number of members who joined in the organization, but there could not have been more than *eight* or *ten*. I preached for them every third Sabbath. The first communion was held on Sunday, December 8, 1844."

The Rev. Mr. Williams preached his last sermon to the congregation September 7, 1845, and soon after resigned and accepted a call to Franklin County. He was succeeded by the Rev. Lloyd Knight, who resided in the town. The German congregation under the Rev. J. William Heim, occupied the old Union Church, and, in the fall of 1848, permitted the English Lutherans to worship in the old Union Church under certain conditions, they yet having the use of the Presbyterian Church by the kindness of the society.

The Rev. Mr. Knight resigned in June, 1849, at which time the English Lutheran congregation numbered about seventy members. The Rev. Jacob Martin succeeded to the charge in July the same year. In a letter concerning the union of the German and Lutheran congregations, the Rev. Mr. Martin says,—

"I commenced my pastoral labors in the Bloomfield charge on the first Sabbath in July, 1849. The charge was then composed of Bloomfield, Petersburg, Billow's or St. David's, Mt. Pisgah, Newport, Buffalo, near Ickesburg, and New Buffalo, on the Susquehanna. After the death of Father Heim a convention of the Church Councils of the Lutheran congregations in Perry County was held at Bloomfield in February, 1850, and the congregations which Rev. Heim had served, together with those under my pastoral care, were so divided and arranged as to form three pastorates,—namely, the Loysville, the Bloomfield and the Petersburg. My charge (the Bloomfield) was then composed of five congregations,—namely, Bloomfield, Newport, Shuman's or St. Andrew's, St. John's, near Markelsville, and Buffalo, west of Ickesburg.

"At the close of 1849 Father Heim departed this

life, and thus the German part of the congregation was left without a pastor. As Rev. Martin could preach so well in both languages, he was able to give full satisfaction to both congregations and to meet all their wants. The convention referred to above so divided the congregations as to throw the Germans at Bloomfield into Rev. Martin's charge. *And in this way he became the regular successor of Rev. Heim, and thus the German and English congregations were united into one congregation.*"

The Rev. Mr. Martin preached once in every three weeks, alternately, in the German and English languages.

Mr. Martin resigned in 1852, and preached his farewell sermon on the 28th of March in that year. He was followed by the Rev. William Gerhardt, in June of the same year, and resigned in June of 1853. The preaching to the Bloomfield congregation was required to be one-third German.

The Rev. Adam T. Height accepted a call to the congregation, and began his labors on the 1st of May, 1854. He served about seven months, and was succeeded by the Rev. D. H. Focht, who preached his introductory sermon May 27, 1855. He served the charge for eight years and four months, and resigned October 1, 1863, then in ill health. He remained in Bloomfield and died at home. He was succeeded in the charge by the Rev. P. P. Lane, October 1, 1863, who continued about two years, and was followed by the Rev. G. F. Schaffer, who accepted the charge August 15, 1866. The Rev. S. A. Hedges assumed the pastorate August 4, 1869, and served until August, 1872. After an interval of a year the Rev. R. Sheeder became the pastor, and entered upon his duties August 9, 1873. After a year or two of service he resigned, and removed to his farm, and preached as a supply until a call was extended, in 1879, to the Rev. A. H. Spangler, which was accepted, and he became the pastor and continued until August, 1882. The Rev. A. H. F. Fisher was called to the charge, assumed the duties of the office August 5, 1883, and is still the pastor. The congregation at present numbers ninety-nine members.

The old log church which had been the home of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches in this vicinity for sixty years, was used for the last time October 4, 1857, when the Rev. D.

H. Focht delivered an appropriate address, from which many of these facts are obtained.

The old church had long been dilapidated and uncomfortable, and in 1855 action was taken which resulted in an effort towards building a new church, and a subscription-list was commenced Dec. 1, 1855. As the following action concerns also the Reformed Church, it is here given :

On the 18th of January, 1856, according to previous notice, the members of the Lutheran congregation met in the old Union Church to elect a building committee and consult on other matters pertaining to the erection of the new church. The vote being taken, it was found that the following brethren were unanimously elected the building committee, viz., Samuel Comp, Dr. Jonas Ickes, Henry Rice, John Beaver, Sr., and Jacob Stouffer. This committee was then instructed to consult with the German Reformed brethren respecting the propriety of dividing, equally, the ground on the southeast front of the grave-yard, held jointly by the two denominations ; to see other churches and lay before the congregation the plan of the proposed new church ; to contract for the erection of the new church edifice ; and, finally, to superintend the erection of the new church, and see to it that it be built according to the contract. Without delay, the committee entered on the discharge of their duty with energy and unanimity.

According to previous announcement, the elders, deacons and trustees of both denominations met in the old Union Church on the 28th of February, 1856, to divide the ground held jointly by the Lutherans and German Reformed. Dr. Jonas Ickes was chosen president and Rev. Samuel Kuhn secretary of the convention, and the following action was had :

"The President of the meeting, Dr. Jonas Ickes, stated that the object of the meeting was the equal division of that part of the church lot, and of the church edifice thereon erected, bounded on the south by High Street, east by an alley and the school-house, north by the lower or southern grave-yard fence and west by lands of Samuel Klinepeter. On due deliberation the following resolutions were adopted :

"*Resolved*, 1. That the ground above described, which was the joint property of the German Re-

formed and Lutheran congregations, be divided equally between said congregations, after cutting off an alley on the east sixteen feet wide, and also one on the west twelve feet wide, in order that each of the said denominations may employ and use said ground, when so divided, for the purpose of holding and using church edifices as their exclusive property.

"*Resolved*, 2. That the division line is to be occupied by a fence to be built and kept in repair at the equal expense of the two congregations named.

"*Resolved*, 3. That neither of the two churches be built in from the alleys more than five feet.

"*Resolved*, 4. That the German Reformed Church edifice shall be built on the extreme west end and the Lutheran Church edifice on the extreme east end of said lots, alleys and spaces excepted as stated in the 1st and 3d resolutions.

"*Resolved*, 5. That the error in the deed, relating to the right of the Lutheran congregation to a piece of ground purchased jointly by the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations for the use of an additional burying-ground, be so amended and corrected in the deeds of conveyance as that the Lutheran congregation may be recognized as joint owner of said piece of land.

"*Resolved*, 6. That within the space of two years, dating from the first of April, A.D., 1856, to the first of April, A.D., 1858, the old church building, now standing on the above named property and known as the 'Union Church,' shall be taken down and all the material equally divided between the two congregations owing it.

"*Resolved*, 7. That the Trustees of both congregations be instructed to employ Daniel Gantt, Esq., to survey the ground and make the deeds of conveyance forthwith, and that the expenses thereof be defrayed equally by the two congregations.

"The minutes having been read, they were, on motion, unanimously approved. The meeting adjourned indefinitely.

"Signed, "JONAS ICKES,
"SAMUEL KUHN, "President.

"Secretary."

"On Thursday, the 10th of December, 1857, some of the members of both denominations met and tore down the seats, pulpit, board-ceiling, gallery and tore up the floor of the old church and divided the lumber equally between them. For twenty dollars the Lutheran trustees sold to the German Reformed trustees their half of the wall and roof which were soon after pulled down and used by the Reformed for various purposes. This was the end of the old log Union Church."

A contract was made May 3, 1856, for the erection of a new church with William Stouffer and Thomas Sutch, Jr., who soon after began the work, and on the 20th of September, 1856,

the corner-stone was laid with appropriate services, and the church was completed in October, 1857, at a cost of three thousand dollars. It was dedicated on the 22d of October in that year. The basement, then unfinished, was completed in 1862. The church was used without material change until 1885, when it was remodeled, and rededicated November 8th in that year.

A house and lot was bought of Conrad Roth June 5, 1854, and the house refitted for a parsonage, which is still used.

TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH.—Adherents of the Reformed denomination living in the vicinity of what is now Bloomfield, in the year 1798, united with the Lutherans in the erection of a log church, long known as the Union Church, a full account of which will be found in the sketch of Christ's Lutheran Church preceding this article. It is not known what pastors were preaching regularly in this region, but in 1815 and 1816 the Rev. Jonathan and Albert Helfenstein in the Caspar Lupfer house. In 1819 the Rev. Jacob Sholl was appointed to take charge of the Sherman's Valley congregations, which then embraced all the churches in what is now the county of Perry. His first sermon was preached October 3, 1819, in St. Peter's Church, now Spring township. He continued in charge until his death, September 4, 1847.

On the 31st of December, 1845, the trustees, Peter Smith, Philip Roth and David Lupfer, purchased one acre of land of Samuel Klinepeter as an addition to the burial-ground.

The Union Church was used until 1857, when, as the house was dilapidated and uncomfortable, it was thought best to take action in reference to the matter.

In pursuance of a call, the members of the Reformed congregation at New Bloomfield met, November 22, 1855, to take into consideration the building of a new church. Rev. S. Kuhn and F. M. McKeehan were appointed a committee to request the Evangelical Lutheran congregation to unite in building a union church in this place. Adjourned to meet on the evening of November 29, 1855, at which time the committee reported that they had consulted Rev. D. H. Focht, pastor of the Lutheran Church,

and others concerning the expediency of erecting a union church jointly, etc.

Rev. Mr. Focht assured the committee that he cherished the kindest feelings of regard and Christian fellowship toward them as a congregation; yet, in pursuance of a resolution of the Lutheran Synod discountenancing the building of union churches, etc., therefore he judged it the better plan for each congregation to erect its own house of worship.

The committee, not having received a favorable response from the Lutheran brethren, therefore, among other things, recommending that the society forthwith enter into all the necessary arrangements for building a German Reformed Church, which was adopted, and the following-named persons were appointed a building committee, to wit: David Lupfer, John McKeehan, George W. Meck, Charles Boyles and Jacob Mogle. At a joint meeting of the two congregations, held February 28, 1856, Dr. Jonas Ickes was called to the chair, and Rev. S. Kuhn was chosen secretary.

A number of resolutions were adopted. The fifth resolution was to have the deeds of conveyance corrected and amended so as to make the Lutheran congregation joint owners in the ground which had been purchased as additional burying-ground. The sixth resolution was "that within two years from the 1st of April, 1856, the old church shall be taken down and the material equally divided between the two congregations," which was done, and the old house was torn down in 1857.

The division of property was made by the Lutherans taking the west part of the church lot and the Reformed congregation the east part, both congregations jointly retaining the burial-ground, the Reformed conveying to the Lutherans a half-interest in the acre purchased by them in 1845.

After the division of the Reformed Church in Perry County into two charges, the New Bloomfield charge consisted of six congregations—to wit, Trinity, New Bloomfield; Christ's, Newport; St. John's, Marklevsille; St. Andrew's, Shuman's (now Eschol); St. David's, Fio Forge; and Zion's, Fishing Creek,—served by the Rev. Jacob Scholl, who died September 4, 1847, and

was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Ganz, who was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Kuhn, July 1, 1851; resigned December 26, 1862, eleven and a half years pastor.¹ Rev. David W. Kelly was called February 2, 1863, at which time the Joint Consistory resolved to reduce the number of preaching-points to four, by uniting, if possible, the Zion's congregation to St. David's, and the St. Andrew's to the Zion's or Blaine charge. Rev. Kelly entered upon his duties April, 1863, and resigned April 22, 1867. Rev. William F. Colliflower became pastor October, 1867; resigned November 4, 1870, three years and one month pastorate. Rev. James Crawford was ordained and installed July 22, 1871; resigned March 8, 1875. Rev. John Kretzing was installed April 26, 1876, and resigned July, 1881. Rev. William R. H. Deitrich, the present pastor, assumed the pastorate October 1, 1881.

The corner-stone of the present church, Trinity Reformed, was laid on the 30th of September, 1856, by the pastor, the Rev. Samuel Kuhn, the Rev. Dr. Ganz, a former pastor, preaching the sermon.

The society was incorporated by a decree of the court, October 26, 1856.

The church was completed in 1857, and dedicated on the 20th of September in that year. The ministers present were the pastor and the Revs. D. Schneek, A. H. Kremer, C. H. Leinbach, and T. P. Bucher. A Sunday-school was established on Sunday, May 8, 1858.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The first account of preaching by the ministers of this denomination is found in the *Perry Forester*, in which it is announced that the Rev. Mr. Tarring will preach in the court-house at early candle-light on the evening of June 18, 1829. Soon after this time a society was organized, and elected the following persons as trustees: John Gotwalt, Adam M. Axe, Noah Hedden, Samuel Hedden and William McCroskey. On the 29th of October, 1830, these trustees pur-

chased of George Barnett lot No. 50, on the south side of High Street, on which they proceeded to the erection of a church edifice, which was completed in 1831. The pulpit for many years was on the north end of the audience-room, but later placed on the south end, opposite the entrance. The building was used until 1866, when it was rebuilt under the charge of the Rev. Franklin Gerhart, and dedicated in September, 1867.

The pastors who served on the circuit after Rev. Mr. Tarring are:

Daniel Hartman, — Lanahan, Elisha Butler, David Shover, Alexander McClay, — Parker, James Brady, George A. Stephenson, — Cornelius, — Enos, Dr. — Coffin, G. W. Elliot, W. A. McKee, 1848; J. W. Haughawout, 1851-52; David Castleman, 1853; D. S. Monroe, 1855; Gideon H. Day, 1856; Cambridge Graham, 1857-58; W. H. Keith, 1857; J. Y. Rothrock, 1859-60; I. B. Mann, 1860; M. S. Mendenhole, 1861-62; M. K. Foster, 1862; F. B. Riddle, 1863-65; S. A. Creveling, 1863; Franklin Gerhart, 1866-67; J. C. Heagy, 1866; G. W. Izer, 1867; George W. Bause, 1868-70; G. W. Izer, 1838; William Schreiber, 1869-70; E. Shoemaker, 1871; A. W. Decker, 1872-74; L. F. Smith, 1872-74; George W. Dunlap, 1875-76; W. H. Bowen, 1875; J. H. S. Clark, 1876; John H. Cleaver, 1877-79; James M. Johnston, 1880-82; John A. McKendless, 1883; Thomas M. Griffith, 1884-85.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Among those who settled at Bloomfield after the selection of that place as the county-seat were several families who were Presbyterians. The churches in the eastern or lower end in 1826 extended a call to the Rev. John Niblock to become their pastor. This call he accepted and settled for a short time in Juniata township, but soon after removed to Bloomfield and lived in the house now occupied by Miss Elizabeth Hackett, where he died in 1831. The Middle Ridge Church¹ was the one nearest town and where the people of that faith attended. It is evident that a society was organized early in 1831, from the fact that in April of that year the trustees were making arrangements for building a house of worship. It is probable that services of some

¹ During the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Kuhn he traveled nineteen thousand, five hundred miles, baptized three hundred and twelve persons, confirmed two hundred and thirty-nine, married one hundred and forty-seven and buried one hundred and sixty-eight.

¹ The history of Dick's Gap and Middle Ridge Churches will be found in Miller and Juniata townships, where they were located.

kind were held in the court-house before the death of Mr. Niblock, but not certain. The eastern churches were without preaching until April, 1833, when the Rev. Matthew B. Patterson sent them by the Presbytery as a supply, and on October 2d in that year the society asked for church organization, which was granted, and on November 30, 1833, it was perfected under the Rev. Mr. McKinley, of Carlisle, and the Rev. Mr. Rutter, pastor of the "Upper" Church. December 23, 1834, the churches of Bloomfield, Ickesburg and Landisburg united in extending a call to the Rev. John Dickey, who accepted and was installed in 1835, and served as pastor until April 23, 1854, when he resigned, and on the 20th of October, the next year, he died. Supplies were obtained from Presbytery for about three years, when the congregations united with Sherman's Creek and Duncannon Churches in a call to the Rev. William B. Craig, which was accepted. He was installed June 17, 1857, and served ten years, when the relation was dissolved June 11, 1867. The Rev. H. K. McComb supplied the pulpit for several months and received a call from the church of Bloomfield as an independent organization. He was installed as pastor December 15, 1868, and the pastoral relation was dissolved April 12, 1870. The Rev. John Edgar was called to the pastorate in July, 1870, and was installed November 9th in that year. He continued in charge until September, 1883, when he resigned to take the presidency of Wilson College, in Chambersburg.

After an interval of several months the congregation extended a call to the Rev. R. F. McClean (the present pastor), April 1, 1884. The call was accepted, the charge assumed April 30th, and he was installed May 24, 1884. The congregation has a membership of one hundred and forty-three.

The trustees of the church, by their secretary, Benjamin McIntire, on the 21st of April, 1831, advertised for proposals to build a church edifice of brick, forty-three by forty-five feet, twenty-two feet in height and with a gallery. Two days later the present site, lot 22, on the corner of Carlisle and High Streets, was selected. Services were held in the court-house

and the Union Church, by the Rev. Matthew B. Patterson, who was sent as a supply by the Presbytery, and the Rev. John Dickey, until the completion of the church.

The contract was let to David Lupfer, who, in the early summer of 1833, began excavating for the foundation. When the walls were nearly up, a long rain so soaked them that, a high wind following soon after, they yielded to the pressure and fell down. The work was delayed and the church was not completed until the fall of 1835. The house was, with occasional repairs, used until 1870, when it was torn down and the present commodious brick edifice was erected on its site, at a cost of about seven thousand.

The elders of the church, from its organization in 1834, have served as follows:

1834. William McClure, Jeremiah Madden, James McCord.

1844. John Campbell, Finlaw McCown.

1858. Benjamin McIntire, Robert Nelson, John R. McClintock.

1869. William Willis.

1873. William A. Sponsler, William Burn.

1883. William Greer, William H. Neilson, William N. Seibert, John Adams.

ADAMS LODGE, No. 319, A. Y. M.—The warrant for the lodge was granted March 1, 1858, and constituted May 19th the same year. The names of the officers constituted under the warrant were Irvine J. Crane, W. M.; Charles J. T. McIntire, S. W.; Alexander C. Klink, J. W.; John A. Magee, secretary; C. W. Burkholder, treasurer; John Hartzell, S. D.; William Johnston, J. D.; William B. Sponsler, Tiler.

In addition to the officers, James Kacy was a warrant member. The lodge met for a time in an old hall on McClure Street, and removed to Odd-Fellows' Hall; from thence, May 29, 1861, to Wiggins' Hall; to the third story of B. F. Junkin's residence, October 24, 1866, and to the present hall, in the third story of the bank building, May 19, 1880.

The present officers are John Hood, W. M.; Mar. Rogers, S. W.; Edward R. Sponsler, J. W.; Charles H. Smiley, treasurer; W. N. Siebert, secretary; Alexander B. Grosh, S. D.; J. R. Flickinger, J. D.

The following are the names of the Past Masters:

Irvine J. Crane, warrant, May 19, 1858.
 Irvine J. Crane, elected W. M., December 15, 1858.
 Chas. J. T. McIntire, elected W. M., Dec. 21, 1859.
 John A. Magee, elected W. M., December 19, 1860.
 John P. Clark, elected W. M., December 18, 1861.
 John P. Clark, re-elected W. M., Dec. 17, 1862.
 F. B. Speakman, elected W. M., Dec. 16, 1863.
 H. D. Woodruff, elected W. M., Dec. 21, 1864.
 Joseph Swartz, elected W. M., December 20, 1865.
 E. C. Long, elected W. M., Dec. 19, 1866.
 Chas. J. T. McIntire, re-elected W. M., Dec. 18, 1867.
 Ulysses Keeley, elected W. M., Dec. 16, 1868.
 N. C. McMorris, elected W. M., Dec. 15, 1869.
 M. B. Strickler, elected W. M., Dec. 21, 1870.
 Chas. H. Smiley, elected W. M., Dec. 27, 1871.
 Jeremiah Rinehart, elected W. M., Dec. 18, 1872.
 John X. Eichal, elected W. M., Dec. 3, 1873.
 W. N. Siebert, elected W. M., Dec. 23, 1874.
 B. F. Junkin, elected W. M., Dec. 15, 1875.
 I. D. Dunkel, elected W. M., Nov. 29, 1876.
 Charles F. Kass, elected W. M., Dec. 19, 1877.
 William Grier, elected W. M., Dec. 4, 1878.
 Calvin Neilson, elected W. M., Dec. 24, 1879.
 Calvin Neilson, re-elected W. M., Dec. 15, 1880.
 John O. Moore, elected W. M., Nov. 30, 1881.
 Alex. B. Grosh, elected W. M., Dec. 20, 1882.
 Thos. L. Johnston, elected W. M., Dec. 12, 1883.
 John Hood, elected W. M., Nov. 26, 1884.

MACKINAW LODGE, No. 380, I. O. O. F.—
 This lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania under date of October 1, 1849. The first officers were A. C. Klink, N. G.; Daniel Gantt, V. G.; W. F. Klink, secretary; Assistant Secretary, John A. Baker; and George B. Arnold, treasurer. Of other early active members were David Deardorff, H. D. Woodruff, M. R. Clouser, Samuel Wiggins, John McKeehan, Henry Morse, John Sauck and John Bower.

Meetings were held in a room over the old bark-house on East McClure Street until 1858 when the lodge fitted up a hall in the third story of the Wiggins building, on the southwest corner of the public square. The building was destroyed by fire on the evening of December 8, 1873, by which the lodge lost all their effects except the charter, banner and a few of the books. The third story of Captain Fenstermacher's was then fitted for the purpose of a hall, and was used from December 29, 1873, to the present time.

SERGEANT JOHN JONES POST, No. 448,
 GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, Department

of Pennsylvania, was organized at New Bloomfield, Pa., and instituted on the 28th day of June, 1884, with a membership of twenty-four comrades and officers. It was named in honor of Sergeant John Jones, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, who fell in the line of his duty at Solemn Grove, N. C., March 10, 1865. The Post was mustered with Captain F. M. McKeehan, as commander; R. M. Alexander, senior vice commander; E. B. Weise, junior vice comander; O. P. Bollinger, surgeon; D. H. Smith, chaplain; S. H. Beck, adjutant; A. B. Grosh, officer of the day; etc., and has increased in membership, and numbers about sixty comrades, with prospects of a larger increase.

THE PERRY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.¹
 —This society grew out of a branch of the Philomathean Literary Society of Bloomfield Academy. The Philomathean was organized years ago by the students of Bloomfield Academy, and had for its object the advancement and development of the literary tastes and acquirements of the students in attendance upon the academy. For many years the weekly exercises of the Philomathean consisted merely of declamations, essays and disquisitions of a strictly literary character; and it was not until the 12th day of November, 1880, that the society resolved to add to its exercises the preparation and reading of papers upon subjects of historical interest to the county, at which date the history of the Historical Society proper commences. Upon that date the society first had under consideration the establishment of an historical department; but the society took no definite action upon the subject in the shape of a resolution at that meeting. Three days later the society, in pursuance of the president's call, met in extra session, when a number of historical queries were referred to certain members of the society to be answered in writing and read before the society at the next meeting, of which the following are an example:

1st. *Montour's Run*: after whom is it named; where does it rise; and where empty? To be answered in two hundred to two hundred and fifty words.

¹ By R. H. Stewart.

2d. When and where was the first mill erected in Perry County? Three hundred to three hundred and twenty-five words.

3d. What were the four original townships in Perry County; and how bounded? Five hundred to five hundred and twenty-five words.

The Hon. John A. Baker, editor and proprietor of *The Perry County Freeman*, with a view to aiding the society in its endeavors to preserve for posterity the early history of the county, and to enable the public to enjoy the fruits of the society's researches, kindly tendered the use of the columns of the *Freeman* to the society for the weekly publication of historical papers when approved by the society; and it is proper to observe here that it is in a great measure due Judge Baker that the society was enabled to facilitate its work, and that gentleman contributed largely to the work of the society by his extreme courtesy and readiness in assisting the preparation of papers, and in whom the society had at its command a store-house of invaluable facts and data concerning the early history of the county; and from this store-house has been drawn largely the material which goes to make up this history of the county.

In recognition of this courtesy tendered by Judge Baker, on the 19th of November, upon motion of Hon. W. H. Sponsler, the society passed the following:

"Resolved, That all queries, after they are read to the Society, be placed in the hands of an historical committee, whose duty it shall be to prepare the said queries for publication in *The Perry County Freeman*."

The weekly publication in the *Freeman* of papers read before the society upon subjects of deep historical interest to the whole county had the effect of attracting the attention of the whole county to the work of the society; and the standing invitation at the head of the *Freeman's* columns for all persons familiar with any subject upon which an historical paper may appear, to write the chairman immediately and criticise with the utmost freedom, soon deluged the committee with important and heretofore unknown facts and information. In this manner it soon became apparent that the scope of the society's usefulness was to be vastly enlarged; that a vast field for historical work was opened and de-

manded more of the time and labor of the society. With a view to facilitate the work of historical compilation, the following resolutions, on motion of Hon. W. H. Sponsler, passed the society January 14, 1881:

"Resolved, That the exercises of this Society be divided into three distinct courses as follows: I. The literary department, embracing orations, essays and select readings. II. The historical department, embracing the work of gathering the history of Perry County. III. The department of debate, embracing the discussion of such questions of general interest as may from time to time be selected.

"Sec. 2. Any member may select any or all of the said courses of his own choice; and shall signify to the secretary his selection on becoming a member.

"Sec. 3. Any course selected may be abandoned at any time, by giving the secretary notice of such intention in writing at least three weeks in advance.

"Sec. 4. Any member having selected any department shall be amenable to all the regulations of that department as long as he remains therein.

"Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a complete list of the members of each department and from time to time note changes therein.

"Sec. 6. The foregoing resolution shall apply only to members hereafter elected; no member now in the Society shall be excused from the department of debate, except by the vote of a majority of the members of the Society."

The following are the names of the presidents of the society who served in the order named: Prof. J. R. Flieking, James W. McKee, Hon. W. H. Sponsler, Clarence W. Baker, A. B. Grosh, C. W. Rinesmith.

The historical committee comprised W. H. Sponsler, Prof. J. R. Flieking, Clarence W. Baker, J. C. Wallis, Rev. A. H. Spangler and Rev. John Edgar.

The labor devolving upon this committee growing so great and arduous, the society, on March 25, 1881, passed the following:

"Be it Resolved, That the historical committee of the Society, in addition to the members now constituting that committee, shall consist of the following members, to wit: Wilson Lupfer, J. W. Beers, A. B. Grosh, J. W. McKee, George Rouse, C. W. Rinesmith, William Orr and R. H. Stewart.

"Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the chairman of said committee as soon as shall be deemed convenient, to assemble the committee, and resolve it into sub-committees, assigning to such committees respectively such districts, townships or historical epochs as shall by such committee be deemed advisable.

"Sec. 3. That such sub-committee, when appointed shall proceed immediately to write up all facts touching the geography, description or history of the locality assigned, not yet read before the Society; and present the same to the general committee for approval.

"Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the historical committee, from time to time, to inform the committee on exercises of the material on hand pertaining to the historical department; and the committee on exercises shall select for the purpose of being read before the Society such queries as shall in their discretion be deemed appropriate."

During the period elapsing from the date of the passage of the above resolution to the 17th of June of the same year, the date of the Historical society's dissolution, papers of the most absorbing interest touching the history of the county were read before the society. The history of the county's division into townships and boroughs, its mountains, hills, valleys, streams, ponds, natural curiosities, post-offices, towns, villages and industrial enterprises all were the theme of some written disquisition at one time or another. The old-established families, public men, the churches, schools, statistics of the county, its officers, and every branch of inquiry touching the topography, geology and history of the county received at the hands of the society the most earnest and attentive investigation.

But, alas! the spirit of stolid indifference and apathy which seized upon the society, when the heated summer approached like a rancorous worm, wrought its way to the very heart of the society; interest began to lag until the 17th of June, when the ardor of a majority of the members had become so lethargic that the grand work, begotten in the warmest spirit of enthusiasm, was allowed to be abandoned.

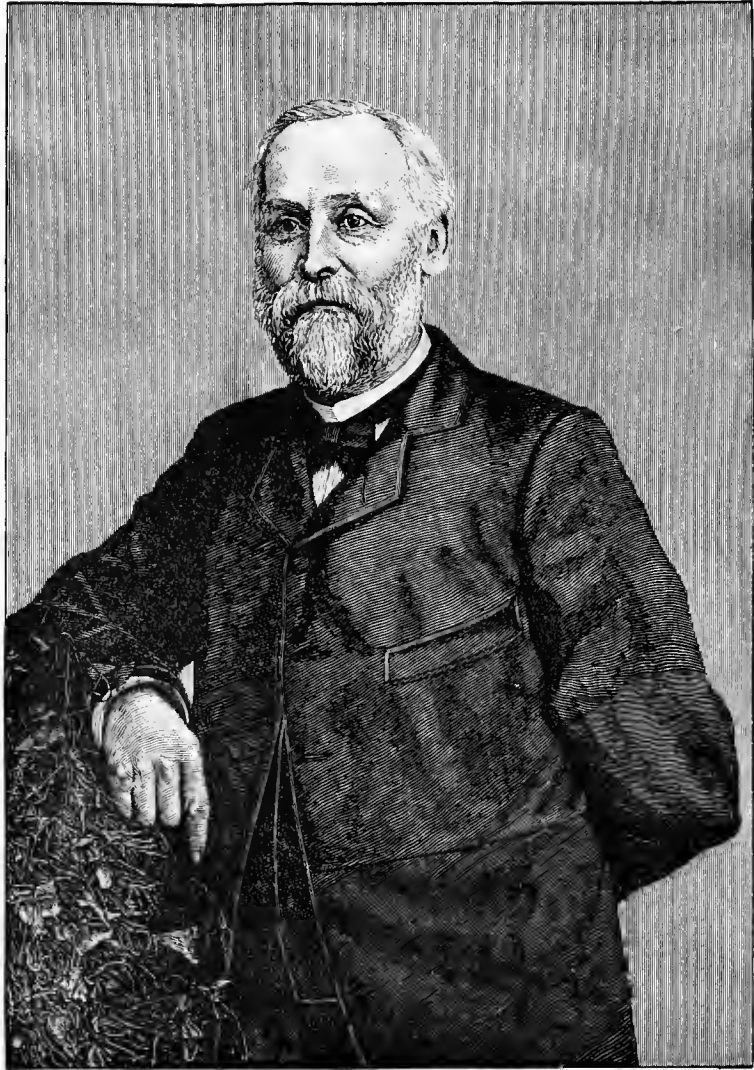
The members actively engaged in the work of historical compilations, were Hon. W. H. Sponsler, Clarence W. Baker, Prof. J. R. Flickinger, who were indefatigable and ardent laborers in the work; Rev. John Edgar, Rev. A. H. Spangler, Wilson Lupfer, A. B. Grosh, J. W. Beers, Lewis Potter, J. C. Wallis, William Orr, C. W. Rinesmith, George R. Barnett, Cloyd N. Rice, James W. Shull, Filmore Maust, James W. McKee, William Mitchell, George A. Rouse, Joseph Arnold, William R.

Pomeroy, L. E. Donnally, William R. Magee, J. L. Markel and R. H. Stewart.

As a slight token of appreciation of the assistance rendered, the society, on February 11, 1881, on motion of C. W. Baker, elected the following gentlemen honorary members: Dr. William H. Egle, of Harrisburg; James B. Hackett, of Bloomfield; George S. Briner, of Bloomfield; Ed. C. Johnson, of New Germantown; James Wood, of Blain; William E. Baker, of Eschol; Hon. Frederick Watts, of Carlisle; F. W. Gibson, of Falling Springs; James L. Diven, of Landisburg; W. A. Meminger, of Donnally's Mills; A. L. Hench, Rev. J. J. Hamilton, Roseburg; Hon. John A. Baker and William A. Sponsler; of Bloomfield, William W. McClure, of Green Park; John A. Wilson, of Landisburg; Hon. A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia; and Dr. Alfred Creigh, of Washington, Pa.

In concluding this brief sketch of the Perry County Historical Society, the writer cannot refrain from deploring the suspension of their grand work instituted by the society, in the very zenith of its usefulness. Had it continued there would have been preserved to posterity an exhaustive and invaluable history of the county; and we can but indulge the hope that ere long the now slumbering noble and patriotic zeal which prompted the founders of this society of the past will crystalize in a new determination to complete the great work so auspiciously inaugurated and so haplessly suspended.

THE PRESS.—The *Perry Forester* was established in 1820 at Landisburg by Alexander Magee and H. W. Peterson, the first number being issued June 12th. Mr. Peterson retired January 13, 1821. On the 26th following, Mr. Magee enlarged it from four columns to five. Upon the removal of the county-seat to Bloomfield, Mr. Magee began to make preparations to remove to that place, and in April, 1829, the office of the *Perry Forester* was removed. Mr. Magee retained the paper until March 1, 1832, when he sold it to David A. Reed, who became both editor and proprietor. On February 14, 1835, the paper was purchased by Dr. Jonas Ickes, and Peleg Sturtevant became the editor. It was published under this management until



Frank Mortimer

February 13, 1836, when it was accordingly discontinued.

The *Perry County Democrat* succeeded to the good-will of the *Perry Forester*. It was established by George Stroop and James E. Sample, the first number being issued October 7, 1836.

The *Liverpool Mercury*, established at Liverpool, was moved to Bloomfield and published a few weeks by James B. Cooper, when it was purchased by Stroop & Sample and was absorbed in the *Democrat*, which, December 8th, in that year (1836), was enlarged to six columns. Mr. Sample retired November 16, 1837, and became editor and proprietor of the *Spirit of the Times*, of Mifflintown, Juniata County.

The *Democrat* remained in the possession of Judge Geo. Stroop until Jan., 1854, when John A. Magee, (son of Alexander Magee), and Geo. Stroop, (son of Judge Stroop), succeeded to the paper. The latter retired in 1858, and the paper has since been managed by John A. Magee. It was enlarged to seven columns June 13, 1867, and to its present size, eight columns, in January, 1871.

The *Perry County Freeman* was established as the *Perry Freeman*, in 1839, by John A. Bahn, who has been editor and proprietor from that time to the present. It was begun as a six-column paper, and the first issue was on the 21st of June in that year. In 1850 the office was located in the second story of the Perry County Mutual Fire Company's building, which, in 1878, passed to Mr. Baker, who now owns and occupies the upper and lower floors. About 1870 the paper was enlarged to its present size. It was in this journal that the valuable contributions to the Historical Society were published.

The *Perry County Standard* was established at Newport September 1, 1841, by Samuel Schroech, as the *Newport Standard*. It was purchased by Michael Kepner, of Bloomfield, who moved it to that place August 22, 1844. It was edited by John D. Crilley. Later it passed to Rightmeyer & Morgan, and in 1847 to Samuel G. Morrison and John A. Magee, and in 1848 was discontinued and merged with the *Perry County Democrat*.

The first issue of the *People's Advocate and Perry County Democratic Press* was published

in Bloomfield June 29, 1853. A few years prior to this, irreconcilable differences had arisen between leading men of the Democratic party in the county, until quite a number of the leaders determined to start another Democratic paper. Accordingly, early in the spring of 1853 some seven hundred or eight hundred dollars were raised, and the present editor and publisher, John H. Sheibley, then employed in the type-foundry of L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, was authorized to select presses, type and other material for the new paper and become its editor. When first started it was a four-page paper, with seven columns to the page. On the advent of the American party, in 1854, the *Advocate* upheld its principles until 1856, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in 1855, and the continued agitation of the slavery question called into existence the Republican party, when the *Advocate* cast its lot with that party. The paper continued a seven-column journal until 1866, when it was enlarged to eight columns. On December 5, 1873, the building in which the *Advocate* was published was destroyed by fire, and a power-press and a hand-press, together with much material, was destroyed.

In the earlier years of the existence of the *Advocate*, A. B. Anderson, one of the projectors, greatly assisted in the editorial work.

After the paper had been in existence a couple of years, at the request of those who had contributed towards its original purchase, the stock and good-will of the paper, by purchase and yearly subscriptions, gradually passed into possession of the present and first editor and publisher, who thus became its proprietor.

Since the first number, in 1853, the paper has made its appearance every week without missing a single number.

The *Times* was established in 1867 by Frank Mortimer, the present proprietor, and was issued gratuitously, monthly, as an advertising sheet in the interest of his mercantile business. The frequent requests for a weekly issue caused him to enlarge in 1869 and issue it weekly, at a subscription price of one dollar. From a subscription-list of three hundred copies it soon reached

such a list as to compel an enlargement and the procuring of a new press and steam-power. It now has a circulation of nearly twenty-five hundred copies.

The *Times* takes no part in politics, but is issued as a literary and local newspaper.

FRANK MORTIMER was born in Franklin, Mass., March 4, 1829. Until he was seventeen years of age he was employed on a farm. At that age he went to Boston, where he secured a situation as clerk in a large dry-goods establishment. In 1849 he went to New York City, where he began the study of the law, which, after three years, he was compelled to abandon on account of failing eyesight, which, for a time, threatened to render him entirely blind. He again entered the mercantile business, which he followed until the breaking out of the Rebellion. In May, 1861, he joined the army, going out in command of Company L, Ninth New York. On the 5th of December, 1862, he was taken prisoner by a scouting party near Falmouth and taken to Lynchburg and from there to Atlanta, Ga. Early in May, 1864, he, with several other prisoners, made their escape and reached the lines of General Roscerans, after being out for fifteen nights. The condition of his health now compelled him to leave the army. In January, 1864, he located in Green Park, Perry County, from whence he removed to New Bloomfield, in March, 1865. Here he continued the mercantile business, and in 1867 commenced the publication of the *Times*. Since that date, up to this time, he has conducted both the *Times* and his mercantile affairs with marked success. Mr. Mortimer's family consists of a wife, who was Miss Sarah A. McClellan, of Iberia, Morrow County, Ohio, one son and four daughters.

THE PERRY COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This company was incorporated by act of Legislature April 18, 1843, with the following corporators: Finlaw McCown, David Darlington, John Gotwalt, John Witherow, David Deardorff, John Rice, John McBride, David Lupfer, Joseph Carey, James Black, Samuel Leiby, John Junkin, Henry Fetter, Wm. B. Anderson, Abraham Addams, Thomas B. Cochran, Robert Elliot, Abra-

ham B. Demaree, Jacob Evinger and Jacob Shearer. The corporators met on July 8th and elected Finlaw McCown president, David Deardorff treasurer and Joseph Casey secretary. The office was open for business on the 1st of September, 1843, and insurance policies were issued. In the summer of 1849 the insurance office was erected on lot No. 59, which was purchased, January 1, 1848, of George Barnett.

In the year 1853, ten years after opening, the company had issued three thousand two hundred and forty-eight policies, of which, on September 1, 1853, two thousand and sixty-nine were in force.

The company continued business until 1878, when it was thought best to retire from business, and, by a vote of the stockholders and on a decree of the Court of Common Pleas granted August 22, 1878, the company was dissolved. The insurance office was sold to John A. Baker, editor of the *Freeman*.

The presidents of the company from its organization to its close were as follows:

1843, Finlaw McCown; 1849, George Barnett; 1853, Conrad Roth, Jr.; 1856, B. McIntire; 1857, Conrad Roth, Jr.; 1860, John Campbell; 1861, William A. Sponsler; 1863, Conrad Roth; 1866, William A. Sponsler; 1868, B. F. Junkin; 1874, Conrad Roth.

CHAPTER VI.

TYRONE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township originally embraced all that part of Perry County lying west of the Juniata River. The purchase of the territory lying north of the Blue Mountains was made of the Indians, at Albany, N. Y., in July, 1754. Cumberland County had been organized four years previously, and the territory purchased before this date was then organized into townships. The territory above the Blue Mountains was considered under the jurisdiction of the proprietaries, and a part of Cumberland County. Trespassers had been driven from these lands in 1750. So many had returned and settled in the territory by October, 1754, that petitions were sent to the Cumberland County Court asking for townships to be erected (as will be seen on page

727). The part of the court record relating to the erection of Tyrone township reads as follows :

“And we further erect the settlements called Sherman's Valley and Bufolo's Creek into a separate township, and nominate the same the township of Tyrone, and we appoint John Scott X Linton to act as constable therein for the remaining part of the current year.”

Tyrone, thus erected, embraced all of Perry County north of the Juniata River. The territory east of the river was all embraced in Fermanagh township, which was erected in 1755: Tyrone township was reduced by the erection of Toboyne, in 1763, and Rye, in 1767. Its territory from that time remained unchanged until 1817, when Saville was taken from the northern part. Since that time portions have been taken off to form Centre, Carroll, Madison and Spring townships.

ASSESSMENT OF 1767.—The first assessment of Tyrone township of which any information is obtained was made in the year 1767, and is here given. It will be remembered that at this time Toboyne and Rye had been erected from Tyrone. The following are the names of persons assessed and the number of acres owned by each person :

Hugh Alexander, 200; Hermanus Alricks, 200; John Black, 300; Robert Brotherton, 100; David Beard, 150; Henry Cunningham, 250; David Carson, 100; Allen Carson, 100; John Darlington, 300; John Dunbar, Sr., 100; James Dickson, 200; John Dunbar, Jr., 100; James Diven, 100; James Dunbar, 100; Thomas Elliot, 200; Edward Elliot, 200; Samuel Fisher, 200; Hance Ferguson, 300; Thomas Fisher, 100; Henry Gass, 250; James Glass, 300; Obadiah Garwood, 125; John Hamilton, 150; John Johnston, 100; Thomas Hamilton, 100; John Kinkead, 100; Hugh Kilgore, 100; Widow Kennedy, 100; Patrick Kinsloe, 100; Widow Kinkead, 100; Robert Kelly, 100; John Kennedy, 100; Samuel Lamb, 50; Thomas Maney, 300; William McClure, 260; Owen McKeab, 200; David McClure, 100; William Miller, 250; John McConnell, 200; William Noble, 100; Richard Nicholson, 200; William Officer, 100; James Orr, 100; William Patterson, 100; John Perkins, 50; James Purdy, 100; Thomas Ross, 200; Jonathan Ross, 150; George Robinson, 300; Alexander Roddy, 300; Robert Robinson, 100; Robert Vin, 150; William Sanderson, 200; John Sanderson, 200; Alexander Sanderson, 200; John Sharps, 100; Andrew Simonson, 100; John Scott, 400; Peter Stones, 200; John Simonson, 400; Peter Titters, 50;

Francis Wert, 300; William Waugh, 100; Daniel Williams, 100; John Williams, 100; Robert Welsh, 100; John Wilson, 300; Thomas Wilson, 300.

In 1779 Obadiah Garwood was assessed with a saw-mill, Widow Robison with a grist-mill and Francis West with a grist and saw-mill. West lived on the township line between Tyrone and Rye. The following mills and distilleries were assessed in 1782 :

Hugh Brown, still; John Black, still; Robert Irwin, Sr., two stills; Robert Irwin, Jr., two stills; James Fisher, one malt-kiln; Robert Garwood, grist-mill; George Hamilton, still; William Neilson, still; Alexander Roddy, saw-mill; Robert Scott, still; John Sanderson, two stills and a grist-mill; Francis West, grist-mill and old mill.

The following, from the assessment roll of the township in 1814, is of interest as showing the industries of the township in that year :

TYRONE ASSESSMENT, 1814.

James Diven, tan-yard; George Elliot, grist-mill; John Foos, saw-mill, still; Francis Gibson, 2 distilleries; Widow Gibson's heirs, grist-mill; Conrad Halleman, saw-mill; Christian Heckerdorn, saw-mill and still; Nicholas Ickes, saw-mill, 2 stills; Nicholas Loy, saw-mill; John Linn, still; Samuel and Andrew Linn, grist and saw-mill; Peter Mores, tilt-hammer; Samuel McCord, saw-mill; Samuel Nickey, tan-yard; William Power, store; Francis Patterson, saw-mill; Thomas Purdy, store; Francis Portline, still; Josiah Roddy, still; Zachariah Price, grist-mill; Adam Seller, grist and saw-mill; John Shafer, saw-mill; Jacob Shatto, saw-mill; Samuel Smiley, still; Frederick Smiley, saw-mill; Martin Swartz, grist and saw-mill; Henry Shoemaker, still; Jacob Stambaugh, still; Shoeman & Utter, grist and saw-mill; Geo. Stroop, saw-mill; Zalmon and Azariah Toucey, grist and saw-mill, still; Robert Thompson, tan-yard; Frederick Shull, still; Eglehart Womley, still; John Waggoner, grist and saw-mill, still; Adam Webley, still; George Waggoner, saw-mill.

EARLY SETTLERS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.—Tyrone, the mother of the townships of the greater part of Perry County, is at present a small township, and some of the settlements made in Sherman's Valley before 1750 were made within its limits, but it is difficult to ascertain the locality. The best information upon the subject will be found in the history of Spring township, one of the youngest in the county, which contains names now found in the present limits of Tyrone. The Fisher and Sanderson

lands, there mentioned, are located in the north-west corner of Spring township, joining Tyrone and some portion of the land was in the limits. Alexander Roddy, Thomas Wilson, William Patterson, James Kennedy, John and Joseph Scott and others were located here in 1753, before the purchase, and took out warrants as soon as practicable after purchase.

Alexander Rhoddy, or Roddy, and Thomas Wilson are mentioned in the warrants of Robert and James Wilson, Andrew Simeson and others as being located when they came, in 1755. Their locations are given as west of Montour's Run. Roddy lived at the place several years before he took up a warrant, May 13, 1763, on Roddy's Run, to which place he moved and where he soon after built the Roddy-Waggoner Mill. He purchased other lands adjoining the Mill Run tract on both sides of the run, and, in 1767, was assessed on one hundred acres and a grist-mill in Toboyne township, and on three hundred and a saw-mill in Tyrone township, a part of the three hundred acres being his original purchase, near Montour Run. A full account of the grist-mill and the Roddys will be found in Madison township. Josiah and Alexander Roddy, sons of Alexander Roddy, Sr., in 1786, warranted one hundred and seventy-five acres bounded on the north by lands of the late Alexander Roddy, on the east by the heirs of Andrew Simeson, and on the south by land of Letitia Alexander. In 1789 the Roddys took out a warrant for three hundred and twelve acres, adjoining the Wilson tract and William McClure (poor-house tract). It is now owned by Henry Cooper's heirs, John Stambaugh and others. The Letitia Alexander above mentioned was the second wife of Hugh Alexander, and warranted one hundred acres June 24, 1789, joining the heirs of Charles Stewart, Alexander Roddy, deceased, Andrew Simeson, deceased, and James Bell. Philip Fosselman purchased part of this tract and water-rights of Josiah Roddy from the farm north, and in 1813 built a stone tannery on a branch of Montour's Run, and carried on business there until June 23, 1832, when he sold to Jacob Shearer, who continued until 1856, when it was abandoned. Mr. Shearer, in

1849, went to California, and sent to the tannery large quantities of hides. In his absence it was conducted by James McElheny, now of Bloomfield.

Robert and James Wilson, in their warrant for four hundred acres, dated February 3, 1755, say they have located "where Thomas Wilson and Alexander Roddy have presumed to settle on Montour's Run, adjoining the dwelling plantation of Andrew Montour." Andrew Simeson, on the same date, February 3, 1755, received a warrant for one hundred acres, "including his improvement purchased of Joseph Scott, adjoining lands of Thomas Wilson and Alexander Roddy." This tract is known as the old John Albert and John Creigh farms.

Andrew Montour, a half-breed, and brother of the famous Catharine Montour, was at the conference, in May, 1750, of Richard Peters, Conrad Weiser and the three Indian delegates from the Five Nations, held at George Croghan's (Sterrett's Gap), when Peters and Weiser were on their way to drive off the trespassers on the Indians' land. These were driven off, and on the 18th of April, 1752, Andrew Montour received a commission from the Governor to settle and reside upon the Indians' land (their consent having been previously obtained), in any place he should consider most convenient and central, and to preserve the lands from being settled upon by others, and to warn off all who presumed to locate there; also to report to the government the names of such as did locate, that they might be prosecuted. It is evident from the earliest warrants that he settled on a run subsequently named after him. In the application of Alexander Roddy and others they are mentioned as bounded by Andrew Montour's plantation. These lands lie between Landisburg and Loysville, on Montour's Run. Conrad Weiser, an Indian interpreter, while on his way to Aughwick to hold a treaty with the Indians, stopped at Montour's, in August, 1754, and in his journal of September 1st of that year he says,—

"Crossed the Kittatinny Mountains at George Croghan's Gap and Sherman's Creek, and arrived that day at Andrew Montour's, accompanied (from Harris' Ferry) by himself, the Half King, another Indian and my son. I found at Andrew Montour's about fifteen

Indians, men, women and children, and more had been there, but were gone.

“Andrew’s wife had killed a sheep for these some days ago. She complained that the Indians had done great damage to the Indian corn, which was now ready to roast.”

Andrew Montour took out a warrant for one hundred and forty-three acres, now between Landisburg, Montour’s Run and Sherman’s Creek, which, June 13, 1788, was surveyed to William Mitchell, and soon passed to Abraham Landis.

The old mill, yet standing, and owned by Jeremiah Rice, was evidently built in 1786, as part of the iron machinery has stamped upon it the figures 1786. Andrew Montour evidently left this part of the country soon after settlers began to arrive, as his mission was accomplished. Abraham Landis, of Lancaster County, May 26, 1787, warranted one hundred and sixteen acres. He soon after purchased the one hundred and forty-three acres of William Mitchell, and in 1795 the two tracts were patented to Abraham Landis. As far as can be ascertained, Landis laid out the town of Landisburg in 1793. There is no evidence that Mr. Landis ever lived in Landisburg, as he is mentioned in all deeds as of Cocalico township, Lancaster County. Lots were sold in the town until March 10, 1813, when he sold the farm lands and unsold lots to George Stroop, who laid out an addition to the town and died before 1828. His heirs failed to comply with the terms of sale by Landis, and, December 26, 1828, Abraham Landis gave to Peter Fahnestock, his son-in-law, power of attorney to transact his business at the place. Action was begun, and the property again came to Landis. Compromise was made with purchasers, and the remainder of the farm lands were sold to Dr. Samuel Moore, General Henry Fetter and Zachariah Rice. Peter Fahnestock, before 1830, had built a scythe and edge-tool factory, and also had then a tilt-hammer at the old Francis Patterson mill (now Lightner’s mill). The names of John Henry and Catharine Landis are found later in the history of the town, and were doubtless children of Abraham Landis. None of the family are now living in the county.

At the mouth of Laurel Run Robert Scott

took up, September 22, 1767, a tract containing one hundred and ninety-one acres, and in 1794 warranted three hundred acres adjoining, which later passed to William Power, known as Tyrone William Power, who was for many years a merchant at Landisburg. He died in 1831, and left his real estate to his grandsons, William and John Power. The William Power, Jr., farm later was sold to William Lightner, son of Henry. At his death it was bought by Samuel R. Lightner, son of Jacob, who now owns it. William Power, Jr., now resides at Landisburg. John Power lived on his farm for several years, carried on a tannery at Ickesburg, was in the service in the last war and died in Harrisburg. His farm was sold years ago to Peter Shaffer, by whom it was conveyed to the present owner, Peter Lightner.

On Laurel Run, and above the Robert Scott warrant, William Patterson settled in 1753, as is indicated by his deposition in the Kirkpatrick case before the Governor. He does not seem to have warranted land until 1766, and then took up four hundred acres, which is still in possession of the family. Francis Patterson, in 1814, had then a saw-mill, and soon after erected an oil-mill, which, in 1825, was operated by Thomas Patterson, who also was running the saw-mill and a chopping-mill.

Fahnestock & Ferguson, about 1838, built a scythe and edge-tool factory at the Patterson mill, and ran it until January 15, 1836. The mill property was purchased by John Waggoner, son of John Waggoner, of Kennedy’s Valley, who changed the oil and chopping-mill into a grist-mill. Solomon Hengst conducted a foundry at the place for a few years after 1840. The mill property is now owned by William A. and James F. Lightner.

James Blaine located one hundred acres, February 3, 1755, adjoining John Caruthers. This tract lies south of Laurel Run and north of the spur of which Pilot Hill is the termination. John Caruthers was then located, it appears, but it was not until September 23, 1766, that he secured three hundred acres of land now owned partly by Henry J. Rice. Michael Murray located a tract April 11, 1792. These lands were south of the William Patterson tract. The

Caruthers lands are known as the Caldwell Still-House tract.

Above the mouth of Laurel Run John Dunbar, Jr., took up one hundred acres, April 22, 1763, adjoining his father, John Dunbar, Sr., who had some time previously taken up a tract, and July 19, 1768, John Dunbar, Sr., took up three hundred acres adjoining his old survey, and May 17, 1786, he took up one hundred acres adjoining William Patterson. A part of the Dunbar lands were in possession of the family as late as 1840. On this Dunbar tract the Rev. J. W. Heim built a stone grist-mill about 1830, which, April 6, 1852, was sold by his administrator to Joseph Bixler, and later passed to Anthony Firman, and now is owned by George Weaver.

James Thom, on April 22, 1763, took out one hundred and fifty acres adjoining Roger Clark, William Officer and Alexander Roddy. A note by William Peters, secretary of the Land-Office, is written in the warrant as follows :

“The land for which this warrant is granted having been settled upwards of nine years ago, the interest and Quit-Rents is to commence from March 1, 1754.”

This tract is now owned by — Briner and Thomas Morrow. James Thom warranted, September, 1766, another tract on the south side of Sherman's Creek, adjoining Robert Miller, who located one hundred acres March 18, 1763.

William Officer, on the 17th of September, 1766, warranted one hundred and fifty acres adjoining lands of Alexander Roddy and John Sharp. This land later came to George Loy, whose grandson, John Ritter, now owns it.

June 4, 1762, John Hamilton, son-in-law of Hugh Alexander, warranted one hundred and fifty acres along Muddy Run. Hamilton, in 1769, moved to Juniata County, and settled on land now owned by Hugh Hamilton, his grandson. In 1788 the land was owned by George Hackett, and was bought by Andrew Tressler.

Archibald Stewart, June 28, 1762, took up one hundred acres adjoining lands of John Scott, Jas. Galbreath and John Dunbar. He had three sons,—Samuel, Archibald and Thomas. Samuel settled on the homestead and died there; his son John now owns this farm. Thomas, another

son of Samuel, resided on part of the old James Galbreath tract, which, about 1800, passed to George Waggoner.

William McClure warranted 264 acres May 12, 1763, adjoining lands of John Sharp and John Simeson, and before 1794 sold the farm to Martin Bernheisel. The children of William McClure by his first marriage were Alexander, Robert, John, William, Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph Diven), Margaret (Mrs. — Lemon). Alexander settled at Centre Church, in Madison township, and was the father of A. K. McClure, editor of the *Philadelphia Times*; Robert and John went West; William removed to New Bloomfield and engaged in the tanning business. The children of William McClure by the second marriage were James, Samuel, Joseph, Polly, Naney, Jane, Susan and Ann. James and Samuel settled in the vicinity of the homestead; Joseph went to California.

After the death of Martin Bernheisel the farm passed to his son Adam, who married Eve Loy, and in 1806 built the old brick house that stands in front of the alms-house, and on April 12, 1810, sold the farm to the poor directors of Cumberland County, and moved West. The other sons of Martin Bernheisel were John, Samuel and Jacob. John married Catharine Loy, and bought a farm between Green Park and Elliottsburg, which is now owned by his heirs. A clover-mill and saw-mill were built on the stream over fifty years ago, and about 1863 Solomon, son of John, changed it into a grist-mill, which, in 1885, was refitted with steam-power. Samuel Bernheisel settled near the old McClure tract and below it.

South of the McClure tract in 1755, John Simeson took up four hundred acres, about the same time Andrew Simeson took out his warrant. One hundred and thirteen acres of the tract were sold to George Minnich, August 19, 1796, who later purchased the whole tract. George Minnich lived to be ninety-three years of age, and died in 1865. His land was divided between his two sons, George and Daniel, long before his death. The east part is now owned by Henry P. Lightner and George W. Shoemaker; the west part by John Minnich, son of Daniel Minnich. The sons of Daniel

are John, Joseph, William, David, George, Andrew and C. C.; the sons of George are Samuel, Henry, Benjamin, John W. and James. With the exception of Joseph, all are living in the vicinity.

April 13, 1786, William Anderson obtained a warrant for two hundred acres adjoining lands of William Miller, and now owned by Jonathan Arnold. One hundred and twenty acres, west of the almshouse tract were taken up by John Sharp. May 13, 1763, adjoining Wm. McClure, John Hamilton, James Thom and Wm. Officer. In 1788 Michael Loy purchased the property of John and Agnes Sharp. In the same year he built the dwelling-house now occupied by George Ritter, whose wife, Catharine, was a granddaughter. He died about 1815, and left eleven children—George, Nicholas, John, Michael, Mary, Catharine, Margaret, Susan, Eve, Elizabeth and Barbara. George, the eldest, obtained tracts of William Officer, and his grandson, John Ritter, now owns it.

Nicholas settled first in Saville township, on two hundred acres of land, which, April 25, 1826, he sold to George Loy, and on which was a saw-mill. He then moved to Centre, and lived and died where Andrew Loy (his son) now lives.

John Loy moved to Ohio; Michael married a Miss Shuman, and, October 15, 1805, purchased the home farm and lived there until his death; Mary married Abram Ritter and settled near Elliot's Run; Catharine became the wife of John Bernheisel and settled near Green Park; Eve married Adam Bernheisel and settled on the McClure tract, which, April 12, 1810, he sold and moved West; Margaret married — Lippert and settled in Cumberland County; Elizabeth married John Kepner, of Juniata County; Susan became Mrs. Nicholas Ickes and lived in Ickesburg; Barbara was the wife of — Lupfer, of Bloomfield.

February 4, 1755, Ludwig Laird warranted one hundred and fifty-three acres, which were surveyed to Henry Shoemaker August 2, 1814. The west part of Green Park is on this tract, and the farm is now owned by M. Knoll. The east part of the town is on a tract of fifty acres which was warranted to James Moore, Septem-

ber 25, 1766. The farm land is now owned by William W. McClure and John Dum.

Robert Irvin, who lived in Saville township, warranted, July 23, 1794, three hundred acres adjoining John Dunbar and Nicholas Bower, near Bower's Mountain.

Bell's Hill derives its name from James Bell, who, on July 5, 1768, took up two hundred and twenty-three acres on and near it. April 16, 1802, he sold ninety-one acres to James Wilson, who, on April 16, 1812, sold it to Francis Postline, a merchant of York. It was adjoining lands of Abraham Landis, George Stroop, Michael Kinsloe and George Waggoner.

James Smith, November 15, 1768, on application No. 5253, took up three hundred acres adjoining lands of Thomas Wilson and James Galbreath.

Michael Kinsloe located two hundred acres by lands of Letitia Alexander and William Henderson; warranted it May 6, 1795, and on September 29, 1800, two hundred acres adjoining William McClure, now owned by William Loy and others.

James Galbreath, in 1750, took up a tract by the Landis tract. Simon Girty, father of Simon Girty, known as "Renegade" Girty, was one of the trespassers in 1750, and went away with the others. Simon Girty, the elder, settled as a tenant upon the tract of James Galbreath, who lived in Carlisle, and lived there for several years and removed to Greenwood township. The Galbreath tract, of about four hundred acres, passed to Charles Stewart, whose heirs, in 1800, sold to George Waggoner, brother of John, who settled in Kennedy's Valley. He lived on the place until his death, December 26, 1824. About 1810 he built upon Montour's Run, a saw-mill, which was used until 1884, when it was abandoned. A bark and sumac-factory was erected in 1850, which was abandoned in 1864. He left four sons, of whom Samuel lives in Spring township, on the farm owned by Hugh Kilgore in 1767. The Waggoner farm was left to the three sons, George, John and David, a part of which is still in the possession of the family.

On Sherman's Creek, and on the township line between Tyrone and Spring, Thomas Ross, an

elder of the Centre Presbyterian Church, located two hundred acres June 1, 1762, and Jonathan Ross, on February 3d of the same year, warranted one hundred and fifty acres. The Ross farm was known many years as the Colonel W. J. Graham farm, and is now owned by Dr. D. B. Milliken and David Sheibley.

David McClure was assessed in 1767 on one hundred acres, and June 30, 1786, warranted a tract of two hundred and seventy-one acres. Robert Kelly lived on one hundred acres adjoining McClure in 1767. Henry Gass, who, in 1767, lived on a tract of two hundred and fifty acres, died before 1786, as mention is made in that year of his heirs. Joining the Gass lands was a large tract of David Robb, taken in 1786. John Kennedy, in 1761, was adjoining the Ross farm. These lands were in Sherman's Valley.

James McCabe, on May 20, 1770, took up forty-seven acres along the valley. One Owen "McKeab," owned two hundred acres near there in 1767. Above, in Kennedy's Valley, John Nelson, September 11, 1787, obtained a warrant for one hundred acres by John Parks and James McCabe; Dennis McCurdy, a tract of land reaching across the valley from Robert Welsh's lands to the Blue Mountains. Robert Welsh, in 1787, lived on one hundred acres at the foot of what is to-day known as Welsh's Hill. Joseph Hays, January 14, 1794, settled on one hundred and fifty acres adjoining Pilot Hill, William Kennedy and Robert Welsh. James McCauly, or McAuly, took up lands in Kennedy's Valley, which, about 1794, were purchased by William Kennedy, from whom the valley derives its name.

Scott's Knob, or Mount Dempsey, owned by John and Christian Tussey before 1775, and was on April 3d of that year sold by them to Zachariah Doughty. March 3, 1776, it was assigned to Jesse Butrine, who retained it until October 14, 1785, when he sold it to John Evans, who, November 19, 1792, conveyed it to Charles Dempsey, from whom it takes its name. It is now owned by Henry Lightner.

Obadiah Garwood, who, in 1767, was assessed with one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, and in 1779 with a saw-mill, lived in

Kennedy's Valley. Robert Garwood, probably of the family, in 1782 was assessed with a grist-mill. John Waggoner, about 1785, purchased the property, including the small stone grist-mill. In 1814 he had there a grist-mill, saw-mill and distillery. Waggoner lived on this place until his death, in 1834. He had ten children, of whom Benjamin bought, about 1839, the Roddy mill. Moses, another son, married a daughter of Gilbert Moore, and descendant of Alexander Roddy. After the death of Benjamin he bought the Roddy mill, and his heirs still own it. John Waggoner, another son, bought the Patterson mill and lived there. John Waggoner, the father, built, in 1805, a grist-mill near Bridgeport (now Snyder's). The old homestead in Kennedy's Valley is now owned by Aaron M. Egolf.

The family of Lightner in the county are numerous, and are descended from Matthias Lightner, who settled here before 1800, but did not purchase land. He had sons—Jacob, Matthias, Lowdon, Adam, Michael and Henry. Jacob and Henry settled in Tyrone, and the rest went West. Jacob purchased the farm, in 1822, now owned by his youngest son, Samuel R., and where he resides; his sons—John S., Henry, Peter, Sterrett, William and Samuel R.,—with the exception of John S., settled in Tyrone. John S. moved to Cumberland County. Henry settled half a mile from Landisburg, on the farm now owned by Henry Schaeffer.

William Miller was a resident in 1767 and owned two hundred and fifty acres. On the north of his land George Wolf warranted two hundred acres January 31, 1793. William Shoemaker and John S. Ritter now own the property.

David Carson, June 3, 1762, warranted a tract north of Wolf's, which, in 1786, was sold to Peter Sheibley, who was one of the German Redemptioners, and who settled in Oley, Bucks County (now Berks), where he worked out his term of service, and after a year or two came to the Sherman Creek settlement and purchased the Carson tract, on which he lived some years and sold it to Henry Kline, who had married his daughter, Magdalena; they lived there until his death, and in 1849 the farm was divided

between the heirs. After the sale to Kline, Peter Sheibley bought the farm now owned by the heirs of John Stambaugh. He died in 1823 and had a family of twenty children, of whom the most lived to be over eighty years of age.

William Sheibley, now residing at Elliotsburg in his eighty-sixth year, is a son. Of other children, Solomon and Peter settled in Toboyne; Abraham, Jacob and George in Spring township; Bernard in Landisburg; Catharine became the wife of Frederick Sheaffer and settled in Spring township; Susanna married Jacob Lightner and located in Sheaffer's Valley; Mary married Peter Bower and lived in Landisburg; Sarah became Mrs. Jacob Bernheisel, and now lives at an advanced age near Green Park; Elizabeth married Jacob Stambaugh, and lives on the homestead of her father. The family are numerous throughout the county and are all descendants of Peter.

The families of Hench, Hartman, Reys (Rice) and Fuller, who are so largely represented in this county, are descended from Christian Hench, Jacob Hartman, Zachary (Reys) Rice and William Fuller, who came to what is now Perry County in 1787. As the course of their emigration is so peculiar, it is here given: Richard Pike, of England, had received a grant of a large tract of land of William Penn, in Chester County, which he named Pikeland, and which later was made Pikeland township. This tract was sold and passed through several hands, and came to Samuel Hoar, of England, who sold to Andrew Allen and took a mortgage upon the property. Allen laid it out into farms of from three hundred to five hundred acres each, and sold to emigrants; among them were Johannes Henche, of Württemberg, who came to this country about 1740 and purchased a tract, and Johannes Hartman, who came to this county about the year 1750, with his wife and a family of several sons and daughters, and settled on the west side of Yellow Springs.

Zachary Reys and Johannes, his brother, came from Germany, in the ship "Edinburgh," and landed in Philadelphia September 16, 1751. Of Johannes but little is known. Zachary married Abigail, a daughter of Johannes Hartman, who was given money to buy one of the farms.

They purchased three hundred acres in East Pikeland, where he built a mill. Catherine, another daughter of Johannes Hartman, married a William Fuller; they also settled upon farms near the others. At the opening of the Revolution Andrew Allen was for a time a staunch patriot; but on the approach of Lord Howe at Trenton, he became disaffected and espoused the cause of the Loyalists, and at the close of the troubles his property was seized under the mortgage and sold at sheriff's sale. At the time there were settled upon the Pikeland tract one hundred and twenty-three families, who were all dispossessed and without redress. Zachary Reys was then the father of twenty-one children. He had been active in assisting the government during the war, and had aided in the erection of the hospital at Yellow Springs. The wives of Zachary Reys (Rice) and Christian Hench both died of typhoid fever, contracted in the hospital at Yellow Springs, while assisting in caring for the sick and wounded.

After their removal from their lands, and in 1786, Zachariah Rice, Jacob Hartman and William Fuller, with their families, and some of the sons of Christian Hench, came to what is now Perry County, and purchased lands in various parts. Zachariah Rice, as far as can be ascertained, settled in what is now Madison or Saville township, above the Bixler mill. He is mentioned by the Rev. D. H. Focht as being the second to draw a log for the Lutheran Church which was built at what is now Loysville, in 1794. It was cut at a place called "The Barrens," in Madison township. The sons of Zachariah Rice who were in this section of country were John, Peter, George, Jacob, Conrad, Zachariah, Henry and Benjamin. John, Peter and George settled in Juniata County. Judge John Rice, who for many years lived in and near Bloomfield, was a son of John Rice. Jacob settled first in Juniata County, but later came to what is now Spring township, and lived on the farm now owned by his nephews, Zachariah and Joseph Rice. The sons of Jacob were Jacob and Henry; the latter died near Warm Springs, in Spring township; the former remained in Juniata County. Conrad settled in Liberty Valley. Josiah Rice, ex-register of

Perry County, is a grandson. Zachariah settled first in Saville township, and on June 25, 1813, purchased of George Stroop twenty-five acres, part of the Abraham Landis tract, on which was a house, part log and part brick, and a grist-mill. This mill was built before 1786 and was run by Shippen Rhine from that time until after 1795. It was rented after that to Jacob Bixler and others. The mill now contains its old wheels and machinery; a piece of iron post, forming a lever, bears the figures 1786 stamped upon it. The old scale beam is still there, with "Shippen Rhine, 1789" upon it. The brick house, above the mill, on the stream, was built in 1822; the saw-mill was built in 1842. Mr. Rice died in 1846. His son, Jeremiah, owns the property and lives there far advanced in years.

Henry Rice, son of Zachariah, Sr., settled first in Juniata County and later bought the Charles McCoy farm, in Spring township. He had two sons, Samuel and Zachariah. The latter became famous as a proprietor of stage-lines, which business was followed by his sons—Samuel, Jesse, William, Henry, James, Zachariah and Joseph. Samuel, Zachariah, Joseph and Henry are managing stage-lines in the county.

Benjamin, son of Zachariah, Sr., settled in Kennedy's Valley, on McCabe's Run, where he erected a saw-mill and conducted it many years. The daughters of Zachariah Rice, Sr., were Margaret, Susan, Sarah and Maria. These were intermarried with Jacob Hipple, — West, John Hench and — Himes.

About two and a half miles from the mouth of McCabe's Run, in Kennedy's Valley, Colonel William Graham, in 1842, erected a tannery on land formerly Abram Waggoner's. He conducted business until 1849, and sold to James L. and John L. Diven, who operated until 1858, when they conveyed to Solomon and Joseph Dewalt, who ran it until 1867, when it again came into the possession of Colonel William Graham, who continued business there until 1872, when it was abandoned.

James Baxter warranted two hundred and seven and one-half acres of land, adjoining lands of Samuel Fisher and on the township line. He erected a tannery upon a run before

1820, which was carried on by him or his heirs until 1824, when John Titzell, who had been in partnership with John Loy, at the Centre Tannery (now Hench's), separated his connection and rented the Baxter tannery, and, April 3, 1828, purchased it and continued in business there until 1855 or 1856, when it was abandoned. It is now owned by John Smith.

THE BETHEL CHURCH, in Shaffer's Valley, was built about 1830, on land of Michael Murray and now near the farm of Samuel S. Lightner. It was remodeled in 1885. The pulpit is supplied by the ministers in charge of Bethel Church, at Landisburg, to which reference is made in the history of that church.

LOYSVILLE ORPHANS' HOME.—This institution began as an academy in the basement of Lebanon Church, at Loysville, in 1853, with Josiah R. Titzell as principal. It was continued there for a year or two, under the care of J. T. Ross. An academy for the vicinity was much desired and, Colonel John Tressler, in 1855, erected a three-story brick building, with a commodious school-room on the first floor. The second and third stories were divided into twenty rooms. It was not completed until 1856, and was finished and dedicated in that year, at which time an address was delivered by the Rev. George J. Mertz. The first principal was Mr. John A. Kunkelman, who was succeeded by David L. Tressler, a son of Colonel John Tressler. In 1862 he enlisted as captain of Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and with him many of the pupils of the academy. The property came to David Tressler, and at the close of the war it was embraced in the schools for soldiers' orphans, under the charge of William Minnieh, who conducted it for eighteen months.

COLONEL JOHN TRESSLER was born in Perry County, 1803, and died at Loysville, Perry County, 1859. His father, Andrew Tressler, was born May, 1746, in Würtemberg, Germany, and died October, 1828, at Loysville. When three years old, he came, with his parents and an only brother, to Goshenhoppen, Berks County. He was married to Miss M. Loy, and, after her death, to Miss

Catharine Hamman. About 1800 he located near Loysville, Perry County, where he brought up a large family, among which was the subject of this sketch.

In the year 1826 Colonel John Tressler married Elizabeth Loy, who was a daughter of George Loy and a grand-daughter of Michael Loy, in whose honor the town of Loysville was named. The father of Michael Loy emigrated from Germany about the year 1780. Michael came from Berks County to Perry County,

tion. The Tressler and Loy families were prominent members of the Lutheran Church. Elizabeth Loy, wife of Colonel Tressler, was a member of a class numbering seventy, who were admitted to church membership at Loysville, in the spring of 1824, by Rev. John William Heim, who was thirty-four years Lutheran pastor of that congregation. Michael Loy died in 1820, leaving nine children. About the year 1854 Colonel Tressler began the erection, on the southeastern corner of his farm, of



COL. JOHN TRESSLER.

where he purchased a tract of land, on the eastern part of which Loysville is now located. Here the Zimmermans, Loys, Hammers, Hollenbachs, Bernheisels, Fleishers, Bowers and others made their homes. Here Michael Loy and Martin Bernheisel donated two acres and forty perches for church and school purposes, and Michael Loy was one of the building committee of the first Lutheran Church erected at Loysville, and in the year 1822 he executed a deed for half an acre of ground for cemetery use, near the church, for one dollar considera-

a building for the classical school he had been instrumental in starting several years previous, and which had, thus far, been held in the basement of the church in Loysville. In the year 1856 the school was taken into the new building, now known as the Loysville Academy, until the year 1865, when it was among the first in the State opened for soldiers' orphans. In 1867 the building, campus and twenty-seven acres of ground were bought by the Lutheran Church for an orphans' home, and the "Tressler Orphans' Home," as it is now named, has

since that time enlarged its buildings and improved its grounds, and Rev. P. Willard, its efficient superintendent, has now many orphans under his charge.

The crowning glory of the life of Colonel Tressler is the interest he manifested in the cause of education and in the advancement of Christ's kingdom upon the earth. His teachings and exemplary character have produced their legitimate results in the lives of his children, who have all acquired a good education, and are nearly all graduates of our best colleges and consistent members of the Lutheran Church. Five of his sons are members of the learned professions.

The records of the Lutheran Church show that a convention of delegates assembled in New Bloomfield, Feb., 1850, from the New Bloomfield and Liverpool charge, consisting of fourteen congregations, for the purpose of dividing the charge. Among the twenty-eight delegates in attendance, Colonel Tressler was selected to be secretary. He was a member of the building committee for the erection of the Lutheran Church at Loysville, in 1850, and was himself the most liberal contributor towards that object. He frequently represented the charge of which he was a member in the district Synod; also the district Synod in the General Synod at Winchester.

He was a man of perseverance, diligence and application. As such, he has made his own history, and we had but to follow his "foot-prints on the sands of time." Men of noble character and virtuous deeds *make* history, not so much with pen and ink, as by weaving those noble deeds into a living, harmonious whole.

"He was one of the laymen that met in Frederick, Md., and devised the plan of the church extension society. He served nearly ten years as a director of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. He offered his academy and four acres of ground for the benefit of the missionary institute, on condition that the board would locate it in Loysville. As his offer was not accepted, he has willed it such a way that, though his heirs are the owners of it, it can never go out of the hands of the Lutheran Church. He was a man of more than mediocrity of intellect, great firmness of character, bold in expressing his opinions, especially where the interests of the church

were involved, and indomitable in the execution of his plans. He was liberal in his views to others; yet he loved his church, and would make any sacrifice to promote her interests. Few men of his age and opportunities had a better knowledge of Bible truth and Christian duty. He was a kind parent, yet firm in his domestic rule. He sought to educate his children, and fit them to become intelligent and useful members of society; yet his principal aim seems to have been to bring them up for the kingdom of heaven. He had selected his funeral text, Rev. xiv. 13: 'And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.'"

The following are the names of Colonel Tressler's children:

His oldest son, Professor John A. Tressler, died, in 1851, in Columbus, Ohio, where he had been one of the professors in the Capital University. A monument has been erected to his memory at Columbus. He became a member of the bar at Carlisle prior to his moving West.

V. G. Tressler, retired farmer, living at Lakeside, Cook Co., Ill.

Mrs. Sarah A. Minnich, eldest daughter, intermarried with William H. Minnich, a successful broker and money-lender, living at Newport, Perry County, Pa., with whom the widow of Colonel Tressler is living in contentment.

Rev. John W. Tressler, living at Somerfield, Somerset County, Pa. He has served in several Lutheran charges. He owns large real-estate interests. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Josiah E. Tressler has retired from the practice of medicine, and is now engaged in the banking business at Peabody, Kan. He has become a prominent citizen of that place, and has been quite successful as a banker.

Mrs. Mary E. Arnold intermarried with John H. Arnold, formerly of Perry County, now living at Harrisburg, and is engaged in the railroad business.

Dr. Martin Luther Tressler, also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, living at Carthage, Ill., engaged in the drug and book business.

Mrs. Matilda E. Richard intermarried with Rev. Professor J. W. Richard, professor of sacred philology in Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio,—one of the leading institutions of the Lutheran Church.

Mrs. Loyetta E. Lark intermarried with H. L. Lark, formerly a prominent member of the bar of Dauphin County, but now living at Peabody, Kan., and engaged in the banking business with Shupe & Tressler, proprietors of the Peabody Bank.

Mrs. Anna M. Scott intermarried with Samuel S. Scott, wholesale and retail dry-goods merchants at Ottawa, Ill.

Rev. David L. Tressler, Ph.D., president of Carthage College, where he died February 20, 1880. He was a man of fine oratorical powers. He was married to Miss McIntyre, of New Bloomfield, who survives him, together with three children, who still reside at Carthage. A biography of Dr. Tressler was published after his death.

Colonel Tressler, being of German origin, inherited the indomitable energy of that hardy race. Although he did not live to great old age, yet he crowded much that was good and commendable into the time he lived. No man can wholly escape his ancestry if we believe the declaration: "For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generations of them that hate me, and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments."

The degree of worldly competence enjoyed and the standing in the community of the children of Colonel Tressler are a source of gratification and comfort to the aged widow, who survives him and is spending her latter days in peace and contentment, and looks back on a life usefully and virtuously employed, and rejoices in the prosperity of her children.

The Rev. Philip Willard, who had been pastor of the Lebanon Church, with the advice of Daniel Eppley, Esq., president of the Farmers' Bank of Harrisburg and the Synods of Pennsylvania, made arrangements for the purchase of the property, consisting of the academy and five acres of land.

REV. PHILIP WILLARD is the grandson of Elias Willard, the descendant of a Huguenot family driven by persecution from France into Germany, whence he emigrated, when a lad, with his father, and settled in Frederick County, Md., where the residue of his life was spent. By his marriage with a Miss Gump, of Bethlehem, a member of the Society of Moravians, were twelve children, among whom George, born May 30, 1770, who died December 24, 1849, in his eightieth year, was the father of the subject of this biographical sketch. By occupation he was both a tanner and a farmer. He married Susannah, daughter of Michael and Lenora Culler, who was born March 14, 1781, and died May 24, 1864. Their children are Mary, wife of Christian Weaver, born in 1805; Elizabeth, deceased, wife of Jacob Remsberg, in 1807; Philip, September 29, 1809; Catharine, deceased (Mrs. William Erving), in 1812; Susannah, wife of Dr. James Willard, in 1814; John, deceased, in 1817; Henry, in 1818; Ann Eliza, in 1821; and George T., in 1824.

Philip Willard, a native of Frederick County, Md., began active life as an employè in his father's tannery, and on the decline of the latter's health assumed the management of his farms, which occupation was continued until his twenty-fifth year. In November, 1834, he entered the preparatory department of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pa., and the following fall became a member of the freshman class, graduating in 1839 with the degree of A.B., and receiving the following year that of A.M. Having subsequently spent two years in the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, he entered the ministry in 1841, his first charge being at Manchester, Carroll County, Md., where he also officiated in the German tongue, and ministered to eight congregations, often conducting five services a day. The following year he removed to Westminster, the county-seat, where he remained three years, doing an extensive work in the organization of churches and the spread of the gospel. After a period spent at Lovettsville, Loudon County, Va., he returned, in 1848, to Gettysburg, and acted as traveling agent for the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, in which ca-

capacity he materially added to the prosperity of that institution. He was later settled as a pastor at Danville, Pa., remaining six years, during which time many accessions to the church were the result of his labors. He then ministered for two and a half years to the church at Loysville, where signal blessings followed his efforts, and for the same period at Mifflintown, whence, through the influence of his brother, he resigned to undertake a financial agency for Pennsylvania College; but this plan being frus-

home. By the board of trustees of this home he was chosen its superintendent, which office he still holds. Mr. Willard has not been less successful in this enterprise than in his ministerial labors during the latter period about nineteen hundred names having been added to the membership roll of the various churches under his care. A more full account of his connection with the growth and prosperity of the institution under his present care will appear elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Willard was married, in October,



P. Willard

trated by the opening of the Rebellion, he took charge of the church at Schuylkill Haven. After three years spent here, he accepted the general superintendency of the Lutheran Publication House, in Philadelphia, and remained for five years officially connected with the organization. While there employed he purchased, in 1867, on behalf of the Lutheran Church, a property at Loysville, Perry County, Pa., and secured the co-operation of a number of Synods of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in establishing there an orphans'

1841, to Margaretta, daughter of George Chritzman, of Gettysburg, Pa. The children of this union are Virginia; Janetta; Martin Luther, of Americus, Kansas; George M., of Philadelphia; Samuel Schmucker, principal of the Orphans' Home; Ezra Kellar, of Perry County; Herman Franke, of Americus, Kansas; and Newton T., a pharmacist, of Philadelphia.

On the 30th of October, 1867, the Lutheran Synods of Pennsylvania petitioned the court of Perry County for a charter of incorporation,

under the name and title of "The Tressler Orphans' Home of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the General Synod in the United States of America." The petition was granted January 6, 1868. The property was in possession of the society since 1867, and was then under the care of the Rev. Philip Willard, who leased it to Mr. P. Bosserman, of Newport. In addition to the soldiers' orphans from the Lutheran Church were then received. Mr. Bosserman remained in charge until 1869, when the Rev. Philip Willard took the charge and has since managed the institution.

In 1868 twenty-seven and a half acres were purchased. In 1884 the large brick building which now forms the west part was erected. The east and west wings are connected by a building of the same height, which is also used for sleeping-rooms and other purposes. The cost of the improvements for 1884 was twelve thousand dollars.

The children who have been cared for in the home since June, 1869, were two hundred and sixty-five soldiers' orphans and one hundred and seventy-nine orphans of the Lutheran Church. There are at present (1886) at the home seventy-one soldiers' orphans and seventy-nine orphans of the church. There are also other orphans, who are cared for by friends entirely, and others who are partially supported.

The teachers of the school are Samuel S. Willard, principal; Ezra Taylor, assistant; Mrs. Addie Willard, Miss Clara Keifouver; Miss Elizabeth Allemon, teacher of music.

The Rev. Philip Willard has been actively sustained in his duties by the advice and counsel of the Rev. G. F. Stelling, of Harrisburg, now deceased, and Daniel Eppley, Esq., also of Harrisbnrg.

LOYSVILLE.

Loysville is laid out on parts of two tracts; the east part is on the McClure tract, warranted in 1763, the west part on a tract warranted the same year to John Sharp; these lands later came to Martin Bernheisel and Michael Loy. At the place where the town was laid out, the Lutheran and Reformed Church, a parsonage and a parochial school-house stood. A store-house was

erected about 1830, and was kept by Michael Kepner, Robert Dunbar and Andrew Welch. It was destroyed by fire and rebuilt at the time the town was laid out. A store on this site is now kept by Abraham Evans. Martin Kepner, in 1839, built a dwelling-house on the corner now occupied by Samuel Shumaker and opened a store in part of it. On the 20th of July, 1840, the directors of the poor of Perry County surveyed a block of eight lots, sixty by one hundred and fifty each, on the alms-house tract, on the east side of the road to Heim's Mill, and named it Andesville. Lot No. 1 was sold to Andrew Welch; No. 2, Jacob Crist; No. 3, Jacob Weibley; No. 4, Alexander Barnes; No. 5, Michael Kepner; No. 6, I. Delaney; and two lots unnumbered, one to Michael Kepner, on which his building was erected, and the other to J. Newcomer, who erected the next year a dwelling upon it. In 1841 Jacob Weibley erected a brick house on lot No. 3 (now Newton Ebersole).

David Kochendorfer built a store-house and dwelling on lot No. 1, originally bought by Andrew Welch, a few years after the laying out. David and Jacob Kochendorfer also built a house on the lot outside of the plot now owned by I. P. Miller. They succeeded to the store of Michael Kepner in 1842, and were succeeded by John Zimmerman. John Evinger, David Kochendorfer, George F. Orrel, in 1865, and in the spring of 1867, Samuel Shumaker, who continued until the spring of 1886. The store now occupied by John Heim was started by D. B. Newcomer about 1862, he, with Daniel Lutman, having been in business previously in the house now owned by Dr. B. P. Hooke. The house now occupied by Jacob Rickard was built by Andrew Welch, and before 1850 a tavern was kept by James Gracey.

In 1851-52, Andrew Welch was keeping tavern in the dwelling-house since remodeled by the heirs of Edward Miller.

A post office was established at Andesville about 1842, and a few years later the name of the town and post-office were changed to Loysville, in honor of Michael Loy. The successive postmasters have been Jacob Rickard, David Kochendorfer, George F. Orrel, David K.

Minnich, Samuel Shumaker, Isaac P. Miller, David S. Asper, Joseph Newcomer and John W. Heim, who is the present incumbent. Michael Loy owned the land on which Lebanon Church stood. Michael Loy, Jr., died in 1846 and provided in his will that his executors, George and William Loy, should lay out a row of lots from what is now the Lutheran parsonage to the New Bloomfield road, sixty by one hundred and twenty feet. These lots number from 1 to 12, beginning on the New Bloomfield road. Another row of lots, numbering from 13 to 16, inclusive, were laid out fronting on the New Bloomfield road, west from No. 1, an alley separating them from the others.

These lots were laid out about 1848 and sold soon after, and several houses erected before 1851. In that year John Ritner purchased lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 13, 14, 15 and 16, and on lots Nos. 1 and 2 he erected the present brick hotel, which his son Benjamin occupied from 1852 to 1884, when it was purchased by George Ebbert, who now owns and occupies the property.

LEBANON CHURCH.¹—The Rev. John Timothy Kuhl began to visit the people of the Lutheran faith in Sherman's Valley during 1790, and in that year organized a congregation there. The late George Fleisher, of Saville, who died in 1855, aged eighty-four years, when nineteen years of age, moved with a team Rev. Mr. Kuhl's family and effects from Path Valley to this section. Services were first held in private houses and barns. In 1794 Martin Bernheisel and Michael Loy donated for church and school purposes two acres and forty-two perches, on which a log church was built, the members uniting in the work of its erection, with John Calhoun as superintendent. The building committee were Michael Loy, George Hammer and Peter Sheibley. The building was about thirty by forty feet, and stood east of the present church. In 1808 the outside was weather-boarded and painted white, and from that time to its destruction was known as "the white church."

The majority of the congregation were Luth-

erans, the others were German Reformed, and each had equal rights to the church. This first building was used until 1850, when it was sold to J. B. Zimmerman. The corner-stone of a new church was laid June 23, 1850, by the Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D.D., of the Theological Seminary of Gettysburg. The ministers present were Rev. Dr. Schmucker and Rev. J. Martin, of the Lutheran Church, and Rev. C. H. Leimbach and Rev. A. H. Kremer, of the Reformed. The church was consecrated March 2, 1851. The ministers then present were Rev. F. Ruthrauff, pastor, Rev. B. Kurtz, D.D., Rev. J. Martin and Rev. M. J. Alleman, of the Lutheran Church; and Rev. C. H. Leimbach, pastor, Rev. J. F. Merich and Rev. N. Gehr, of the Reformed Church. The cost of the building, with fixtures and bell, was about six thousand dollars. It was used without material change until 1883, when it was remodeled at a cost of twenty-four hundred dollars.

Rev. Mr. Kuhl served this congregation and others until about 1796. Rev. John Herbst, of Carlisle, served as a supply until 1801, and was succeeded by Rev. Frederick Sanno. Rev. John Frederick Osterloh was then chosen pastor of this congregation, the one in New Bloomfield, St. Peter's, in Spring township, and Fishing Creek, in Rye township. He resided on a farm in Saville, now owned by the heirs of Henry Fleisher.

Rev. John William Heim, in May, 1815, became the pastor of Lebanon, Sherman's Valley, St. Michael's and New Buffalo congregations, and in 1816 the congregation of Blain was added to his charge. From that date until 1828 his charge embraced the counties of Mifflin, Juniata and nearly all of Perry. In 1828 he removed to Loysville. He died December 27, 1849, aged sixty-seven years, having served the church thirty-four years. In October, 1850, Rev. Frederick Ruthrauff began preaching a part of the time in the English language, services prior to this time having been held entirely in German. He resigned in November, 1852, and accepted a call from Centre County. Rev. Reuben Weiser began his labors April 1, 1853, and preached half the time in German and half in English; he became

¹Compiled from a history of this church by Rev. D. H. Foelt.

president of the Central College of Iowa May 25, 1856, and was succeeded by Rev. Philip Willard, of Danville, who served until 1858, when he accepted a call from Mifflintown. Rev. G. M. Settlemoyer was the next pastor of this charge, beginning April, 1859, continuing until April, 1861, and was succeeded September 1, 1861, by Rev. Peter Sahn, who served until February 1, 1869. Rev. Daniel Sell served from November, 1869, to December, 10, 1871; Rev. John B. Stroup, from 1873 to 1874; Rev. Isaiah B. Crist, from 1875 to October, 1877; Rev. John F. Dietrich, from October 14, 1877, to 1880; Rev. F. Aurand, from May 1, 1880, to September, 1883. The present pastor, Rev. W. D. E. Scott, began his labors here December 13, 1883.

After the death of the Rev. Mr. Heim, the congregation which had been under his charge were divided into three different charges, as follows: The Upper or Loysville charge, to be composed of the following congregations,—Zion, Lebanon, St. Peter's and Germany (Ludolph's) Churches; the Middle or Bloomfield charge, to be composed of Ickesburg (stone church), Shumans, Bealors, Bloomfield and Newport; the Lower or Petersburg charge, to be composed of Pisgah, Fishing Creek, Bellows', Petersburg and New Buffalo Churches. At the present time the Loysville charge consists of Loysville, Elliottsburg, Mount Zion, in Spring township, and contains a membership of two hundred and ninety-eight.

REV. JOHN WILLIAM HEIM, one of the fathers of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania, was the grandson of John George Heim, who was born in Würtemberg, Germany; arrived in America October, 1751; was the father of William Heim, who settled in Mahanoy township, Northumberland County, Pa., in 1780, and removed to Jackson township, Perry County, Pa., in 1815, and died there in 1856, at the age of ninety-five years. Rev. John William Heim, the eldest child of William and Elizabeth Heim, was born in Mahanoy township August 8, 1782. In 1799 he was confirmed a member of the Lutheran Church, and begun his preparation for the ministry under the direction of Rev. Walter, who resided at Mifflinburg, Snyder

County, with whom he spent five years in the study of theology. In June, 1814, the congregations at Lewistown, Mifflintown, in Tuscarora Valley and Greenwood township called him as their pastor, and he accepted. He moved to Juniata County, two miles east of Mifflintown, and began to serve eight congregations—three in Perry County, one in Snyder, two in Juniata and two in Mifflin. In 1828 he ceased to preach at Lewistown and Decatur; moved to Loysville, where the congregations had bought a parsonage and fifteen acres for the pastor's use. Some years after he bought a farm two miles south of Loysville, and built a grist-mill.

In 1833 he resigned the congregations on the northeast of the Juniata River in order that the Liverpool charge might be formed, and in 1835 he gave up the congregations in Juniata County, so that his labors afterward were confined to the congregations at Blain, Loysville, St. Peter's, St. Andrew's (Shuman's), Bloomfield and Fishing Creek. In 1840 he added to them St. John's (Bealor's), and, in 1842, Ludolph's (Germany).

He was married to Catharine Drenkel, whose mother was killed by a marauding party of Indians, at her home on Penn's Creek, when Catharine was but four years old. Mrs. Heim died in 1848. On Sunday, December 16, 1849, he preached his last sermon, and died December 27th of the same year, aged sixty-seven years.

During his long ministerial life of thirty-five and a-half years, Rev. Heim was instrumental in organizing sixteen congregations, baptized six thousand four hundred and fifty-six infants and one hundred and thirty-two adults, confirmed one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one catechumens and attended ten hundred and seventeen funerals.

THE REFORMED CONGREGATION of this church had as their first pastor Rev. Jacob Sholl, who became pastor of the Reformed Churches in this section in October, 1819, and served until he was succeeded by the Rev. Charles H. Leinbach, in 1841. The pastors who have served the congregation since the Rev. Mr. Leinbach are as follows:

Henry Musser, 1860 to October, 1864.

James A. Shultz, August, 1865, to May, 1867.

T. F. Hoffmeier, July, 1868, to February, 1872.

D. L. Steckel, July, 1872, to October, 1873.
 W. H. Herbert, May, 1874, to May, 1880.
 H. T. Spangler, October, 1880, to April, 1884.
 M. H. Groh, April, 1884, to the present time.

LOYSVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHAPEL was situated about one-quarter of a mile west of Loysville and was built under the management of Rev. J. Riddle in 1865. It was supplied until 1883 by ministers from the Bloomfield Circuit. It is about to be removed to Mannsville in Centre township, where it will be rebuilt.

GREEN PARK.

This hamlet is on part of two tracts; the west part was warranted by Ludwig Laird February 4, 1755; the east part to James Moore September 25, 1766. The first house was built by William Reed about 1834; Jacob Noltringen and John Weary subsequently built the latter the old brick house. About 1857 Judge Martin Mootzer and John Bernheisel built the store-house and opened a store; the post-office was established about the same time. They were succeeded in the store and post-office by Captain Frank Mortimer, George Ernest, William B. Keck, W. W. McClure and Samuel Stambaugh, George Bernheisel and William Hoobaugh. The last-named is now postmaster.

A machine-shop was started by Jacob Bernheisel & Sons about 1857, who later built a foundry. They continued until 1874 and sold to Ream & Bros., who still continue.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH that formerly stood on the site of the old burying-ground on the land of William Brickley was known as the "Limestone" or "Lower Church." The meeting-house lot contained thirty-six acres and was surveyed in 1768. The congregation was partly organized in 1766, but the Presbytery declined to give it full standing, as being too near the Centre Church. A log building was erected, and after continued appeals Presbytery finally consented, June 24, 1772, and this church, with Centre and Upper Churches, called the Rev. William Thom. Supplies were sent to them in the mean time by Presbytery. October 15, 1777, a call was extended to the Rev. John Linn, which was accepted, and he was installed

in June, 1778, and remained in charge until his death, in 1820. The Limestone Church was abandoned before the death of Mr. Linn, and its place was filled by the organization of the Landisburg Church, a few years later. The old burying-ground still remains, but the old church has entirely gone.

SCHOOLS.—The first school-house known to have been in the present limits of this township was at the Lebanon Church, built about 1794. Rev. D. H. Focht says of it,—

"A short time after the church had been built a large school-house was erected on the same lot of ground and near the church. A partition divided the school-house inside and a large chimney occupied the centre. One end of the house was occupied by the teacher and his family and the other by the school. For many years a sort of congregational school was kept here."

This old school-house was used until 1837, when the present one was built. The Loysville Academy was begun in the basement of the church in 1853, and later merged into what is now the Tressler Orphans' Home. Probably the next school-house was at Landisburg, on the lot laid out in the town plat in 1793, on the site of the present school-house. John McClure and Jonathan Ross were teachers in it. On May 7, 1825, an election was held for schoolmen to have charge of the schools, and William D. Mitchell, Jesse Miller and Jacob Fritz were chosen. There was a school-house, as early as 1815, at or near the present Green Park, and near the site of Rheem's foundry. Of the early teachers were Thomas Simonton, Robert Kelly, Alex. C. Martin, James Fleming and ——— Thatcher. In 1842 a brick house was built, which was used until 1881, when it was replaced by the present one. A log school-house was used west of Sherman's Creek, near the Morrows' land, which, about 1870, was replaced by the present brick one. Another school-house stood near the Patterson mill. Soon after 1836 a lot was bought of John Waggoner, about fifteen rods from the old house, and a stone house was built which was used until 1858, when the brick house was built on Laurel Run. Near the Bethel Church a frame school-house was long used, and in 1881 was superseded by the one now standing. In 1851 a school-house was

built on the Waggoner farm, north from Landisburg, which was replaced by the present neat structure in 1884. In Kennedy Valley, on the Krull farm, a log school was in use many years. About ten years ago the present one took its place. On the farm of William Allen stands a school-house, built about 1872. A log house had been previously used. The school-house at Bridgeport was built of brick

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JAMES L. DIVEN.

James L. Diven is the grandson of James Diven, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, and removed, prior to the War of the Revolution, from York County, Pa., to Cumberland (now Perry) County, in the same State, where he was an



James L. Diven

before Spring township was organized. It is under the care of the board of directors of Tyrone.

The schools in the township at present are known as Loysville (High and Primary), Green Park, Union, Waggoner's, Chestnut Grove, Spruce Banks, Kennedy's Valley, Krull's and Bridgeport. Four hundred and seventy-eight pupils were in attendance at these schools in 1884.

industrious farmer. He married a Miss Waddell, whose children are Alexander, James, John, William, Joseph and five daughters. John was born in Spring township, Perry County, about the year 1778, and in 1816 removed to Landisburg, where he married Annie, daughter of Rev. John Linn. The children of this marriage are James L., born May 29, 1819; Mary G., February 7, 1821, who died June 23, 1834; Anna B., wife of William R.

Fetter, September 5, 1825; John L., April 18, 1827. The death of Mrs. Diven occurred July 26, 1838, and that of Mr. Diven May 2, 1839. Their son, James L., was born in Landisburg, Perry County, as were all the children, and at the age of fifteen removed with his parents to a farm in Spring township, where he became familiar with the routine of farm labor, and on the death of his father acquired by purchase the property. Having, in 1841, abandoned farming, the following year he came to Landisburg and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1846, having relinquished business, he, in 1847, removed to Kennedy's Valley and embarked in the tanning business. He was in 1851 elected prothonotary of the county, and made New Bloomfield his residence, serving in that capacity two terms of three years each, meanwhile retaining his interest in the tannery in conjunction with his brother, John L. Diven. In 1858 Mr. Diven returned to Landisburg, and disposing of his share in the tannery, engaged again in mercantile pursuits, which have since that date occupied his attention. He was, on the 26th of September, 1839, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. John Junkin, whose children are Anna M. (Mrs. George Stroop), Sarah B., Jane McClure (deceased) and Emma (Mrs. William Murray). Mrs. Diven died June 28, 1847, and he was again married, November 20, 1849, to Mary, daughter of Robert Irvin, to whom were born children—Robert I. and William H. The death of Mrs. Diven occurred February 28, 1856, and October 25, 1858, he married Margaret J., daughter of Anthony Black. Their children are John A. (deceased), James L. and Edward B. A Republican in politics, Mr. Diven is not a partisan nor a worker in the political field. His ability and integrity have made his services desirable as guardian and administrator, in which capacity he has often acted. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Landisburg, as was also his father.

CHAPTER VII.

LANDISBURG BOROUGH.

THIS town is ten miles from New Bloomfield,

the county-seat of Perry County and fourteen miles from Carlisle. It was laid out by Abraham Landis, a resident of Cocalico township, Lancaster County, who, May 25, 1787, took out a warrant for one hundred and sixteen acres, lying along Montour's Run. In 1793 he laid out a part of this land into seventy-two lots, and named it Landisburg, with the following described boundaries:

"Beginning at a Post near the Run, at or near the Great Road; thence along said Road, past a certain dwelling and Store-House (now in possession of Mr. Shippen Rhine) on said tract, North 22° west 1084 ft. to a post; thence by land of the said Abraham Landis, North 68° east 780 feet to a post; thence south 22° east 1084 feet to a post; thence 68° west 780 feet to the beginning."

The survey was made and the plan executed by John McClure. A lottery was then projected, and the tickets offered for sale. Each person who secured a lot was required to build within three years a house two stories high, or higher, and to have a brick or stone chimney. Each lot also was subject to an annual quit-rent of seven shillings and six-pence. A number of lots were sold and deeds given in later years. The earliest deed on record was made to George Wolf, wheelwright, and bears date December 1, 1795, for lot No. 33, sixty by one hundred and fifty feet, the size of the town lots. James Wilson bought a lot April 15, 1797, and November 9, 1807, another lot and part of a lot near lot 73, which then had upon it a small brick house, owned by Jean Kilgore, widow of Hugh Kilgore; Wilson bought lot 73, and April 12, 1811, sold lots 72, 73 and the part of a lot near 73, the last now owned by William Power. On November 9, 1807, Landis deeded to John Bigler lot No. 18, which he had drawn in the lottery. Bigler, on March 28, 1808, sold it to Emos Cadwallader. On the 1st of May, 1810, Landis sold to George Stroop lots Nos. 59, 62, 63, 64, and 65, for sixty-three dollars; Stroop sold lot 59 to George Wolf, March 3, 1811. Landis sold to George Wolf, April 14, 1810, lot No. 58, and he (Wolf) had bought lot No. 40 of George Stroop, June 14, 1808; Wolf, on the 8th of June, 1812, conveyed to Frederick Leiby, (Cooper) lots Nos. 40, 58, 59, who retained them until March

9, 1813, when he sold them for seven hundred dollars to John Leiby, shoemaker, who for four hundred dollars sold them, October 4, 1819, to Jacob Stroop, millwright; he sold them for seven hundred dollars, January 19, 1820, to Andrew Mateer. December 11, 1811, Abraham Landis on December 13, 1820, deeded Jacob Fritz a tract on the west side of the town. Lot 42 was sold by Landis to Samuel Ross, saddler, in 1810, which, in 1813, belonged to Daniel Cosier. March 10, 1813, George Stroop bought the remainder of the Landis tract and laid out a portion into lots. On November 1, 1816, Ludwig Bower bought lot 118, and January 25, 1822, sold it to Abraham Shively.

The quit-rents had been reserved by Landis in his sale to Stroop, and on April 21, 1821, Landis gave a power of attorney to Jacob Stroop to attend to business in the place for him, which right was revoked July 5, 1823.

Lot 20 was bought by James Diven, on which he built a dwelling-house, now owned by Chas. Kell. His tannery was on lots 7, 8, 9, 10. They were purchased by J. Scroggs and John Bigler, and the tannery was built by Scroggs and sold to James Diven, Jr., who died in 1816. From that time the tannery was rented by the heirs until 1840, when it was purchased by James A. Diven, the son, and one of the heirs of James Diven, Jr. It passed in 1853 to John D. Diven, who died in 1872, and the tannery was sold to William W. McClure, who, in 1880, sold to D. Moffat & Co., of New York.

Lots 1, 2, 23 and 24 were bought from Landis by James Diven, who built, in 1831, a tannery upon lot 1, and occupied a dwelling-house upon lots 23 and 24, which had been built many years previously. This property (dwelling-house and the Rice-mill) passed to Jacob Bigler, the father of William and John Bigler, who kept a tavern. Upon the death of James Diven, in 1840, the tannery passed to Parkinson Hench and Samuel Black, who owned it until 1859, when William B. Diven, son of James Diven, the former owner, became the purchaser. He continued business until 1867, when he sold the tannery to James Murray, who ran it until

1870, when it became the property of the Perry County Bank. It was sold to R. H. Middleton & Co., who conveyed it to Peter A. Ahl & Co. The dwelling-house is now owned by Mrs. James Diven.

The first tavern was the Bigler House, corner of Carlisle and Water Streets, kept by Jacob Bigler. In 1820, David Heckerdorn was keeping it; Robert Welsh succeeded, and Peter Smee was the last landlord, and the property passed to James Diven.

The next tavern was on High Street, and on lot 73, which, in 1807, was bought from James Wilson by Christian Bigler; it came to Jacob Fritz, who built a log tavern-house, and kept a few years, when it was sold to Abram Fulweiler, who made an addition to the house, and opened there a store, which he kept until 1825, when he moved to Main Street, and built the stone house and died there.

The next tavern was built on lot 48, now owned by John A. Wilson, before the county was organized, and was at that time, 1820, kept by John Creigh; later by John Kebler, until 1834, when he sold to Thomas Elliot, who kept it a short time and sold to Henry Cooper, who kept it many years. It was long since abandoned as a tavern. Another tavern was in the building now occupied by James L. Diven, which was used till 1803 by John Wingert as a store. After his death, in that year, it was fitted as a tavern and kept by Michael Sypher, Jacob Fritz and Thomas Craighead, who kept during the time the courts were held in Landisburg. About 1826-27 the property passed to William McClure, who opened a store and kept until 1834. In 1859, James L. Diven became the purchaser and still owns it.

What is now known as the Landisburg Hotel was built by Jacob Fritz. In 1820 it was kept by John Hackett, who was succeeded by David Heckerdorn, Gilbert Moon, Robert Welsh and Gilbert Moon. In 1834, Jacob Evinger became the owner and kept the hotel until 1845, when he died; since 1868 it has been kept by Major George A. Shuman. On lot 47, now owned by Dr. James P. Sheibley, was once a hotel, kept in 1821 by James Atchley, who was preceded by Henry Light-

ner and succeeded by Gilbert Moon, who was the last to keep tavern in the house.

Lot No. 45 was drawn by Edward West and later owned by Dr. John Creigh, who built the dwelling-house and resided there until he went out as a captain, in 1812, after which he moved to Carlisle. It was then occupied by John D. Creigh, and, about 1819, was opened by John Hipple as a hotel and kept by him until 1829, when he was elected sheriff and moved to Bloomfield. In 1881 the old building was torn down and the parsonage of the Reformed congregation now stands upon its site.

The land on which Patterson's store now stands was bought by Jacob Fritz on an article of agreement with Abraham Landis, December 11, 1811, for which he received a deed December 13, 1820. This lot Fritz sold to Samuel Anderson, who built thereon the present brick dwelling. The prothonotary's office was kept there by William B. Mitchell until its removal to Bloomfield, in 1826. The property then passed to General Henry Fetter, who removed his store from lot 32, now owned by Joseph H. Kennedy's heirs, to the building where he kept store many years.

Henry Wingert learned the trade of a hatter in Lebanon County, and, after a seven years' apprenticeship, married and came to Landisburg, and, April 4, 1811, purchased lot No. 33 of Abram Shade, and built a part of the house now occupied by his son, Dr. J. F. Wingert, and, with his brother, began the hatting business and continued it many years together. Valentine moved to Huntingdon County, and Henry continued until about 1852, and died in 1873. In April, 1813, he purchased lot 34, in 1815 lot 35, and lot 36 he purchased of Leonard Keck and paid for it in hats.

Samuel Ross, a saddler, bought, April 2, 1810, lot 42, on which he built the house now owned by ex-Sheriff Forman, of Carlisle. He sold it, in 1812, to John Fahnestock, who sold to Daniel Cozier, March 29, 1813. Ross carried on the business at this place until 1820, when the lot was bought by Daniel Stambaugh, who used it as a dwelling, store and the sheriff's office. Ross removed to Shafer's Valley.

John Leiby sold a lot to Bernard Sheibley, a

wagon-maker, who settled in the town. Dr. J. H. Sheibley, now of Landisburg, is his son; other sons and daughters are living in the county.

Lorenzo Wingert, about 1798, settled near St. Peter's Church. His sons were Simon, John, Jacob, Valentine and Henry. The daughters intermarried with the Hacketts and Fulweiler. John settled in Landisburg about 1794, and opened a store on the lots now owned and occupied by James L. Diven as a dwelling and store, and died in 1803. His father, Lorenzo, also died in Landisburg.

A plot of the town in possession of William Linn, Esq., gives the names of owners of lots about 1812. The list is as follows:

Nos. 1, 2, Abraham Landis; 3, H. Waggoner; 4, J. Waggoner; 5, S. Waggoner; 6, 7, 8, J. Seroggs; 9, 10, 11, 12, J. Bigler; 13, John Peck; 14, school-house; 15, Polly Ross; 16, H. Titzell; 17, Charles Simon; 18, E. Cadwallader; 19, C. Rurple; 20, James Diven; 21, A. Landis; 22, A. B. Crewel; 23, 24, A. Landis; 25, 26, J. Fritz; 27, John Power; 28, J. Dunbar; 29, Mary Wilson; 30, H. Landis; 31, S. Bernheisel; 32, E. W. Cozier; 33, Dewalt Werts; 34, S. Atlas; 35, 36, —; 37, 38, 39, Geo. Stroop; 40, George Wolf; 41, W. Asken; 42, S. Ross; 43, S. Wingert; 44, S. Bernheisel; 45, E. West; 46, Dr. J. Creigh; 47, G. Moore; 48, James Wilson; 49, Jean Kilgore; 50, Robert Cree; 51, Dr. J. Creigh; 52, 53, E. West; 54, John Topley; 55, 56, S. Wingert; 57, S. More; 58, 59, G. Stroop; 60, H. Kline; 61, George Dunbar; 62, 63, 64, G. Stroop; 65, S. Bernheisel; 66, J. Fahnestock; 67, 68, Chas. Cozier; 70, Dr. J. Creigh; 71, James Bell; 72, James Wilson.

LANDISBURG A COUNTY-SEAT.—In 1820, when the county of Perry was organized, Landisburg was chosen as the place for holding courts until another site should be selected. It was hoped the town would be selected, and a subscription list was started to erect county buildings, an account of which will be found in the "Organization of Perry County," page 896. A large log building had been erected by John Hackett in a line with Water Street, west of the town plot, in which courts were held until 1826, when they were removed to New Bloomfield. The first court was held under Judge John Reel, on December 4, 1820. Of the jurors at the first court, John Black, of New Bloomfield, is the only one living. The building, after the re-

moval, was owned by Robert Gibson, Esq., and was torn down in 1841. The site is now occupied by the brick residence of David Drumgold.

James L. Diven, in February, 1881, contributed an article to the Historical Society of Perry County on the county-seat at Landisburg, which was published in the *Perry County Freeman*, and is here given,—

“LANDISBURG, Pa., Feb. 12th, 1881.

“WM. HENRY SPONSLER—*Dear Sir*: The house in Landisburg known as the ‘old court-house,’ and in which the first courts of the county were held, was a large and unfinished log building, ‘chunked and daubed,’ situated on the northwest corner of Carlisle and Water Streets. There was a small one-story dwelling immediately adjoining it on the west, on Water Street, in which a tanner by the name of Allen Nesbit lived, who had a small tan-yard on the same lot and carried on the business of tanning in a small way.

“The court-room occupied the whole of the first floor of the court-house; the second floor was divided by rough board partitions into three apartments, for commissioners’ office and jury-rooms, and was reached by a rude, open stairway in the corner of the court-room. The seats in the court-room were ordinary board benches. The judges’ bench was a raised platform in the north end of the room, made of unplanned boards and furnished in front with a top or shelf, as a writing-desk. The counsels’ table was a common pine dinner-table; while the clerks had desks similar to those in use in the old court-house in New Bloomfield and possibly were the same ones.

“The room was also used as a place of public worship by the Presbyterians and Methodists until they each obtained a church building of their own.

“When the courts were removed to New Bloomfield the old court-house property came into possession of the late Robert Gibson, Esq., who used the room for a cabinet-maker’s shop until the year 1840, when he took the old building down and built the present brick dwelling-house on its site.

“The county offices, with the exception of the commissioners’ office, were in the dwellings of the officers. The first sheriff, Daniel Stambaugh, and also Jesse Miller (his successor), had the office in the house on the northeast corner of the Centre Square, Sheriff Stambaugh dying there during his term.

“Prothonotary Wm. B. Mitchell had his office and residence in the brick house, with store-room attached, owned and occupied afterwards by the late General Henry Fetter, and now owned by his grandson, Wm. H. Niblock. The office was in the front room, on Carlisle Street.

“Jacob Fritz, Esq., register and recorder, lived in

the store-house on Water Street afterwards owned by Jesse Hipple, and now owned and occupied by Robert Jones, Sr. The register’s office was in the basement of the house.

“John Topley, Sr. (father of A. F. Topley, Esq.), was court crier. The court was called by a troop of small boys ringing a dinner-bell through the streets at the appointed hour. Respectfully yours,

“JAMES L. DIVEN.”

William Power, before 1821, kept store where J. Keck now has a store, and in 1821 retired to his farm. In 1820 the tavern-stand kept by Thomas Craighead was known as the “Lawrence Inn.” Henry Lightner’s tavern, now the property of Dr. J. P. Sheibley, in that year was known as the “Spread Eagle.” Michael Syphier was keeping tavern in that year; Samuel Maus was keeping a clock and watch-maker’s shop on the site of the post-office; Robert H. McClellan, in July, 1820, opened a new store; Alexander & Hays were saddle and harness-makers, and their shop was opposite the printing-office of the *Perry Forester*; John D. Creigh, Charles B. Davis, F. M. Wadsworth were attorneys and had offices in the town; Allen Nesbitt, about 1818, established a small tannery in the rear of the court-house lot and continued until about 1828–29; Joseph H. Kennedy, in 1821, manufactured nails by hand in the town; a fair and cattle show was held in Landisburg August 16–17, 1821; Valentine Miller kept an apothecary-shop in the east end of the present hotel and sold it in 1830; William Dalton also had an apothecary-shop adjoining John Hipple’s hotel. *The Perry Forester*, the first paper in the county, was started in Landisburg, July 12, 1820, by H. W. Peterson and Alexander Magee. H. W. Peterson was associate editor from 1820 to 1821, and then afterwards edited a paper in Lebanon County. He removed to Gault, Upper Canada, where he became probate judge and died there. *The Forester* was continued by Alexander Magee at Landisburg until April 9, 1829, when the first issue was sent from the office on Main Street, New Bloomfield.

The fiftieth anniversary of American independence was observed in Landisburg July 4, 1826. The Landisburg Artillerists, under Captain Henry Fetter, the Landisburg Guards,

under Captain Robert McClellan, and the citizens formed in the centre square and marched to the court-house, where an address was delivered by Jonas Butterfield, after which they marched to the farm of William Power, on Sherman's Creek, where a dinner was served and toasts drank.

The Golden Rule Lodge, F. and A. M., No 208, was constituted in Landisburg June 26, 1825, when an address was delivered in the court-house by the Rev. Robert Piggot, of Lewistown. The services were performed by District Deputy Grand Master Thomas H. Crawford, of Chambersburg. The officers first installed were Robert H. McClellan, Worthy Master; Jacob Stroop, Senior Warden; and John Dunbar Creigh, Junior Warden. The lodge was discontinued about 1833.

A fire company was established about 1829, and a new hand fire-engine was purchased. The company was not long-lived. The engine was kept many years and finally sold. The road to Carlisle for many years was by way of Sterrett's Gap and by Long's Gap. In the session of 1826-27 a State road was ordered laid by the way of the gap now known as Waggoner's Gap. It was built in 1828, and is now mainly used as the nearest route to Carlisle.

It is not known whether a post-office was in Landisburg prior to 1821, but in that year Samuel Anderson was postmaster. He died in 1823, and August 1st, in that year, Henry Fetter was appointed. Postmasters since were, —1825, Jonas Butterfield; 1826, John Kibler; 1828, Francis Kelly; 1834, John Burtnett; 1841, William Blaine; 1844, Jesse Hipple; 1848, George Shafer; 1852, John Burtnett; 1861, Mary Sheibley; 1866, Mary Hutchinson; 1868, R. H. Preisler; 1877, Nancy Conner; 1885, James C. Preisler.

The town was incorporated December 23, 1831. The records of the Council have not been preserved.

SCHOOLS.—In the town plot of 1793, lot No. 14 was set apart for school purposes and a log school-house was built and used until 1837, when the present stone house was put up.

John McClure, a surveyor, was an early teacher. He taught at various times, and was the

first teacher in the new school-house in 1837. He is well remembered by James L. Diven, Dr. John Wingert, Jeremiah Rice and others as the teacher in their youth. Jonathan Ross and Alexander Roddy were teachers in the old house, — Anderson and Edward Drumgold in the later house. James B. Cooper began a night-school in the town November 15, 1827, and in September, 1835, W. P. Johnson was keeping a select school. The old log school-house was managed by a board of trustees chosen by the citizens, and in the act incorporating the borough, John Kibler, Henry Fetter and John Diven were appointed trustees of the school. The public-school law of 1834 was accepted in 1836, when the trustees gave place to a board of school directors. The school reports for 1884 give an attendance of ninety-five pupils.

Mount Dempsey Academy was founded on the 8th of April, 1856, by the Rev. T. B. Bucher. The principals of the school following were F. A. Gast, David Evans, Esq., Rev. R. Z. Salem, William H. Sheibley, S. H. Galbraith, Esq., Rev. G. C. Hall, S. C. Cooper, J. C. Sheibley and L. B. Kerr, Esq. The school was held in the basement of the Reformed Church, and was closed about 1864.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Presbyterians of this section attended the Old Centre Presbyterian Church until 1825, when thirty-two persons, members of the old church, were constituted as the Landisburg Presbyterian Church, June 7, 1825. Rev. James M. McClintock was installed pastor, and continued until 1834, when Rev. John Dickey became pastor of the New Bloomfield charge, and the Landisburg and the Ickesburg congregations were united with it. He remained until 1854, when Rev. Lewis Williams was called in charge of Centre, Upper and Landisburg congregations. These he served until his death, in March, 1857, and was succeeded by Rev. John Clark, who resigned in 1864, and was followed by the Rev. James Ramsey for two years. After a vacancy of two years Rev. Robert McPherson was called, and continued until 1877. Rev. Silas A. Davenport became the next pastor, served two years, since which time the congregation has been without a pastor. The early services of the church were

held in the old log court-house. On June 9, 1829, Samuel Linn, Jacob Stambaugh and William Cook, trustees of the congregation, purchased of Sebastian Wonder lots No. 120 and 121, on the Main Street, and in 1830 built the present church.

THE CHURCH OF GOD.—The founder of this denomination, Rev. John Winebrenner, visited Landisburg in 1821 and preached on Sunday, April 10th. In 1828, Henry Wingert, of Landisburg, began preaching, and was a teaching elder until 1832, when a regular organization was effected here under the care of the East Pennsylvania eldership. Services were held occasionally in the old log school-house until 1836, when Elder Wingert built a small log Bethel, adjoining his residence on Main Street. In 1842 a lot was purchased on the corner of Water and George Streets and a brick Bethel was put up which was in use until the present one was built, in 1873. The elders since the organization, in 1832, according to records, were:

Edward West, David Kyle, John B. Porter, William McFadden, William Mooney, George McCartney, Joseph Bumbarger, Michael Snovely, Carlton Price, William Mulnex, Joseph Hazlett, A. Swartz, William Miller, Thomas Desbarce, Solomon Bigham, A. Fenton, Josiah Hurley, Wilson Coulter, Henry Clay, J. F. Weishampel, Thomas Steet, Samuel Crawford, William Johnson, J. C. Seebrook, B. F. Beck, Carleton Price, S. S. Richmond, George W. Selheimer, W. L. Jones, W. P. Winbigler, F. L. Nicodemus, J. A. McDonald, J. F. Meitel, J. F. Fleigel, C. W. Borden and the present elder, J. W. Grisinger.

The congregations under this charge are Shafer's Valley, Kennedy's Valley, Oak Grove, Sandy Hollow and Little Germany.

TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH in Landisburg was organized in 1850, from a portion of the membership of the Lebanon Church, at Loysville. The Rev. Jacob Sholl, who for many years was in charge of churches in this section, preached in this town occasionally. The Rev. Charles H. Leinbach became pastor after the organization. A lot was purchased on Carlisle Street and the present brick church was built. The pastors in charge succeeding Mr. Leinbach were,—

Henry Musser, 1860 to October, 1864; James A.

Shultz, August, 1865 to May, 1867; T. F. Hoffmeier, July, 1868, to February, 1872; D. L. Steckel, July, 1872, to October, 1873; W. H. Herbert, May, 1874, to May, 1880; H. T. Spangler, October, 1880, to April, 1884; M. H. Groh, since April, 1884.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Revs. Shepherd, Tannehill, Finiele and other ministers on the circuit visited this town and preached prior to 1831. In that year an organization was effected and the present building was erected. Landisburg is not an independent station; it is on the New Bloomfield Circuit and served by the ministers of that charge.

A society of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows was organized in Landisburg in 1845, under the name of "Mount Dempsey Lodge, No. 172." About 1846 the society purchased the Stambaugh building, on Main Street, fitted the upper room for a hall and sold the lot and lower story. In this hall meetings were held until about 1863, when they leased the third-story room in the Landisburg Hotel building and moved thereto, where they still remain. The lodge has at present about thirty-five members. The present officers are J. C. Jacobs, N. G.; A. C. Shall, V. G.; J. C. Preisler, Secretary; I. J. Wilson, Assistant Secretary; and D. H. Sheibley, Treasurer.

The town at present has a population of about three hundred and fifty, and contains a hotel, post-office, four stores, tannery, four churches, school-house and various industries.

CHAPTER VIII.

TOBOYNE TOWNSHIP.¹

THIS township was embraced in Tyrone until 1763. During that year a petition signed by a number of the inhabitants of Tyrone, asking for the erection of a new township, was presented to the Cumberland County Court. The official record at Carlisle, found among the proceedings of the March term 1763, reads as follows:

"Upon application of some of the inhabitants of Tyrone Township to this court, setting forth that said township is too large, it is adjudged by the said Court that Alexander Roddy's Mill Runn be the line, and the name of the Upper, Toboyne, Alexander Logan being in Toboyne Township."

¹ By J. R. Flickinger.

The mill of Moses Waggoner's heirs, two miles west of Loysville, occupies the site of Alexander Roddy's mill, and Alexander Logan lived on the farm now known as the McMillen homestead, at Sandy Hill. The situation of these points indicates that the original division line between the two townships extended nearly north and south. The limits of Toboyne, as defined by the foregoing order of court, were from Waggoner's mill on the east to the Round Top on the west; Cumberland and Juniata Counties, respectively, were the southern and northern boundaries. Its area then was about one hundred and seventy-five square miles, or almost one-third the present size of the entire county.

Madison township was formed out of the eastern part of Toboyne in 1836, and Jackson was erected from the eastern part of the same township in 1836. The territory now known as Toboyne includes the extreme western end of Perry County and has an area of about seventy-five square miles. The present eastern boundary is a north and south line, extending from the Tuscarora Mountain, at a point on the Juniata County line, to the Blue Mountains, at a point on the Cumberland County line.

The topography of this township is carefully described by Prof. Clappole, in the State Geological Survey, published in 1885. The central portion of this township is good farming land, and the improvements there found are as good as anywhere in the county. Although being the extreme western end of the county, a number of early locations of land are found in this township, and the greater part of the good land was taken up between 1755 and 1778. The earliest and most important warrants are here given, and arranged, as nearly as possible, in chronological order,—

John Wilson, warrant October 19, 1755, "200 acres, including his improvement, bounded by lands of John Watt, Joseph McClintock, Brown's Run, Robert Morrow and Anthony Morrison." This land was southeast of New Germantown, and is now likely a part of the Jacob Kreamer farm. John Rhea, a tract of one hundred acres, in 1767, now owned by George Briner. John Thomas, August 10,

1765, one hundred and thirteen acres in Horse Valley, now owned by Job Hockenberry and ex-Sheriff J. W. Beers. William Wallace, October 11, 1765, two hundred and ninety-two acres; also on the same date, "250 acres, including an improvement he bought of Morgan McSwines, bounded by Conecocheague Hill on the south, and by Tuscarora Ridge on the north, in the Horse Valley, also called McSwines' Valley." These tracts are now owned, for the most part, by John and James Emory. John Watt, September 9, 1766, two hundred and nine acres, and in 1767, one hundred and fifty acres, all in Sherman's Valley, now owned by Isaae Eby, Thomas Campbell and Rev. Peter Long, whose mill is on this land. This mill was built about 1800 by Samuel Leaman. In 1820 the heirs of Samuel Leaman were assessed with the mill, valued at eight hundred dollars, two hundred and seventy-seven acres, valued at one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars, and a saw-mill. The first grist-mill in Toboyne township was built about 1800. Rev. Peter Long, from Huntingdon County, purchased it about 1843. The old mill was burned after he purchased it, and the present mill was built by him.

John Glass, in 1767, took up a large tract south of New Germantown, a part of which is now owned by Jonathan Sanderson. William Murray owned land near New Germantown in 1767. Samuel Johnson owns a portion of it.

Joseph McClintock owned a large tract, most of which he took up before 1767. The village of New Germantown is on this land, and the farms of Zephaniah Willhide and Simon and George Kim were also located by him. Zephaniah Willhide purchased his farm from his father-in-law, Solomon Sheibley, who bought it before 1820. Mr. Willhide bought it in 1850, having been associated, previously to this, with his half-brother, Arnold Faughs, in the tannery now owned by E. McLaughlin. William Adams, a near neighbor of Joseph McClintock before and during 1767, took up the land now owned by Alexander Johnston's heirs. The three Johnston brothers—Stephen, Francis and John—came to Toboyne in 1780. The descendants of John are still in the township. James,

a son of John, had a family of eight children, all of whom left the county except John, George and Alexander. His wife was Margaret, a daughter of William and Margaret Anderson, to whom he was married on the 16th March, 1790. Their children were William, John, Jane, Ann, James, George, Alexander and Elizabeth. William married Jane Talbert, and moved West. John married Margaret McClure and lived on the farm now owned by James Johnston, where he died in 1869. He was a prominent citizen of the county, and was its representative in Legislature. Ann married John Campbell, and lived and died in Franklin County. George married Margaret Russell, of Ohio; Samuel, Edward and Alexander are his sons. He died at his home, in this township, in 1872. Alexander, Sr., married Letitia Russell, also of Ohio, and lived on the homestead farm, where he died in 1864. James Johnston, who lives on the farm adjoining the homestead, is a son, as is also Dr. A. R. Johnston, of New Bloomfield.

John Jordan warranted, 17th May, 1788, three hundred acres, which is described as "adjoining lands of John Watt and others." It is now owned by Gust. Ailman and Rev. John Collins.

Archibald Watts took up considerable land in Madison, but the earliest dates found in Toboyne were 29th October, 1792, for one hundred and ten acres, and 19th October, 1792, for one hundred acres. This land is now owned by George Shields and others. On the 30th June, 1794, John Farrier located one hundred acres "on the forks of Horse Valley Run, opposite the gap of the Tuscarora Mountain," now owned by the Johnston brothers. John Clendennin, on 9th July, 1772, located one hundred and nine acres, and on 19th January, 1792, one hundred and seventy-eight acres, which land is now owned by Michael Kessler, David Kessler and Jeremiah Gutshall.

John Clendennin was killed by the Indians near a large pear-tree, about one-fourth of a mile southwest of the Monterey Tannery. This latter tract was taken up by John, the son of the John Clendennin who was killed, because at that time, 1792, the Indians had been out of this county

for many years. Hence John, the elder, had located other lands in this neighborhood much earlier, or in the time when the Indians were troublesome.

Portions of the land now owned by Ephraim McLaughlin, Wilson Koontz, John Shearer's heirs and William Stump was taken up the 19th November, 1793, by Patrick and John Culbertson, who had settled in the township earlier. George Johnston's heirs now live on land taken up either by Alexander Murray or by his son Halbert. A warrant for "two hundred and fifty acres for himself and other heirs of Alexander Murray, deceased," was granted to Halbert Murray on the 13th June, 1800. John D. Shuman and Michael Kessler own two hundred acres, taken up by James McCracken, 5th July, 1796.

Edward Barnhart now owns one hundred and fifty acres, located 15th October, 1792, by Robert McKee. Although only one warrant, that of John Wilson's, was found as early as 1755, that warrant affords sufficient evidence to prove that there were other settlers in Toboyne township at that date. In the Wilson warrant, John Watt, Joseph McClintock, Robert Morrow and Anthony Morrison are mentioned as adjoiners. These names belong to the list of early settlers, although the exact date of their coming has not been found.

TAXABLES IN 1767.—In the assessment of Toboyne for 1767, when it yet retained its original area, the following-named persons are assessed as having land, although many of them were in what is now Jackson and Madison. They are named here and will not be repeated in the history of those townships, and are as follows:

James, Thomas, William and Robert Adams, each 100 acres; John Baxter, 50 acres; John Brown, 200 acres; James Brown, 50 acres; John Blair, 100 acres; Barnett Cunningham, 200 acres; Thomas Clark, 100 acres; Bartholomew Davis, 100 acres; John Crawford, 100 acres; "A Dutchman," 100 acres; William Ewings, 100 acres; John Glass, 100 acres; William Gardner, 100 acres; Jacob Grove, 200 acres, and a grist and saw-mill; Thomas Huett, 150 acres; Andrew Hehander, 200 acres; James Morrison, 150 acres; Anthony Morrison, 150 acres; Joseph McClintock, 150 acres; John Murray, 100 acres; John

Mitchell, 200 acres; John McNeere, 100 acres; William McClelland, 100 acres; Robert Adams, 100 acres; William Anderson, 200 acres; James Boal, 100 acres; Adam Boal and John Whiting, 150 acres; James Blain, 300 acres; Robert Brown, 100 acres; John Byers, 200 acres; Robert Caldwell, 100 acres; James McCord, 100 acres; Alexander Roddy, 100 acres; George Sanderson, 200 acres; Andrew Taylor, 200 acres; John Watt, 150 acres; Thomas White, 100 acres; William Harkness, 100 acres.

These forty-two names include those settlers who had fifty acres of land and over, but a number of names of persons do not appear, who, from the dates of their warrants, were here before that time. In 1778 the following-named persons were assessed for mills, distilleries, etc. :

James Blain, grist-mill, still and a negro (the grist-mill is now owned by Isaac Stokes, in Jackson township); William Blain, one still; Andrew Everhart, one still; Jacob Grove, grist-mill, two stills (he, as will be noticed, was assessed for a grist-mill in 1767, proving that he had erected one of the earliest mills in the county. It was on George I. Rice's farm in Madison); James Harkins, still, (this was at Blain); Noble Morrison, still; James Miller, grist-mill and still (this was on the site of the Enslow mill, in Jackson); William Miller, saw-mill; William McCord, tan-yard, in Madison; Thomas Purdy, still; John Reed, still.

The assessment of 1814 contains the following mills, etc. :

Abraham Groves, grist-mill; Jacob Gunkle, saw-mill; George Hollenbaugh, grist and oil-mill, which were on the site of the Abram Bistline mill, now in Madison; Bailey Long, grist-mill; Sam. Lemon, grist-mill; David Moreland, merchant, grist-mill; Jas. Maxwell, fulling-mill; John Moreland, grist and saw-mill; Englehart Wormley, grist and saw-mill; Thomas Adams, tan-yard, at John Shearer's, in Toboync; Solomon Bower, distillery; Jacob Bryner, still; John Brown, saw-mill (this was on Rev. J. Collins' farm, in Toboync); Frederick Bryner, grist and saw-mill (the mill is now owned by Moses Waggoner's heirs); Abraham Bower, still, on the farm now owned by George M. Loy, in Madison; Owen Bruner, grist-mill (the Trostel mill in Madison); Jacob Creamer, grist-mill, (the Abram Snyder mill, in Toboync); William Cook, saw-mill; George Ebright, tan-yard (the David Gutshall tannery, in Jackson); John Musselman, a still, in Madison.

The following is the assessment of Toboync in 1820 :

George Anderson had 200 acres of land; Thomas Adams, 150 acres; Robert Adams had 200 acres of

good land and 420 acres of mountain land; John Abernathy had 130 acres; Mary Adair (widow) had 300 acres; James Adams, 90 acres of good land and 150 ridge land; John Alexander, 300 acres; William Anderson, Esq., had 1100 acres of land and was taxed besides for one negro, and also for his office as associate judge (he had the highest valuation in the township, and it amounted to \$13,475.84); Ephraim Adams, 118 acres of land; James Adams, 85 acres; Thomas Adams (tanner), 200 acres and a tan-yard; Jacob Bergstresser, 100 acres; John Briner, Sr., 240 acres; John Bergstresser, 100 acres; Nicholas Barrel, 227 acres; George Biceline (tailor), 109 acres; Jacob Bryner, 100 acres; George Bryner, 100 acres; Henry Baker, 40 acres; John Bryner (inn-keeper, Tuscarora), 130 acres; Peter Brown, 121 acres patent land, one pair chopping-stones and one fulling-mill; Daniel Bloom (blacksmith), 150 acres; Valentine Brickley, 50 acres patent land and two lots in Germantown; Henry Bryner, 103 acres, a grist and saw-mill; John Bryner (wagon-maker), 110 acres; William Berrier, 90 acres and a lot in Germantown; Owen Bruner, 110 acres, a grist and saw-mill; Jacob Bruner, 200 acres; John Bryner, Jr., 215 acres; George Black, 178 acres patent land and 50 acres mountain land; William Berrier, Jr., a lot in Germantown; Tobias Burket, 2 acres; George Bryner (upper), 200 acres; Solomon Bower, 260 acres and one still; George Brown, 390 acres; Abram Bower, 750 acres and a still; Samuel Baughman (cooper), 227 acres ridge land; Christopher Bower's heirs, 99 acres ridge land; Anthony Black (merchant), a house and lot; Hugh Boyd, 200 acres mountain land; Jacob Cunkle, 140 acres and a saw-mill; James Cook, 223 acres and a saw-mill; Peter Cooney, 111 acres; Jacob Culler, 75 acres of good land and 50 ridge land; Henry Cunkle, 5 acres; Samuel Cooney, 100 acres; Robert Clark's heirs, 167 acres; Ann Clark (widow), 90 acres; John Culbertson, Sr., 200 acres patent land, 300 acres mountain land and a saw-mill; John Clark, 214 acres; James Carson, 200 acres; Paul Carr, 50 acres; Stephen Cisna, 150 acres; Thomas Craighead (transferred to James McNeal in 1822), 33 acres, a grist and saw-mill; Dr. Lancey's heirs, 100 acres; William Dalton, 100 acres; George Douglas, 230 acres; Jacob Deache (hatter), 40 acres; John Delazell, 300 acres and a still; David Dysinger, 250 acres, of which 125 acres were mountain land; Charles Donaldson (weaver), 5 acres; Martha Divan, 400 acres of mountain land; Conrad Earnest, 384 acres, 234 acres being mountain land; Jacob Earnest, 106 acres of unseated land; George Ebright (tanner), 28 acres of land and a tan-yard; Robert Ewing, 100 acres of mountain land; Jacob Evinger (shoemaker), 2 acres; Henry Ernest (carpenter), 219 acres; Joseph Eaton, 170 acres and a still; Jacob Freed, 250 acres; Frederick Fought, 150 acres; George Faust, 200 acres; John Fusselman, 300 acres of mountain land; John Flesher, 130 acres; David Grove, 560 acres, 400

being mountain land; Abraham Grove, 164 acres; George Gutshall, 160 acres; Frederick Gutshall's heirs, 100 acres of unseated land; John Gutshall, Sr., 140 acres; Solomon Gutshall, Sr., 105 acres; Philip Gensler, 14 acres; John Garber, 372 acres, 259 being ridge land; Mary Gillespy (widow), 40 acres; John Gutshall, Jr., 170 acres; Jacob Gutshall, 170 acres; Gideon Gutshall, 100 acres of ridge land; Solomon Gutshall, Jr., 123 acres of ridge land; Jacob Hartman, 149 acres; William Hymes, 90 acres of patent land and 25 acres of mountain land; John Hess, Sr., 430 acres of mountain land; Henry Hohenshell, 100 acres; Conrad Hollenbaugh (constable), 150 acres; George Hollenbaugh, 137 acres and a grist and oil-mill; Margaret Hubler (widow), 125 acres; Aaron Hicks (carpenter), 85 acres; Jacob Holse, 130 acres of mountain land; John Holse, 133 acres of mountain land; Christian Humerich (Carlisle), 1100 acres of mountain land; Helphenstein and Urie (Carlisle), 500 acres; Philo Johnston (carpenter), 3 acres; James Johnston, 700 acres, 500 acres being being mountain and Horse Valley land; Michael Kern (blacksmith), 100 acres; David Kennedy, 150 acres; Mary Kennedy (widow), 100 acres; Jacob Kramer, 13 acres of patent land, 445 acres of mountain land, a grist-mill and house and lot in New Germantown; Simon Kern, 123 acres, 63 being mountain land; George Kramer, 111 acres (bought of Tousey); Jonathan Koontz, a house and lot in New Germantown; Peter Kessler, 200 acres of mountain land; John Kogan (shoemaker), 275 acres; John Kinard, 50 acres of ridge land; Jacob Liby (carpenter), 28 acres; John Long (shoemaker), 80 acres; Catherine Landis (widow), 50 acres; John Leamon's heirs, 200 acres; Alexander Leamon, 90 acres; John Long (cooper), 430 acres, 300 of which were ridge land; John Leopard, 150 acres; Nicholas Loy, 350 acres and a tan-yard; Christian Leasser, 6 acres; Bailey Long, 187 acres; Nicholas Lambert, 128 acres of ridge land; George Lambert's heirs, 183 acres; Samuel Leamon's heirs, 277 acres, a grist-mill and saw-mill; John Liby (carpenter), a lot in Germantown; James Morrison, Jr., 58 acres; Daniel Motzer, 155 acres of patent land and 160 acres of mountain land and one still; Thomas Milligan, 60 acres of unseated land; Samuel Magaughy, 150 acres; Gilbert Moon, 80 acres; James McMillan, 140 acres; Theodore Meminger, 175 acres; William Miller (miller), 50 acres; Jacob Metz, 68 acres (bought of Tousey); William Morrison, 85 acres; John Maxwell, 230 acres, of which 130 acres were mountain and ridge land, also a fulling-mill and a power-mill; Margaret McClintock (widow), 100 acres; Joseph Muselman, 260 acres of mountain land and a still; Joseph McEwin's heirs, 19 acres; Richard Murray's heirs, 150 acres; James McKim (cooper), 25 acres; Samuel McCord, 224 acres; William McCord's heirs, 200 acres of mountain and ridge land; Joseph McClintock, 187 acres, of which 100 acres were ridge land; James Morrison, Esq., 200 acres of good land

and 200 acres of mountain land; Walker McKowen, 90 acres of mountain land; George McConnel, 150 acres; William McGuire (weaver), 150 acres; Henry Mumper, 200 acres and a lot in New Germantown; Jas. Moore, 139 acres of mountain land; David Moreland, 395 acres, a grist-mill, and a merchant by occupation (this is the second highest valuation in the township); James Miller, Sr., 334 acres; John McKee, 275 acres, 125 being mountain land; James McNeal, 86 acres of land and Craighead's mill, which had been transferred to him about 1822; Allen Nesbitt, 200 acres and 20 acres of ridge land; John Nelson, Sr., 200 acres; Peter Newcomer, 117 acres of ridge land; John Otto, 50 acres; William Owen, 175 acres; Christian Otto, 100 acres ridge land; George Peck, 200 acres; Frederick Peck, 103 acres of mountain land; John Patterson, 250 acres, of which 100 acres were ridge land; Frederick Peel, 424 acres, 300 acres being mountain land, and a still; Robert Purdy, 200 acres, 100 being mountain land; John Rouse (weaver), 50 acres; James Rihme, 40 acres of unseated land; Godfrey Rouse, 400 acres of mountain land; Samuel Richard, 200 acres; John Rinesmith (blacksmith), 16 acres; Henry Rickett, 5 acres; Jacob Reader, 40 acres; George Ross, 100 acres of mountain land; Jacob Row (carpenter), 150 acres, 100 of which were mountain land; Samuel Reed, 210 acres, 60 of which were mountain land; Joseph Robinson (weaver), 230 acres mountain land, and 50 acres ridge land; William Rolland, 35 acres; Alexander Rodgers' heirs, 500 acres ridge land; Christian Robinson, 200 acres; Hugh Robinson, 150 acres mountain land; Robert Robinson, 150 acres unseated land; John Reed, 70 acres ridge land; David Snyder (weaver), 200 acres; John Sentman, 110 acres; Matthew Shunk, land; David Stone, 30 acres; Nicholas Shoke, house and land; George Seager, 200 acres, 100 being mountain land; Solomon Shively, 174 acres, 50 being mountain land; Melchor Spoon (weaver), 100 acres; John Snell, 300 acres; Daniel Shaeffer, 60 acres; Philip Stambaugh (cooper), 300 acres patent land and 170 acres mountain land, a saw-mill and a still; John Shreffler, 250 acres and a lot in Germantown; William Stump (blacksmith), a house and lot in Germantown; John Seager, 80 acres land, some mountain land and a lot in Germantown; Jacob Shuman, 224 acres; Abraham Snyder (tailor), 288 acres; Jacob Shanbaugh (weaver), 137 acres ridge land; Jonathan Smith (batter), a house and lot in Germantown; John Stambaugh, 160 acres patent land, 66 acres mountain land, and a saw-mill; Mathias Stump (blacksmith), 70 acres, a saw-mill and two lots in Germantown; Henry Taylor, 300 acres and a saw-mill; John Titzel (tanner), land; Zalmon Tousey, 200 acres ridge land and a still (the Tousey land was on the line of Saville and Toboyn, and on that account the land of the Tousey brothers is assessed in both townships. Their mill (now Jacob Bixler's) was in Saville from 1819, when Saville was formed, until

1836, when Madison was erected); George Thomas, 63 acres ridge land; John Urie, 110 acres; Gasper Wolf (bucket-maker), 137 acres; Henry Wentz (carpenter), 140 acres; James Waterstone, 50 acres; John Wormly, 163 acres, a grist and saw-mill; Daniel Wentz (carpenter), 9 acres and a house; John H. Yambert, 113 acres; Henry Zimmerman (weaver), 300 acres, 150 being ridge land; Ludwig Watt's heirs, lands, etc.; Andrew Biscline (shoemaker), 12 acres; John Hollenbaugh, lands, etc.; James Hoekenberry, 100 acres mountain land; Samuel McConnell (blacksmith), a house and lot of ground, and a lot in New Germantown.

In addition to the above persons who are taxed for real estate, the following seventy-four persons are taxed for personal property, occupation, etc.:

Geo. Arnold, Jno. Abercony (tailor), Wm. Anderson, Jr., Jacob Arnold, Thos. Anderson, Jos. Bryner, George Biscline (wagon-maker), David Bergstresser, John Briner (shoemaker), Samuel Black (fuller), Nathaniel Bowing (shoemaker), Jno. Barnhart, Geo. Baker (weaver), Peter Baltozer, Thos. Carson, Jno. Calhoun (carpenter), George De Lancey (shoemaker), Daniel Dewalt (shoemaker), John Edibum (miller), Conrad Earnest (weaver), Lawrence Evert, Jonathan Foust, Abraham Freed, Daniel Frank (shoemaker), Michael Gutshall, Sr., Jacob Hench, Henry Hollenbaugh (weaver), Michael Hollenbaugh (shoemaker), Michael Hollenbaugh (weaver), Benj. Hollenbaugh, John Hall, Jonathan Hall (weaver), John Hetterick, John Jordan (miller), Daniel Jacobs, Jacob Koiner (cooper), David Kendell, Adam Kessler, Michael Kridler (shoemaker), David Kunkel, George Liby (carpenter), Geo. Murphy (cooper), Jonathan Moose (blacksmith), Peter Moose (blacksmith), John Martin, Jno. McKee (weaver), Wm. Miller, Mathew McKean, Andrew Miller, John Nelson, Sr., Jno. Owen, Fred. Overhouse, Alex. Patterson, Paul Rice (cooper), John Reeder, Sr., Charles Robinson (weaver), Mathew Smith (miller), George Shade (cooper), George Stroup (stone-mason), William Snuley, Peter Stall, Martin Stum, Nicholas Stum (shoemaker), Jonathan Sheriff (shoemaker), Henry Swamer, Peter Stone, David Shower (millwright), Thomas Smith, John Thompson (shoemaker), Hugh Wallace (cooper), Thos. Wallace (mason), John Zimmerman, Fred. Dronberger (weaver), Wm. Hicks.

Number of taxable persons in Toboyne township for 1820 was 365; population, 1955; valuation was \$342,179.00. This assessment was made the year the county was formed, and more than half a century after the erection of Toboyne. It contains all the names found on record for that year (except the sixty-seven

freemen) and the number of acres owned by each person. It will be found valuable for reference in studying the history of the three upper townships. There were nine distilleries, eight grist-mills, fourteen saw-mills and three tan-yards assessed. Hon. William Anderson was taxed for one negro, valued at eighty dollars.

Peter Shively and Jas. Baird, of Toboyne township, were licensed to retail liquors in 1821; John Snell, Henry Zimmerman and David Koutz received tavern licenses in 1822, and Jno. Strawbridge in 1823. Retailers of merchandise in those times often took out licenses to sell liquor in connection with their stores, so that some of them, although nominally merchants, sold as much liquor as regular taverns. In 1825 Anthony Black secured a license as a retailer, and Henry Zimmerman a tavern license. His tavern was at Andersonburg, and was a famous resort. He was also the postmaster. By act of 21st of March, 1803, the townships of Toboyne and Tyrone were formed into two election districts, and the house of Henry Zimmerman was made the voting-place for Toboyne. In 1830 there were two voting-places in the township, as appears from an election proclamation published in the *Perry Forester* October, 1830, which stated that "The election will be held at the school-house in New Germantown District, and at Zimmerman's tavern, in Lower District."

Henry Zimmerman died in April, 1827, and was postmaster then. The office was kept by his widow for some months after.

The *Forester*, dated November 19, 1829, names James Ewing, Anthony Black, James Morrison and B. Fosselman & Co. as the retailers in Toboyne. James Ewing had a store in New Germantown, and also, for a time, at Mt. Pleasant. Anthony Black first had a store near his home at Mount Pleasant, but afterwards in Blain. In 1829, Daniel Kautz, Thomas B. Jacobs, David Sheaffer and Henry Zimmerman's heirs obtained tavern licenses. In 1830 the merchants were James Ewing, Thomas Black, James Morrison, J. S. McClintock, John Reed, Anthony Black and B. Fosselman & Co.

At April sessions, 1835, Emily Gray, Daniel

Sheaffer, Philip Tensler and John Zimmerman secured tavern licenses.

In the assessment of Toboyne for 1835, just one year before Madison was formed, the following mills, stores, tan-yards, distilleries, etc., are assessed:

Adams Bros., chopping-mill and carding-mill; Robert Adams, saw-mill; George, William and James Adair, still; James Adams, tan-yard; John Beaver, tan-yard; Solomon Bower, still; Andrew Barrick, still; Anthony Black, grist-mill; Abram Bower, still; James Campbell, grist and saw-mill; Jacob Cramer, grist-mill; James Eaton, fulling-mill and carding-machine and still; James Ewing, store at Briner's Run and one in Germantown; Ralph Ewing (school-teacher) saw-mill; Noah Elder, tan-yard in Germantown; John Fulwiler & Co., store; Alexander Frank, saw-mill; George Hollenbaugh, grist-mill, saw-mill and oil-mill; Henry Hackett, still; Michael Harper, saw-mill; James Johnston, saw-mill; John Long, saw-mill; Atchison Laughlin, tan-yard; William Miller, grist and saw-mill; Henry Mumper, still; Samuel Milligan, store at Anthony Black's; James McNeal, grist and saw-mill; James Morrison, store at Andersonburg; Daniel Nidick, saw-mill; William Owing, grist-mill, saw-mill and still; George Rice, saw-mill; John Shatto, saw-mill; John Stump, saw-mill; Benjamin Salsburg, mill; Mathias Stump, saw-mill; Philip Stambaugh, still and saw-mill; John Stambaugh, saw-mill; Tousey Bros., still; Wilson Welch, store and post-office; John Wormley, grist-mill and saw-mill; Joseph Woods, still.

The population of Toboyne in 1830 was two thousand three hundred and eleven. Toboyne's representatives at the first Common Pleas Court held in Perry County, on December 4, 1820, were William Anderson, Esq., as one of the associate judges; Nicholas Burd, John Kogan and Daniel Motzer, grand jurors; and John McKim as constable.

TANNERIES.—At one time several large tanneries were in successful operation in this township. Of these, George Hench, Esq., of Carlisle, formerly of Madison township, and himself a tanner of extensive experience, has kindly furnished information.

Toboyne Tannery is at the upper end of the narrow valley, lying along the base of Bower's Mountain. It was erected about 1850 by Israel and Samuel Lupfer. It afforded employment for a number of persons, and was the means of enriching its owners and of bringing considerable money into that valley. Samuel Lupfer

sold it to his brother, who conducted the business until 1880, when he disposed of it. The Reece Sons now own it and are doing an extensive business. New Germantown Tannery was built by John Stewart about 1820, and run by Noah Elder in 1835. It was afterwards owned by James Humes. The Morrison Sons bought and run it for a number of years, and it was abandoned about 1865.

The Adams tannery was two miles south of Germantown, and was built before 1814, in which year and also in 1820, Thomas Adams was assessed with a tan-yard. In 1835 it was owned by James Adams, and was probably abandoned before 1840.

February 1, 1824, "the tan-house of Thomas Adams, of Toboyne township, was destroyed by fire," says the *Forester*. It was rebuilt, but whether by Thomas or James Adams is uncertain.

Fairview Tannery was erected after 1835, and before 1840, by John Hoover and Arnold Faughs. Its capacity from the first was large. About 1848 William Elder and his son Filson purchased it, the latter afterwards becoming entire owner. After running it eight years, he sold to Ephraim McLaughlin, the present owner, who ran it until 1870, when it was abandoned and is now falling in ruin.

TOBOYNE'S MILITARY HISTORY.—On the return, in 1777, of Colonel Frederick Watt's battalion of the Cumberland County militia, in the published list of officers and men composing the battalion, the names of persons appear whose residence was in this township. There were eight companies in the battalion, of which two—Nos. 4 and 8—were officered by Toboyne men. The officers of Company Four were William Blain, captain; James Blain, first lieutenant; William Murray, second lieutenant; and Allen Nesbit, ensign. William Blain lived on the land now owned by Solomon Bower and Stambaugh's heirs; James Blain, on farm now owned by Samuel Woods; William Murray, on farm now owned by John Martin; Allen Nesbit, on land owned by Jos. and George Wentz. The officers of Company Eight were Thomas Clark, captain; Jos. Neeper, first lieutenant; John Nelson, second lieutenant; and

John Gardner, ensign. Robert A. Clark, a descendant of Captain Thomas Clark, owns and lives upon his ancestor's farm. The farm of Lieutenant Jos. Neepser is now owned by Reuben Moyer and Edward Hull; the Lieutenant John Nelson farm by William Moose. The farm of Ensign John Gardner is now owned by John Hench's heirs and others, at Cedar Run. There were fifty-one privates in the Fourth Company and sixty-two in the Second, many of whom were likely Toboyne men, but their names were not obtained. Englehart Wormley, whose son John erected the Henry Bear mill, in Madison, was also a Revolutionary soldier. He died on the Briner farm in Tyrone on the 28th of August, 1827. He was in the battle of Long Island.

In the War of 1812 Captain David Moreland, father of David Moreland, of Blain, commanded a company. At least twenty of the men of it were from what was then Toboyne township.

SCHOOLS.—For the earliest schools in this township the writer is indebted, in a great measure, to John Black, of New Bloomfield, and Professor Silas Wright, of Newport.

One of the first school-houses in Toboyne, built as early as 1805, was on the farm of David Hollenbaugh. Another was situated near Joshua Rowe's. It had a clapboard roof, slab benches and writing-boards, a wooden chimney, only two windows, the lights of which were of greased paper; the ceiling was of poles, and the floor of split logs, fitted together by hewing the edges. There was an old school-house on Albert Morrow's farm, near Long's mill.

At New Germantown the first school-house was at the western end of the village. These houses were in existence in 1800. The term of school was usually three months, and the teacher an itinerant Irishman. Schoolmasters Johnston, Anthony Black and Steele are recalled as teachers before 1820.

The earliest school legislation, that properly belongs to Toboyne, is an act passed on the 28th of March, 1814, and is as follows:

"SECTION I. The Land officers to make a title clear of purchase money and fees to trustees for

schools to be established in the township of Toboyne for a piece of land.

"SECTION II. A majority of subscribers to supply vacancies of trustees."

There are at present in the township seven schools—New Germantown, Centre, Union, Fairview, Monterey, East and West Horse Valley, and the average length of term is five months.

CHURCHES.—*The New Germantown Methodist Episcopal Church* was built in 1843 on land given to the society by Solomon Sheibley. The first Methodist society was organized in 1841, and at that time was attached to the Concord (Franklin County) Circuit. The building of the present church was brought about by the refusal of the citizens to allow preaching in the school-house. The society first used an old school-house given them by James Adams, Esq., which they repaired and fitted up for their purposes. It was for many years a part of the New Bloomfield Circuit, but when the Blain charge was formed—about 1875—it was attached to that charge, to which it now belongs. There is a flourishing Sunday-school in connection with the church. This being the only church in the village, its services are attended by persons belonging to other denominations. No list of its pastors has been kept. The present pastor is Rev. J. F. Pennington, a man admired by all who know him.

Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church belongs to the Blain charge, and the present brick church was built in 1848. The land was given by E. A. McLaughlin, who, ever since its inception, has been one of its chief supporters. The location is picturesque, and not more than two or three miles from the county line.

Horse Valley Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated in 1857. It stands on the south side of a sunny knoll, and has the outward appearance of a neat and well-kept country church. The prime movers in the erection of this church were Elias Cook, Benjamin Seyoc, William Widney and Jacob Seibert, well-known and respected citizens of the valley. Benjamin Seyoc donated the land on which the church stands, and in his honor it was named "Seyoc Chapel." The congregation is in a flourishing

condition, and the church services are well attended.¹

NEW GERMANTOWN.

This village was named after Germantown, near Philadelphia, and was laid out, about 1820, by Solomon Sheibley, to whose farm the land was attached. The remainder of his farm, lying north of the town, is owned by Z. Willhide. All of this land was located before 1767 by Joseph McClintock. As laid out by Mr. Sheibley, the land was arranged in four squares, each square containing six lots. The main and cross-streets diverge at right angles, and are thirty-three feet wide outside of the sidewalks. The lots have a street frontage of eighty feet, and are one hundred and fifty feet in depth. A twelve-foot alley extends back of each six lots, and the lots are numbered from one to twenty-four, beginning at the northeast corner. The following names of persons are assessed for lots in New Germantown in 1820: Valentine Brickley, two lots; William Benier, William Benier, Jr., John Liby, Henry Mumper, John Shreffler, John Seager, Mathias Stump and Samuel McConnell, each one lot; and Jacob Kreamer, Jonathan Kuntz, William Stump and Jonathan Smith, each a house and lot. There were four houses assessed and thirteen lots. Of the hamlet in 1820 J. Kuntz was the shoemaker, John Liby the carpenter, J. Smith the hatter; and William and Mathias Stump the blacksmiths. Jacob Kreamer's house and lot were valued at three hundred dollars. The average valuation, at that time, of a lot for the purposes of taxation was ten dollars. Kreamer also owned the mill southeast of the town. This mill is the second oldest in Toboyne, and is now owned by Mr. Snyder, who bought it from Kreamer. Its history is a part of the history of the town, and did much to bring about the location of the latter. In 1830 Jonathan Smith, David Wolf, Samuel Showers, James Ewing, Peter Showers, D. Koutz, Thomas B. Jacobs, Paul Kerr, Jonathan Koutz, John Kooken,

Ruth Ewing, Mrs. Leud and N. A. Elder were the owners of lots. On Mitchell's old map of Pennsylvania the village is called "Limestone Spring," after the large spring on George Kern's property, at the eastern end of the town. The leading facts here given were furnished to the New Bloomfield Historical Society, in 1881, by Wm. A. Morrison, Esq., who died in 1884. Mr. Morrison came to the town on Christmas day, 1830, when he was eighteen years old, to clerk in the store of James Ewing. He was appointed postmaster, a position he held for eleven years. He served as county auditor for three years, and was for thirty years justice of the peace. In 1830 there were two licensed taverns in the place—the "Old Stone Castle," which was then kept by a lame man named David Koutz, who left in 1831, and the other in the house now kept by Mrs. Emily Gray, but then occupied by Thomas B. Jacobs. He died in March, 1833, and Mrs. Emily Gray purchased the hotel from Solomon Sheibley. She kept it as a licensed house until 1860, when she refused to take out a license, and it has been run ever since as a "temperance" house. The "Koutz" hotel ended its existence as a licensed house with the death of Mr. Koutz, and so remained until 1875, when license was granted to William A. Shields. Since then it has been kept by John Henry, John Sanderson, Jacob Kreamer and Samuel Kern. The last three years it has been run as a temperance house, so that to-day there is not a licensed hotel in the town or township. Noah A. Elder was running the tannery in 1830, and John Kooken, Esq., was the justice of the peace. He was appointed justice on the 6th of September, 1822, by Governor Joseph Heister. The village, so far as public roads were concerned, was incorporated as a borough in 1844-47, when Hon. William B. Anderson was State Senator, but the citizens failing to attend to the roads, as was intended, the charter was taken away.

A fire on the 3d of March, 1876, destroyed a store owned by Dr. F. A. Gutschall, and another owned by J. Morrison & Son, and dwellings owned by Barbara Kreamer and Jane Morrison's heirs. A fire in the fall of 1885 destroyed the store of J. E. Rumble, entailing consider-

¹ For the above facts thanks are due William D. Lacy, a respected member of the church and a son of one of the old families of the valley. The information concerning the other Methodist Churches of the township was kindly furnished by Rev. J. F. Pennington, of Blain.

ble loss. Elias Snyder and John A. Rhea now have stores, the latter of whom is a justice of the peace.

This village is properly the centre of the township, and is the western terminus of Rice's stage-line. It contains the only post-office in the township, and all the stores, except that of J. B. Swartz, on the south side of the Buck Ridge, near the school-house. The population of New Germantown in 1880 was one hundred and five, and of the township, seven hundred

grandsons of John and Jane Johnston, and the sons of James Johnston. On his emigration from Ireland he purchased the farm in Tobyne township, Perry County, now the home of the widow of Alexander Johnston. James Johnston married, on the 16th of March, 1790, Margaret, daughter of William and Margaret Anderson, of Madison township, Perry County. Their children are William, born January 8, 1791; John, March 4, 1793, who represented his district for three years in the State Legisla-



GEORGE JOHNSTON.

and eighty-four. The great drawback to the citizens of this township is their distance from the railroad, it being twenty-eight miles from Newport, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and twenty-three from New Bloomfield. The present school-house is a brick building. Dr. J. H. Bryner is the resident physician.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE AND ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

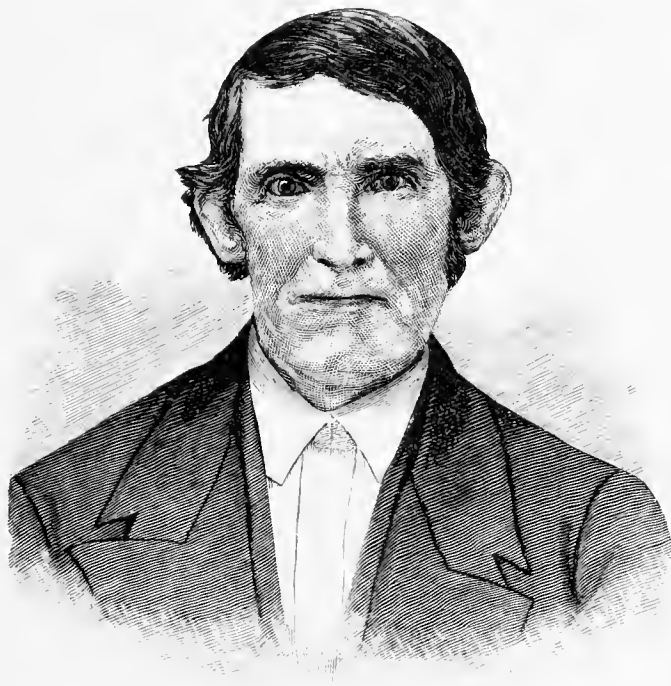
George and Alexander Johnston are the

ture; Jane, March 2, 1795 (Mrs. John Reed); Ann, August 7, 1797 (Mrs. John Campbell); James, April 24, 1800; George, December 14, 1802; Alexander, November 28, 1805; Elizabeth, November 28, 1805 (Mrs. Robert Blackburn). The death of Mr. Johnston occurred on the 24th of December, 1838, and that of his wife May 14, 1826. Their son George was born on the homestead farm where he remained as an efficient aid to his father in his farming enterprises until his marriage. He, when a lad, became a pupil of the school taught by Jonas

Thatcher, in a school-house built of mud, in the neighborhood, and later daily walked to Andersonburg, a distance of several miles, to pursue his studies. He was, in May, 1835, married to Miss Margaret, daughter of Alexander and Mary Russell, of Miami County, Ohio, born May 7, 1813. The children of this marriage are Samuel A., born June 16, 1836, married to Margaret S. Adams; Margaret J., March 27, 1838, deceased; Mary A., March 22, 1840, de-

ceased; Edward C., December 2, 1842; Letitia A., July 9, 1844 (Mrs. James Anderson), deceased; and Alexander A., November 28, 1847, married to Araminta Alexander. Mr. Johnston, for a while, followed the business of a drover with success; but later, desiring to devote his life to the labors of a farmer, purchased the farm adjoining the homestead, now owned by his heirs, where he, until his death, gave his time and labor to the employments of an agriculturalist. Mr. Johnston was enterprising and public-spirited. He was one of the commissioners who secured the charter of the

South Pennsylvania Railroad, then known as the Duncannon, Landisburg and Broad Top Railroad, and afterwards a member of its board of directors. He was also a member of the committee appointed to lay out the State road, extending from Lewistown to Shippensburg. Mr. Johnston was first a Democrat in politics, but subsequently gave his support to the Republican party, and was in early years an active worker in the party ranks. Aside from the office of



ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

school director, he declined all official positions. In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian, and a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Concord, Franklin County, Pa. The death of Mr. Johnston occurred on the 26th of January, 1872, in his seventieth year.

Alexander Johnston was born on the homestead, where he resided during his lifetime. He was educated at the subscription schools of the township, and until the death of his father assisted him in the cultivation of the land embraced in the home-farm. Having inherited his portion of the property, he cultivated the

school director, he declined all official positions. In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian, and a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Concord, Franklin County, Pa. The death of Mr. Johnston occurred on the 26th of January, 1872, in his seventieth year.

land jointly with his brother George until 1868, when he purchased the whole, becoming sole owner. From this date until his death he enjoyed the reputation of being a thrifty and successful farmer. Mr. Johnston was, on the 15th of June, 1847, married to Letitia A., daughter of Alexander and Mary Russell, of Miami County, Ohio, born June 17, 1818, who still survives. The children of this marriage are Mary E., born August 15, 1848 (Mrs. Calvin Skinner), deceased; James, May 28, 1850, married to Nora J. Elder; A. Russell, January 26, 1856, a practicing physician in New Bloomfield, married to Laura Willhide; Maggie J., September 29, 1859 (Mrs. John Stambaugh). Mr. Johnston was thoroughly interested in his own business pursuits, and gave little time or attention to matters apart from his daily occupations. He was educated in the principles of the Democracy, but later became a Republican. He accepted such official responsibilities as fell to his lot in the township, but cared little for office or its honors. He was connected by membership with the United Presbyterian Church. The death of Alexander Johnston occurred February 21, 1864, in his fifty-ninth year.

CHAPTER IX.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

CONCERNING the erection of this township out of territory largely separated from Toboyne the court records are brief. From them it appears that a petition was presented to the court by citizens of Toboyne at the November sessions, 1843, asking for the appointment of commissioners to view and lay out a new township. No further record is found until the 8th of August, 1844, when two of the three viewers—W. B. Anderson, Esq., and Jacob Bernheisel—filed their report, which, on the same day, was confirmed and the new township was named "Jackson."

The viewers reported the following boundaries and they were adopted by the court:

"Beginning at the county line on top of the Tuscarora Mountain; thence south 30° east, nine miles one

hundred and twenty perches through mountain land of Peter Shively, John Baker, Daniel Kern, Jacob Kreamer, Peter Smith, John Long and others to the Cumberland County line; thence along the said county line on the top of the Blue Mountain to the Madison township line; thence along said township line to the top of the Tuscarora Mountain and Juniata County line; thence along said county line and on top of the Tuscarora Mountain to the place of beginning."

This township is a highly-favored agricultural district. Its farmers are thrifty and intelligent, and the strong limestone soil has amply repaid them for the careful cultivation given it. The beauty of the valley, lying around the village of Blain and extending eastward through Madison as far as Centre, cannot be described. The even crests of the Conococheague on the north and west, and Bower's Mountain on the south, inclose as rich and prosperous a vale as can be found in the State. The improvements are in harmony with the lovely landscape, and well attest the wealth and general refinement of the people.

Professor E. W. Clappole, in his report of 1885 for the State Geological Survey, gives an excellent description of the topography of this section,—

"All the water of the township reaches Sherman's Creek. Brown's Run, entering from Toboyne, comes in at Mount Pleasant. Houston's Run, draining the valley between Chestnut Hills and Bower's Mountain, passes through a gap in the former called Beavertown Narrows and reaches Sherman's Creek at Enslow's mill. Laurel Run, or Murray Run, drains the narrow valley at the south of the township and passes into Madison township."

The population of Jackson in 1850 was eight hundred and eighty-five. The population of the township, including Blain borough, in 1880 was twelve hundred and seventy-four. As in other townships of the county, the majority of the first settlers of Madison were Scotch-Irish, but from that time to the present the German element has gradually increased until the Germans now are a decided majority.

From the time of erection of the township, in 1844, until 1880, the elections were held in the old school-house on Church Hill. In that year it was changed to the present place.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—This township was settled very early, a number of warrants having been issued in 1755. The fact that so

¹ By J. R. Flickinger.

many warrants were granted for land in these upper townships and in the county, on the very day the Land-Office was opened for that purpose, clearly proves that the entire territory had been examined, possibly years before, by prospective settlers. The fact that it was on the line of travel leading to the western settlements on the Ohio would make it comparatively well known to persons seeking locations.

The warrants or orders of survey of about fifty of the first settlers in this township will be given, and the present owners of the land be named, as nearly as can be. James Woods, Esq., who lives in this township, as was said in the Toboyne and Madison sketch, furnished the names of the present owners.

Ross and James Mitchell took up one hundred and seven and one hundred and five acres, respectively, on the 3d of February, 1755. These two tracts are now owned by George Trostel, David Smith, John Baylor and Mitchell Dromgold. The Smith and Dromgold portions of the above tracts were owned, for many years, by David Clark. Dr. William Hayes owned the George Trostel tract some years ago. Dromgold purchased from William B. Stambaugh, and he from a Mr. Wentz.

The Robert Pollock and Ludwig Laird surveys, made on the 5th of March, 1755, and 3d of February, 1755, respectively, and containing two hundred and twenty-four and thirty-three acres, are now owned by Daniel Wentz, William Enslow and Robert A. Clark. Robert Pollock was the grandfather of President Polk, which is, in fact, the same name, as will become evident to any one pronouncing both names so as to sound every letter.

The Enslow mill is on one of these tracts. The first mill was built before 1778, in which year it was assessed in the name of James Miller. John Moreland, an uncle of David Moreland, of Blain, married Jane, a daughter of James Miller, her portion being the mill and forty acres of land. In 1814 the property was owned by John Moreland. Some years later it was purchased by Thomas Craighhead, Jr. In 1822 it was sold at sheriff's sale, and James McNeal, the grandfather of the present owner, William Enslow, became the owner.

Samuel Enslow, the father of William, was born in Perry. William Enslow and Isabella Simmeson were the parents of Samuel Enslow and the grandparents of William, who now owns the property. Samuel Enslow came to this county from Juniata in 1835, milled for one year at the Tousey (Bixler's) mill, then took charge of the Woods (now Stokes') mill, and, on the 9th of March, 1837, married Eliza, daughter of James McNeal. The McNeals lived in the neighborhood and came here in 1795. James McNeal was married to Alice Gregory and had eleven children. He died in 1838 and his wife in 1840. Samuel Enslow purchased the present property, and his children were Alice, Jane, James, Martha and William S. In 1843 Eliza, the first wife of Samuel Enslow, died, and in 1844 he married Maria McNeal, a sister of his former wife. Of Samuel Enslow's children, Alice married Major A. W. Sterrett, of Cumberland, but died in 1872. In 1874 her sister Jane became the wife of Major Sterrett, and is now a widow living in that county. James enlisted in the Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1861, and died at Camp Griffin in 1862. Martha married D. P. Elder and lives in the West. William S. married Adaline, daughter of Hon. George Stroup, of this township. Samuel Enslow died in November, 1885, aged seventy-six.

The mill property has been in the possession of the present owner, William S. Enslow, since 1869, but the mill, which was the second on this property, was burned by the incendiary's torch about three years ago and has not yet been rebuilt, although such is the intention during the present year (1886).

Adjoining the tracts described, William Cronleton, on the 17th of March, 1755, took up one hundred and forty-five acres, which land is also owned by Enslow and Clark, the latter having purchased from Stinson and John Adams. Among the earliest settlers in the township were James, William, Alexander and Ephraim Blain, but there is now no knowledge of their relationship. James Blain took up a large tract of the best land and evidently ranked as a wealthy man. All that portion of the

borough lying east of the Main Street was a part of his land; also both of the farms of Samuel Woods, and the Stokes mill property and some of ex-Sheriff James Woods' land. On the 20th of August, 1765, he took up two tracts, one of four hundred and seven acres and another of one hundred and seventy-three acres.

The Samuel Woods mansion farm was purchased by his father, Francis Wayne Woods, from John and David L. Moreland, on the 5th of April, 1838, who had inherited it from their father, Captain David Moreland, who had purchased it from James L. Blain, a son of James, on the 20th of April, 1815. On the 11th of August, 1792, James Blain had bequeathed this land to his son, James L. In 1778 James Blain was assessed for a grist-mill, a still and a negro. He was first lieutenant in Captain William Blain's company of the Cumberland County militia in 1777. But little is known of his family, and the few facts gathered are so indefinite that we cannot decide whether they belong to the family of James or the other Blain families of the township. A James Blain of this locality married a daughter of General William Lewis, an iron-master of Berks County, and, in connection with his father-in-law, built Hope Furnace, in Mifflin County, in 1797. In 1804 they built Mount Vernon Forge, in this county, and as lately as 1817 Blain, Walker & Co. operated it. Dr. Samuel Mealy, formerly a physician of Millerstown, was married to Margaret Blain, of Jackson. She is supposed to have been a daughter of James Blain. She died on the 13th of November, 1767, aged seventy-eight years, in Brighton, Iowa. William Anderson, one of the first associate judges of the county, and father of Hon. A. B. Anderson, whose widow yet owns the Anderson homestead, was married to Isabella Blain. If she was a daughter of James Blain, then A. B. Grosh, of New Bloomfield, and the Anderson heirs, of Andersonburg, are some of his descendants. This family of Blains was a collateral branch of the same family from which Hon. James G. Blaine is descended.

Captain David Moreland, who purchased this land from the Blains, was an historic personage, having acquired his military title in the

War of 1812, when he commanded a company. In 1814 he is assessed with a grist-mill and his occupation as a merchant. In 1815 he bought from Blain the farm now owned by Samuel Woods; in 1820 he was assessed with three hundred and ninety-five acres, valued at seven thousand nine hundred dollars; a grist-mill, valued at two thousand five hundred dollars; and for his occupation as a merchant, at three hundred dollars. He was born in 1771 and was of Irish extraction; he died October 25, 1821, and is buried in the Blain Presbyterian grave-yard. His wife was Elisabeth, the daughter of John Lemon, who owned what is now the Abram Hostetter farm, in Jackson. His children were Diana, Sarah, John, David, Lemon, James, Mary and Alexander.

Diana married Dr. Gitt, and died in Missouri. Sarah married Anthony Black, a son of George and Margaret Black, and after the death of her husband, in 1841, she moved to Landisburg, where she died. John married Mary Hetrick, of Cumberland, and lived on the Samuel Woods farm, which he and his brother owned; he moved to Iowa, and died there about 1873. David married Sarah C. Hollingshead, of Philadelphia, in 1833, whose brother, Joseph Hollingshead, was the manager of the Oak Grove Furnace. David Moreland is yet living at Blain, but his wife died two years ago. His two sons, William and James, are engaged in the tinware and stove business in the village, and his daughter Mary is the wife of E. B. Lesh, a merchant of Americus, Kansas. Lemon married Margaret, the daughter of a Mr. Donnelly, who lived in New Germantown. He lived at Beavertown, Ickesburg, Sterrett's Gap, and finally moved to Iowa, where he is yet living. James married a lady of Cumberland County, then moved to Iowa and is yet living. Mary married Rev. George Porter, who was a former pastor of the Blain Presbyterian Church. They also lived for a time in Millerstown, then moved to Iowa, where her husband died. She is yet living in Tipton, in that State. Alexander went to Jackson, Mo., when a young man, where he married a wealthy lady of strong Southern proclivities. He was a merchant, but when the late war broke out was a

supporter of the Confederacy and enlisted; he was promoted and when Lee invaded Pennsylvania, in 1863, he was along as a commissioned officer. He died since the war at his home in Missouri.

The history of the Stokes mill is not clear; in 1778 James Blain was assessed with a grist-mill, and the natural inference is that he built this mill, which is on the land taken up by him. In 1814 David Moreland is assessed with a grist-mill. This is the mill he owned, and from that date to the present its history can be traced. The contemporary history of the neighborhood attributes its erection to William Douglass, and it is so stated in Mr. Wright's history of the county. If such is the case, where was the grist-mill situated for which James Blain was assessed in 1778? William Douglass owned the mill before Moreland and may have purchased it from Blain. He was a prominent citizen of the township and was the first postmaster in the vicinity, the office being called "Douglass' Mill." Douglass also owned the "McNeal farm," now owned by Samuel Woods. The mill and the farm have been owned by the same parties, viz: Blain, Douglass, Moreland and Black. The farm then passed into the hands of James McNeal, who conducted for years the large tannery that was at the north end of the village. Samuel Woods bought this farm when it was sold four or five years ago. He is a brother of William Woods, who lives on the western edge of the town, and a son of F. W. Woods, who died some years ago. The mill is now owned by Isaac Stokes, who has entirely rebuilt it and furnished it with improved machinery.

William Blain, who lived on the Solomon Bower farm, was contemporary with James. They were officers in the same militia company of 1777, William being the captain and James the first lieutenant. In 1778 he was assessed with a still. In connection with James he warrants, on the 8th of June, 1792, "two hundred and fifty acres adjoining Samuel Lyons, Jr., George Carscadden and Conecocheagne Mt." This land is owned by Solomon Gray, Henry Trostel and Joshua B. Comp, in Madison. William Blain died during the winter of 1792-93,

as is shown by a warrant granted on the 16th of April, 1793, to Allen Nesbitt, in which "the heirs of William Blain, dec'd," are named as joiners.

Ephraim Blain took up one hundred and nineteen acres on the 20th of June, 1763, which land is now owned by George W. Garber and others.

Alexander Blain located one hundred and thirty-one acres in Madison in 1766, which now belongs to John Garber. The farm, or part of it, owned by William Kline he located on the 7th of February, 1793. Alexander Blain was a neighbor of William Anderson.

Adjoining James Blain's land, and including that part of the village west of Main Street, as well as portions of the farms of William Woods, Daniel and Simon Smith, George W. Garber and Isaac Stokes, was a tract warranted on the 3d of June, 1762, by Abraham Mitchell, containing two hundred and forty-four acres, and the central part is owned by George W. Garber, who is a cousin of Judge Garber, of Madison, and both are grandsons of John and Barbara Garber, who came into the township in 1806, and bought the farm owned by George W., lying about a mile east of Blain. John Garber purchased from Thomas Robison. His children were George, John, Daniel, Joseph, Elizabeth, Mary and Susan. George married a daughter of Philip Stambaugh, and the present George W. is one of their children. Judge Joseph B. Garber is a son of Daniel by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Abram Bower. He lived on the farm owned by John Hench's heirs, in Madison, which he purchased from his father-in-law. John Garber is yet living on a farm on the Blain and Sandy Hill road.

The relationship of this family is very large, and most of them are farmers.

The farm on which William Woods lives was purchased by him from Isaac Buttorf, the latter buying from William Bowers, the father of David Bowers, of New Bloomfield, and he from the Rinesmith brothers, and they from Jacob Kramer. George W. Garber's farm, lying just south of Woods', was owned formerly by James Adams.

The northwest part of Blain is on land war-

ranted by James Morrison on the 9th of September, 1766, the tract containing one hundred and ninety-four acres. William Hall, Esq., owns the homestead and a large portion of the land. Henry Rinesmith, Daniel and Simon Smith also own a part of the Morrison land. Morrison died about 1827. Arnold Faughs, of Toboynne, owned the property for a time; then it was owned for years by Captain Gutshall, who sold and went to the West. William Hall has owned it for about ten years. He was for several years the manager of the Andersonburg Orphan School. He is a son of Daniel Hall and a brother of Benjamin Hall, of Carroll, and of Mrs. Jacob Flickinger, Mrs. Isaac Hollenbaugh and Mrs. Joseph Walker, all of the county.

The William Woods farm, on which his son George lives, was taken up by Alexander Morrow (Murray) on the 9th of September, 1766, who died on this farm early in the present century. His sons sold it to Bailey Long and then went West. In 1814 Long is assessed with a grist-mill, but in 1820 Joseph Woods, a brother, of Wayne, and an uncle of the present owner, owned the farm. His heirs sold to William Woods, who has greatly improved it. William Woods is married to a daughter of George M. Loy, of Madison township.

Edward Book, Jacob Seager and Solomon Gutshall own the land taken up in 1766 by Robert Murray. The Book farm was owned for many years by Andrew Trostel. Murray, like so many of the old settlers, sold his farm and sought a new home in the Mississippi Valley. Edward Book is a minister in the German Baptist Church. On the 14th of August, 1766, Joseph Huston warranted two hundred and fifty-four acres, now owned by Henry Wentz, David Gutshall, David Book and Bernard Roth's heirs. James Adams, by order of survey No. 1173, on the 9th of September, 1766, took up "one hundred and sixty-eight acres, including improvements, adjoining lands of Anthony Morrison and Alexander Murray." Solomon Bower, John Stambaugh's heirs, Mitchell Dromgold and William Woods are the present owners of this land. Solomon Bower bought his farm from his father, Solomon Bower, Sr., and he, probably, from the Adams heirs. The present

owner was, some years ago, a county commissioner. He is a brother of William Bower, who died in Blain in the fall of 1885, and of Mrs. William Zimmerman, of Madison, and Mrs. George Shuman, of Landisburg, who also died some months ago. The Bower family is widely connected and well-known.

William Huston, on the 25th of June, 1769, took up a tract, which is now owned by the above-named owners of the Joseph Huston tract.

John Montgomery, on the 20th of June, 1763, warranted "two hundred acres adjoining John Mitchell, Anthony Morrison, James Blain and Alexander Murray, on a small branch of Sherman's Creek."

John Shuman, David Boyd and George Bistline own a tract of one hundred and eighty-two acres taken up on the 28th of April, 1767, by William Forrest, John Wilt, William Hartman and George Bistline, the William Nesbitt tract of two hundred and seventy-four acres taken up on the 23d of February, 1767; and John Shuman the John Nesbitt tract of one hundred acres in 1767; Thomas Bradfield and Daniel Leiby the tract of one hundred and thirty-seven acres taken up by Andrew Moore in 1767.

The John Watt tract of one hundred and sixty-two acres, warranted on the 29th of July, 1762, is owned by George W. Briner and Solomon Bistline.

John Whiting and Adam Boal located one hundred and seventy-nine acres on the 8th of June, 1759, which land is now owned by Daniel Gutshall's heirs. This land has been in the possession of the Gutshalls for many years, Daniel having purchased it from his father.

Peter Grove took up three different tracts,—on the 29th of July, 1762, two hundred acres, now owned by George Holtz and John Tressler; the 30th of May, 1763, two hundred acres, adjoining John Ray and Archibald Ross, now owned by William Woods, and known as the "Cless and Kreider" property; and September 1, 1768, one hundred and eighty-six acres, "on Sherman's Creek and Brown's Run." Holtz and Tressler purchased from John Patterson, and Cless from a Mr. Brown.

William and Daniel Gutshall bought a tract

from Jacob Bryner, which was located by John Rhea on the 9th of September, 1766.

The John Rhea tract of one hundred and ten and a half acres, warranted on the 3d of June, 1762, is now owned by Jacob Briner, whose father, George Briner, and grandfather, Jacob Briner, have been the owners since 1807. The Briner tract was long owned by the Hunter family. During the Indian troubles two of the Hunter children were captured, a boy and girl; the girl escaped and came back, but the boy never returned. Many years after he wrote to George Black from the far West and made inquiry concerning the disposition of his father's estate. Geo. S. Briner, of New Bloomfield, for six years register and recorder of the county, is a son of the above George Briner.

West of the Blain on the New Germantown road where James Anderson now lives, Anthony Morrison warranted two hundred and one acres on the 9th of September, 1766. This farm then included parts of the Jacob Clauser and David Hollenbaugh tracts. It was long owned by George Black, the father of John Black, and Mrs. Roddy, of New Bloomfield, and is known yet as the "Black homestead." George was a son of George Black, of Raccoon Valley, Tuscarora township, a family whose history is identified with the earliest history of the county. George Black, of Jackson, married Margaret, the daughter of Anthony and Eleanor Morrison, on the 16th of April, 1781, and shortly afterwards purchased the Morrison farm. Mr. Morrison made his home with his son-in-law, Black, where he died about 1827. He is described as a "large and corpulent man," and in his old age became blind.

George Black also warranted several tracts of land in the township,—one for "fifty acres adjoining James Adams and Anthony Morrison," on the 3d of February, 1790; also "three hundred and fifty acres adjoining lands of James Morrow, Geo. Black and Thomas Forster," on the 15th of March, 1803.

George Black had four children by his first wife, Margaret Morrison,—Anthony, John, Mary and Eleanor. After her death he married Jane, a daughter of George and Susanna McMillen, of Madison, and had by her ten

children,—Jonathan, George, John, Thomas, Samuel, Margaret, Nancy, Susanna, James and William.

Anthony married Sarah, a daughter of Captain David Moreland. He was an enterprising citizen of the township and owned considerable property. The "McNeal" farm and Stokes' mill were owned by him. He was a store-keeper in 1825 and in 1830, and was the second postmaster of the village. In his younger days he taught school at Mount Pleasant. In 1839 and 1840 he started the "silk enterprise" and erected for this purpose the "Daniel Gutshall" house at the eastern end of the village. In 1840 he got the name of the post office changed from Douglass' Mill to Multicaulisville, "to commemorate his great speculation in the *morus multicaulis*; or Italian mulberry-tree, which he was engaged in selling" and from whose leaves the silk-worm (*Bombyx mori*) extracts the silken product. The preparations made for the business were extensive and many trees were planted, but on the 16th of May, 1841, Mr. Black died and the enterprise with him. Silk was actually made, but after his death the business was dropped, and in 1842 most of the trees were dug up. His children all live in the county, except David, who started a large tannery in Bedford County, where he lives. John, the second child of George and Margaret Black, died in his infancy, in 1792. Mary married Thos. Hunter, then moved to Ohio. Eleanor married Thomas, the eldest son of Robert and Mary Clark, on the 30th December, 1809, and moved to Ohio, where her husband died in 1846, after which she married a Mr. Blain. She died in 1871. Jonathan, born in 1793, married his cousin, Abigail, daughter of James Black, of Raccoon Valley; then moved to Ohio, where he died about five years ago. George, born in 1795, was unmarried and lived on the old place, where he died in 1868. John, born in 1797, was also never married. He lived in Jackson until three or four years ago, when he came to New Bloomfield, where he now lives in the enjoyment of good health and spirits, with mind unimpaired and full of pleasant reminiscences of the "olden times." He has furnished much valuable information concerning the early settlers.

Thomas, born in 1800, married Margaret, the daughter of John Zimmerman, and lived and died in Perry County. Samuel, born in 1802, married Margaret Okeson, and after living a while in this county moved to Juniata, where he died in 1881. Margaret, born in 1804, married William Clark, moved to Illinois and died in 1875. Nancy, who lived with her brother, John, in New Bloomfield, was born in 1806, became the second wife of Sheriff Josiah Roddy, who was a son of old Alexander Roddy, of Madison. W. H. Roddy, of Landisburg, is a son of Josiah Roddy by his first wife, Nancy Lightner. He was married to his second wife, Nancy Black, about 1832, and had by her two sons,—T. Rush, born in 1833, who married Mary C. Gotwalt and practiced law in New Bloomfield, where he died 1863; and Geo. B. Roddy, born in 1836, who married Martha E. Ege, and had two sons now young men grown: George B., who graduates from Princeton College in the class of 1886, as an "honor-man," and Joseph S., who is living with his mother in New Bloomfield. Geo. B. Roddy was a farmer, and died in 1867. This later genealogy is given in full on account of the historic families represented and because of the fact that the Roddy name is borne by only three persons in the county who can claim descent from the Alexander Roddy of 1756. Susanna, born in 1809, married Samuel Okeson, of Juniata County, where she died some years ago. James, born 1811, went to Ohio, where he married and lived and died. William, born about 1813, was unmarried, lived on the "old place," where he died in 1838. The Black family is remarkable for the longevity of its members. The history of this family in Jackson will be best understood by referring to the "History of Tuscarora Township," where they first settled.

South of Blain, Ann Boal, on the 15th September, 1766, took up one hundred and ninety-six acres, and on the 30th September, 1765, Thomas Hamilton two hundred and twenty-two acres. These tracts are now owned by David Rowe, S. K. Baltozer, Jacob Snyder, William McCardel, Abram Trostle and John Shannon. The Baltozer family came into this township from Berks County about 1802.

Daniel Henry, Peter Gntshall, Samuel Berrier's heirs and James Dobbs own the William Dobson tract of one hundred and sixty-eight acres, taken up on the 10th November, 1766.

The Robert Miller tract of three hundred and thirty-three acres, and lying along the Blain and New Bloomfield road, was taken up in 1766. This land is now highly cultivated and improved, and is owned by William Wentz, Andrew Shreffler's heirs, Hon. Geo. Stroup, Abram Bower's heirs and David McKee. The Robert Miller who owned this land is likely the same person mentioned by Robert Robinson, whose daughter was killed just outside their fort during the bloody harvest of 1756, and to which reference has several times been made.

Robert Adams, Sr., was one of the earliest settlers in the township, and the land now owned by John Adams and brother (Stinson) is a part of the original tract. This land was located before 1767 and has been in the Adams name ever since. Only two warrants of Robert Adams were found, one dated 16th of June, 1774, for "50 acres north of his former land, and bounds Alex. McIneer on the north;" also, on the 2d of March, 1775, "100 (hundred) acres joining widow Miller, Alex. McIneer, Geo. Kinkhead, Robert Pollock and his other lands." The children of Robert Adams were Thomas, Robert, Sallie Clark, Elizabeth Wallace, Polly Reed.

Alexander, Ephraim and David were children of Thomas Adams.

Stinson (a bachelor, who died on the place in December, 1885, aged eighty-two years), Alexander (who died some years ago), John (who is yet living), Jeniza, Cynthia, Mary and Dr. Samuel Adams, of Texas, are all children of Robert Adams, Jr. The Jacob Graff tract of two hundred and eight acres, taken up in 1775, is now owned by George Holtz, John Stump, John C. Snyder and John Swartz's heirs.

South of Sherman's Creek Alexander Rodgers took up two hundred and seventy-four acres in 1789, and one hundred and sixty-four acres in 1790, which land is owned by Moreland brothers, Samuel A. Smith, John Gutshall and Christian Stricker. This is said to have been one of the oldest-settled tracts in the upper

townships. John Bower and William Stambaugh own the Samuel Ross tract, warranted on the 27th of August, 1784.

Joseph and George Wentz own the Allen Nesbitt tract. Nesbitt was an ensign in Captain Blain's company of militia in 1777. Some of his descendants are yet living in Madison township. Michael Wentz was the first of the name in this township. He came here in 1811, having lived for one year in Tyrone. He had nine children; one of his daughters, Susan, married Daniel Garber. His son Daniel married Catherine Bloom, and lived and died in Jackson township. Jacob married Rebecea Bower; Peter lives in Ohio; Henry married Elizabeth Sheibley, and also lives in Ohio; George and Joseph live in the township.

Across Bower's Mountain, in Henry's Valley, several warrants were taken out shortly after the Revolutionary War—one by David Diehl, on the 31st of January, 1787, for "300 acres, including an improvement on the Laurel Run, adjoining Elk Hill, including a bottom called Nettle Bottom;" another, by Philip Christian, in 1788, for two hundred acres. Henry's Valley, in the old county draft of sixty years ago, was called by the classic name of "Pandemonium."

Much of the George Kerscadden land, taken up in 1797, is now owned by Jeremiah Hench, William B. Gray, Cornelius Baker, Solomon Gutshall and John Kistler.

The William Harkness tract of one hundred and seventeen acres, taken up on the 1st of December, 1766, is now contained in ex-Sheriff James Woods' farm, just on the southern edge of the town of Blain, and in that of Henry Bistline.

Agriculture is the chief industry of the citizens of this township. Cattle-raising is also quite a business on the larger farms. Why the first settlers should leave this locality to seek unknown land in the West is a mystery, and can only be explained on the theory that they were a restless people and fond of adventure.

In Henry's Valley is a large steam tannery, now owned by the Ahl brothers, of Cumberland County. It was erected by I. J. McFarland, about 1850. James Marshall afterwards owned

it for some years. Then Samuel Lupfer, brother of Israel Lupfer, formerly of Toboyne, bought and run it for a number of years. The Ahl brothers purchased it from Lupfer, who moved to Snyder County.

BLAIN BOROUGH.

This town was incorporated by a decree of the court dated November 3, 1877, the boundaries to be as follows:

"Beginning at a post on the lands of James Woods, Esq.; thence by lands of D. Gutshall, Jas. F. McNeal and Samuel Woods, north twenty-seven degrees west, two hundred and twenty-four perches to a post; thence by lands of William Hall and others, south fifty-one and a half degrees west, one hundred and sixty-six perches to a post; thence by lands of W. W. Woods and Isaac Buttorf, south twenty-six and one half degrees east, one hundred and eighty perches to a post; thence by lands of Isaac Buttorf and Isaac Stokes and James Wood, Esq., north sixty-seven degrees east, one hundred and sixty-four perches to a post and place of beginning. That the annual borough election shall be held at the public school-house in said borough on the third Tuesday of February, in accordance with and subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating municipal elections, and said borough shall be a separate election and school district; the court further decree and fix the first election of said borough for the election of the officers provided for by law, to be held at the public school-house in said borough on the third Tuesday of February, A.D., 1878, between the hours of seven o'clock A.M. and seven o'clock P.M. of said day; and designate Geo. H. Martin, Esq., to give notice of said election and the manner thereof; and the court further decree that Wilson Messimer be the judge and Samuel Woods and James B. Moreland be the inspectors of said elections."

The change of polling-place was made by a decree of court on August 4, 1879.

The first post-office at this place was called "Douglass' Mill," after Wm. Douglass, who owned the Stokes mill early in the present century. He built and owned the stone house at the eastern end of the town, now owned by Jeremiah Hench. In 1840, Anthony Black got the name of the post-office changed, to which reference was made in the sketch of the Black family. He built the frame house in which Daniel Gutshall's heirs now live.

In 1846, Francis W. Woods, father of Wm. and Samuel Woods, sold three acres to Dr. Wm.

Hays, which he divided into twelve lots and sold them out to different parties. This land lay on the eastern side of the town and was a part of the James Blain tract warranted in 1765. John Black says that the house and blacksmith-shop now owned by ex-Commissioner Daniel Sheaffer, were erected by Solomon Bower, the father of Solomon Bower, of the township. The old log Presbyterian Church on Church Hill had been built many years before, and also the "German Meeting-House" (the Union Church) was built early in the century.

In 1846, John Seager and William Shively built a house. Captain David Moreland and Anthony Black were the postmasters after Douglass. In 1846, when the town was laid out, James and F. W. Woods got the name of the post-office changed to its present name of Blain. It is now one of the neatest and best-built towns in the county. Its situation is charming, and its wealth and refinement above the average of towns of its size. Blain is twenty miles west of New Bloomfield and twenty-five miles from the railroad at Newport, with which it is connected by a daily stage. The public school-house was built about fifteen years ago as an Odd-Fellows' Hall, but was bought about eight years ago for a school-house. There are two schools in this building. The first school-house was on Church Hill, near the present old stone house. It was standing in 1815, but was built many years before. Wm. Smiley was one of the early teachers; his wife's name was Gaior Harris, and she also was a teacher. There was a school-house near the "German Meeting-House," where the Union Church now stands, and in this building Mrs. Smiley taught while her husband was teaching in the Church Hill house.

It is probable Anthony Black kept the first store in the old log building which stood until 1865 on the Daniel Gutshall lot. One of the oldest stores is now kept by Ira Wentzell. John Stockton had store here until about 1860, when Black & Hartman succeeded, who kept it for a short time, after which Samuel Shumaker, now of Loysville, bought out Black, and the firm then was Shumaker & Hartman, which firm continued until 1867, when John H.

Briner & A. B. Grosh became the owners. Briner died in 1869, and Grosh closed out the business in 1870. David Wentzel then started a store there and did a successful business until his death, about ten years ago, when his brother Ira, the present owner, took possession. The William Bower stand was kept by N. I. Hench & Solomon Bower, Jr., until 1865, when David Wentzel bought Bower's interest, and the firm was Hench & Wentzel until 1867. George Hench was the next owner, then Oppenheimer, and after him William Bower, who, after conducting it for a time, took John L. Evinger as a partner. In a year or two Bower sold his interest to Benjamin Adair, of Madison, who, about two years ago, sold to George Garber, son of Daniel, and the firm was Evinger & Garber for about one year, when, in 1885, they dissolved, Garber buying the Machamer horse and starting a store. Evinger closed out the business, and in the spring of 1886 moved to the Shumaker stand, in Loysville, which he had bought.

George H. Martin, Esq., now of Penn, built the brick corner store-house about 1868, and one or two years after A. B. Grosh joined with him, and the firm was Martin & Grosh until 1874, when Grosh sold out his interest to Martin. In 1875 the property was sold to the present owners, J. Riekerd & Son. In this building is now the post-office, James Riekerd being the postmaster since 1885, up to which time it had been kept for many years by Thomas Seager in his tailor-shop across the street. The Fred. Sheaffer stand was started as a store by David Gump about twelve years ago, but the present owner purchased it eight or nine years ago.

The hotel was kept many years ago by ex-Sheriff John Shively, of Duncannon, probably twenty-five years ago; since that, ex-Sheriff D. M. Rinesmith, of Spring, Henry Shreffler, George W. Stambaugh, John Kreider, Daniel Gutshall, Amos Watts, David Bower and Solomon Gutshall have been the respective owners. It was always a licensed hotel until 1884.

There are now about seventy houses and shops in the town,—two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-maker's-shop and a carriage-shop. The buildings are mostly frame. There are board

side-walks the whole length of the town, and plenty of good water, which is conveyed in pipes throughout the entire length of the Main Street. There is also a large tin-ware store kept by the Moreland Brothers, grandsons of Captain David Moreland.

In 1852, Arnold Faughs built the Blain Tannery. It was a large tannery, and was run by steam. Before 1860 James F. McNeal bought it and he did an extensive business, giving employment to many men until the 6th of September, 1878, when it accidentally caught fire and was burned to the ground. It was located at the north of the town, on the Ikesburg road. It has never been rebuilt. McNeal died a few years ago, but his widow lives in the town. The population of Blain in 1880 was two hundred and seventy, and now it will probably reach three hundred. It is a pleasant and attractive country town.

CHURCHES.—The earliest church erected at this place was the Presbyterian; but little information could be gathered concerning it. There was undoubtedly a Presbyterian congregation here as early as 1767, because at that time this church, which was then called the "Upper" or Toboyne congregation, united with Centre and Diek's Gap, and secured the recognition of the Donegal Presbytery on the 14th of April of that year. We have no evidence, however, that a church had been erected. On the 8th of September, 1772, it united with Centre and "Sam Fisher's" church in calling a pastor, Rev. William Thom, but he refused. This fact proves the antiquity of the church, for in 1772 they evidently would have a building erected if the congregation was already organized in 1767. In October, 1777, Rev. John Linn was called as the pastor of these churches, and in 1778 was installed.

The subsequent history of the pastorate of his church is the same as that of Centre, and for the names of the other ministers the reader is referred to that sketch. In 1868 this church united with Ikesburg and formed a charge of which Rev. J. J. Hamilton, of Saville, was pastor from 1871 to 1875. From the 10th of June, 1883, to the 10th of June, 1884, Rev. J. H. Cooper was pastor, and had his home in

Blain. The pulpit is now vacant. The first church was a long, low log building and stood near the old school-house, and just beside the grave-yard. The date of the erection of the present church is not definitely known. It is a frame building and in good condition, and stands in an enclosed lot, and is surrounded by large oak trees. It is probable that the church lot was a part of the James Blain tract, warranted in 1765, and he may have given it for church purposes.

The Zion Lutheran Church is in the town of Blain, and stands on the Abraham Mitchell tract. James Adams owned this land in 1800, and on the 10th of January, 1801, deeded two acres for church and grave-yard purposes, to "Christopher Barnes, Henry Zimmerman, Adam Hubler and Peter Brown, trustees for building a German Meeting-House." The consideration was twenty-five pounds Pennsylvania currency. Before this time Rev. John Herbst had been preaching at this place in members' houses and in the school-house. Revs. Sanno, Osterloh and probably Oberhauser preached here until a house was erected. These men were Lutherans, and of this denomination we will first write. In 1815 the pastoral services of Rev. John William Heim were secured, who organized the congregation. The first Lutheran council consisted of John Segar and Henry Zimmerman, elders, and Abraham Bower, Solomon Bower and John Stambaugh, deacons.

In 1816 a petition was circulated asking for aid to build "a joint German Lutheran and German Reformed Church in Toboyne township, Cumberland County." The corner-stone was laid on the 23d of May, 1816, Rev. Heim preaching the sermon. The church was consecrated in July, 1817, as the "Zion Church." On this occasion Rev. Heim and Rev. Conrad Walter, of the Lutheran Church, and Rev. Helfensteiu, of the Reformed Church, and Rev. John Linn, of the Presbyterian Church, were present and took part in the exercises.

The building was of stone, forty-five by fifty feet in size, with a high gallery on three sides. The pulpit was high and reached by a flight of steps, and over it was suspended a sounding-board. The altar, in front of the pulpit, was

circular and elevated one step from the floor and wholly surrounded by a balustrade. It had a cupola and bell. Its capacity was from six to eight hundred persons. The cost of the entire structure was about five thousand dollars. In its day it was considered a great church as to size and felicitous as to arrangement.

Rev. Heim was pastor of this church from 1815 to 1849, preaching regularly every four weeks, and exclusively in the German language. On the 27th of December, 1847, he died at the age of sixty-eight years. In November, 1850, in connection with the Loysville pastorate, the Rev. Frederick Ruthrauff commenced his ministerial labors here. He introduced the use of the English language in preaching. On the 1st of November, 1851, the congregation secured an acre of land in addition to their original tract from Arnold R. Faughs, for the sum of five dollars, but it is proper to state that three-fourths of it was donated by Alexander F. Topley. In November, 1852, Rev. Ruthrauff resigned, and on the 1st of April, 1853, Rev. Reuben Weiser began his ministerial labors as pastor of this charge, which was still the Loysville charge. He preached every three weeks. In September, 1855, he resigned, and on the 25th of May, 1856, Rev. Philip Willard entered upon the discharge of his labors as pastor. On the 26th of October, 1858, the Loysville charge was divided. Rev. Willard's health failing, he resigned, and, on the 1st of April, 1859, Rev. John T. Williams began his ministry on what was now the Blain charge, locating in the town.

In the spring of 1860 the present parsonage was erected. Rev. Williams resigned on the 1st of April, 1865, and in June, of that year, Rev. W. I. Cutter was installed. He served until March, 1867, when on the 4th of June, 1867, Rev. T. K. Seerist came on this charge and remained until 1872. The Blain charge then included in its present congregations Blain, St. Paul and Buffalo Mills, in Saville.

From July 7, 1872, to July 7, 1873, Rev. R. H. Clark was the pastor; from October 1, 1873, to September 1, 1881, Rev. J. R. Frazer was pastor; from January 1, 1882, to May 12, 1883, Rev. M. L. Heisler; and from September

1, 1883, to the present (1886), Rev. I. P. Neff is the pastor.

The Zion Reformed Church.—The Reformed and Lutheran congregations jointly own this church, as was said above (hence the history of the erection of the churches will not be repeated.)

Rev. F. S. Lindaman, the present pastor, furnished the facts incorporated in this sketch, and thanks are due him for whatever merit it possesses.

Zion's Reformed congregation of Blain was organized by Rev. Koutz, between the years 1798 and 1799. It held its first meetings for public worship in houses and barns. In the year 1800, Rev. Koutz was succeeded by Rev. Helfenstein, who served as pastor for fourteen years. Rev. Jonathan Helfenstein succeeded his namesake, and served for two years. It was during his pastorate that the union church described in the account of the Lutheran congregation was built. After Rev. Helfenstein's resignation they were without a pastor until 1819, when the Rev. Jacob Scholl was called and regularly installed as pastor. He was pastor for nineteen years. In the fall of 1842, Rev. C. H. Leinbach was installed. The congregation then numbered about forty members. Up to this time, 1858, it had been a part of the Landisburg charge, but it was now united with Emanuel's Church, of Buffalo, in Saville. In 1859 this charge called Rev. J. M. Mickley, Rev. Leinbach having resigned in 1858.

In 1861 Rev. Mickley resigned, and Rev. D. E. Klopp succeeded. In 1864 Rev. Klopp resigned and was succeeded by Chaplain W. D. C. Rodrock. It was during his pastorate that the present large brick church was erected. This church is one of the largest and best in the county, and is modern in all its equipments. It was built by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations in 1866; Rev. Rodrock served two years. Rev. S. E. Herring was the next pastor, but only served a short time, resigning on the 1st of January, 1872. In June, 1872, the present pastor began his ministerial labors, and judging from the esteem in which he is held, the pastorate of Rev. F. S. Lindaman will be the longest in the history of the congregation.

It now numbers two hundred and fifty confirmed and one hundred unconfirmed members.

Blain Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Methodist society in the vicinity of Blain was organized about 1830, under the leadership of David Moreland and William Sheibley. The first services were held by the early itinerants in the houses of members and in school-houses. The names of these early pioneer preachers were not ascertained.

The present brick church, on Church Hill, was built in 1855, on land deeded to the trustees of the M. E. Church by David M. Black. The lot contains eighty-nine perches and cost fifty dollars.

The site is an eligible one, and the building is neat and attractive. In the summer of 1885 a cupola was placed upon it and a sweet-toned bell.

The membership is strong, and all the interests of the church are in a flourishing condition. Blain charge is composed of the following churches: Emory Chapel, at Bixler, New Germantown and Fairview. These churches, up to about nine years ago, were a part of the New Bloomfield "Circuit." The minister lives in the neat frame parsonage at the eastern end of the village. The present pastor is Rev. J. F. Pennington. It is a matter of regret that the names of the early ministers were not secured and thus preserved for the future.

The German Baptist Brethren.—This denomination has a large and comfortable church in Jackson township, near the residence of Edmund Book. Isaac Eby, a minister of the denomination, furnished the facts contained in this narrative.

Elders Peter Long and John Eby were the first resident ministers of the German Baptist Brethren in Perry County. They located in Toboyne, near New Germantown, in the spring of 1843, at which time the first congregation was organized. Elder Long came from Huntingdon and Elder John Eby from Cumberland County. The latter died in 1866. The boundary of the church, at that time, was from Toboyne on the west, to the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers on the east. Before 1843 considerable missionary work had been done in the

county. The first "Love Feast" and communion meeting was held in Toboyne, in September, 1843. The first meetings were held in school and members' houses, and no churches were built until a comparatively late day. Jacob Spanogle was chosen pastor in 1844, and was a resident minister for some years. He finally moved to Philadelphia, where he died. David Pool was the next minister, who, after serving the church for years, died in 1870.

Abraham Bowman, who lived near Sterrett's Gap, but now a resident of Jefferson County, Kansas, was the next pastor. Also Jacob Harnish who lived near New Bloomfield, but now in Kansas, was a pastor for a time. The resident ministers of the county at the present time are Elders Isaac Eby, of Toboyne, Elder Edmund D. Book, of Jackson, and Elder Daniel P. Long, of Greenwood township. The church in Jackson is one and a half miles south of the borough of Blain. The denomination has also an interest in the Manassas Union Church, two and a half miles southeast of Blain.

The Manassas Union Church.—This church is on the Newville road and about two and one-half miles from Blain. As the name implies, it was built by the members of several denominations, and services are held by those having an interest in the building. It was erected about fifteen years ago, and is a neat frame building standing about twenty rods south of the school-house.

THE EARLY SCHOOLS OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP.—Besides the two early school-houses mentioned in the sketch of Blain borough, there were several very early ones in the township proper.

As early as 1790 there was an old cabin school-house on the Mitchell Dromgold farm, just back of George Trostel's orchard. It was one of the most primitive in the township and was standing in 1810. William Shields and John Morrison were two of the early teachers.

On the George Wentz farm was another old school-house. This one had formerly been a cabin, but was fitted up for school purposes. It was standing in 1807. An incident is related of one of the early teachers in this house, James McCulloch by name, who used his pupils on a

certain occasion as the innocent instruments to secure for himself a drink of whiskey. A wedding-party was expected to pass the school-house on a certain day, and when they were reported to be coming by the boy stationed on the outside, the teacher took all his pupils to the roadside and stationed them in a row on both sides of the road, and when the wedding-party passed through the ranks the teacher required them to make a profound obeisance to the bride and groom. The result happened as the shrewd teacher had expected, and the happy groom treated him to the contents of his flask.

There was also a school-house on the Black (now Anderson) farm, at Mount Pleasant. It was built on land donated by George Black. This house also dates back to the last century, and the present house is only a continuation of the old one. This school numbered fifty pupils. Two of the early teachers were Masters Johnston and Anthony Black. The term was only three months.

On the Krider farm, near the foot-log south of Mount Pleasant, was a school-house. This land was then owned by Peter Brown, who sold it to Thomas Adams, and he to Mr. Gutschall, but is now owned by Mr. Krider. It stood on the banks of Sherman's Creek and was one of the old land-marks of the township.

There are now seven schools in the township and two in the borough, and the school term is five months.

CHAPTER X.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.¹

THIS township was erected in 1836 from parts of Toboyne, Saville and Tyrone. The part taken from Saville was a tract about a mile in width, extending from Waggoner's mill to the Tuscarora Mountain. Tyrone contributed but a mite; hence, nearly all the territory now forming Madison was separated from Toboyne.

The names of the persons who signed the petition to the court, asking for the erection of a new township, were George Rice, Solomon Has-

el, Jno. Hackett, George Rouse, Daniel Sheaffer, William Miller, John Wormly, George Hench, William Owings, Samuel Ickes, Jr., Samuel Loy, Atchison Laughlin, Daniel Hall, Casper Wolf, Jacob Arnold, John Arnold, Daniel Ernest, Henry Ernest, James Hackett, Samuel Nesbitt, Henry C. Hackett, David Grove, John Urie, John S. McClintock, R. Hackett, Thomas Martin, Michael J. Loy, Abram Bower, Jno. Zimmerman, William B. Anderson, Jno. Garber and Jno. Reed.

The court then appointed William West, Samuel Darlington and Alexander Magee as viewers, who presented their report to the court August 25, 1835, designating boundaries for the proposed new township. This report was accompanied by a draft of the survey on which the word "Marion" appears, though crossed, showing that it was not acceptable as the name for the new township. The report of the above-named viewers was not confirmed, owing to the remonstrance of certain interested parties, in consequence of which, on November 5, 1835, the court appointed Jacob Smith, F. McCown and George Monroe reviewers, who awaited until the 8th of July, 1836, at which time they reported the following boundaries :

"Beginning at the line between Toboyne and Tyrone township, near William Miller's mill; thence adapting the line made by the first view and taking in a small part of Tyrone and a part of Saville township, north $30\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ due west seven miles and fourteen perches to a pine on the Juniata County line on the top of Tuscarora Mountain; thence along said line and along the top of said mountain to Bailie's Narrows; thence by Toboyne township 31° east eight miles and one hundred and eighty perches to a stone-heap on the top of the Blue Mountain on the Cumberland County line (throwing off a space of one mile and eighty-four perches in breadth to the township of Toboyne, more than had been done by the former view); thence along said line to the intersection of the line between the townships of Tyrone and Toboyne; thence along said division line to place of beginning, which is hereby designated as a new township."

The only change in this report from the first view, was the bringing of the western line of the new township one mile and eighty-four perches farther east. This report was confirmed by the court August 1, 1836, and township named "Madison." The second viewers adop-

¹ By J. R. Flickinger.

ted the name suggested by the first, and on their draft the name "Marion" was printed; but, notwithstanding this fact, the township was given the name of "Madison." The obvious reason for this change of name was the recent death of ex-President Madison, which occurred on the 28th of June, 1836, just a few days more than a month previous to the confirmation of the final report.

Twenty-one years after the erection of Madison the court of Quarter Sessions divided it into two election districts—Madison District and Sandy Hill District. After the erection of the Sandy Hill District the civil history of the township glides along smoothly for a few years, and both districts are governed by one set of township officers. Soon the desire is expressed to divide the township, and two parties are formed and an organized effort is made to bring about this result. At the April sessions, 1866, a petition to divide Madison township was presented, and the court asked to appoint viewers for this purpose. Viewers were appointed, and on August 6, 1866, they filed a report favorable to a division, whereupon the court ordered an election to be held on November 24, 1866. On December 3, 1866, a report of this election was filed and a majority of thirty-three is found recorded "against division." This result, instead of quieting those in favor of division, only stimulated them to carry their measure to the Legislature, where they succeeded in having an act passed which, viewed in the light of the facts involved in the controversy, can only be considered as a compromise. The act was approved by Governor John W. Geary on February 26, 1867.

No provision was made in this act for the election of justices of the peace; this seeming oversight was no doubt intentional, as silence on that point implies that this office was to be the same as before—that is, one justice for each district. That being the case, one essential function belonging by law to an independent township was withheld, thus denying township sovereignty in one single particular, and granting it in every other particular. This, then, is the slender tie that binds together Madison and Sandy Hill Districts, both being compelled to

vote for the same justices of the peace, one in each district, instead of two, which is the privilege of a township. Madison District holds its elections in Andersonburg, and Sandy Hill District at the store of John Bixler.

The shape of Madison township is that of a parallelogram, its greatest length being from north to south. There are narrow valleys on the north and south lines of the township, viz.: Liberty Valley on the north, between the Conecocheague and Tuscarora Mountains, and Sheaffer's or Henry's Valley on the south, between Bower's and the Blue Mountains. The inhabitants of this latter valley vote at the general election with Tyrone township, at Landisburg.

Madison township, like Jackson and Toboyne, reaches across Perry County from Tuscarora to the Blue Mountains. It is one of the large townships, measuring about ten miles from north to south, by six from east to west, and consequently contains nearly sixty square miles.

In an agricultural interest it is one of the wealthiest in the county, and the improvements throughout its borders are second to none. There are several hamlets that are the centres of thickly-settled communities, each of which has a post-office and a rallying-point for the well-to-do citizens dwelling around.

CENTRE, the seat of George Hench's tannery, is a hamlet which owes its growth and prosperity to the tannery.

There is a store here, now owned by John J. Rice, which was started in a log house between 1830 and 1834, by Wilson Welch, who, in 1835, was assessed with a "store and post-office." Robert Dunbar, of Landisburg, bought and run it for a few years, who sold, about 1840, to James McNeal. He kept it until his death, shortly after 1860. George Hench, Esq., then purchased the building, and his son, Achison L., William Grier and William Hollenbaugh started a store under the firm-name of William Grier & Co., in 1863. In the fall of that year Grier & Hollenbaugh sold out to John L. Evinger, and the firm was Hench & Evinger, and so continued for some years, until John T. Robison rented the building and occupied it as a store until the property was bought by John Wolf, who, after keeping store for a few years,

rented the house to George J. Hench, who kept it until the present owner, John J. Rice, purchased the store-house from Wolf.

County Commissioner Edward Hull, for a long time postmaster, carries on blacksmithing and George Barelay wagon-making.

A new school-house stands to the west of the hamlet.

CISNA'S RUN is a hamlet two miles west of Centre. On the old warrants of 1755 it was known as Cedar Spring, from the name of the streamlet that crosses the road at that point.

A store was started, as early as 1830, by John Reed, in the George Bryner house. Since then the store-keepers have been James Culbertson, a Mr. Stockton, Robert A. Clark, from 1854 to 1863, when Joseph B. Garber, now of Andersonburg, became proprietor and continued until 1867, since which time Daniel Garber, John H. Bryner and George Ernest, David Ernest, Elias Snyder and now Samuel K. Morrow have been the respective proprietors.

George Bryner & Sons have a wagon-maker's and blacksmith-shop.

There are several other houses here and the farm-land around is unsurpassed for its fertility. This place once aspired to secure the location of the county-seat.

ANDERSONBURG was long known as Zimmerman. Hon. James B. Garber, one of the associate judges of the county, has an extensive store. The hotel property now owned by Benjamin Beistline was the famous Zimmerman hostelry for many years. This hotel has since been kept by Samuel Smith, who died about four years ago at the residence of his son-in-law, and by A. B. Grosh, Esq., prothonotary of the county. It is now a private residence.

A grist-mill of Abram Beistline's, near by, was long owned by Thomas Adams.

Hon. Alex. B. Anderson's heirs live on the old "limestone" homestead. Dr. George W. Mitchell is the physician of the neighborhood and lives in the village. The Andersonburg Soldiers' Orphans' School building is now owned by Hon. Martin Motzer, who purchased it from A. B. Anderson's heirs. It was built by Judge Anderson for the purposes of an academy, and was so used for several years. The Orphan

School was conducted first by Judge Motzer, and afterward William H. Hall, Esq., now of Blain, ran it successfully until it was abandoned on account of the number of orphans becoming too few for the number of schools in the State. It is used as a private residence, and as such is one of the finest and most attractive in the county.

The first store at Andersonburg was in the old log building known as the "Barracks," on the Anderson farm. This house was occupied for some time by Dr. B. F. Grosh, the father of A. B. Grosh, Esq. Dr. Grosh owned the Thomas Martin farm, where he died in 1857. William B. Anderson, Esq., had a store in the log house and was followed by Bryner & Ernest, who, in 1863, built the present store-house. Ernest sold his interest to his partner, J. H. Bryner, and he afterwards sold to William Bower and Alexander Barnes, from whom Jos. B. Garber purchased in 1867. He is a son of Daniel Garber and a grandson of John Garber and Barbara Hollenbaugh, who came to Perry County from Berks, about 1806, and purchased the farm now owned by George W. Garber, in Jackson, and at present rented by John Hench. Judge Garber is married to a daughter of Major John Zimmerman, long identified with the history of the place. Mr. Garber was a soldier in the late war, but has been in the mereantile business for twenty-one years. John A., of Madison, and Daniel B., of Carroll, are brothers.

Sandy Hill store, now owned by John Bixler, a son of Joseph Bixler, of Saville, was built by Samuel Milligan, who also built the dwelling-house. Milligan bought the land from Samuel Ickes. He died in 1858, when Hon. William Grier rented the store-house and occupied it until April, 1863, when the present owner bought the property. This is the polling-place of Sandy Hill District.

In 1884 a post-office was established at Bixler's Mills, and named "Bixler." This was until 1836, when the present owner, Jacob Bixler, purchased it, the "Tousey Mill" property. Jacob Bixler, who is a man of eighty years of age, in connection with his brother-in-law, John Flietinger, purchased the mill property

and the six hundred acres of land attached. In a few years they divided, Bixler taking the mill and about ninety acres lying south of the mill, and Flickinger the remainder of the land. This soon became a thriving settlement. The mill was improved and a large woolen-factory built, taking the place of the old fulling-mill.

Jacob Bixler is a son of a Jacob Bixler, Sr., who came to Perry County from Dauphin in 1818, and built the mill near Eshcol, in Saville township. The Bixlers were originally from Lancaster County, where they settled on land, still in the Bixler name, as early as 1731. Jacob Bixler has long been one of the public-spirited men of the county, and was a county commissioner. He has always been an earnest supporter of the various railroad enterprises through west Perry County, and has freely contributed of his means to aid in the building of said road. His son, James M., is carrying on the woolen-factory, and J. Rudy the mill.

John Flickinger was a son of Henry Flickinger, of Saville, who came to Perry from Lancaster County in 1812. The Flickingers are of Swiss origin, and came to America in 1761. John Flickinger died in 1872, aged sixty-nine years. E. A. Fliekiuger, a son, lives on the "homestead," and Jacob on the Edmiston (Lesh) tract.

KISTLER is the name of a post-office established in 1884, on the Bealtown road at the intersection of the Ickesburg and Blain road. There are two stores here, owned respectively by Jacob Kepner and Hiram Goode. The first-named was started about three years ago, and the latter by Henry Koppenheffer, now of Centre township, about twelve years ago. Samuel Hollenbaugh built and owns the Goode store-house. The adjoining farms were owned for years by Henry Kepner, lately deceased. This post-office was named after David Kistler, Esq., who lives near and who was instrumental in securing it. The old Grove mill was at this place.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—The early settlements of this township deserve particular mention, for the reason that it was a rallying-point for the settlers of other townships when harassed by predatory bands of Indians. On the farm

now owned by Andrew Loy was the "Robison Fort," built by the Robison brothers as early as 1755.

Three of the brothers were William, Robert and Thomas. From Robert Robison's narrative our knowledge of the sufferings of these early settlers is gathered. The "fort" was evidently more of a block-house than anything else, and was surrounded by a stockade. This family was here at least nine years before they secured a warrant for the land. George Robison, on the 13th of May, 1763, took up two hundred and nine acres, including his improvement, adjoining Hugh Alexander, John Byers, James Wilson and Alexander Roddy. James Wilson lived on the George Hench farm. The Hugh Alexander tract is now owned by Jacob Bixler and John Flickinger's heirs. John Byers' tract is owned by Hon. George Stroup.

The mill of Moses Waggoner's heirs is the site of Alexander Roddy's land. (For an account of the Robison brothers, see General History, page 74.) There was hardly an Indian engagement in the western part of either Perry or Juniata Counties that was not participated in by some of the brothers. After many encounters two of them were at last killed by the Indians. In the engagement in Saville, along Buffalo Creek, in 1763, William and Thomas Robison were both killed, and Robert severely wounded. They, in company with nine other brave settlers, were ambushed by double the number of Indians, near Run Gap, and while endeavoring to escape, were shot down near the creek above-named.

In July, 1756, the settlers were gathered with their families in the fort, when a party of Indians stealthily approached it, and killed a Miss Miller, daughter of Robert Miller, Mrs. Wilson, wife of James Wilson, and the Widow Gibson, and carried with them as prisoners Hugh Gibson and Betsey Henry. The men, who were engaged in reaping their crops on the farms lying near, on hearing the firing, came to the fort as quickly as possible, but failed to meet the savages.

This fort was on the line of the Traders' Path, from Harris' Ferry westward. From the best information obtainable, it is almost cer-

tain that this path crossed the Conococheague near the Sandy Hill road, thence to "Mitchell's Sleeping-Place," in Liberty Valley, the site of the old Meminger place, and from that point by Bigham's Gap (Bealtown) into Juniata County. There is a tradition that this path crossed the Conococheague farther west than Sandy Hill, somewhere between Andersonburg and Blain, but it seems improbable that a crossing so difficult would be selected, when nature had provided an easier passage at a point almost as direct. Be that as it may, easy access was had to Robison's from every direction, and from the number mentioned by Robert Robison as being in the fort during the harvest of 1756, we can safely infer that not only the settlers of Sherman's Valley availed themselves of the security of its friendly walls, but many of those living in the Tuscarora Valley. From 1756 to 1761 the settlers were frequently driven to it for protection, but in the words of Robert Robison, "from 1761 to 1763 there was comparative quiet and security from the incursions of the Indians."

Incidentally, in this connection, may be mentioned the massacre of the Woolcomber family in 1756, as no further record of the family can be found, neither can we locate their exact residence. Robison says they lived south of Sherman's Creek and not far from the fort. Woolcomber was a "non-resident" Quaker and would not be warned nor accept the protection of the fort. The family were dining when the savages entered the house, and when asked to eat replied that they were after scalps and not food. Woolcomber's son, a boy of fifteen, immediately ran out the back-door, but not before he saw the cruel tomahawk sink into his father's brain. The screams of his mother, sisters and brothers rang in his ears as he ran. When he reached the fort, the brave Robisons soon collected a band of forty men and started to avenge the dastardly murder, but as usual, the stealthy red-skins had escaped among the hills and mountains. The location of this massacre was south of the creek and probably not more than two or three miles from the fort. From the number of volunteers, it can safely be conjectured that the capacity of the fort was con-

siderable. Of this fort, traces yet remain. The tradition of the oldest inhabitants clearly locates it in the orchard back of Mr. Loy's house and not far from the high bank overlooking the stream.

In the old Centre grave-yard, which adjoins this tract, the oldest stone is the one which marks the last resting-place of Martha Robison, who died December 10, 1766. As to her relationship to the brave men described above, we can only conjecture, which pleasure is left to the indulgent reader. Whether the two brothers murdered on Buffalo Creek are buried here, history is also silent. It is, however, altogether probable that they are, and likewise Miss Miller, Mrs. James Wilson and the Widow Gibson, who were killed, as stated above, during the harvest of 1756.

Every foot of ground around this old frontier fort has likely been closely scanned by hostile Indian bands, searching for "signs" that would teach them when the opportune time had arrived to surprise the "pale-faced" garrison. The imaginative reader can picture the terror-stricken faces of the families gathered within the walls of the old fort, and recall the accounts of atrocious murders related by the assembled settlers.

When this land passed out of the hands of the Robisons cannot be stated.

Captain Andrew Loy, the present owner of this tract, is a son of Nicholas Loy who, in 1820, was assessed for three hundred acres in Toboyné. Nicholas had seven children by his first wife,—John, one of the first owners of Hench's tannery; Samuel, now in Kansas; Jacob, in the West; and William, in Clearfield County, the daughters of Nicholas Loy by his first wife were married to Wm. West, Jacob Stroop and John Titzel, respectively. Captain Andrew Loy and George M., of Andersonburg, were children of his second wife, both of whom are extensive owners of valuable land in Madison township. Andrew Loy was first married to a daughter of John Wormley. Andrew Loy was married, the second time, to Ann Eliza Linn, a granddaughter of Rev. John Linn, identified with the early history of the Centre Church. He has by her three sons and a

daughter, and by his first wife three sons and two daughters living. Alexander Roddy took up land now owned by Moses Waggoner's heirs, who have, on the mother's side, an inheritance in this land. Alexander Roddy first settled in Tyrone on the John Stambaugh farm, where he erected a "cabin of poles" near the spring on the picnic-grounds. At this time, which tradition says was before the purchase of the land from the Indians in 1754, he was a squatter, and as such, along with others, on complaint of the Indians, was several times driven out.

It is quite certain from various circumstances that he did not remain long on the Stambaugh tract, but the strongest evidence that he had located on the Waggoner tract as early as 1755 is the fact that in March of that year he is mentioned as a joiner to a tract which was warranted to a settler who had located land just east of the mill tract. He did not warrant the Waggoner tract, however, until the 13th of May, 1763. This warrant was for "one hundred and forty-three acres, including his improvement and adjoining John Byards (Byers), Geo. Robison, Roger Clarke, James Thorn, William Officier, in Sherman Valley." This tract was surveyed on the 24th of October, 1765, by John Armstrong, the first surveyor of Cumberland County. The fact that settlers often lived on tracts for years without having a warrant is well settled; but in order to convince the dubious the following note by Secretary Peters, attached to the warrant of James Thorn, a neighbor of Roddy's on the east, and granted on the 22d of April, 1763, says: "The land for which this warrant (James Thorn) is granted, having been settled upwards of nine years ago, the interest and Quit Rents *is* to commence from the 1st of March, 1754." This tract is owned by Briners. It cannot be proven the exact time when Roddy located his tract, but we *can prove* that he had erected his mill already in March, 1763, by the fact that his "mill run" is mentioned as the boundary between Tyrone and Toboyne townships. This reference naturally compels the inference that he had been on his tract before he warranted it long enough to build a mill and dig a race, which latter must have been at least a quarter of a mile long.

The petition for the erection of Toboyne was presented to the January sessions, 1763, in mid-winter; the decree was granted in March, before out-door work begins in this latitude; hence the mill was erected as early as 1762. It may have been, and likely was, erected earlier, maybe shortly after he settled on the tract, in 1755-56. The first mill was built of logs, on the site of the present stone mill, and was torn down early in the present century. Some of the logs from the old mill were used in the erection of a small log house which stood on the Waggoner property until about fifteen years ago, when it was burned. This mill can justly claim to be the earliest in Sherman's Valley, and possibly Tuscarora Valley. In regard to the latter, there is a reliable family tradition that women rode on horseback from there, by way of Bealetown, to Roddy's mill and back again without any male company.

All the information here given in regard to the Roddy family was furnished by Mrs. Moses Waggoner, a descendant, whose excellent memory, although she is a lady of seventy, has enabled us to give some interesting facts.

Alexander Roddy was a native of Chester County, and his wife was Mary Candor, by whom he had the following issue: Mary, who married Robert Cree; Rosanna, who married John Montgomery; the boys were Alexander, Jr., Josiah, James, Samuel and John, born in the order named. Little is known of his sons, except that John was a soldier in the Continental army, and died at Valley Forge. Alexander Roddy, Sr., for what reason is not known, went to Spartansburg, Va., where he died before 1786, as at that date he is mentioned, among the adjoiners of a tract, as the "late Alex. Roddy." His son James became the owner of the mill, but it was sold from him by the sheriff on the 20th of November, 1784, and Jas. More was the purchaser. On the 18th of January, 1793, James Irvin bought it, but sold it, on the 27th of March of the same year, to Henry Rickard. On the 14th of May, 1804, Rickard sold it to David Showers. Again it came under the sheriff's hammer, and this time Frederick Bryner became the purchaser. He built the present mill, and, in 1816, sold it to

his son Henry. On the 2d of April, 1831, George Bryner, the executor of Henry, sold it to William Miller, who sold it to Jacob Weibly and John Weidman on the 28th of February, 1837, and on the 29th of March, 1839, they sold it to Benjamin Waggoner, since which time it has been in the Waggoner name. Benjamin Waggoner died in 1850, and his heirs sold it to Moses Waggoner on the 4th of August, 1854, the same year the present large brick dwelling-house was built.

Moses Waggoner, who died on this property in 1876, was a son of John Waggoner and Catharine Moses, and a grandson of Jacob Waggoner, who came from Switzerland about 1740, and who owned the Waggoner's Gap farm, on the Cumberland side of the Blue Mountain. Jacob Waggoner had eleven children,—Elizabeth, who died in Landisburg in 1874, is the wife of John Rynard, but whose first husband was Daniel Brant; Jacob, who died in Newville in 1869; Catharine, who married David Heckerdorn, died 1841; John, who died in 1852; Mary, who died at Newville in 1847; George, of Landisburg, died 1872; Benjamin; William, who died in Illinois in 1871; Peter, living in Missouri; Henry, died in Indiana in 1835; Moses, the owner of the mill, was the youngest. His wife who is still living, was a daughter of Gilbert Moon, whose wife was a Roddy, and in that way the old Roddy mill, after passing through many hands, is again in the possession of lineal descendants of its builder.

James Wilson joined Robison on the west, the farm being now owned by George Hench. An order of survey No. 965, and dated August 26, 1766, was found, and from the description of it as written on the order, the limits of the farm toward the south and east were more extensive than those of the present farm. It calls for "two hundred acres in Sherman's Valley, on the west side of Alexander Roddy's mill run, adjoining the lands of Hugh Alexander and the Widow McCreary and Barren Hill and his other land, including his improvement, in 1763, in Tyboyne township."

James Wilson's wife was killed by the Indians during the harvest of 1756, and probably while passing from her house to the fort, which

was in hailing distance. Alexander McClure bought this farm about 1820-24, and here his son, Hon. A. K. McClure was born, Madison township's most distinguished son. His position to-day at the head of the *Times*, one of the leading Philadelphia dailies, gives him an influence at once far-reaching and effective, and a field for the display of his wonderful power as a reader of events, and for that incisive practical philosophy which has made him famous. He spent his boyhood and youth in this neighborhood. His mother was Isabella, a daughter of Hon. Wm. Anderson. Alexander McClure, sold this farm in 1850 to Samuel McCulloch, of Juniata County, who, after a few years' residence, was accidentally killed near Neilson's, in Centre township, while driving his team to market. His administrators sold the farm to George Hench in 1857, and he is the present owner.

John Byers' tract of three hundred and ten acres, warranted July 1, 1762, is now owned by Geo. Stroup. A John Byers took up the land of Jas. Adair's heirs and others, near Cisma's Run, and he may have been the same person. About 1777, Rev. John Linn purchased this farm. He was born in 1749 in Adams County and was fitted for college by Rev. Dr. Robert Smith, of Pequea, Lancaster County. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1773. He studied theology under Dr. Robert Cooper, of Middle Spring Church, in Donegal Presbytery, and was licensed in 1776. He came to Centre Church in 1777, and remained here until his death, in 1820. His wife was Mary Gettys, daughter of the founder of Gettysburg. He had seven children, his sons being Samuel, James, John, William and Andrew, and his daughters were Anna and Polly. Samuel settled in Landisburg as a cabinet-maker and was a justice of the peace. He died in 1842. James was born September 4, 1783, and, after his graduation from Dickinson College, was licensed by the Presbytery of Carlisle on the 27th of September, 1808, and was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bellefonte and Liek Run April 17, 1810, which congregations he served until his death, in 1839. John was a farmer and died on a part of the mansion farm in 1857. Wil-

liam and Andrew were also farmers and died on the mansion farm. Wm. Linn, Esq., of Landisburg, and Mrs. Andrew Loy are children of Andrew. Annie married John Diven, who was the father of Jas. L. Diven, of Landisburg. She died in 1838. Polly married Samuel Anderson, of Landisburg. Rev. Jno. Linn died of typhus fever, caused by a cold contracted while returning from church. He was a farmer in addition to being a minister, and owned at his death large tracts of land. He had three sons,—Daniel, William and Andrew.

Andrew Loy now owns the lower farm of Rev. Linn. Hugh Alexander warranted three hundred and forty-four acres on the 3d of February, 1755, now the Bixler mill tract and a large portion of the farm owned by John Flickinger's heirs. Alexander's tract was surveyed by George Armstrong in 1755. It is somewhat uncertain whether he came to Perry to live before 1757, although there is a tradition that his oldest child, Margaret, was born in Sherman's Valley in 1754, "and that in her childhood her parents fled several times from Sherman's Valley back to their old home, on the 'eastern shore of Maryland,' from Indian raids and returned to find their habitation burned." In 1752 he married Martha Edmiston, daughter of David Edmiston, of Cecil County, Md. This is no doubt the same David Edmiston who took out an order of survey, No. 1990, on the 27th of November, 1766, for three hundred acres adjoining Hugh Alexander, and which is now owned by John Flickinger's heirs, John Bernheisel and others. David Edmiston died November 2, 1771, and never lived on this tract. About 1758 Hugh Alexander established himself permanently on his tract. He was a man of energy and intelligence, and was a member of the Provincial Conference, composed of delegates from the different counties of Pennsylvania, which assembled in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, on the 18th of June, 1776. He was the representative of Cumberland County in the convention which met in the same hall on the 15th of July, 1776, and framed the first Constitution of Pennsylvania. He was also a member of the first Legislature, called in pursuance of this Constitution, which

met in Carpenter's Hall on the 28th of November, 1776. He died in Philadelphia while a member of this Assembly, in March, 1777, and was buried there. "He was a tall, strong, dark-haired man and had no fear about him." That he was a man of ability is evident from his being selected as a representative from Cumberland County in those early Assemblies. The honor of his work justly belongs to Madison township, Perry County, of which he was one of the earliest settlers. His children by his first wife, Martha Edmiston, were Margaret, John, Mary, David and Hugh. By a second marriage to Mrs. Lettice Thompson, about 1773, he had a son James and twins, William and Emily.

Margaret Alexander was born in 1754, and married, in 1772, John Hamilton, who may have been the same John Hamilton in whose name a large portion of Dr. S. M. Tudor's land and the adjoining farm of the heirs of Henry Kepner was warranted. On the death of Hugh Alexander, in 1777, his land was appraised, "in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, at and for the sum of seven hundred and eight pounds, eleven shillings and nine pence beyond the costs and expenses of valuation," and the other heirs relinquishing their right of taking the same, "John Hamilton intermarried with Margaret Alexander, one of the children of said intestate, and accepted and received in the said Orphans' Court the said real estate." Hamilton held this property subject to the widow's dower until his death, in Harrisburg, in 1793, but only lived on it for a few years. For further account of John Hamilton, see sketch in Walker township, Juniata County.

Mrs. Margaret A. Hamilton, a "handsome and wealthy widow thirty-five years of age, with six minor children," in two years after the death of her first husband, John Hamilton, married Andrew Mitchell, by whom she had two children. Her second husband dying, she was again left a widow, and so remained until her death at "Fermanagh," on the Juniata, December 22, 1835, just eighty-one years from her birth in Madison in 1753. She is buried in the Presbyterian church-yard at Mifflintown, Juniata County. Most of her descendants are in Har-

risburg or the Juniata Valley, her daughters intermarrying with John Kean, James Alricks, Moses McClean, Jacob Spangler and Dr. Thomas Whiteside. Her son, John Hamilton, Jr., lived as a farmer in "Fermanagh" until his death, in 1851; Hugh Hamilton was editor, first of the *Harrisburg Times* in 1808, and, in 1812, of the *Chronicle*; he died in that city in 1836. John Alexander, the son of Hugh, was born in 1756, and spent his youth on the old farm in Madison. In 1776 he was in the Continental army, and was a participant in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton in that year. About 1780 he married Margaret, a daughter of Thomas Clark, and a neighbor living on the Robert A. Clark farm of to-day. In 1787 he moved with his wife and three children to a tract of a thousand acres, in Little Valley, Milflin County. He died there in 1816, and his wife in 1834. Their descendants are yet in that valley.

Mary Alexander, third child of Hugh, was born in 1762, and married Robert Clark, who came to Sherman's Valley from Carlisle as a volunteer to defend the settlers from the Indians, and seeing the "fine water, timber and soil of the valley," he settled on land taken up by his father, Thomas Clark, in 1766, which lands still remain in the possession of his descendants. Robert Clark died August 24, 1849, and his wife, Mary Alexander Clark, on the 13th of October, 1838. He was the grandfather of Robert A. Clark, who lives on the old homestead. David, the son of Hugh Alexander, was born on the old homestead about 1760, and moved to Tioga County, where he married Margaret Miller, and in 1810 removed to Illinois. Hugh, probably the youngest son of Hugh Alexander by his first wife, was born in Madison on the 6th of August, 1765, and died in Juniata County on the 5th of January, 1835. In 1788 he married Jemima Patterson, of Perry County, and then moved to Tuscarora Valley, where he established himself as a prosperous farmer. He was one of the founders of Tuscarora Academy.

James Alexander was born in Madison in 1774, and went with his mother to McKeesport. In 1799 he married Jane Sanders, of Sherman's

Valley, and had eight children. He died in March, 1826. William Alexander and his twin sister, Emily, were born in Madison on the 25th of December, 1777. Early in life he moved to Centre County, where he married Elizabeth Hutchinson. He was sheriff of Centre County in 1818. He died in Clearfield on the 25th of September, 1867, aged eighty-nine years. Jacob Bixler tore down the old Alexander house in 1840. It was a two-story log house, with three apartments on the first floor and the same number above. The "corner-stone" of the old house, now lying as a relic in the "mill-room," has the initials "H.M.A." neatly carved upon it, and between the "H" and "M," which are on a line, is the date 1766, and just above the figures is placed the letter "A," which, of course, means that the house was erected by "Hugh and Martha Alexander in the year 1766." This proves that his first wife, Martha Edmiston, was yet living in that year. On the 20th of October, 1801, this land was transferred to Hugh Hamilton, a son of John Hamilton and Margaret Alexander, but the tract was now augmented by the addition of the John Hamilton survey of four hundred acres, which adjoined; consequently Hugh Hamilton had now an estate of over six hundred acres, which he called "Hamiltonia." On the 7th of March, 1812, Zalmon and Azariah Tousey, brothers, bought this large tract, and at once began the erection of the mill, but did not complete it until 1814. In 1807 Hugh Hamilton had the tract surveyed, and it then contained six hundred and fifty-two acres.

The Tousey brothers built the fulling-mill some time before 1820, and they are said to have brought the first "carding-machines" into the county. Azariah Tousey died in 1816, and Zalmon about 1822. On November 17, 1825, "the Tousey grist and fulling-mill, carding-machine house, with three carding-machines," were for rent. On April 3, 1826, "the Touseys' mills, first-rate stone merchant mill, two water-wheels and three pairs of stones, a saw-mill, stone still-house, fulling-mill and carding-mill, and never-failing stream" were advertised for sale.

On January 5, 1836, Jacob Bixler and John

Flickinger bought from Alexander McClure, administrator of Azariah Tousey, and Jacob Evinger, administrator of Zalmon Tousey, this property, and in a few years they divided it, Jacob Bixler taking the mill and about ninety acres of land, and John Flickinger the remainder, three hundred and fifty acres of which his heirs own to-day. In 1846 Jacob Bixler rebuilt the eastern end of the mill from the foundation, and in 1870 remodeled the interior and put into it two "turbine" water-wheels, the first in the county. He also built the present large woolen-factory in 1853. It contains modern machinery, having an engine and "turbine" wheel as its motive-power.

John Hamilton took up, June 3, 1762, the land now owned by Dr. S. M. Tudor and Henry Kepner's heirs. Also May 7, 1787, one hundred acres.

The Mary Kennedy survey, December 4, 1766, is included in the land now owned by William H. Culbertson, William Saylor and Alfred Kuhn.

The John Mitchell tract was warranted January 28, 1763. James Dixon first located on it, but being driven out by the Indians, he never returned, but took up instead the William Neilson tract in Centre township. It is now owned by Noble Meredith, but was owned for many years by Robert Hackett, father of James B. Hackett, Esq., of New Bloomfield, whose accurate knowledge of these early tracts has enabled the writer to give these facts. The Mitchell tract is celebrated for its Indian traditions; one being that three Indians are buried on it, their graves even yet being pointed out; another, that an Indian squaw, to whose care money had been committed by her red brethren—gold that had been paid them by the French for English scalps—had buried it in a kettle on some part of this farm, not being able to carry it with her when leaving the country.

The "Barrens" tract was taken up February 6, 1804, by Robert Laughlin, John Urie, Ross Cunningham and Robert Hackett; now owned by Conrad Hench, Jacob Burd and John and Fannie Minich. Isaac Wynn warranted, October 16, 1773, two hundred and twenty-five acres, now owned by Andrew Loy and William H.

Culbertson. It was long owned by Colonel John Urie, who was the grandfather of William Culbertson. In Colonel Urie's time the large spring on the farm was dammed up and used as a trout spring, and the large and tame trout it contained were the wonder of the neighborhood.

Abraham Lachta, on June 24, 1773, located one hundred and ninety-two acres, which James Woods, Esq., says is now owned by David Kistler, Esq., John Martin and others. He also patented, on May 6, 1775, the tract now owned by John Bixler. This patent quaintly states that it was granted "in the 15th year of the reign of King George the Third." This land was owned for many years by Samuel Ickes, who left it to his daughter Mary, intermarried with Samuel Milligan. Directly north of the last-mentioned tract, and on the farm now owned by George McMillen, stands the celebrated Logan house, which was the residence of Alexander Logan, one of the historic figures of Sherman's Valley. His survey was made on February 3, 1755, and was for five hundred and forty-nine acres. Adjoining this tract, on February 23, 1763, "John Logan, son of Alexander Logan," took up one hundred and fifty acres. These tracts are now owned by the McMillens, Michael Ickes and John Milligan's heirs. The old Logan house is standing to the rear of Geo. McMillen's attractive and comfortable farm-house. It is built somewhat after the plan of a block-house, for which purpose it was several times used. The logs are large and hewed on both sides, some of them being twenty-two inches in width, and are dovetailed at the ends, making it very strong. This is the house to which Robert Robison says, in his narrative, that Captain Dunning and his party came, when they were seeking the Indians after the fight a few miles below on Buffalo Creek, and which was referred to in the Robison sketch. He says: "Then a party of men came with Captain Dunning; but before they came to Alexander Logan's, his son John, Charles Coyle, William Hamilton, with Bartholomew Davis, followed the Indians to George McCord's, where they were in the barn; Logan and those with him were all killed, except Davis, who made

his escape. The Indians then returned to Logan's house again, where Captain Dunning and his party came on them, and they fired some time at each other; Dunning had one man wounded." This was during the memorable harvest of 1763.

After the death of John Logan the three surviving sons of Alexander Logan—George, Anthony and William—divided the land into three farms of one hundred and fifty-five acres. They owned this land until 1785, when the middle farm was bought by George McMillen, who came to Perry from Paxton township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) County, but was originally from Ireland. He was the grandfather of the present owners of the land, for which he paid four hundred and ninety pounds. His wife was Susan Crane, also of Scotch or Irish origin. Their children were James, Hugh, William, George, Susan, Nancy and Jennie.

All the sons went West, except James, who bought the farm. George and Alexander, who now own this farm, are sons of James McMillen, whose daughters, Mary, Jane and Susan, married a Mr. Read, William Irvine and Parkinson Hench, respectively. Mrs. Read lives in Rock Island, Ill.; Mrs. William Irvine in Saville township; and Mrs. Parkinson Hench in Landisburg. Alexander McMillen is unmarried, and lives with his brother George.

The three daughters of George McMillen, Sr.—Susan, Nancy and Jennie—have been dead for many years. Susan married a Mr. Irvine; Nancy, a Mr. Robinson; and Jennie married George Black, of Jackson. They all lived in the county.

The McMillen family now own most of the Logan land, and it is highly cultivated and improved. A portion of the farm owned by Michael Ickes belonged to the Logan tracts. This productive farm, with its large and comfortable farm buildings, Michael Ickes bought from his father, Samuel Ickes, a brother of Dr. Jonas Ickes, formerly of New Bloomfield. Drs. Samuel and William Ickes, of Millerstown and York, respectively, are sons of Michael Ickes.

Adjoining Alex. Logan's tract on the west, Wm. Townsley warranted, on the 8th of September, 1755, "one hundred acres," now owned

by Robert Milligan's heirs and Henry Shumaker, and lies along the south base of the Conococheague Mountain. Robert Milligan was a brother of Captain John Milligan, and was born on the old Milligan farm, now owned by the heirs of his brother John. Henry Shumaker was a county commissioner for three years, and is an esteemed citizen of the township. Roger Clark, whose land joined the Townsley tract, took up, on the 26th of August, 1766, two hundred and fifty-one acres, now owned by Jacob Metz and Robert Trego.

Northeast of the Logan tract, John McElheny surveyed seventy-three acres on the 31st of August, 1767; now owned by John Milligan's heirs and Samuel Rice. The property on which John Milligan's heirs live is the old homestead of the Milligan family. The paternal ancestor of this family settled on this farm about 1770. He was of Irish ancestry and had a family. His son John owned, for a time, the Samuel Rice farm; then sold it to Samuel Shumaker, who afterwards sold it to Rice. John Milligan afterwards bought the George Ickes farm, near the Mountain Home school-house, in Saville, where he died. He left three children—two sons and a daughter. His son William, after living a few years in Saville, first moved to Centre County, then to Illinois. His son Samuel went West, and his daughter Sarah married William Irvine, of Saville, who was the mother of James Irvine.

Thomas Milligan, another son of the founder of the family, married Ann Irvine. He was born in 1781, lived on the old place, in Madison, where he died on the 27th of December, 1837. His children were Samuel, James, John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Ann, Robert, Martha, Jane and Caroline.

Samuel married Mary, a daughter of Samuel Ickes, and started a store at Sandy Hill, where he died in 1858. His children are all dead except John, who lives in Harrisburg.

James married Eleanor, daughter of John Linn, of Saville. He kept store in Ickesburg for many years, where he died about sixteen years ago. Thomas H. Milligan, of Newport, and Rev. J. Linn, of Allegheny, are his sons. The latter was appointed by President Arthur

to represent our government at the International Prison Congress in Stockholm.

John married Mary Buttorf. He died in 1883. Elizabeth died unmarried in Ikesburg. Sarah married James McCord, of Carroll, and moved to Missouri, where she is yet living. Ann is the wife of Samuel Liggett, of Saville.

Robert first married Sarah Buttorf, and, after her death, Beckie Hench. He died in 1882, a citizen of the township of his birth. Martha was the wife of Wilson McKee, of New Bloomfield, where she died about ten years ago. Jane married Samuel McCord, of Carroll, where she died. Caroline is the wife of Wm. Rice, of New Bloomfield, and the mother of Rev. Harris G. Rice, of Jefferson, Iowa, and T. Ward Rice, of Pueblo, Col.

A near neighbor of the Milligan family was David Coyle, who lived on the Benjamin Rice farm, and brought up a family of twelve children. This family, except Ann, who married James Clark, have no descendants in the county. The Coyles of Philadelphia, Carlisle and Newville are of this family.

George Weleh, on November 28, 1768, took up one hundred and twenty-four acres, now owned by Joseph, Elizabeth and Sarah Briner, and H. Shumaker, and is on the south side of the Conecocheague, and where the "Traders' Path" and the present road cross the mountain into Liberty Valley.

Crossing the Conecocheague into Liberty Valley and following the westward path of the early settlers, we reach the old Theodore Meminger farm.¹

¹ This tract is historic, for the reason that it is mentioned by John Harris in 1754, when giving the distances from his ferry (Harrisburg) to Logstown, on the Ohio. It was then known as "Thomas Mitchell's Sleeping Place." The evidence for locating it on this tract is conclusive, notwithstanding the tradition that it was at a place called "Mitchell's Cabins," in Juniata County. Harris, in giving his distances westward from Harrisburg, says it is five miles from his ferry to George Crogan's, and from thence to the Kittatinny Mountains nine miles; from that point to George Cowen's house six miles; from there to Andrew Montour's, five miles, and from Andrew Montour's to the Tuscarora Hill nine miles, and from the hill to "Thomas Mitchell's Sleeping Place," three miles. Andrew Montour lived on the Waggoner tract, a half mile west of Landisburg, and from that point to the Conecocheague the distance would be about nine miles. The only disputed

Other warrants and orders of survey, taken out for land in this valley, were by Robert Potts for three hundred acres, on September 28, 1767; John Potts, for three hundred and eight acres, on June 15, 1767; James Toy (of Philadelphia County), three hundred acres, on November 22, 1774. This land is now owned by George F. Mohler and sons, Andrew Hartman and Daniel Sower's heirs. Hugh Smith now owns the Robert Dunbar tract of sixty-five acres located on February 2, 1767; William Kuhn, the Archibald Kincaid tract, and Andrew Hartman the William Hamilton tract.

In 1774 Lancelot Harrison warranted three hundred acres at the "foot of the Tuscarora." Other settlers in the valley were Jno. Kennedy, Robert Sample, Samuel Davis and Thomas Ker-scadden, but most of these were in 1794.

Joseph Kell, G. W. Hench and Samuel Hench own the James and Alexander Watt's tracts, both taken up on the 27th of August, 1766, and together containing six hundred acres. The Samuel Hench mills are on this land.

In this valley, on the James Toy tract, is the large steam tannery of George F. Mohler & Son, built in 1847 by William L. Beale and Samuel Milligan. It was burned on the 17th of May, 1849, but rebuilt in July of the same year.

In 1858 Beale & Van Swearingen bought the property and owned it until 1865, when they sold to Hollenbaugh & Lurtz, which firm admitted Samuel Brickley as a partner in the fall

point is the inference that the Conecocheague was known as the Tuscarora Hill. The evidence, however, for locating "Mitchell's" on the Meminger tract is a matter of record, and can be found in a "Deed Poll" made by Theodore Meminger to Theodore Meminger, Jr., his adopted son, and recorded in Vol. I., Deed Book A, in the register's office at New Bloomfield. This deed was executed in 1811. In addition to this direct testimony, on the 29th of April, 1791, William Martin warranted "fifty acres bounded on the south by the Conecocheague Hill, on the north by a run that empties into Buffalo creek on the road leading to 'Mitchell's Sleeping Place,' in Toboyné township." This last tract is now owned by Samuel Hench, and is east of the Meminger tract. The origin of the name, "Mitchell's Sleeping Place," is shrouded in mystery, the usual explanation being that a certain Thomas Mitchell, who was an Indian trader in 1748, had a cabin for the entertainment and lodging of traders.

of 1867. Ten months later, in 1868, the property was sold by the sheriff to Beale & Swearingen, which firm owned it until January, 1870, when George Cook bought it and formed a partnership soon afterwards with George Mohler and James Emory. On the 3d of February, 1875, George Mohler & Son bought the property and own it to-day.

Returning to the south side of the Conococheague and bordering the Logan tract on the southwest, Jacob Grove warranted, on the 10th of June, 1762, two hundred and sixty-six acres, which land is now owned by David Kistler, Esq., George I. Rice and Henry Kepner's heirs. The old Grove homestead was near the present residence of George I. Rice, and as early as 1778 he had erected upon this land a grist-mill and two stills. This was the second oldest mill in the upper townships and is found in all the assessments up until 1820, when it was likely abandoned. In 1814 it was assessed in the name of Abram Grove, whose wife was a sister of Casper Lupfer, of New Bloomfield. He had two sons—Jacob and David—the latter owning the farm recently purchased by L. R. McMillen from Henry Kepner's heirs. It was a part of the Logan tract and was owned for many years by the father of Hon. Martin and Rev. Daniel Motzer, who were born here.

In 1831 Daniel Motzer advertised "a tract of one hundred and forty-two acres in Saville, about thirty-five cleared, a log dwelling-house, log barn and a still-house. This property is situated in a good settlement and in the vicinity of Tousey's merchant mill. Peter Otto lives on the premises and it joins Henry Kline and others."

West of the above tract James Vardell located on the 31st of March, 1767, one hundred and eighty-seven acres. This land is probably included in the land now owned by Jerry Baker, Andrew Adair's heirs and Daniel Ernest's heirs.

In 1778 William McCord was assessed with a tan-yard. In 1814 Samuel McCord was assessed with a tan-yard. The McCords' warrants are 17th of May, 1785, one hundred acres; 5th of September, 1786, fifty acres; 1792, fifty acres; 1794, one hundred acres. These

tracts are now owned by A. B. Grosh, Thomas Martin, Martin Motzer, John Ernest and others.

George McCord is mentioned as living in the neighborhood of Logan's in 1763, by Robert Robison, who says that "John Logan, Charles Coyle, William Hamilton, with Bartholomew Davis, followed the Indians to George McCord's, where they were in the barn; Logan and those with him were all killed except Davis, who made his escape." George McCord probably lived over the ridge from William McCord's and in the neighborhood of Daniel Ernest's.

John Brubaker located near McCord's one hundred and sixty-six acres, November 25, 1789, some of which land is in the Delancey tract.

The land on which the Pine Grove Saw-Mill stands was taken up by Henry Lewis in 1774.

Benjamin Cheeseman and Philip Reisinger own a tract of one hundred and twenty-two acres, taken up by Jacob Graff on the 23d of November, 1773.

Samuel Lyons, Jr., warranted, on the 29th of January, 1774, one hundred and sixty acres, which is divided among William Hess, William Hollenbaugh, Emanuel Garber and Samuel Hollenbaugh.

One of earliest settlers and most extensive land-owners in the township was William Anderson, whose descendants are yet living on the well-known Anderson farm at Andersonburg. This family has always been prominent in the history of the county, each generation having its representative among its civil officers. William Anderson came from Scotland and took up the land now owned by A. K. Dobbs, Jonathan Seager, Philip Reisinger and others. The first warrant found was for fifty acres, and dated 12th of September, 1766, and on the 6th of May, 1767, "one hundred acres, which included his improvements, adjoining the Limestone Ridge on the south, and Conococheague Mountain on the north, and a place called Crosses' Cabins on the west;" also fifty acres May 6, 1793, and in 1794 thirty acres. His wife was Margaret McCord, possibly a neighbor. He lived on this land a few years, then crossed to the south side of the Limestone Ridge, and bought a large tract lying north and west of Anderson-

burg, the farm on which the heirs of Hon. A. B. Anderson reside, being the homestead. He died here on the 25th of December, 1802. His children were Ruth, who died unmarried; Alexander A., born in 1765, but was killed by a fall from a horse when twelve years old; Margaret, born 1768, married James Johnston, of Toboyne, by whom she had eight children; her son John represented Perry County in the Legislature many years ago. William Anderson, the fourth child of Wm. Anderson, Sr., was born in 1771, married Isabella Blaine, and was a member of the Legislature from Cumberland before the creation of Perry County, and after 1820, when this county was organized, he became one of the associate judges, which post of honor he held at the time of his death in 1832. Andersonburg was named after him. In the assessment of Toboyne for 1820, he had the highest valuation in the township, and was the only one assessed with a "negro slave." His children were William B., Matilda, Margaret, Mary and Hon. Alexander B., all of whom are dead. William B. was a member of the Legislature for three years and a State Senator for three years. Matilda married Rev. Lindley Rutter, of Lancaster County; Margaret married Stuart Turbett, of Juniata County; and Mary, Dr. B. F. Grosh, for many years one of the leading physicians of the county. A. B. Grosh, the efficient prothonotary of Perry County for six years, is their only living child. A. B. Anderson, Esq., married Mary Ann Lackey, daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth Lackey, of New Bloomfield, in 1853. He was an able member of the New Bloomfield bar, and was an associate judge of the county. He lived on the old homestead, where he died about fifteen years ago. His widow, with her family, is living on the farm to-day. Ann, another daughter of William Anderson, Sr., married William Douglass, and moved to Ohio. James moved to Ohio. Mary, who married a Mr. Russell, also moved to Ohio. George married Mattie Douglass and died in 1831. Alexander Augustus, educated at Washington College, married Jane Patton, who was a lawyer in Huntingdon. Samuel married Mary Linn.

John Garber, whose land lies west of the

original Anderson land, owns a portion of the Alexander Blain survey of one hundred and thirty-one acres, made on the 8th of October, 1766.

With this glimpse at the early settlers on the north side of the Limestone Ridge, we cross over to near Andersonburg, on the New Bloomfield and Germantown Road. Here is some of the best land in the county. On both sides of this road, from the Anderson farm to and including a portion of Samuel McKee's farm, on the hill to the west, the land was located by Alexander Murray, whose first warrant was for three hundred and twenty-six acres on the 14th of August, 1766, and his second for one hundred acres in 1767. This land is now included in the highly cultivated farms of Anderson's heirs,—A. B. Grosh and Samuel McKee. David McKee, whose farm joins Samuel's on the west, is a brother, and his farm at one time was a part of the same tract. These brothers purchased their farms from their father, who bought this farm from the McCord heirs before 1835. John McKee, of Newport, is also a brother.

The land lying south and east of the Alexander Murray tract, and upon which is the town of Andersonburg, and also the Benjamin Beistline farm and a portion of the Martin farm, was taken up by John McNeere (McAneer) in 1766 and 1767. In the same years Alexander McNeere, probably a brother, took up two hundred and sixty-nine acres just south of John's, which land is now in the farm of George M. Loy, who is a full brother of Andrew Loy, on the Robinson tract. This farm was for a long time owned by Abraham Bowers, whose daughter Mr. Loy married. South of this tract, but joining it, John Douglass warranted, in 1788, "fifty acres, including an improvement bounded by his other lands on the south and east, Robert Adams on the west and Alexander McInear on the north." The Green Point school-house is on this tract and the balance is owned by Samuel Kerr's heirs, who likely own some of the other land taken up by Douglass.

Robert Morrow, executor of William Hamilton, on the 9th of September, 1766, took up one

hundred and fifty-three acres, and on the same day and date the Widow Hamilton took out an order of survey for some land. These tracts are now owned by William and Jonathan Moore. The William Hamilton referred to was killed by the Indians, along with John Logan, Coyle and others, as before mentioned, near Daniel Ernest's house. The William Moore farm was owned by John Nelson, whose wife was a daughter of William Hamilton.

The principal part of the land included in the Martin Motzer and Thomas Martin farms was taken up by James Morrow in 1766 and 1767, who had three hundred and fifty acres of land. Near to this tract John Irvin located one hundred and ninety-four acres in 1766, and one hundred acres in 1767, and Alexander Morrow, Esq., in trust for heirs of John Irvin, in 1790, warranted a tract. All these tracts are now owned by William and Thomas Martin and William Zimmerman, the latter of whom is of the family so long identified with the early history of Toboyne.

The Creighton Junk farm (but which was long known as the "McClintock farm") was taken up in 1766 by John Murray.

John Nelson warranted, in 1766, over three hundred acres, lying near the Hamilton tracts, which is owned by George M. Loy, Adam Sheaffer and others. The John Blair surveys for two hundred acres, made in 1766 and 1767, are mostly owned by William Moore.

Bartholomew Davis, whose remarkable escape from death at the hands of the Indians in 1763, when all his companions were killed, near George McCord's, surveyed a part of the land now owned by John Moore and Samuel Kern. The date of his order was the 27th of August, 1766, and was for one hundred and eighty-seven acres.

Thomas Clark, by order of survey No. 1165, and dated 9th of September, 1766, took up two hundred and forty-two acres, which land is now owned by Robert A. Clark, a descendant, and Abram Stahl. Clark also took up one hundred acres in 1767. Robert Clark, a son of Thomas, came to Sherman's Valley from Carlisle as a volunteer to defend the settlers against the Indians, and seeing the fine water, timber and soil

of the valley, settled on this tract, but the order of survey was taken out in the name of his father. This Clark tract and the Adams tract, in Jackson, are the only two in the upper townships that are yet in the name of the original settler. Robert Clark married Mary, the third child of Hugh and Martha Alexander. Robert Clark died in 1819, aged eighty years, and his wife in 1838, aged seventy-six years. Their children were Thomas, Hugh, Frances, John, David, Martha, Margaret, James and Andrew. Thomas Clark married Nellie Black, 30th of December, 1809, and moved to Ohio, where he died in 1846, and she in 1871.

Hugh Clark did not marry, his residence being in Piqua, Ohio.

Frances Clark married Richard Morrow, probably a neighbor, in 1814, and moved to Miami County, Ohio, where he died in 1864, and his wife a few months later in the same year, aged seventy-six and seventy-five respectively.

John Clark married a Susan Clark, of Perry, probably a daughter of Roger Clark, and moved to Ohio in 1816.

David Clark married Margaret Blain, likely one of the Jackson township Blains, in 1815, and moved to Ohio, where he died in 1839, and his wife in 1836.

Martha Clark married Robert Adams, a farmer of Toboyne; lived in Sherman's Valley, where she died in 1813. Her daughter Jeniza married Fisher Nesbit, whose children were John, William, James and Martha. This family and their descendants are mostly in the county.

Margaret Clark married Robert McClure about 1819, and moved to Ohio, where she died in 1840.

James Clark married Ann Coyle, a daughter of David Coyle, who was mentioned as living for many years on the Benjamin Rice farm in Madison. James Clark lived on the old farm now owned by his oldest son, Robert A. Clark, where he died in 1858, aged sixty years. His wife survived him until the year 1885, dying in Nashville. They had seven children—Robert A., David C., Martha L., Andrew M., Mary A., Elizabeth A. and William S.

Robert A. Clark married Matilda Q., daughter of James McNeal, of Centre, who died some years ago. His present wife is of the Smiley family, of Carroll. He has a family of seven children. The old farm under his careful cultivation is in fine condition, and the buildings and improvements indicate the thrift and prosperity of the owner.

David Coyle Clark married Maggie Sharp, and resides near Chambersburg.

Martha Lynn Clark married William A. McCulloch, and lives near Newville.

Mary A. Clark married Samuel Sharp, and resides near Newville.

Andrew Mitchell Clark, the youngest child of Robert and Mary (Alexander) Clark, died unmarried at the residence of his brother James in 1858, aged fifty-eight years.

Adjoining the Thomas Clark survey on the north and west, John Crawford located one hundred and thirty-eight acres in 1766, and one hundred acres in 1767. On this latter tract is situated the St. Paul Lutheran Church.

The farms of Jacob and Samuel Burrell, south of Clark's, were warranted by Robert Nelson in 1766.

On the 18th of June, 1774, William Erwin warranted "fifty acres along the south side of the Limestone Ridge, joining the lands of James Murray, John McNaire, Alexander Murray and Alexander Clarke." This land is owned by A. B. Grosh, Anderson's heirs and Thomas Martin. This warrant names, as joiners, a few of the extensive land-owners of the neighborhood. Christopher Bower warranted a considerable portion of the land in the Woods' and Gray's farms. The same farms also contain the Conrad Wolf warrant of 1786 for "two hundred acres, including an improvement, adjoining lands of John Garner, William McCord, Andrew Eberhart, Jacob Grove and John Byers."

The land lying around Cisna's Run was the earliest warranted in this part of the township. It was warranted in the name of John Garner (Gardner) on the 4th of February, 1755, and was for "two hundred acres, including his improvement on Cedar Spring, a branch of Sherman's Creek;" also one hundred

acres in 1767. John Hench's heirs, George Bryner, Samuel Shupe and others own this land. The large scope lying west and north of this point, and which includes the most valuable land in the county was also warranted early, but as the warrants were not found, the dates cannot be given. We have given, wherever possible, the names of the joiners to the tracts already described, and it is believed that by this method few names of early settlers have been omitted. The only person in the western end of the county capable of supplying the omissions in this narrative is James Woods, Esq., of Blain, who will no doubt cheerfully gratify those who may be interested.

The land now owned by John Milligan's heirs and Thomas Messimer, and lying south of Cisna's Run, was taken up in the years 1762, 1767 and 1792 by Hugh Gibson, who was taken prisoner by the Indians in 1756 at the time of the attack on Robison's Fort, when his mother, the Widow Gibson, the wife of James Wilson and several others were killed and scalped. He was adopted by the tribe and kept a prisoner for some time, but finally made his escape.

Samuel Lightner owns the land, taken up by James Brown in 1766 and 1767, that lies on the south side of Sherman's Creek.

Adjoining the Brown tract William McFarland took up three hundred acres in 1789, which land is now owned by James Adair's heirs and Samuel Lightner.

The James Adair farm was a part of the large tract taken up by John Byers (Byards) in 1767, which contained two hundred acres. In 1794 he took up over five hundred acres, likely ridge land, which is owned by John Martin and George M. Loy. It is probable that this is the same Byers who took up the Judge Stroup farm, in Sandy Hill, and who was the presiding justice of the Cumberland County Court in 1763, when Toboyne township was erected. On the Byers tract at Adair's, is the large brick grist-mill known as the "Trostle mill," and erected by William Owens and for a long time owned by the Bruner brothers. It is now owned by David Metz.

Much of the land lying on the Limestone

Ridge, and north of Cisna's Run, was taken up by Stephen Cessna, who for many years lived at this point and owned considerable land in the vicinity. His name has become fixed to this locality and some of his descendants are still living in the township. He was related to John Gardner. Dr. Reed Cisna, formerly of Iekesburg, is a descendant, and also Captain Gardner C. Palm. Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford County, is a representative of a collateral branch of the same family. The farm now owned by John A. Garber, a brother of Hon. Jos. B. Garber, was warranted by Stephen Cessna and Henry Zimmerman as early as 1789.

A short distance east of the Byers tract, and on the main road, where George Hench's tannery and the village of Centre are located, Jane McCreary and sons warranted one hundred and sixty eight acres on the 2d of June, 1762. She was the widow of Thomas McCreary. A portion of this land is now in the George M. Loy farm, which he purchased from Samuel Arnold about fifteen years ago, and it joins the James Wilson survey, described as one of the joiners of the Robinson tract.

The tannery of George Hench, on this tract, was erected before 1820, although A. L. Hench, in his semi-centennial narrative, does not put it earlier than 1825, and gives John Loy the credit of being the founder of it. If it was not in existence in 1820, where was the "tan-yard" for which Nicholas Loy, the father of John, was assessed in Toboyne township in that year? On the 17th of December, 1825, John Loy purchased it from his father, and it then consisted of a "log building, two stories high, containing two limes, one bate, beam-house and currying-shop. The bark was ground in a hoop on the first floor of a shed adjoining. One pool, one leach and the sixteen vats, still numbering from one to sixteen, comprised the whole establishment."

On the 19th of April, 1832, the property was bought by Atcheson Laughlin, and, on the 10th of August, 1832, George Hench became a partner of Mr. Laughlin's, which partnership continued until 1837, when Mr. Hench purchased Laughlin's entire interest for one thousand

five hundred dollars. Mr. Hench was a young man of energy and character, and began at once to improve his property. He erected the present main building in 1842, and, in 1851, put in an engine and two boilers, by which wet spent-tan could be used as fuel. In 1857 a saw-mill was attached, and, in 1860, a furnace for burning wet tan was put in, being the first successful venture of the kind in the State west of the Susquehanna. On the 1st of April, 1865, A. L. Hench, the eldest son, became his father's partner, securing a one-third interest. On the 1st of April, 1872, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, the junior partner withdrawing, the assets of the firm at this time being over ninety thousand dollars. From that time to the present Mr. George Hench has been the sole proprietor. He has been living in Carlisle for about ten years. Much of the thrift of the laboring classes in the neighborhood is due to Mr. Hench's successful management of this tannery. For more than fifty years he has been the active head of this enterprise, and during all that time has been a potent factor in the intellectual, social and moral advancement of the community. His son, Atcheson L., married Alice, a daughter of Jacob Bixler, moved to Bedford County in 1872, and erected a large tannery near Alum Bank. His son Thomas, after graduating at Princeton College and Seminary, became a Presbyterian minister, and is located in the West.

On the 10th of August, 1882, Mr. Hench invited his friends, neighbors, Philadelphia and New York business men with whom he dealt, and many others, to join with him and his family in celebrating, in a fitting manner, his successfully reaching the fiftieth milestone of active business life. It was a happy idea, a credit to the heart that conceived it, and gracefully managed for the comfort and pleasure of all.

East of the McCreary tract was the survey of Joseph Neeper, containing one hundred and eighty-seven acres, and dated the 27th of August, 1766, and now owned by Reuben Moyer. This tract is south of Wilson's and on both sides of Sherman's Creek. William Neeper also located land in this vicinity, and, in 1789,

he took out an order for what is now the David Gring tract, in Sheaffer's Valley. Joseph, James and William were sons of William Neeper. George Connors bought the Neeper farm in 1816, and sold to George Loy in 1823, and he to Jacob Lighter in 1824. William Dalzell warranted one hundred and six acres east of Neeper's on the 11th of December, 1788. On this tract was located the old Daniel Sheaffer tavern. It lies west of Roddy's and south of Robinson's tracts, and is now owned by John Hohenshilt. The farm on the south side of the creek from Centre, for some years owned by David Metz, but now owned by George Hench, Jr., was warranted on the 7th of May, 1787, by James Maxwell. The warrant called for "two hundred acres, including an improvement, bounded on the northwest by lands of John Byers, on the south by lands of the heirs of David Brown, and on the east by land of William Hunter." Colonel John Maxwell, one of the commissioners of the county in 1824, and a son of James Maxwell, owned this property in 1820, as the assessment shows, and there was then erected upon it a "fulling-mill" and "power-mill." James Maxwell was yet living in 1814, as he is assessed for a "fulling-mill" that year. Joseph Eaton, a relative of the Maxwells, purchased the property from John and owned it for many years, and, in 1835, is assessed for a fulling-mill and carding-machine and a still.

The land now owned by Andrew Adams' heirs, along the creek, was warranted at different times by the Baxter brothers. John Baxter located fifty acres in 1767, and one hundred and fifty acres in 1787, and James and William Baxter warranted, on the 25th of November, 1789, "one hundred acres joining Andrew McCurdy, John Baxter and John Shower, and on the south by a barren hill."

The Adairs, themselves an old and numerous family in the township, are related to the Baxter family. John Wolf, south of Centre, owns the greater part of a warrant dated 16th of April, 1793, and taken out by William Hunter "in behalf of Jas. Baxter, one of the administrators of Martha Hunter, widow of Wm. Hunter, and the surviving children, 100 acres, including an improvement, bounded by lands of

John Neeper, Sherman's Creek, James Maxwell and the heirs of Wm. Neeper."

Henry Bear's mill is on a tract warranted by John Scouller on the 22d February, 1787, and containing "200 acres, including an improvement, adjoining lands of the Neepers, the heirs of Roger Clarke, John Baxter and William McClintock, on Sherman's Creek."

Englehart Wormley owned this property in 1814 and was assessed for a mill and saw-mill, which proves the erection of the mill at least as early as that date. The present brick mill was built in 1841. John Wormley owned the mill in 1835.

Across the creek from Bear's mill, William McClelland located, in 1766, one hundred and twenty-six acres, and in 1767 one hundred acres. This land is owned by James Adair.

The foregoing list of early settlers in Madison township contains almost one hundred names, and, while it is not complete, very few of the actual settlers on the good land of the township have been omitted. If this, the first attempt of the kind, is found imperfect, and occasionally inaccurate, it is hoped it will induce those who have the ability to correct and rewrite this very important part of our local history to do so while it is possible to get at the facts. But few genealogies are given, and these very briefly—first, because space was wanting, and second, but few families have a connected history from the early settlers to the present, and, of course, cannot furnish it on short notice.

CENTRE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This was the earliest church, not only in Madison township, but in the western part of Perry County. Its history dates back to a period earlier than that of any church in the county, although the old Dick's Gap Church, on the New Bloomfield and Baileysburg road, was probably erected first. The land upon which the Centre Church stands was taken up by order of survey No. 1181, on the 9th of September, 1766, by "Thomas Ross, John Byers, Edward Allet, John Hamilton and Hugh Alexander, in trust for the congregation at Tyrone, in Tyrone township." The charter of incorporation was granted by Governor William Findley on the 24th of March, 1819, and the land was patented

in 1820. The tract originally contained seven acres and five perches, and consisted of a beautiful grove of majestic oaks, many of which are yet standing. The old graveyard, which contains tombstones as early as 1766, occupies several acres of the tract. A dwelling-house for the church sexton and the Centre School-house are also on the tract. The church is in an historic neighborhood, being in sight of Robison's Fort, and was surrounded by sturdy Scotch-Irish settlers, whose love for the tenets of John Calvin was only equaled by their love of liberty and their hatred of despotic power.

The old grave-yard is the final resting-place of many of these heroic men.

The first church was built about 1767, of logs dovetailed at the corners. Like all country churches of the period, it was fireless, even in winter. Being the only church within a radius of many miles, its members came from distant points, and, during the Indian wars, armed with their trusty rifles. Two sermons on Sunday was the rule, the members bringing their dinners with them.

In 1766 the settlers of Sherman's Valley asked Donegal Presbytery for church organization, although as early as 1760 they had asked for preachers, and they had been sent. In August, 1766, the Rev. Charles Beatty was sent out from Philadelphia, by the Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church, to visit frontier settlements. He was joined at Carlisle by the Rev. George Duffield, and, together, they went over the mountains, and "on the eighteenth day came to the house of Thomas Ross (Colonel Graham's farm in Tyrone), where we lodged. On the nineteenth day rode four or five miles, to a place in the woods designed for building a house for worship, and preached. (This was undoubtedly the site of Centre Church.) After sermon proceeded about five miles and lodged at the house of Mr. Ferguss; the house where he lives was attacked by the Indians in the late war and the owners of it killed." (The house referred to was very likely the Logan house, as it would be on his route to the West.)

After several visits from church committees, three churches were organized in the valley—Old Dick's Gap, Centre and the Blain Church.

This arrangement was finally approved by Presbytery on the 14th April, 1767. The "Limestone," or "Lower" Church, at "Samuel Fisher's," at the grave-yard near George Hoobaugh's, in Tyrone, was partly erected when the others were organized, but Presbytery refused to organize it, as being too near to Centre. However, on the 24th June, 1772, the request was granted and this church, with Centre and Upper (named also Toboyne), called Rev. William Thom on the 8th September, 1772, but he declined. Between the years 1772 and 1777 these same churches called Rev. Jno. Black and Rev. McKnight, but both declined. On the 15th October, 1777, they called Rev. John Linn, who was the first minister to accept. Of course supplies were sent by Presbytery during the vacancy of the pulpit. In June, 1778, Rev. John Linn was installed as their pastor, and so continued until his death, in 1820. A sketch of his life will be found in connection with the John Byers tract, which he purchased. After the death of Rev. Linn the churches were supplied for a time by Rev. Gray. Before this time changes had taken place in these churches, the "Sam Fisher" Church had been abandoned, and Landisburg organized in 1823. Rev. James M. Olmstead became pastor of the "Upper" Churches in 1826, and served until 1831, when Rev. Lindley C. Rutter became the pastor of Centre and Upper only, and so continued until 1836. Rev. Nelson was the next pastor, but resigned in 1842, and was followed in 1844 by Rev. George D. Porter, who served these two churches in connection with Millerstown until 1851. Then Rev. George S. Ray served Centre and Blain as stated supply until 1855, in which year Landisburg united with these churches in calling Rev. Lewis Williams, who was pastor until his death, in 1857. In the fall of 1857, Rev. Jno. H. Clark became the pastor, and served until the fall of 1862. In 1863 Rev. J. H. Ramsey came, and remained until the spring of 1867. Rev. Robert McPherson was called to Landisburg and Centre in 1868, Blain having united with Ickesburg. Rev. McPherson continued pastor of the church until about 1881, when he resigned, and the pulpit was vacant, except supplies, until the 10th June, 1883, when

Rev. J. H. Cooper was installed, who continued as pastor until 10th June, 1885. The pulpit is now vacant. The trustees of the Centre Church, in 1819, when it was chartered, were John Linn, John Creigh, Thomas Purdy, William McClure, Charles Elliott, Samuel McCord, David Coyle, Robert Elliott and Samuel A. Anderson. The present trustees are John Milligan, Newton McMillen and Andrew Loy. The present frame church is the third church erected on these grounds. The logs of the first church, pulled down when the second, or stone church, was built, in 1793, were sold to Samuel Rickard, who then owned the Wormley farm, below Waggoner's, who used them in building a barn, which stood until 1857, when it was torn down by Benjamin Wormley. The logs, still being in good condition, were used by him in the erection of his present barn, in which some of them may yet be seen.

The present church was built in 1850, and stands almost upon the site of the first church. The second, or stone church, stood two or three rods east of the present church.¹

EMORY CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The first Methodist society organized in Madison township (then Toboyné) was at Bruner's (Trostel's) mill, about the year 1815. The Bruner brothers were earnest and active men, and sterling Methodists. To them is due much of the honor of founding and firmly establishing within the borders of western Perry County the Methodist Episcopal Church, the largest church, as the last census shows, in America to-day. In those early days the preaching services were held in school-houses and the houses of members, and the present church at Bixler's Mills was not erected until 1838, Jacob Bixler, John Flickinger and others being the most active promoters of the enterprise. The land was given by John Flickinger. The church building is a neat frame structure, inclosed by an attractive fence and shaded by locust-trees. It stands close by a

large spring on the land of Jacob Bixler. The church has been twice repaired, first in 1863 and again in 1878. Services are held here every two weeks, and it belongs to the Blain charge. Up to nine years ago it was a part of the New Bloomfield "Circuit."

A Sunday School is a regular part of the church services, and is well attended by the children of the neighborhood.

SANDY HILL TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH.—At the regular annual meeting of Zion's Classis, convened in Ikesburg in the spring of 1873, permission was granted to Rev. F. S. Lindaman to organize a Reformed congregation at Sandy Hill. This organization was effected on the 14th of September, 1873, by electing George L. Ikes and Samuel Bender elders, and Jacob Kuhn and Samuel Showers deacons. It consisted of sixteen members, and took the name of Trinity Reformed Church of Sandy Hill. The newly organized congregation worshipped in the school-house until a suitable building could be erected. In the spring of 1874 it was unanimously resolved to build a church, and work was begun at once, so that on the 3d of January, 1875, the present attractive edifice was formally dedicated. Rev. F. S. Lindaman, to whose earnest and efficient efforts this church owes its inception and consummation, furnished the foregoing facts, and in addition says: "We have added from time to time many members to the church, and now, without taking into account the many who have moved away, it now numbers fifty-two confirmed and about thirty unconfirmed members."

THE STONY POINT EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—This church was erected about 1863, through the efforts of John Ernest and other citizens of the vicinity. It is a frame building, and situated about three miles west of Sandy Hill, on the Blain road. The church and Sunday-school are in a flourishing condition. It belongs to the Elliotsburg charge. Several of its young men have become preachers, Rev. J. W. Hollenbaugh, a missionary in Oregon, being one of them.

ST. PAUL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—In 1855 the members of the Blain and Loysville Luth-

¹For much of this material, thanks are due Rev. John Edgar, who gathered the early Presbyterian Church history while pastor of the New Bloomfield Church; James B. Hackett, Esq.; A. L. Hench, of Bedford County; and Robert A. Clark, of Madison township,

eran Churches who were living in the vicinity of Andersonburg concluded to organize a church in their midst. This was done by the Rev. Reuben Weiser, in the spring of that year, and the following persons were installed as the first board of officers of the congregation: Jacob Arnold and Jacob Kunkle, elders; J. B. Zimmerman and Samuel Arnold, deacons; George Hohenshilt and Henry Wolf, trustees.

The corner-stone was laid on the 27th of May, 1855, Rev. Daniel Sill preaching the sermon. In September, 1855, Rev. R. Weiser resigned the Loysville pastorate, to which this congregation belonged, and the church was vacant about eight months. On Sunday, the 22d of December, 1855, the church was dedicated, Rev. P. P. Lane consecrating it by the distinctive title of "St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church." The edifice is of brick, neat and substantial, forty by fifty feet in size. It has a vestibule and is surmounted by a steeple and bell. The church is located on the main valley road leading from New Bloomfield to Blain, being about five miles west of Loysville, on a tract of land taken up in 1766 by John Crawford. From the 25th of May, 1856, to November, 1858, Rev. Philip Willard was pastor. In October, 1858, this church united with Blain, and called, on the 1st of April, 1859, Rev. John T. Williams. He served the charge until April 1, 1865, when he resigned, and in June, 1865, Rev. W. I. Cutter was installed, who served until the 19th of March, 1867, when he resigned, and on the 4th of June, 1867, Rev. T. K. Secrist came on this charge and remained until 1872. From the 7th of July, 1872, to the 7th of July, 1873, Rev. R. H. Clare was the pastor, but he was never installed. From October 1, 1873, to September 1, 1881, Rev. J. R. Frazer was pastor, but he also was never installed. From January 1, 1882, to May 12, 1883, Rev. M. L. Heisler was the pastor, but was not installed. Rev. I. P. Neff, the present pastor, began his ministry on September 1, 1883.¹

EARLY SCHOOLS.—The oldest school-houses

¹ For much of the information, particularly the statistics of the pastorate from 1860 to the present, thanks are due Hon. Joseph B. Garber, of Andersonburg.

in Madison were those at Sandy Hill, Centre and Clark's. The first-named was established some time during the last century, and long before the memory of the oldest citizens now living. It is said by some that the first house was near the spring bordering the "old campground," and south of the store. Others say it was at the spring on the Logan tract and was known as Sandy Hollow. All agree in its antiquity. The pupils came a great distance, some over the mountain from Liberty Valley. Jonas Thatcher was one of the early teachers. The Centre School-house is also very old and is situated on the church tract. It is said that the first school-house in this neighborhood stood on the "lower" Linn farm, now owned by Andrew Loy, and not far from Waggoner's mill-dam. The present brick house is the second on the church grounds.

Clark's school-house has also a history reaching so far back that nothing authentic can be gathered. There are now fourteen public schools in Madison township, more than in any other township of the county, and most of the houses are in good condition. Two of them are in Liberty Valley, one in Sheaffer's Valley and the remainder in the central part of the township. Educationally, Madison township is not behind her sisters, and many of her young men have pursued collegiate courses, with credit to themselves and their township. At present three of her young men are in college, and during the last twenty years she has constantly had from one to four in college or university halls.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALEXANDER KELLY MCCLURE.

Alexander Kelly McClure was born in Sherman's Valley, Perry County, Pa., January 9, 1828, and spent the early years of his life on his father's farm. He divided his time, week about, with his elder brother at the country school, whenever it was held. When fifteen years of age he entered the service of James Marshall, of New Bloomfield, as an apprentice



A. A. Helms



to the tanners' trade. During his apprenticeship, which came to a close in the spring of 1846, he made frequent visits to the office of the *Perry Freeman*, where he found much pleasure in reading the exchanges during odd moments. In this little printing-office he learned much more that was useful to him than during the hours spent at school. He read much, often talked Whig politics with the editor, and before his apprenticeship ended had scribbled a few articles, which had been printed. Judge Baker, the owner of the paper, took an interest in the boy and encouraged him not only to read but to write. To the accident of this association he is indebted for his initiation into the sphere of journalism, in which he is now so prominent. Within a few months after the completion of his apprenticeship the Whigs of Juniata County desired a good man to start a paper for them at Mifflin, and Judge Baker advised young McClure to undertake the task. He hesitated, but, on receiving very decided encouragement from his friend, and pecuniary aid through his father to the amount of five hundred dollars, bought some second-hand type and an old-fashioned hand-press. In the fall of 1846 he issued the *Sentinel*, which is still published as the leading Republican newspaper of Juniata County. Young McClure went to the case, learned to set type and at once mastered the details of the printing business. At the end of the first year he dispensed with all the help in the office, and, beside editing the paper, set up the type, did the press-work and all the other labor incident to publishing a country newspaper, with the help of a single apprentice.

Young McClure, from his boyhood, took a deep interest in politics. At an early age he developed the spirit and qualities that have since made him a noted political leader. Before reaching his majority he was a conferee at a Congressional Conference as the friend of Andrew G. Curtin. Mr. Curtin was defeated, but the contest created a friendship between them that has lasted through all the changes in the politics of the State and nation. In the same year his opposition to General Cameron was born. Mr. Cameron was then the leader of a faction of the Democratic party known as State

Improvement men, upon which Mr. McClure made vigorous onslaught in his paper. In 1848, when Governor Johnson, the Whig nominee, was elected, he took an active part in the campaign. Not only had his paper attracted attention by the vigor of its editorials, but its editor had appeared upon the stump and given ample evidence of the powers that have since made him noted as a man and an advocate. When the new Governor was installed one of his first acts was to appoint young McClure an aid on his staff, his commission being dated on the day he attained his majority. In 1850, Andrew G. Curtin secured his appointment as deputy United States marshal for Juniata County, to take the census of that year. On completing this work he sold the *Sentinel* for twelve hundred dollars and became half-owner of the *Chambersburg Repository*. In the Whig Convention of 1853 he was nominated for Auditor-General by acclamation, but defeated, as his party was in a hopeless minority. In 1855 the Republican party was formed, and no paper in the commonwealth did more to arouse the people of Pennsylvania against the aggressions of the slave power than the *Chambersburg Repository*. When the convention met at Pittsburgh to organize the Republican party, Colonel McClure was one of its members. The young editor was, however, bitterly opposed to Know-Nothingism, and when the Whigs of Franklin County, in that year, joined with them, he declined to advocate the alliance and sold the *Repository*. He was soon after admitted to practice at the bar and entered into partnership with his former preceptor, William McLellan. He was appointed by Governor Pollock Superintendent of Public Printing, which he soon resigned, and was subsequently appointed Superintendent of the Erie and Northeastern Railroad, and at once directed his attention to the source of the trouble that caused the well-known Erie riots, permanently adjusting the difficulties to the satisfaction of all contestants. In 1856 he was a delegate to the National Convention that nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. In 1857, he was nominated for the State Legislature, elected by a flattering majority and re-elected in 1858 by a still more complimentary

vote. In 1859 he was nominated for the State Senate, and, after a severe contest, involving much labor, elected. Colonel McClure played a very prominent part in the State and National campaigns of 1860. He was made chairman of the Republican State Committee and charged with the responsibility of conducting that important campaign, which he did with a vigor and brilliancy that has not been excelled. On taking his seat in the State Senate he was a conspicuous figure in that body and recognized as one of the foremost leaders in the State. He urged upon the floor of the Senate, after the firing on Fort Sumter, in 1861, a vigorous war policy and preparations for a long and bloody contest. He served during the first years of the war as chairman of the committee on military affairs, and as such had important duties in connection with the war policy of the State and Government. He also, at a very early day, held close relations with both Governor Curtin and President Lincoln. On the expiration of his term as State Senator, not being a candidate for re-election, he was appointed as assistant adjutant-general in the army and assigned to the duty of supervising the draft in Pennsylvania. The quota having been filled, he resigned and returned to the practice of law in Chambersburg. Having a fondness for journalism, he, in 1862, repurchased the *Chambersburg Repository* and returned to the profession he so suddenly abandoned. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention of 1864, and was soon after elected to the State Legislature, having previously declined the chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee. Colonel McClure was a severe sufferer by the Confederate invasion of July, 1864, losing all the property he had accumulated by years of industry. His health having failed in 1866, he spent a year in the Rocky Mountains and returned much improved. He was a delegate and chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation in the National Convention that nominated General Grant in 1868, and participated actively in the campaign that resulted in his election. The same year he decided to abandon politics and devote himself to the practice of law in Philadelphia. In 1872 he participated in the Gree-

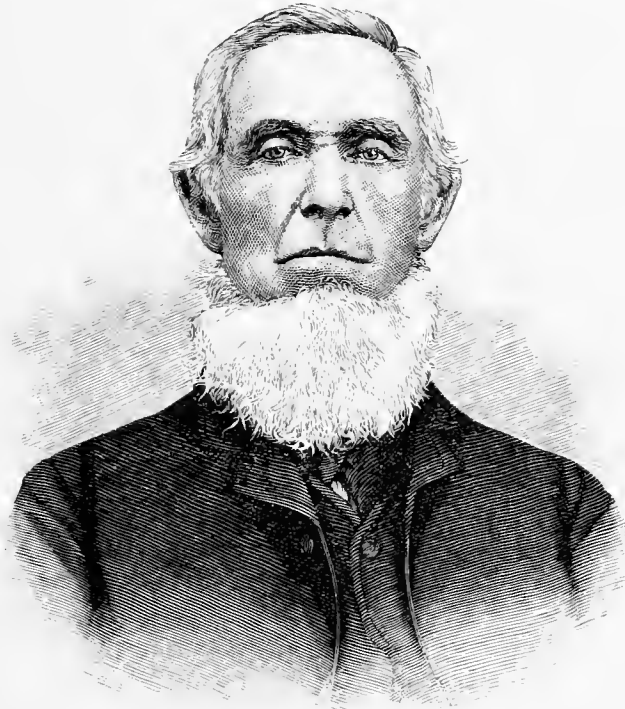
ley movement of that year, was chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Cincinnati Convention and chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee. This campaign witnessed his retirement from the Republican party. Colonel McClure did not go squarely over to the Democracy, but from his place astride the fence his free lance is more dangerous to the party he helped to organize than if on the other side. He was again elected to the State Senate in 1872 as an Independent, and in 1874 was nominated for the mayoralty of Philadelphia, but defeated by a small majority. Not long after he left the field of politics for that of journalism, and for the last twelve years the history of the *Philadelphia Times* is the history, and, it might be said, the biography of its talented and aggressive editor.

DAVID KISTLER.

David Kistler is of Swiss extraction, his great-grandfather, George Kistler, having settled in Berks County, Pa., prior to the War of the Revolution. His son Abraham, a native of the latter county, afterwards became a resident of Sherman's Valley, Perry County, where he was a prosperous farmer. He married Maria Loy, whose children were Abraham, John, William, Jacob, Samuel, Elizabeth and Susan. John Kistler was born in Tyrone township, Perry County, in January, 1800, and still survives, in his eighty-sixth year. Having settled at Loysville, as a farmer, he married Salome Tresler, of the same township, daughter of Andrew Tresler, a patriot of the Revolution. The children of this marriage are Mary (Mrs. W. W. Snyder), Catherine (Mrs. John Minich), Elizabeth (Mrs. D. M. Garland), David, Samuel, Sarah (wife of Rev. George S. Rea), William (deceased), Andrew T., Rebecca Jane (Mrs. Settle Moyer). The birth of David Kistler occurred in Tyrone township, Perry County, on the 23d of May, 1827. His youth was spent with his parents, the common school of the neighborhood affording but the simplest instruction in the rudimentary English branches. Meanwhile, having access to the best authors, he was not content with the meagre advantages

offered at school, but informed his mind by careful and judicious reading, and improved his taste by constant intercourse with the works of the leading poets and historians. By travel and habits of intelligent observation he also added much to his store of information. For fourteen years 'Squire Kistler engaged in teaching, the summer months having meanwhile been devoted to farm labor, with which he was in youth made familiar. In 1857 he

25, 1863. Mrs. Kistler's death occurred January 16, 1864, and he was again married, March 2, 1866, to Maria S., daughter of William Anderson, of Jackson township. The children of this marriage are Oscar Lincoln, Charles E. (deceased), Mary S., Howard A., Isaac (deceased), Jacob M. (deceased), Benjamin F. (deceased), Kate A. (deceased), Rebecca Jane, Ida Blanche, Frank Garfield (deceased). 'Squire Kistler is in his political sentiments a staunch and tried Repub-



S. Kistler

purchased his present home in Madison township, and has since that time been one of the successful farmers of the county. He was, on the 18th of May, 1847, married to Susan, daughter of George Rice, of the same township. Their children are Lloyd K., born September 16, 1848; John L., September 25, 1849; Samuel J., November 21, 1851; George R., March 8, 1854; Sarah E., May 20, 1856 (Mrs. D. B. Fulton); David A., September 13, 1858; William A., June 4, 1861; Susan R., October

25, 1863. Mrs. Kistler's death occurred January 16, 1864, and he was again married, March 2, 1866, to Maria S., daughter of William Anderson, of Jackson township. The children of this marriage are Oscar Lincoln, Charles E. (deceased), Mary S., Howard A., Isaac (deceased), Jacob M. (deceased), Benjamin F. (deceased), Kate A. (deceased), Rebecca Jane, Ida Blanche, Frank Garfield (deceased). 'Squire Kistler is in his political sentiments a staunch and tried Republican, though reared and instructed in the principles of Denioeraey. He was also a supporter of the doctrine of the abolition of slavery. Though not ambitious for official distinctions, he has held various township offices, and was, in 1870, elected justice of the peace, which position he held for ten successive years. He has also been importuned on several occasions to act as administrator. Through his efforts a post-office was established in the vicinity, known as Kistler's, with a daily mail. 'Squire Kistler, during

the late war, rendered efficient service to the government in the raising of the quota of his county, his eldest son having served from the date of enlistment until the close of the conflict, and participated in several engagements. 'Squire Kistler is a Lutheran in his religious faith, and a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Madison township.

MARTIN MOTZER.

Martin Motzer is of German descent, his grandfather, Martin Motzer, having emigrated

ship, and had children,—Martin; Margaret (Mrs. Jacob Burd); Daniel, born September, 1817, who graduated at Cannonsburg, Washington County, Pa., and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church (his death occurred in 1864); John, a farmer and stock-dealer, residing in Juniata County; Ellen (Mrs. George Bain); Eliza (Mrs. Adam Seaver); Susan (Mrs. Hiram Knox); Hannah (Mrs. Joseph Markley). Martin Motzer, the subject of this biography, was born April 5, 1814, on the paternal estate, in Madison township, where he



Martin Motzer.

at the age of seventeen from Würtemberg, Germany, and settled in Northumberland County, Pa., from which locality he later removed to Perry (then Cumberland) County, Pa. His children were three sons,—John, who settled in Juniata County; Martin, also of the same county; and Daniel, who remained on the homestead in Madison township, Perry County, and cultivated the farm. He married Susan, daughter of John Hench, of Madison town-

ship, and had children,—Martin; Margaret (Mrs. Jacob Burd); Daniel, born September, 1817, who graduated at Cannonsburg, Washington County, Pa., and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church (his death occurred in 1864); John, a farmer and stock-dealer, residing in Juniata County; Ellen (Mrs. George Bain); Eliza (Mrs. Adam Seaver); Susan (Mrs. Hiram Knox); Hannah (Mrs. Joseph Markley). Martin Motzer, the subject of this biography, was born April 5, 1814, on the paternal estate, in Madison township, where he remained until twenty-two years of age, his services meanwhile being given to his father as assistant in his farming enterprises. His education was received at a log school-house, one and a half miles from home, with additional instruction at a select school in Madison township, under the direction of General Ramsey, where he became familiar with the principles of surveying, to which he devoted much time and attention in later years. In 1836 he en-

gaged in teaching and continued fourteen years thus employed, his services being principally devoted to the same district. He then embarked in mercantile pursuits at Elliottsburg, in Tyrone township, of the same county, continuing his business interest for seven years, when his residence and business were transferred to Green Park, where he remained nine years, holding, in both places, the commission of postmaster. Judge Motzer next became associated with the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Andersonburg, in Madison township, as its principal, and for twenty years retained his official connection with that institution. In 1874 he purchased the farm which is his present home, and which had, during the interval, been cultivated by a tenant. The judge was united in marriage with Margaretta, daughter of John Titzell, of Tyrone township, Perry County. Their children are Daniel Williams, born May 31, 1857, who died May 7, 1858; John Edward, born February 24, 1859, married to Mary Bell, daughter of James Murray, of Landisburg; and Samuel Martin, born October 7, 1864, who died July 20, 1865.

Judge Motzer adheres politically to the policy of the Republican party. He was, in 1854, elected associate judge of Perry County, which office he filled for one term. He has also, for years, been school director, and held other offices in the township. His integrity and executive ability have rendered his services often desirable in such responsible trusts as those involved in the offices of executor and administrator. He is an elder in the Upper Presbyterian Church of Blain, Pa., of which his wife is also a member.

CHAPTER XI.

SAVILLE TOWNSHIP.¹

THE territory comprising this township was a part of Tyrone from the time of its erection, in August, 1754, until 1817. Early in that year a petition was sent to the Court of Quarter Ses-

sions of Cumberland County, asking for division of Tyrone. The following is gleaned from the court records:

A petition from the inhabitants of a part of Tyrone township was presented to the court of Cumberland County at the April sessions, 1817, asking that Tyrone be divided. John Darlington and David Grove were appointed viewers. They made a report at the November term of court. The closing sentence of this report read as follows:

"That by confirming the division of said township agreeably to the draught presented, would conduce greatly to the convenience of the inhabitants of the respective sections thereof, and that the limestone ridge, along which the division line runs the whole distance from east to west, is the natural and proper division of said township."

This report was signed June 24, 1817, and confirmed at the November term of 1817, and the new township called "Saville."

Saville has retained its original territory, with the exception of a portion on the west side, which became a part of Madison upon its erection. It is one of the largest townships in Perry County, being about seven miles in length, about six in breadth, and contains about forty square miles. The principal stream which drains this township is Buffalo Creek.

TAXABLES IN 1820.—John Adams, miller; Godfrey Atbaugh, tinner; Jacob and William Bird; Jacob Bird; William Bitner, joiner; Thompson Brown; Charles Bovard; Matthias Bird; Henry Bosserman; James Black; George Billman; Jacob Bosserman; Abraham Billman, mason; William Barkley, Sr.; William Barkley, Jr.; Jacob Bixler, grist and saw-mill; Peter Baker, Sr., weaver; Samuel Bower; Valentine Burrell; Adam Bower; Peter Baker, Jr., weaver; Samuel Bell; George Cock; Ross Cunningham; John Campbell, blacksmith; John Campbell; David Coyle; Robert Clark; Jacob Crist, weaver; Christian Cosier's heirs; David Carson's heirs; John Creigh, M.D.; John Creigh's heirs; John Cummins; Conrad Comp; Patrick Duffield; Jas. Duffield; Thos. Duffield; Frederick Dum, weaver; Christian Deal; Robt. Dougherty, blacksmith; Chas. Elliot; Robt. Elliot; William Elliot; John and James Elliot; Abraham Fulwiler; Jacob Faller, shoemaker; George Fleisher, Sr.; George Fleisher, Jr.; Fitzpatrick & Black; Henry Flickinger, shoemaker; Philip Fuseselman; Jacob Gamber; George Gibbons, blacksmith; Robert Hackett, distillery; Robert Hackett & Co.; Peter Hartman; John Hench, blacksmith; Samuel

¹ By E. U. Aumiller.

Hench, blacksmith; Widow Hench; John Hawn, Sr., weaver; John Hawn, Jr., weaver; Ludwick Hawn; Matthias Hawn; John Hall, Sr.; Peter Hench's heirs; Henry Hall, blacksmith; Valentine Hassinger; Hugh Hamilton; William Irvine, Sr., blacksmith; William Irvine, Jr., blacksmith; James Irvine's heirs; John Irvine's heirs; Nicholas Ickes, saw-mill, distillery and house and lot in Ickesburg; Samuel Ickes, Jr.; Jonas Ickes, M.D.; Peter Jacobs; John Kritzing; William Kinert & Boureman, Jacob Kinert; William Kinert; Christian Kinert, cooper; Samuel Klinger, weaver; Peter Kochenderfer; Philip Koehenderfer, shoemaker; Jacob Kizer, weaver; John Kinter; Daniel Keck, mason; John Kinert; Loy & Cremer; John Linn, distillery; Andrew Linn, grist-mill, saw-mill and store; Samuel Linn's heirs; Robert Laughlin; Nicholas Lyon; Henry Long, Sr., wagon-maker; Henry & Peter Long, wagon-makers; Frederick Leiby; Catharine Lutman; Daniel Lutman, house and lot, Ickesburg; John Lindsey; Michael Loy, Jr., Vincent Leeds, millwright; Edward McGowan, store; John Milligan; Thomas Milligan; John Morrow; John Matthews, carpenter; James Matthews; Matthias Mayer; John Mayers; John Miller, Sr.; John Miller, Jr.; Jacob Miller; Adam Merkle, blacksmith; Daniel Mootzer; Andrew McClure; Jacob Mowl, shoemaker; John Miller, house and lot, Ickesburg; James McKinney, tailor; Alexander McCracken; Benjamin McCracken; James McCord's heirs; John McAlister's heirs; Ross Mitchell's heirs; John Moore, weaver; Nathan McNeel, miller; John Nesbet; James Nelsons, Sr.; Mary Noble; Adam Orris; Henry Orris; Andrew Patterson; George Painter, shoemaker; John Powel; John Peden's heirs; Richard Reed; Joseph Robison; William Robison; Robert Robison; George Robison, cooper; Mary Robison; Valentine Ritter; Daniel Ritter, wheelwright; Daniel Ross; John Rice, house and lot, Ickesburg, and store; John Rice, wagon-maker; Adam Rice, wagon-maker; Conrad Rice; Samuel Rice, millwright; Frederick Ricedorf; John Rode, weaver; John Robison, blacksmith; Andrew Shuman, grist and saw-mill; Thomas Simonton; John Sweiger; Henry Sweiger, mason; George Sweiger; Peter Sullenberger; Paul Sheffler, house and lot, Ickesburg; George Sheffler; Adam Smith; Jacob Smith; George Smith; Abraham Smith, weaver; Peter Snyder; Henry Snyder; Jacob Snyder; Frederick Shull, saw-mill and distillery; James Sanderson, tan-yard; William Sanderson, tanner; Jacob Stille; Jacob Stover; Henry Sauceman; Zalmon Tousey, grist, saw and fulling-mill; John Taylor, justice of the peace; Henry Trostel, distillery; Daniel Trostel; Moses Uttley, cooper; John Urie; George Wolf; Adam Wolf, wheelwright; Casper Wolf; Conrad Weary; John Weary; Martin Wetzel; John Yohrig; William Yohrig; Samuel Yohrig; Matthias Zimmerman.

EARLY LOCATIONS.—It was no sooner an-

nounced that the purchase of lands had been completed, at the treaty held with the Indians at Albany, in July, 1754, than many people living south of the Blue Hills at once emigrated to the new lands, and began the search for suitable locations on which to settle. Among them was Thomas Elliot. His father, Robert Elliot, was a Scotch-Irishman, who had emigrated to this country and had settled about seven miles north from what is now Carlisle. Thomas evidently came to this section and located a tract and made his application for two hundred acres early after the purchase, as he received his warrant bearing date on the first day of the opening of the Land-Office, February 3, 1755. The warrant granted him the tract, including his improvement. At that time William Waddell had located land adjoining. These men had selected the valley-lands along Buffalo Creek, now owned by John Boden and others, and, in later years, the Elliot homestead became known as the "Valley Home."

Thomas Elliot, on the same date, took up a tract of fifty acres adjoining his other land, and, September 2, 1767, took up another fifty acres. He was then twenty-five years of age. The Indian troubles that followed the defeat of Braddock drove him, with the other settlers, back to the more thickly-populated settlements, and they did not return until 1762. At that time Edward, Charles and John Elliot came with him. Edward located land afterwards owned by Jonathan Swartz and now by the heirs of John Kochenderfer. It is related in "Robison's Narrative" concerning the troubles of 1763 (to which the reader is referred in the General History, page 74), that the men were harvesting at Edward Elliot's when the news was brought that hostile Indians were in the neighborhood. The next day a party of men organized and started to assist those who were in danger, and at Nicholson (afterwards the Adam Orris farm) they were caught in ambush by the Indians, and five of their number were killed. Among them was Charles Elliot, who, with Edward McConnel escaped, but were both shot by the Indians as they were ascending the bank of Buffalo Creek, now the property of Wm. Fuller. John Elliot was then but seventeen years of age.

The most distinguished descendant was Rev. David Elliot, D.D., LL.D.¹

Robert Elliot, a brother of David, married a

¹ Rev. Dr. Elliot was one of three sons,—David, Robert and Charles. David was born on the Boden farm, in the old log house that stood on the site of Mr. John Boden's new house, on the 6th of February, 1787. After attending the schools of the neighborhood and when sixteen years of age, he was sent to a classical school in Tuscarora Valley, taught by the Rev. John Coulter, and in 1804 began study at a classical school in Mifflintown, where he finished his studies in Greek and Latin. At this time the Rev. Matthew Brown was pastor of the Cedar Spring congregation, and resigned to take a position in Washington College, Pa., of which he later was president. Through his influence, David Elliot became an assistant instructor in the college in 1805, and in January, 1807, he entered the college, from which he graduated September 28, 1808. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Carlisle, September 26, 1811, and February 19, 1812, received a call to settle as pastor of the Upper West Conococheague Church at Mercersburg, Franklin County, where he labored until 1829. On July 6, 1829, he was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Washington, Pa., where he remained until 1836. While serving as pastor at this place, he was instrumental, more than others, in the reviving of Washington College, which, for several years, had been on the decline. The degree of "D.D." was conferred upon him, in 1835, by the board of trustees of Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, and "LL.D." in 1847, by Washington College. In the summer of 1836 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Pennsylvania extended to him a call to accept a professorship in the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny City, which he accepted. He retired from active duties in the seminary in 1870, and was elected emeritus professor, and served the seminary with his counsel until his death, March 18, 1874. He was moderator of the General Assembly in 1838, at a most trying time. To quote from Dr. J. I. Brownson's address on his life, he says:

"Never did a Presbyterian moderator occupy the chair in so momentous and trying a crisis. Yet there he sat, calm above the tumult, meeting each emergency with instant decision, and yet with an accuracy which, in every instance, received the sanction of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as expressed in the opinion rendered by one of the ablest judges of this or any other State,—the late Chief Justice John Bannister Gibson. That eminent jurist, after a most exhaustive review of the proceedings,—of which the moderator's decisions were often the most vital,—as well as the pleadings, arguments of counsel and the adverse judgments of the Court of Nisi Prius, vindicated each of these decisions separately, as well as all of them conjointly. It was just after this searching review that the distinguished chief justice is reported to have said, in conversation with a gentleman of the bar, that Pennsylvania had only missed having the best lawyer in the State, in the person of Dr. Elliot, by his becoming a minister of the gospel."

daughter of William Linn, settled on the homestead, and resided there many years, and later moved to Ickesburg. He was elected associate justice of Perry County in 1836, and late in life moved to Fannetsburg, and resided with his daughter, Mrs. John H. Walker, until his death. Judge William Elliot, of Newville, Cumberland County, is a son. Charles, a half-brother of David and Robert, purchased a farm of Nicholas Ickes, in 1825, on which he lived until 1833, when he sold it to Judge John Rice, and moved to Maumee County, Ohio. There are none of the family bearing the name of Elliot at present in the township.

Robert, William and James Elliot, whose names occur in the early records, were related to those above mentioned, and were descendants of those who came in 1762. Robert bought, June 4, 1787, a tract of land of John Sanderson, containing one hundred and eighty-seven acres, which he had taken up on application No. 5474, April 2, 1767. Robert Elliot also warranted forty-one acres adjoining the above, March 23, 1793. These two tracts were sold to Andrew Patterson, March 11, 1806, which Patterson later had patented. They were sold by him, April 11, 1835, to John Rice, and are now owned by William Rice and Christian Schwab.

William and James Elliot warranted land in February, 1793. William died about 1834 and left two sons, William and James, and five daughters,—Mary, Elizabeth, Martha, Nancy and Jane. The land of William, Sr., was devised to James and the daughters. James lived to be eighty-two years of age, and died at Ickesburg.

A part of the present William Rice farm was also bought by John Rice, April 19, 1839, of James Nelson.

John Black, before 1774, was in possession of land on the west side of Buffalo Creek, now owned by Henry Hall.

Robert and James Irvine came from Ireland in 1752, and on December 27, 1774, Robert warranted three hundred acres of land on the west side of Buffalo Creek, adjoining land of Edward Elliot and John Black on the east and the top of Conococheague Hill on the north. He accumulated other lands, and upon his death it was

divided between his sons—William, James and John. The southwest part, three hundred and thirty acres, passed to James, who patented it November 6, 1812; to William he left the mansion tract of two hundred and fifty acres, to which he secured a patent, dated September 4, 1812. On this tract is the old stone house, now the residence of James Irvine, the great-grandson of Robert Irvine, the warrantec.

To John Irvine, Robert, his father, gave two hundred acres. William Irvine, Sr., lived upon the homestead (now James Irvine). He had sons, Robert and George; the former lived and died upon the place. George resided there for a time, and in 1854 moved to Ickesburg, and later to Newport. The land was sold to the heirs of James Irvine.

James Irvine died about 1823 and left children,—Ann (Mrs. Thomas Milligan), Martha (Mrs. William Elliot), William and Robert.

William Elliot, Jr., settled where his daughter Sarah Ann now lives, and John Roush and Prof. Lewis B. Kerr own part of the land.

Mrs. William Rice, of New Bloomfield, is a daughter of Mrs. Thomas Milligan. James Irvine, now on the old Irvine warrant, is a son of William Irvine, Jr. Elizabeth Irvine, also a daughter of William Irvine, Jr., is the wife of James McLaughlin, of Juniata County.

On the 5th of July, 1755, John Smith warranted a tract of fifty acres, adjoining lands of John Stewart, Robert Sanderson, Robert Elliot and William Waddell. It is now owned by Philip Jacobs and others.

Alexander Sanderson warranted, July 21, 1774, three hundred acres of land adjoining Thomas Elliot on the east, James Henry on the northwest and a small run on the north, which included an improvement he had previously made. James Sanderson, the same date, warranted fifty acres adjoining Charles Weise, and James Bartley warranted three hundred acres of land on Big Buffalo Creek, near the line of Rye and Tyrone townships (now Saville and Juniata), September 27, 1786.

Over against Buffalo Hills, David McClure owned three tracts of land, one of one hundred and five acres, warranted June 11, 1762; fifty acres, January 8, 1770, and one hundred and

forty-eight acres later. They were surveyed to David McClure March 9, 1774, in right of William Power.

Thomas Patton, on an order of survey numbered 934, and bearing date August 22, 1766, took up two hundred and fifty-five acres lying on both sides of Buffalo Creek, with barren hills on both sides.

Adjoining land of David and Wilson McClure, John McClure took out a warrant for two hundred and twenty acres on the Buffalo Hills.

Colonel Thomas Hartley, of York, was an officer in the Revolution, and a member of Congress for twelve years. He was granted by the State authorities, for meritorious services in the army, a large tract of land in what is now Union County, and after whom the township of Hartley and borough of Hartleton are named. One James Adair had made an improvement and located a tract in part now owned by Peter Wolf. Owing to financial difficulty, Adair's right in the tract was sold at sheriff's sale, and bought by Colonel Thomas Hartley, who, on the 22d of April, 1786, took out a warrant for three hundred acres, including the improvement of Adair. He sold it to Peter Shively (Sheibley) before 1793, as in January of that year mention is made in a warrant of Michael Loy as adjoining land "late property of Colonel Thomas Hartley, now Peter Shively." This tract is on Buffalo Creek, above where the two creeks unite above Roseberg.

Adjoining the Colonel Thomas Hartley tract Michael Loy warranted two hundred acres, January 31, 1793, which passed at his death to his son Nicholas, who sold to George. The property is still in the name.

Andrew Crouse, May 21st in the same year, warranted two hundred acres adjoining Loy's land; and adjoining Crouse's land, Thomas McKee, August 22d, the same year, warranted two hundred acres on the north side of the North Mountain, including Winn's Gap.

Robert Kearney, June 26, 1789, took out on a warrant two hundred acres adjoining Robert Elliot, Alexander Sanderson and the Tuscarora Hills. On a small branch of the Big Buffalo Creek, and bounded by lands claimed by the "heirs of Thomas Patton," by land of Andrew

Davis, of Henry Comp, "and of late James Semple, now the property of John Semple," in August, 1792, Nicholas Lambert took up two hundred acres, he having previously made at the place an improvement.

William Marshall laid a warrant upon two hundred and fifty-eight acres January 9, 1786, which he sold to Nicholas Ickes, who, June 1, 1825, conveyed it to Charles Elliot, who was a half-brother of Judge Robert Elliot and to the Rev. David Elliot. Charles and Robert Elliot married sisters whose maiden-name was Linn.

At the mouth of Lick Run, on Buffalo Creek, John Creigh warranted three hundred acres, May 7, 1792.

Adjoining lands of Edward Elliot, August 1, 1766, William McMeen took out, on order of survey No. 575, one hundred and fifty acres of land on the waters of Buffalo Creek. Lawrence Mealy, on the 9th of January, 1786, warranted three hundred acres, bounded on the north by the Tuscarora Mountain, on the east by John Young and on the south by Andrew Noble. The Noble tract is now owned by James Whitmer, and joins the Thomas Elliot tract, now John Boden. Adjoining the Noble tract, and now owned by James Whitmer and Alexander Barnes, was a tract of one hundred and fifty acres taken up by William Robison, May 8, 1794. Robert Robison also owned at the time an adjoining tract.

A tract of land on Buffalo Hill and Buffalo Creek was, before 1794, owned by Thomas Robison, and April 1, 1796, he warranted one hundred acres adjoining it. Mary Buchanan, of Tyrone township, claimed a tract lying next to it.

A tract of land lying north of Ickesburg, on the way to Run Gap, now in possession of D. C. Orris, was formerly the Nicholson lands. The roads that now meet nearer the gap, in earlier days met at this place. It was here that the skirmish occurred in 1763. The spring mentioned was near the foot of the hills. The property later came to Adam Orris, whose sons, George, Adam and Samuel, settled below, and at his death the sons of Adam came into possession. Of these sons, D. C. Orris is on the old homestead, one is a professor in Princeton College, another is a physician at Newport.

William Linn, a brother of the Rev. John Linn, warranted one hundred and seventy-eight acres on Buffalo Creek, May 24, 1785, and April 16, 1793, warranted four hundred acres adjoining Archibald and Andrew Kinkead. A mill was built at the place, which for nearly a century has been known as the Buffalo Mill. In 1814 it was owned by Samuel and Andrew Linn, and later by Andrew, who, in 1837, sold it. It has since been owned by John McKinley, of Juniata County, George Rice and William Shull, and at present by Peter Smith. The Lutheran and Reformed Church is at this place. The children of William Linn were Samuel, Andrew, William, John, and three daughters, who married Robert Elliot, Charles Elliot and David Coyle. The two former resided in the township and the latter in Madison township.

Archibald and Andrew Kinkead warranted three hundred acres of land, August 30, 1786, adjoining their other lands.

Zachariah Rice, who emigrated from Yellow Springs, in Chester County, in 1786, with ten or twelve of his sons, settled in what is now Perry and Juniata Counties. One of these sons was Conrad, who purchased, soon after 1786, land in this vicinity, probably the Kinkead lands, where he lived until his death, aged about sixty-two years. His sons were Samuel, William and Conrad. Samuel settled in Liberty Valley. Josiah Rice, of Landisburg, ex-register of Perry County, is his son. William located in Loysville and kept store for a time, and moved to Blain, where he died. Conrad settled on the homestead, where he died. The place is now owned by Ellerman Shull.

Rebecca and Sarah Rice were daughters of Conrad Rice, Sr.; the former became the wife of Samuel Shull, and the latter married Michael Ickes.

Peter Hartman was of the emigration that came to this section of country with Zachariah Rice, about 1786. He bought the farm now owned by Levi Weibley and John Shull. His sons were Benjamin and Frederick. Benjamin removed to Huntingdon County. Frederick settled on the homestead, and late in life sold the farm to Levi Weibley. Of his daugh-

ters, Mary became Mrs. Daniel Hall, of Madison township, and Elizabeth married Samuel Shoemaker, and settled north of Green Park. Mary remained single and lived at home.

Frederick Shull came from Chester County about the same time as the Rices, Hartmans and others. He settled on Buffalo Creek, near the line between Saville and Madison townships. His sons were Samuel, John, Frederick and William. Samuel lived on part of the Linn tract, near the mill, and died in 1833. Samuel Shull, of Duncannon, is a son, and James W. Shull, an attorney of New Bloomfield, is a grandson. John and Wm. died many years ago, Frederick lived on Buffalo Creek, above the homestead, and died at seventy years of age. Henry lived north of Ikesburg, and died in 1883, aged sixty-nine years.

Patriek Duffield, on May 23, 1792, warranted two hundred acres of land now owned by Bolton's heirs. When it was taken up it was lying next the farms of Thomas Elliot, William Carson, Andrew Noble and the Widow Robison. David Hamilton located fifty acres March 1, 1775. It was described as lying "on the waters of Buffalo Creek, including two springs, with a small deadning at each of them, and a cabin half built, including a Chestnut Ridge and a cabin that is built."

Adam Hays located eighty acres adjoining William Miller, William Sanderson, David Carson and George Wolf, November 11th, 1796.

On the 13th of January, 1772, David Sample warranted a tract of land containing two hundred and twenty acres. It is described as including a survey made by Samuel Finley, in 1761, and situated on the "north side of Limestone Ridge, opposite to Samuel Fisher's house." This tract is now owned by the heirs of Henry Fleisher, and is in the southwest corner of the township, north of Elliottsburg. Samuel Fisher then lived on the south side of Limestone Ridge, near what is now Elliottsburg and adjoining John Sanderson. For an interesting account of the troubles of the early settlers, the reader is referred to a suit for the possession of land, which is given in Spring township, and to which the John Sanderson who

is mentioned as owning land in what is now Saville was a party.

The site of Esheol is on land owned by Andrew Shuman, who came to the location in 1804. He was a resident in the vicinity in 1798, as in that year he put on the roof of the old log Union Church near New Bloomfield. In 1802 he moved to Smith's Mill (now Markelsville), and in 1804 to this place. On the 18th of September, 1810, he warranted three hundred and twenty-eight acres of land on Buffalo Creek. He probably erected the grist-mill soon after his removal here, in 1804. He resided at what is now Esheol, and his mill was near his residence in 1815. In 1830 he donated ground on which to erect a Union Church, which was begun and completed in 1831. He erected, in 1824, a grist-mill farther up the creek, which is known as the Upper Mill, and the mill at his residence as the Lower Shuman Mill. He died in 1852, aged seventy-eight years. The property passed to his sons, John and Andrew, John taking the upper part and mill and Andrew the Lower Mill. On the 12th of March, 1867, Andrew Shuman sold one hundred and seventy-six acres and the mill property (excepting the church lot and burial-ground) to Isaac Weaver, who still owns the mill.

John, the eldest son of Andrew, now lives on Middle Ridge, Juniata township. Andrew resides at Mannsville, in Centre township; another brother, Samuel, resides in Nebraska.

Andrew Shuman, Sr., became possessed also of parts of two tracts of land—one, one hundred and thirty-one acres, which was patented to Alexander Power, December 6, 1775, under the name of Grogg Bottom; the other was patented to Philip Clinger, May 22, 1807, under the name of Lunaville, and contained three hundred and seventy acres.

The Upper Shuman Mill in 1871 was sold to John Kindig and John Hostetter. The tract adjoining up the stream was of John Hays' warrant, and January 24, 1852, William Rosensteel purchased forty-three acres, part of Hays and Shuman lands, and erected thereon a tannery with a capacity of tanning fifteen hundred hides per annum. The tannery passed to

Jacob Spanogle before 1870, and was sold to Samuel Hench and Henry Duffield, by whom it was abandoned. The property is now owned by the Rev. J. J. Hamilton.

In 1820 Robert Hackett had a distillery, which he conducted for several years. In the same year, at Linn's Mill, Andrew Linn was carrying on, beside the grist-mill, a store, distillery and a saw-mill. In May, 1822, Edward Miller built a fulling-mill on Buffalo Creek, two miles south of Ickesburg, and in 1831 was keeping at the place a store, and also running a saw-mill.

George Sanderson established a tan-yard in 1821, which was still in operation in 1831.

In 1820, Henry Trostel was running a distillery, and in 1822 a saw-mill; in 1828 they were conducted by William Trostel, and in 1831 the saw-mill was still in use, but the distillery was abandoned.

In 1865 there was considerable excitement over the report that oil had been discovered in the township. Two companies were formed in the month of October in that year, one called the "Snyder Spring Oil Company," with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and fifty thousand shares at one dollar each.

This company held two leases for twenty-one years, one from William Snyder, the other from Godfrey Burket, both of Saville township, and about eight miles from New Bloomfield.

The other was the Collier Oil Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares at five dollars per share par value, and subscription price one dollar, which gave the company a working capital of ten thousand dollars. The company held a lease on the head-waters of Buffalo Creek, consisting of one hundred and thirty acres, which was held under the lease for ninety-nine years. Suffice it to say oil was not obtained.

THE LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH, known as the Buffalo Union Church, is situated two miles west of Ickesburg. In 1840 a Union Church was built. The Reformed congregation were supplied by the Rev. Charles Leinbaeh until 1850. He was succeeded by Revs. Mickle, Rothrock, Herring, and Rev. L. F. S. Lindaman.

The Lutherans from 1850 were supplied by Revs. Lloyd, Knight, Jacob Martin, D. H. Focht, John Williams, Levi Secrist, R. H. Claire, Jeremiah Frazier and the present pastor, Rev. J. P. Neffith.

The Reformed congregation in 1885 built a new brick church near the site of the Old Union Church.

EARLY SCHOOLS IN SAVILLE.—On a small plot of ground opposite the lane leading from the old Ickes mill to the public road, and joined by Mrs. Susan Boden's farm, may still be seen a corner-stone, which marks the site of the first school-house in Saville township.

Boys and girls from the surrounding country, as far as Esheol, Roseburg, and where the Mountain Home School-house now stands, came here to attend school. Nicholas Hench's mother attended this school as early as 1785, and the date of its origin is still earlier.

Among the teachers before 1800 were John Bolton, Thomas Stevenson, Mr. J. Watts, Thomas Meldrum and George Williams.

Linn's School was started about 1800, near Mr. Thomas Shull's residence. A Sunday-school was held here during 1825. The building was bought by Mr. Blair and moved away. Mrs. John Rice, now of New Bloomfield, attended school at Duffie's Hill in 1803. Mr. Jamison was teacher at the time.

The most hotly-contested election in Saville was at the time of the adoption of the public-school system. Judge Elliott favored the system and Mr. Andrew Shuman opposed it. The western part of the township went almost unanimously against accepting it, while the north-western portion was as strongly in favor. It was carried, but at a subsequent election it was voted down, as will be seen in school report of 1877,—

"There were six accepting districts in 1835, of which Saville township made the following report: 'Number of schools, 5, three male and two female teachers, to whom was paid, for a term of one and one-fourth months, an average salary of \$16.50 per month; sixty-eight male and seventy-one female pupils.'

"Saville therefore accepted the system in 1835, but in 1836 a majority of the citizens voted against it, when the school directors appealed to the State de-

partment, to know whether a tax laid for school purposes could be collected; it was decided that a meeting of the people has no power, under the school laws, to control the action of a board of directors."

Among the first public school-teachers were Peter Baker, Andrew Titzell and Daniel Hall. They received from \$15 to \$16 per month. Benjamin Wilson who was a teacher himself, acted as township examiner. Nicholas Hench taught several terms about the time of the adoption of the new system.

October 29, 1829, Samuel Jacobs conveyed to Andrew Shuman, Edward Miller and George Robinson, trustees, a lot for school purposes at what is now known as Roseburg. The school-house built on it was called "Union." In 1836 it was conveyed to the authorities of the public schools and named "Jefferson." An exchange of lots was made with Mrs. E. A. Rosensteel March 8, 1851, and the house was moved. October 3, 1868, a lot was bought from Samuel Hench and Henry Duffield, and the brick building now known as "Jefferson" was built.

The school known as Linn's, after the adoption of the public-school system, was continued as a public school until about 1860, and when the old building was sold and removed, the directors built a house on land owned by Alfred Kell and called it "Spring Grove." The house was moved to lands of Levi Weibley. The present brick school-house was built about 1878.

On the 24th of January, 1839, John Shuman deeded to school directors eighty perches of land, having thereon a stone school-house. The school is now known as "Mountain Home" and is on the road leading from Ickesburg to Liberty Valley.

In 1837 John Sweger deeded forty-eight perches of land to the school directors. An old frame house is now (1886) upon the site. This school, known as "Jackson," is on the road leading from Shuman's mill to Elliottsburg.

The ground upon which the brick building known as "Shumaker's School" now stands was deeded by George Moyer to school directors January 19, 1837, being forty-nine perches located on "Great Road."

Ridge School, sometimes called Barkley

School, is located near Centre township line, on Ridge road, leading from Ickesburg to Newport; ground deeded to board of directors July 24, 1837. A frame school-house now occupies the site.

The board of directors, on June 3, 1871, bought of Peter Schoffer one-half acre, upon which is a brick building. The school was named "Irvine," in honor of a family of that name who lived near.

Rock School was established in 1872, when the directors bought of Jonathan Minnich twenty-two perches of land for one dollar and ninety-five cents. A frame building, which is still in use, was built. The school is situated in the western part of the township.

Summit School, near Ickesburg, originated about 1860. The first building was burned. A brick school building, after standing two years, was also burned. The second brick house was built about 1878-79; the directors bought of James Whitmer the ground upon which the building stood and secured a title.

Shenandoah School originated about 1873. It is four miles from Ickesburg, at the head of a little valley from which it takes its name.

For the Ickesburg School the directors bought of Levi Weibley a lot, May 31, 1855. A frame school-house, containing two rooms, separated by folding doors, was built. About 1875 the old building was replaced by the present two-story brick building.

For the Madison School the directors built a house at Esheol in 1866. It was lined on the inside with boards, and at that time it was the best house in the township. The present brick house was built in 1879.

The number of schools in Saville, 1886, is 13; average salary of teachers, \$23.46; number of male pupils, 274; female, 202; valuation of school property, \$4500. The township has supplied one county superintendent in the person of L. B. Kerr, who served in that capacity for seven years.

ICKESBURG.

The tract of land on which this town was built was warranted by Robert Robison, May 25, 1774 (two hundred and fifty acres and allowances), and

patented by him February 2, 1796. It contained two hundred and seventy-five acres, and was sold by Robison, February 11, 1796, to Nicholas Iekes, a native of Montgomery County. His grandfather, Frederick Iekes, emigrated from Germany about 1748, and purchased one thousand acres of land in Limerick, Montgomery County. After his death it was divided among four sons, of whom Michael settled upon the tract, and died, leaving a widow and five children, of whom Nicholas was the oldest. He was in the Revolution when sixteen years old, and, after its close, settled upon the farm, which, after his father's death, he took at the appraisalment.

He soon married Mary M. Christman about 1785, by whom he had four children—Elizabeth, born in 1787; Samuel, 1791; Jonas, February 3, 1793; and Catharine, 1795. Nicholas Iekes, with his family, came to Cumberland County (now Perry) in 1795, and purchased the land of Robert Robison on an article of agreement, and, as soon as patent was obtained, received title. His wife died soon after his settlement, and, about 1797, married Susannah, by whom he had thirteen children. Of the children by the first wife, Elizabeth, the eldest, married Peter Hench, who lived on the Iekes farm, and is the mother of George Hench, now of Carlisle, and Nicholas Hench, of Iekesburg; she later married — Furnell; Samuel settled at Sandy Hill, on the farm now owned by his son Michael; Jonas studied medicine, and practiced in this county many years, and is now living in Illinois; Catharine, the youngest, married Paul Schaeffer and emigrated to Ohio.

The children by the second wife mostly settled in the county. Margaret, the eldest, married John Rice, and is now a resident of New Bloomfield; Magdalena married George Rice, a brother of John, and settled in Sandy Hill; Michael and Jacob settled at Saville; Susannah married Samuel Heim and settled at Loysville; George now resides at Newport; Nicholas settled at Iekesburg; Mary married Henry S. Smith and settled at Newport; Sarah became the wife of Johnson Servis and moved to Illinois; Elsa E. married David Zimmerman and

also emigrated to Illinois; Sophia married Levi Weibley and settled in Saville.

Nicholas Iekes, the father, died in 1849. About 1818, soon after the erection of the township of Saville, Mr. Iekes laid out a town-plat into streets and lots and named it Iekesburg.

In 1820 the persons whose names are here given were owners of lots and carried on business: Henry Flickinger, shoemaker; Nicholas Iekes, distillery and saw-mill; Jonas Iekes, M.D.; Daniel Lutman, Edward McGouran and John Rice, merchants. February 13, 1822, John Rice purchased lot No. 15. April 29, 1824, Mr. Iekes sold to Dr. John Parshal lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, and April 29, 1826, to John Rice, lots 7, 8, who, on October 19th, following, conveyed then to Alexander Power. John Rice, in 1819–20, built two log houses and in 1821 a stone house. John Rice, before 1820, went into partnership with a man (who was keeping a small store) living at Iekesburg for the purpose of establishing a tan yard. A quantity of bark was purchased for the purpose, which was seized for the debts of the merchant, and the tan-yard was abandoned and Mr. Rice succeeded in obtaining the stock of goods and continued the store from that time until 1822, when he sold to Henry Roberts, who carried on the business for several years, and in 1830 Mr. Rice purchased the store and property and continued for about twenty years, during which time his sons became engaged with him. After the death of Samuel Rice, in 1848, the property was sold to John R. Furnell, who, in 1851, sold to William Rice. The store is now kept by Samuel and Nicholas Hench, sons of Nicholas Hench. About 1830 James Milligan opened a store at Iekesburg, which he continued about thirty years and sold to George Irvin, and after two years repurchased the property and kept the store several years. It is now kept by John Rouse & Son.

A post-office was established at Iekesburg in November, 1820, with William Elliot as postmaster. The mail was at first weekly. After the tannery was built it was arranged to be delivered twice a week. Mr. Elliot was succeeded by Jesse Comley, George Rice, Samuel Rice, A.

B. Wilson, Peter Tumej, William Boden and the present incumbent, Alexander Barnes. Nicholas Iekes, in 1820, was running a distillery at Iekesburg and in 1821 erected a grist and saw-mill.

The Iekesburg Tannery was built in 1821 by Squire Taylor and Dr. John Parshall, who sold to Alexander Power, of York County, Pa. It was later bought by Samuel Hench and Henry Duffield and is now owned by John Kendig.

James Sanderson, in 1821, built a tannery above town, which was kept by George Sanderson. It was advertised for sale in 1829 by the heirs of James, and in 1831 was still run by George Sanderson. It is now owned by Peter Swartz.

A foundry was established in 1835 by Johnson Servis, which was destroyed by fire about 1838. The foundry now owned by Samuel Leggett was soon after built by Elias Weidle.

The following remonstrance was handed to the court of Perry County and shows the feeling of the people of that day against the sale of liquor :

“To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Perry County at April term, 1833. The petitioners, inhabitants of Saville township, in said county, beg leave respectfully to represent that the large and beautiful tavern stand in the town of Iekesburg in said county (occupied for the last year by Mr. Edward Miller), is now purchased by Mr. John Elliot and will by him be occupied for the present year as a temperance house of entertainment; that we place the utmost confidence in said Elliot as a man well qualified for that business; that he will be provided with everything necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travelers, and that we believe he will be able conveniently to furnish lodging at any time and to any number that may be expected to call in that place. Your petitioners therefore believe that there is no necessity for any other tavern in said town, and more especially for one in which spirituous liquors would be sold, which would only tend to injure the morality, peace and comfort of the community. Should any person therefore apply we would respectfully ask your honors to refuse them such license; and we are in duty bound to pray.

“ Robert Elliot.	Alexander Patterson.
William Milligan.	David Coyle.
Frederick Hartman.	George Sanderson.
John B. Baker.	A. Linn.
Alexander Robison.	Henry Thatcher.
Moses Hall.	Samuel Reed.
William Irvine.	George Billman.
George Baker.	Robert Irvine.”

There were formerly two taverns kept in Iekesburg; one in the building now owned by Calvin Nipple. It was last kept as a public-house by George Jacobs.

The other is the present hotel, kept many years by Major Alexander Barnes, who was succeeded by William Nesbitt, John Adams, Nathaniel Adams, David Bower and the present proprietor, Calvin Hench.

THE METHODIST CHURCH was built in Iekesburg in 1843, and the pulpit was supplied by pastors who were in charge of the New Bloomfield Circuit, and for which reference is made to the Methodist Church of New Bloomfield.

OLD BUFFALO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized in April, 1823, under the charge of the Rev. James M. Olmstead, who had just been appointed. Services had been held in the locality for several years previously by the Rev. John Linn, who continued until his death, in 1831. Upon the call and acceptance of the Rev. John Dickey, in 1834, to the church at New Bloomfield, these two churches were added to his charge and so remained until his death, in 1855. The Buffalo was then united with the Upper Church, and they were served by the Rev. J. J. Hamilton, who, later, gave up the Buffalo Church and was succeeded by the Rev. John Strain, Thomas Coelran, J. J. Hamilton. In 1876 the Rev. Robert McPherson became pastor of the Centre Church and served as a supply at Iekesburg. He was followed in care of the Buffalo Church by the Rev. J. H. Cooper, who served several years. The church is at present without a pastor.

The Buffalo congregation erected, in 1823, a log church, on land then owned by Philip Kell. The house was used until 1850, when it was abandoned, and the congregation, then largely living in Iekesburg, erected the present church edifice at that place.

THE REFORMED CONGREGATION built, in 1871, a church, which is under the charge with Buffalo Church.

THE LUTHERAN CONGREGATION of Iekesburg, in the year 1885, built a church at a cost of four thousand five hundred dollars, which was dedicated December 6th of that year. Sermons were preached by the Rev. I. P. Neff, of

Blain, and the Rev. J. H. Menges, of Philadelphia. The front windows of the church are memorials; the centre one was presented by the heirs of Nicholas Iekes and the other two front windows by the children of Nicholas Hench.

ESHCOL.

Eshcol is a hamlet grown up around the Shuman Church and the mill. It contains, besides these, a few houses, a school-house, blacksmith-shop, two stores, tannery and post-office.

The post-office was originally at the Upper Shuman Mill and was moved to this place and named Eshcol, with John D. Baker, postmaster. He was succeeded by Jacob Kleckner, the present incumbent.

The stores are kept by John Hammam and John D. Baker.

The tannery was built many years ago and was owned by Michael Gaylor, and is now owned by L. A. Wickery, who carries on the business occasionally.

ST. ANDREW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.—At the beginning of the present century a number of Lutherans were settled at and near where Iekesburg now is. Among whom were the Iekes, Lyons, Shumans, Longs and Anders. They were from eight to twelve miles from a church and occasionally they were visited by a minister, who preached in dwellings or school-houses.

In 1806 Rev. Frederick Oberhauser came to Toboyne township and began to preach regularly to the people in the neighborhood of Iekesburg and other places. In 1815 he instructed a class of catechumens at Andrew Shuman's house, near Shuman's mill, and also administered communion and confirmed twelve persons. Mr. Oberhauser preached in the neighborhood regularly until his death, April 12, 1821. Rev. John William Heim preached here occasionally until 1828, when he settled at Loysville and after this preached occasionally here. It was desired to build a church, and a site near Shuman's Lower Mill (now Eshcol), and about two miles east of Iekesburg, was selected for the church. The congregation was regularly organized and the following-named persons constituted the first council: Frederick Anders,

elder; John Beistlein, deacon; Peter Long and John Swartz, trustees.

An acre of land was donated by Andrew Shuman, to be used for the purpose of a Union Church (Lutheran and Reformed) and a graveyard. Andrew Shuman and Jacob Bealor were chosen a building committee, who, in 1831, erected a log church, which was occupied in the fall of that year. Rev. Mr. Heim ministered to this congregation until May, 1849, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Martin, who served three years, until April 1, 1852. He was followed by Rev. William Gerhardt, Rev. Adam Height and Rev. David Focht, who accepted the charge of the New Bloomfield Church and its stations. Under the Rev. Jacob Martin services had been held every three weeks, and alternately in the English and German language; this custom was continued until the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Focht, when the German language ceased to be preached. Mr. Focht continued in charge until 1863. The congregation since that time has been under the following pastors: P. P. Lane, 1863; G. T. Schoffer, 1866; L. A. Hedges, 1869; R. Sheeder, 1873; A. H. Spangler, 1879, and the present pastor, the Rev. A. H. F. Fischer, who began his labors August 5, 1883.

ST. ANDREW'S, OR SHUMAN'S CHURCH (REFORMED).—This church was built as a Union Church in 1831, by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations, and in the fall of that year it was occupied. The Rev. Jacob Sholl was in charge of the congregations in the county, and remained in charge until his death, September 4, 1847. He was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel Gans, who was followed in July, 1851, by the Rev. Samuel Kuhn, who resigned December 26, 1862. At a meeting of the consistory in February, 1863, this congregation was united to the Zion Blain charge, by whom it was served a few years, when it was abandoned as a preaching place. The old church stands at Eshcol now unoccupied, the Lutherans having built a new edifice in the vicinity.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NICHOLAS HENCH.

Nicholas Hench is descended from ancestors who emigrated from Prussia to the United States. His grandfather, George Hench, who resided in Perry County, was the father of children,—Peter, Henry, John, George, William, Tenie and Elizabeth. Peter Hench was born in Perry County, where his death occurred

self by labor, and, on the 29th of December, 1831, was married to Catherine Jane, daughter of George and Alice Hamilton, of the same county. The children of this marriage are Elizabeth Ann (wife of William Wilson), born October 18, 1832; George H., December 27, 1834; Nicholas I., January 17, 1837; Frances H., April 8, 1839; Mary Ellen, wife of John Brickley, born September 15, 1841; a babe born January 23, 1846, which died soon after;



Nicholas Hench

January 31, 1814, his residence being in Saville township. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Iekes, and had children—George, born January 31, 1810; Nicholas, September 26, 1811; Samuel, August 14, 1813. Nicholas, who was born in Saville township, has, during his lifetime, resided within its limits. Having been deprived, at an early age, of a father's care, he, at the age of seven, found a home with a neighbor, Mrs. Nancy Robinson, and, until the age of thirteen, remained a member of her household. He then supported him-

Samuel A., March 6, 1847; Catherine Jane, wife of Thomas Read, born September 25, 1849, deceased; William B., April 9, 1852. Mrs. Hench died on the 18th of June, 1856, and he was again married, to Catherine, daughter of Andrew and Catherine Foster, of Tyrone township, on the 4th of February, 1858. The children of this marriage are John F., born November 28, 1858, deceased; Harry Foster, August 5, 1860; W. R., July 8, 1863; Minnie A., May 23, 1867, deceased.

Mr. Hench, on his marriage, cultivated a farm

in Saville township on shares, until 1857, when he removed to Ickesburg and embarked in mercantile pursuits in 1860, continuing thus engaged until 1872, when he purchased the farm of his maternal grandfather, and has since that date been absorbed in the interests peculiar to a farmer.

In politics Mr. Hench is a Republican, having formerly been a Democrat. He served as county commissioner from 1845 to 1848, and has since held numerous township offices, having in early life been active and influential in politics. He was formerly a director in the Home Insurance Company of Perry County and identified with other leading business enterprises. He is connected by membership with the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Ickesburg, in which he holds the office of elder.

Nicholas I. Hench enlisted at Chambersburg, in May, 1861, in a company recruited by Captain Wilson Reily, was sworn in May 30th of the same year at Harrisburg, and his company made a part of the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, his division joining the Army of the Potomac at Washington. He participated in the battles at Dranesville, the Seven Days' Fight on the Peninsula, South Mountain, Antietam, Second Bull Run, First Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and the Wilderness campaign. He was discharged May 30, 1864. Francis H. Hench participated in all the above battles prior to Gettysburg, where he was killed July 3, 1863, by a sharpshooter on Round Top Mountain, while advancing fifty yards in front of the line. George H. Hench enlisted in 1863 for the emergency period, and was assigned to duty as guard to rebel prisoners.

JOHN ROUSE.

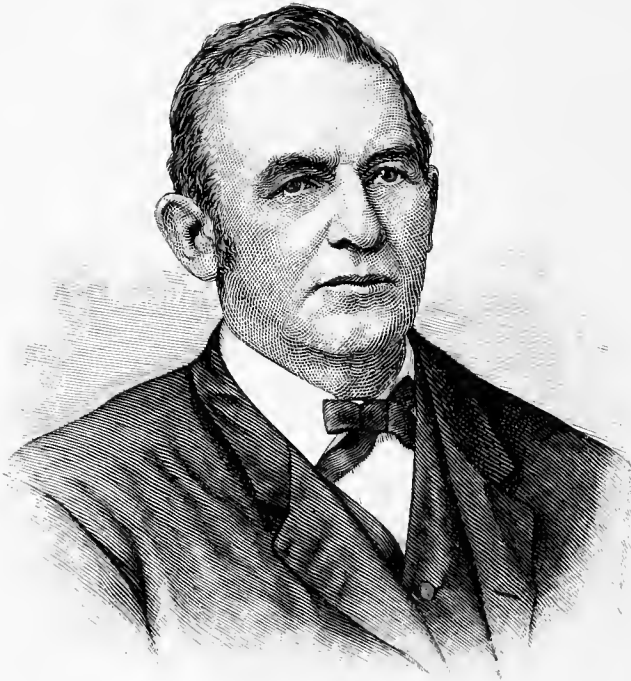
JOHN ROUSE is the grandson of George Rouse, who resided in Horse Valley, Perry County, on the property now owned by Walter Allen. To his wife, formerly a Miss Woltkill, were born four sons—Peter, George, John and David—and four daughters—Mary, Sarah, Catherine and Nancy. Peter and David removed to the West; John located at the Shade Gap, where he purchased a carding and fulling es-

tablishment, and conducted a successful business. He married Rachel Robinson and became the father of twelve children, as follows: Agnes, born June 20, 1819; Mary, March 5, 1820; Elizabeth I., June 18, 1821; George Washington, June 16, 1826; Alexander, March 13, 1829; Rachel C., September 1, 1830; Margaret E., June 10, 1833; Jemima C., May 16, 1837; John O., January 16, 1841, and three who died in childhood. George Rouse, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, located near Centre, where he rented a gristmill and a carding and fulling-mill, and also cultivated a farm. He afterward engaged in the manufacturing of woolen goods, and finally, on relinquishing business, retired to Port Royal, Juniata County, where his death occurred on the 13th of March, 1873, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was twice married, his first wife being Catherine Hench, who was the mother of ten children, three of whom are now living. They are Margaret, born August 1, 1823; Susan, January 6, 1825, who died February 22, 1885; John, the subject of this sketch, June 10, 1826; Samuel, February 23, 1828, who died March 9, 1876; William, October 28, 1829, who enlisted for the late war, and was shot by a sharpshooter during the Seven Days' Fight, under General McClellan; Mary Jane, June 2, 1833; Isabella McClure, August 11, 1835, who died March 18, 1869; and Nancy Ellen, March 18, 1839, who died August 12, 1852. John Rouse was born one mile from the village of Blain, in Perry County, in which county he has always resided. His youth was spent at Centre, otherwise known as Bixler's Mills, where he received limited advantages of education, and, at the age of eighteen, removed, with his father, two miles south of Ickesburg, where he engaged in carding, fulling and the manufacturing of woolen fabrics. In 1872, on his retirement from active business, he removed to Ickesburg, his present residence. He has been for many years a Republican in politics, though formerly a Democrat. Aside from the office of school director of the township, he has held no official position, and is not ambitious for such honors. Mr. Rouse was married, in 1851, to Mary Jane Hamilton, of

Shiremanstown, Cumberland County, Pa., a lady of many estimable qualities and much intelligence. Their children are Alvin H. and Harriett Bell. He was again married, in 1872, to Mina Jane, daughter of William Kerr, whose father still survives, in his eighty-second year. Mr. Rouse is an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance, and uses neither tobacco nor liquor in any form, setting in this respect an example worthy of imitation. He has been

petition, signed by one hundred and sixty-eight persons, was read :

"The petition of divers inhabitants of the townships of Tyrone, Rye and Wheatfield, in the said county, humbly sheweth that your petitioners labor under great inconveniences for want of a new township, to be composed as follows, that is to say: Beginning at Sterrett's Gap; thence through Rye township, along the great road leading to Clark's Ferry, to a certain field of Henry Souder's; thence to a saw-mill belonging to the heirs of Robert Wallace in Wheat-



John Rouse

since his fourteenth year a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHAPTER XII.

CARROLL TOWNSHIP.¹

THE first effort to erect the township was made in April, 1834, when the following pe-

field township; thence along the great road leading to Bloomfield, until it intersects the division line of the townships of Wheatfield and Centre; thence along the said line to a corner of Centre township; thence along said line to a point from whence a south course to the Cumberland line at Long's Gap; thence down the Cumberland line to the place of beginning."

The court appointed Robert Elliott, James Black and John Johnston as viewers, who presented their report, which was confirmed by the court November 5, 1834, and the township

¹By Horace E. Sheibley.

named "Carroll." The boundaries were defined in accordance with the lines laid down in the petition. The township retained its territory until a part was taken off to form Spring township. Carroll is bounded on the north by Centre, on the east by Wheatfield, Penn and Rye; the crest of the Blue or Kittatinny Mountain is its limit on the south, and Spring township bounds it on the west. The area of the township is about fifty square miles. Sherman's Creek traverses it from west to east and Carroll is drained by this stream and its branches.

The road across Sterrett's Gap to-day marks the line of the Indian trail, which then followed along the bank of the creek to Gibson's, where it crossed. Marks of the old trail can still be seen.

The Crane's Gap road was formerly a foot-path across the mountains. In 1848 the present road was built on the north side by David Mickey and on the south by Jefferson Worthington and others. About a mile west of this was Sharron's Gap, named after James Sharron, a warrantee in that vicinity as early as 1769. This road has long been abandoned.

Among the members of Colonel Frederick Watt's company that went to the Revolutionary War in 1777 were Second Lieutenant Samuel Whittaker and Ensign George Smiley, both from the present township of Carroll. The descendants of the latter are now some of its prominent citizens.

The population of the township in 1840 was ten hundred and ninety-eight; in 1880, fourteen hundred and seventeen.

As far as possible, warrants with their dates have been procured and the lands definitely located, but much valuable property has not been mentioned because facts in connection with their history were inaccessible. Though errors may be discovered in the work, we feel assured that the account in the main will be found correct.

EARLY LOCATIONS.—Among the earliest land located in Carroll township was three hundred and twenty-two acres of William West, warranted April 7, 1755. Some of this land is in Spring township, in the history of which a

sketch of the family is given. The portion of the West lands in Carroll is now owned by Samuel Comp. Adjoining William West's land below, and extending in a narrow strip along Sherman's Creek for nearly a mile, Francis West took up seventy-nine acres, June 5, 1762. A small part of this tract, with other lands, formed the Gibson farm. Farther down the creek James Louthier, in 1793, warranted fifty acres, now owned by Christian Stouffer. On February 3, 1755, George Smiley warranted two hundred and twelve acres which joins land of the Cunningham heirs on the east. Below, but down the creek some distance, William Smiley, on February 3, 1755, warranted two hundred and forty-one acres. This tract lay along the creek for two miles, and includes part of the village of Shermansdale. Thomas Smiley, March 12, 1793, warranted four hundred and twenty-four acres. March 21, 1768, he located a tract now northeast of Shermansdale, a part of which was sold to Christian Rathfon, January 7, 1831, and has become in succession the property of Aaron Kellogg, Henry Brown, Mrs. Mary Mehaffie, William Shatto and, on August 6, 1869, passed into the hands of John H. Jones, its present owner. The Smileys were long the largest owners of land in the township, and have been prominent in the early and later periods of its history. Wm. Smyley, or Smiley, mentioned above, was a citizen of Hopewell township, Cumberland County. His sons, some of whom took up land in this county at the same time that the father did, were Samuel, Thomas, John and George. Samuel came into possession of what William Borrell now owns. Thomas' lands are those on which William Smith lives; John's those of Wm. Stouffer and heirs of David Dunkleberger; George's, by warrant and inheritance, all the property hereinafter described as given to his heirs. Samuel had one son, George, who died on the Borrell place. Thomas left the county. John was the father of two sons,—William and John; William received the property now owned by Wm. Stouffer and others, and John the Dunkleberger farm. The heirs of George Smiley were Frederick, David, George, James, Elizabeth, Jane, Margaret,

Mary and Sarah. His large estate was divided as follows: Frederick received the farm now owned by his son Berryhill; David, the property of S. C. Grier, later of his son-in-law, D. P. Lightner; George, the farm of Henry Wolf, later of Thomas Morrow's heirs; James, in later years bought the old mansion tract of George Smiley, Sr.; Jane became the wife of George Barnett, of New Bloomfield, and died in March, 1877, at the extreme age of ninety-three years.

Of the descendants living in the township, George Smiley, son of James, owns his father's mansion farm, and John the old McAllister tract. Wilson, owner of the foundry at Shermansdale; William A., who lives on part of the old Philip Foulk property; Mrs. Jane McCaskey, postmistress at Shermansdale, and Margaret, wife of John S. Henderson, of Shermansdale, are children of William, son of John Smiley, who was the son of the original settler. Hon. Charles A. Smiley, of New Bloomfield, is a son of Samuel, son of David Smiley.

Opposite the William Smiley tract, across the creek, was John Downey's land, one hundred and fifty acres, on order of survey dated July 25, 1767; surveyed May 9, 1769, now in possession of Samuel McCord and David Dunkleberger's heirs. Below this, on the sharp bend or loop of the creek, is the Adam Zerger tract of over four hundred acres, taken up about 1766 by John Downey, and it later was owned by William Morey, and after him by George Sweger, Adam Zerger, the present owner, succeeding him. William Shearer also owns part of the tract.

Near the Adam Zerger property, and joining it on the south, Stephen Duncan, about 1793, warranted three hundred and eleven acres. It was later known as the William Eckels property and is now owned by Wilson Shearer and Samuel G. Smith.

William Boyd, by right of warrant dated September 6, 1793, for one hundred and five acres, settled on lands now in the eastern part of the township; was a native of Ireland and first settled in Cumberland County as a blacksmith; moved to his land in 1793; built several blacksmith forges and began the manu-

facture of nails. His iron was brought over the mountain from Carlisle. It was then slit by him into rods and manufactured by hand into nails. His sons—Matthew, Goudie and William—were all at work at their fires, and continued manufacturing until after 1820. The farm was also tilled by them. Later in life Goudie Boyd purchased a farm now I. F. Hollenbaugh's, in Centre township, and died there. William succeeded to the property. Charles Downing, of Fio Forge, bought the old Boyd farm. W. A. Sponsler, Esq., of New Bloomfield, is now the owner.

Robert Bunting, March 21, 1768, on a warrant, took up two hundred and fifty-one acres, but when surveyed, five hundred and sixty-two acres were found in the tract. This land lies in the western part of the township, and includes the Benjamin Cunningham property, which has descended to his heirs, and the James Henderson land, which passed into the possession of George Smiley, then to George Beaver, and now belongs to the Anthony family; the James Diven heirs owned a part of the Bunting warrant, which passed from their hands to Jacob Stouffer, and is now owned by Henry Sonder.

Adjoining the Bunting tract on the east Melchor Miller, under a patent to George West, March 12, 1793, became owner of a large tract which at his death descended to his children. Daniel received the John Sweger farm; David sold his share of the estate to Lawrence Hipple, at whose death it was purchased by William Sheaffer, its present owner. Mrs. Henry Lackey, a daughter, fell heir to a large part of the farm now owned by her son, Carson Lackey. A portion of the John Murphy tract is also included in the Lackey property. Stephen Miller, a son of David, became Governor of Minnesota during the Rebellion, and John T. Miller, a son of Daniel, was elected sheriff of Perry County in 1865.

South of the Lackey farm John Moore warranted three hundred acres, August 6, 1794. This tract is now owned by John Sweger and Joshua Wilson.

Adjoining John Smiley, Robert Sample and others, Thomas Mehaffie took up one hundred and twenty acres, September 27, 1816. This

land lies south of the Melchor Miller warrant and is the property of George Robinson.

The Sternberger farm, once owned by Frederick McCaskey, who, in 1820 was assessed with one hundred and fifty acres. Frederick McCaskey came from Scotland in childhood, and first lived in Allen's Cove, Penn township. Later he resided with George Barnett for nearly twenty years, when he settled in Carroll, where he bought land from William Murphy. He died February 9, 1857. Of a large family of children, Sarah, wife of George W. Smiley, is the only one living in the county. The property is in the possession of John Sternberger at the present date.

Near Sterrett's Gap, John White warranted two tracts of land, on April 14, 1788, and May 7, 1792, one hundred and ten and one hundred acres, respectively.

Thomas White, warranted April 14, 1788, one hundred and fifty acres, and May 7, 1792, fifty acres. On these lands, along a mountain run emptying into Fishing Creek, the Whites built a saw and fulling-mill about 1802.

In 1820 John White, Sr., was assessed with two hundred acres; John White, Jr., two hundred acres and a saw-mill; and James, also a son of John, Sr., on two hundred and eighty acres and a fulling-mill.

John White, Sr., died about 1833 and his property descended to his son. James went West, where he died.

S. C. Grier became owner of the farm some years ago, and at his death D. P. Lightner succeeded to it. The mill properties were owned by James S. Sykes, and since his death have been run by Henry Sykes, his son. Adam Nace owns the old White saw-mill now.

Thomas Sutch came to Carroll with its earliest settlers, some time before 1775, and took up the land now owned by George A. Shuman and Jacob Losh. He had one son, George, to whom the farm descended and he lived on it till his death. His sons were Thomas, John and James.

Thomas and John settled on the old homestead, but John, in 1824, moved to Shermansdale and kept tavern in the old Smiley Hotel, later the property of W. T. Dewalt. He after-

wards settled on a branch of Sherman's Creek, two miles from Shermansdale, where he built a saw-mill, now gone.

Adjoining Thos. Sutch and George Smiley, Anne Campbell, November 25, 1793, took out two warrants—four hundred and eight acres. At her death the property passed to John Corman, her son-in-law, and portions of it at a later date to Andrew Hartman, Jacob Ensminger and others. Wm. Nesbit and D. T. Morrow bought parts of the original tract about 1866, and B. F. Hall, April 4, 1867, a portion of it. The lands warranted are now owned by Adam Finnicle, Thos. Morrow, Jacob Sloop and B. F. Hall.

Wm. Wallace, July 7, 1785, warranted three hundred and sixty-nine acres adjoining George Smiley, Joseph Wilson, Joseph Lindsey and Edward West. Wm. Gladden, September 8, 1796, purchased two hundred and nine acres, and on March 30, 1798, sold the greater portion to John Hunter. On May 5, 1800, Abraham Jacobs became owner, and at his death his son Abraham, who held the property until February 26, 1866, when B. F. Hall bought it.

North of Iron Ridge, Enoch Lewis took up a tract of one hundred and eleven acres February 8, 1793, and on October 30, 1802, conveyed it to Wm. Rogers, at whose death Rosanna Hoge became executrix and patented it May 19, 1815. This property is now owned by H. J. Souder. Lewis owned at one time nearly one thousand acres, and, in connection with John Rinehart, who warranted one hundred acres April 10, 1794, located nearly all of what is now known as "Sandy Hollow." Jacob Frownfelter and Henry Lackey, at a later date, were owners of land in the district. Henry F. Smith is the present owner of the Rinehart tract; he bought it from his uncle, Solomon Smith. The State road runs through the Lewis tract. The present road through the Sandy Hollow was laid out in 1830, and the public road about 1833. Among the owners of the Lewis tract are Samuel Kitner, Joshua Kitner, James Kitner, A. P. Smith and Henry F. Smith.

William Rogers, an adjoiner of Enoch Lewis, on the 9th of March, 1787, warranted one hun-

dred and twenty acres, which is now owned by David Hess.

William McKee took up September 9, 1767, and surveyed to Hugh Ferguson November 22, 1785. He warranted three hundred acres which adjoined Enoch Lewis. The farm of Thomas Huston (later John Hnston, and now William Stambaugh) and the properties of Christian Forrer, Samuel Kepperly and others are parts of this tract.

Northeast of these tracts Andrew Porter located three hundred acres adjoining Wm. McKee, on warrant of 22d of March, 1793. This tract is now the farm of Geo. Kling (once known as the Fred. Fleming property), Jacob Bruner's heirs and Christian Forrer. On the farm of the Bruner heirs (formerly Fred. Speck's) there is a famous camp-meeting ground. Open-air services were begun in the grove, near an excellent spring, fifty years ago, and meetings in the same place have been held almost annually since that time. The Methodist and United Brethren denominations have both used the grounds, no one denomination claiming it exclusively.

Anthony Kimmel, before 1820, purchased land on Fishing Creek. In that year he had a grist and saw-mill. At his death (1823) his son, Peter Kimmel, succeeded him in the milling business, and built an oil-mill, large quantities of flaxseed being used in the manufacture of linseed oil. On the 1st of April, 1850, William Messinger, administrator of Anthony Kimmel, sold the mill property to George Fleisher, who is its present owner.

Alexander Shortess acquired a large property; on Fishing Creek he had a saw-mill, which was run by Alexander Laekey, but has since gone to ruin. Alexander Laekey bought the property from Shortess, and it descended to his son Benjamin.

Over sixty years ago Alexander Shortess sold a part of his land to Henry Bentzel, which was afterwards bought by Daniel Comp, and by him sold to Simeon Kitner, the present owner. Carson Hair also owns a part of the original Shortess tract.

Before 1820 Jacob Stouffer built a grist and saw-mill and a distillery. In 1820 Jacob Stouf-

fer was assessed with two hundred acres and his mills; the property was sold to William Ramsey, Esq. At his death, in 1831, the property was sold to Adam Fisher, at whose death it passed to John Grier. John Loueks became the next purchaser, and from him it is called Loueks' Mill. George Albright is now its owner.

Jacob Stouffer, about 1827, bought five acres near Shermansdale and thereon built a grist and saw-mill. Jacob Billow bought it; from him it received its name of to-day. It changed hands frequently, William Welsh, Jacob Billow, Samuel Rebert, Henry Brown, Samuel Rebert owning it in turn; lastly owned by Jeremiah Smith.

Jacob Stouffer died about 1851; his three sons were Jacob, Christian and William. Christian owns a saw-mill on Sherman's Creek; William is a resident of Shermansdale; Jacob is deceased.

Croghan's or Sterrett's Gap received the name Croghan's Gap from George Croghan, who, as early as 1747, was an Indian trader. His cabin was five miles from Harris' Ferry. On April 20, 1795, Ralph Sterrett and his brother took up lands in this vicinity. It is from this family that the gap received its second name. The first tavern on the mountain at this point was kept by one Buller, as authorities give it. Descendants of the Sterretts came into possession of it, who soon sold it to William Ramsey, Esq., of Carlisle, at one time Congressman from this district. In a mortgage dated June 26, 1830, the Ramsey property "in Rye township" included "850 acres, two fulling-mills, a woolen-factory, three dwelling-houses, one wagon-maker's shop, stable, shed, and part of Tavern-house on Sterrett's Gap and part of orchard at same place." By right of mortgage, President James Buchanan became owner, and in 1835 was assessed as owning two hundred and fifty acres and a fulling-mill. He sold to William S. Ramsey and Albert C. Ramsey, sons of William Ramsey and Sterrett Ramsey, and they, in 1843, parted with it to Benjamin Kutz. The hotel property now belongs to John T. Sheibley. Daniel Gallatin, in 1820, was landlord at this stand and afterwards at Sher-

mansdale. In his later days he moved to New Bloomfield, where he died.

Among the industries of William Ramsey at the gap was the "Stevens Factory." On September 22, 1820, George Stevens came to the fulling-mill in Perry County and was succeeded by his sons, John C. and Thos. J. Stevens.

John C. Stevens was at the Conrad Hollman mill, in Spring township, prior to 1829. In April, 1830, he was managing the Union Factory, as it was then called. At this time the Ramsey manufactories included the fulling and dyeing-mill, a woolen-factory, carding-mill, axe-factory, a tilt-hammer, blacksmith-shop, wagon-maker's shop and saddler-shop. A large store was built and is still in use. Thos. J. Stevens was engaged with his brother in running the factories. In June, 1835, he was agent for the mills, then owned by J. McKinney, they having passed from his hands a short time before, and in May, 1837, we find him at the Centre Factory. After Ramsey's death, in 1831, all these industries declined, and now have been abandoned, and the buildings have fallen into decay or have been removed. Thomas J. Stevens, after he left the gap, managed a carding and fulling-mill on Pisgah Run, near its entrance to Sherman's Creek, built by one Graham, bought by James Widney. Samuel McCord next became its owner and turned it into a saw-mill, which is still standing but not used.

On the northern slope of the Blue Mountains David Lindsay warranted three hundred acres, January 18, 1786; James Sharon, two hundred acres in 1769, adjoining Robert Stewart, who took up what is now known as Stewart's Hollow. Sharon warranted one hundred and fifty acres, February 23, 1786; John Lawshe, two hundred acres, March 12, 1793; Ephraim Blain, two hundred and fifty acres, February 7, 1793. All the lands lying along the Blue Mountains and sloping north were taken up between the years 1773 and 1794.

Obediah Garwood, in 1767, owned one hundred and twenty-five acres, and warranted other lands June 12, 1770. In connection with these tracts it may be stated that in 1782 Robert Garwood was assessed with a grist-mill.

A large portion of the warrants above enumerated were included in the Lamberton property at a later date. James Lamberton's heirs, in 1835, were assessed with five hundred and fifty acres and a saw-mill. The mill was sold to Edwin Sykes about 1850, and is now owned by W. T. Dewalt. Among the other owners of the Lamberton property are Theodore Brownawell and J. A. Speek.

Mary Ramsey warranted two hundred and eleven acres June 8, 1767. A great part of this tract lies in Wheatfield township and is known as the old Billow farm, which later passed from — Billow's hands into possession of Peter Robinson. It is now owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Orr. Another part of the same warrant, lying in part in Carroll township, of late date was owned by Frederick Fenminger, and at the present time is the property of William Orr.

Near the above-mentioned warrant Rev. William Thompson, June 7, 1768, took up one hundred and fifty-two acres, known as the Findley and Matlaek property, but in 1860 Samuel McClintock became owner. It now belongs to Daniel Billman.

Andrew Boyd, on May 31, 1769, took up three hundred and two acres, later on, September 1787, patented to Matthew Henderson. At his death the property descended to Dr. John Henderson, of Huntingdon County, who, December 31, 1830, sold it to Jacob Lindley and Frederick Speek, and from them Watson Jenks, Esq., of Philadelphia, purchased it on the 8th of August, 1838. Since that time it has passed through many hands, and is now owned, the south side by Judge B. F. Junkin and the remainder by Kellar Adams and Timothy Matlaek.

Joseph Kirkpatrick died in Carroll in 1812, aged about sixty-four years. His children were James, William, Joseph, John, Alexander, Elizabeth (Mrs. William Elliot) and Sarah (Mrs. James McCord). The homestead came to Alexander, the youngest son, who, February 2, 1823, sold it to Ludwig Cornman, and it is now owned by Wilson Rambo. Isaac settled on one hundred and seventy-three acres adjoining. His sons were Jesse, Richard and Isaac. Jesse inherited

the property now owned by Jacob Stone, but sold it and went West. Richard received the homestead, and, April 14, 1857, conveyed it to Joseph Way, whose son Jacob now owns it, and emigrated to the West with his family. Isaac settled in New Bloomfield and was drowned at Millerstown, where he was engaged at work, in 1847.

SHERMANSDALE.

The village of Shermansdale stands on the lands warranted to George Smiley, February 3, 1755. It received its name about 1850, when a post-office was established, mails being then carried once a week from Carlisle by way of Sterrett's Gap. At a very early date a tavern was built near Shermansdale, of which Thomas Norton, who, in 1848, was living at Steubenville, O., at the advanced age of ninety-six years, and who remembered well the Gibsons, Wests and Smileys of the last century, claimed to be the first proprietor. It may be that this old tavern was identical with the cabin of Geo. Croghan, who, long before 1754, at which time the distance from his cabin to Harris' Ferry was stated as twenty miles, was an Indian trader along Sherman's Creek. It is generally believed that a man named Buller, who kept hotel at Sterrett's Gap, was the first tavern-keeper. Frederick Smiley, in 1821, was keeping tavern there, and David Smiley succeeded him. John Sutch took possession in 1824. In 1827, Daniel Gallatin, who is mentioned in connection with the hotel at Sterrett's Gap, took possession and remained until 1833. Jacob Messinger followed and kept it for one year. In 1834, Lewis Miekey, of Cumberland County, bought it from the heirs of George Smiley, and, in 1835, was the only tavern-keeper in the township. He was owner and proprietor until 1851, when his son David, now of New Bloomfield, succeeded him and was landlord until 1857, when he was elected prothonotary. It was since rented in turn by John Louck, W. T. Dewalt, Levi Hair, and was bought by W. T. Dewalt in October, 1863, and he was in possession when the structure was burned, in 1881. A hotel was built by Dewalt, and John A. Speck is proprietor.

The post-office, after remaining a short time at Louck's Mill, was removed to the hotel, and

its proprietors were for years the postmasters. The office was moved across the creek to John Smiley's store during his occupancy, and his successors handled the mails until December 1, 1877, when Mrs. Jane McCaskey, the present postmistress, received her commission.

The school-house was built in 1836. A small log house was built by Jacob Wolf where Mr. Stauffer now resides. Wilson Smiley, in 1844, built a blacksmith-shop, and, in 1850, a foundry adjoining it. Improvements from this time on have been gradual.

The first store was kept by Daniel Gallatin in the hotel from 1827 to 1830. Michael Egolf then took charge and kept until 1835, when the firm of Joseph Egolf came into possession and remained until 1838, when Joseph Egolf assumed the whole business until 1847. David Miekey then became proprietor and was there until 1851. Jacobs and Evinger kept until 1853, when David Miekey again resumed the business and kept the store until 1857, when he removed to New Bloomfield. The room then was vacant until 1873, when S. B. Smith & Bro. took charge, and were there until October, 1876, when S. B. Smith removed to the building then owned by W. T. Dewalt, now by David Fair, and remained in the business until February, 1879, when he sold out to Uriah Rearick, and G. W. Smiley succeeded him in 1881. No store was kept in the old tavern-stand after the occupancy of S. B. Smith & Co.

Across the creek John Smiley, about 1856, started in the mercantile business, and has been succeeded in turn by William Shatto, Samuel Rebert, George F. Ensminger and George Gibson.

The Shermansdale bridge was built by Matthews, Brailley & Co. (Cornelius Baskins, of Penn township, being in the company), in 1832, for two thousand dollars.

The population of Shermansdale in 1880 was seventy-one.

SHERMANSDALE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
—This church traces its origin from the old Sherman's Creek Church, which first appears on the records of Presbytery, in April, 1778.¹

¹The site is marked by an old grave-yard, on what is

As early as 1760 the white settlers of Sherman's Valley (then including nearly all of what is now Perry County) had asked for preachers from Donegal Presbytery, and their request had been granted. In 1766 three churches were organized, viz.: Old Dick's Gap, Centre and Upper, histories of which are given in their respective townships. "The Church at the Mouth of the Juniata," as it was called in early days (predecessor of the present Duncannon Church), had preaching first in 1793, and owing to the nearness of this congregation to the Sherman's Creek Church, the latter, in 1801, moved its place of assemblage to "Boyd's," now known as the Matlaek farm, and in 1802 to Swisshelm's, later known as the old Moorey place, now owned by Adam Zerger. On April 16, 1829, the congregation was incorporated by act of the Legislature. The old church was situated two miles east of its present site, on the bank of Sherman's Creek. The building, which was of logs, was used until 1843, when the present church was built on land donated by William Smiley and wife.

Rev. Hugh Magill was called to Sherman's Creek Church in 1778, but resigned in 1779. Before and after this time the Presbytery sent supplies. Rev. Joseph Brady was the first pastor at the Swisshelm Church, being installed October 3, 1804. He served until his death, April 24, 1821. Rev. John Niblock was pastor from 1826 till his death, August 11, 1830, supplies having filled the pulpit before his pastorate, after the death of Rev. Brady. Rev. Matthew B. Patterson was installed November 22, 1831, and was pastor until April 13, 1842. Next came Rev. Hezekiah Hanson, from July 17, 1853, till July 8, 1856. At the termination of his ministry this charge was united with New Bloomfield, under Rev. William B. Craig, who served from June 17, 1857, till June 11, 1867, when Duncannon and Shermansdale were separated from New Bloomfield. Rev. William Thompson was called in 1868, and re-

mained until 1873. Duncannon then separated from it, and supplies were sent both before and after the pastorate of Rev. S. A. Davenport, extending from 1878 to 1880. Rev. J. J. Hamilton and Rev. J. A. Murray, D.D., were two of these supplies. Rev. J. C. Garver, of the Landisburg charge, was pastor for one year, ending May, 1884, and Rev. Robert F. McClean, of the New Bloomfield charge, the present pastor, began his ministry there June 1, 1884.

MT. ZION UNION CHURCH is in the southeastern part of Carroll. In 1763 we find "John Rankin located at Caenderman's Gap, in Kittantinnny Hill; Israel Jacobs along Fishing Creek, in 1766; John Jacobs in the vicinity, in 1768; Adam Reigart there, in 1773; Samuel Starr on waters of Fishing Creek, in 1774; and George Albright located land in 1786." Many others soon came into the valley, and, like many of the pioneers, were of the Reformed and Lutheran faiths. Among these were the Reibers, 1798; Foulks, 1795; Ensmingers, 1797; and the Sloops, Finieles, Kimmels, Hinkels and Billows. These members attended divine services in Carlisle, traveling by a rugged path over North Mountain, a distance of from ten to fifteen miles.

Pastors from Carlisle occasionally visited the community until the Loysville charge was formed, when its ministers preached for the members in this vicinity at regular intervals—once in four weeks—in houses and barns. In 1816 a church was built, the corner-stone being laid in July and the edifice dedicated on the 14th of August following. The structure was of hewed logs, and in dimensions thirty-five by forty feet. Inside were high galleries on three sides of the building and a high pulpit stood against the wall. In 1854 the galleries were taken down and other repairs made, and in September, 1878, further improvements were made and the church rededicated as a Union Reformed and Lutheran Church. In 1839 Mt. Pisgah congregation was formed, and St. David's, or Billow's, followed in 1846. Both of these churches drew their membership largely from Mt. Zion. Since 1870 the congregations have not been regularly served. The Reformed pastors who served were Rev. Helfenstein,

known now as the Zeigler property, between Fio Forge and Dellville, and where tradition claims that the first white man buried in the county was laid. In it are interred ancestors of the Stewarts, and Kirkpatrick's, of Duncannon and vicinity.

who was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Scholl, who preached until 1847. Rev. Daniel Gans next became pastor from 1848 to 1850 (thirteen months), and was followed by Rev. Samuel Kuhn, from 1851 to 1863. In 1863 the Zion's Reformed congregation was united with St. David's, and it ceased to be a regular meeting-place. The Lutheran ministers were as follows:

Rev. John G. Butler, 1780 to 1788; Rev. Timothy Kuhl, 1788 to 1796; Rev. John Herbst, 1796 to 1801; Rev. Frederick Sanno, 1802 to 1809; Rev. John F. Osterloh, 1809 to 1815; Rev. Benjamin Keller, 1816 to 1827; Rev. L. H. Meyer, one year; Rev. John W. Heim, 1829 to 1849; Rev. John P. Heister, of Petersburg charge, to which the congregation had been attached, 1850 to 1853; Rev. George A. Nixdorf, 1854 to 1858; Rev. William H. Diven, 1858 to 1862; Rev. Kinsel, six months; Rev. Samuel Aughey (now Professor Aughey, LL.D., of Lincoln, Neb.), 1863 to 1864; Rev. M. L. Culler, 1865 to 1866; Rev. J. E. Honeycutt, 1867 to 1870.

Since the latter's ministry the Lutheran congregation has not been regularly served.

MOUNT PISGAH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This church is located on the south-east bank of Sherman's Creek, near the site of what used to be known as Sutch's school-house, built between 1775 and 1780, and connected with it is a grave-yard, in which many of the early settlers were buried.

The Lutheran families of this vicinity first attended preaching at Carlisle and later at Mount Zion Church, in Fishing Creek Valley, and at St. Peter's, Spring township. They had preaching occasionally at Reiber's school-house until about 1830. Some of them were ignorant of the German language and after attending services at Carlisle for several years, in response to their request for ministerial attention, Revs. Keller and Heyser preached for them while they had pastoral charge at Carlisle. In 1838, Rev. John Ulrich, of Carlisle, became their first pastor, and preached regularly every four weeks. The congregation was organized in 1839.

Abraham Jacobs, on the 12th of February, 1842, donated a lot to the trustees of the church, and in the article of agreement stated that when not occupied by the Lutherans the church was at the disposal of any denomination of Christians. A frame church building was erected in the following summer, and dedicated

September 24, 1842. Rev. Ulrich served as pastor until 1842. Rev. Jacob Kempfer, of Carlisle, then took charge of the congregation for less than a year, being succeeded by Rev. Levi T. Williams, then of the Petersburg charge, who resigned in September, 1845. Rev. Lloyd Knight, of New Bloomfield charge, then became pastor until June, 1849, when he also resigned. Rev. Jacob Martin, of New Bloomfield, then acted as pastor throughout the year 1850, when the congregation was made a part of the Petersburg charge. Rev. John P. Heister was minister from November, 1850, to November, 1853; Rev. George Nixdorf from June, 1854, to May, 1858; Rev. William H. Diven from August, 1858, till the close of 1862; Rev. Kinsel from January, 1863, for six months; Rev. Samuel Aughey—now Professor Aughey, LL.D., of Lincoln, Neb.—from August, 1863, to November, 1864; Rev. M. L. Culler, from January 22, 1865, to close of 1866; Rev. J. E. Honeycutt from April, 1867, to 1870. Since the ministry of Rev. Honeycutt the congregation has not been served regularly by the pastors of the Petersburg charge, and the church unused by the people of that vicinity except on special occasions.

CHURCHES OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.—At the residence of Henry Young the United Brethren members first held their meetings in Carroll township, Rev. John Schneider being pastor. A class was formed in 1835 by Rev. Peter Harman. In 1840, noted as the time of a great revival in the church, many persons were added as members. Work on the building of a church was begun in 1841, and in June, 1842, services were held in it. It was dedicated October 23, 1842. This church is known as Young's, and that portion of the circuit is called Young's class. Shermansdale class was formed from it in 1863. Its members worshipped in a school-house at Shermansdale until 1878, when, during Rev. Kiracofe's ministry, a handsome church was built, with parsonage on same lot.

From the Young's class has also sprung Reiber's class, whose members (one hundred and fifty-six) meet in a schoolhouse in Spring township. Prior to 1845 these classes consti-

tuted a part of the Carlisle Circuit in Cumberland County. When separated, the charge had two appointments, Young's and Snyder's, the latter a vigorous offshoot from the former. The following are the names of ministers, with dates, of the churches in Carroll township:

John Schneider; William Sholty; in 1831, John Smith; in 1832, Jacob Schneider and Andrew Ringer; Jacob Schneider in 1833, with Francis Wilson, assistant; Peter Hoffman and Ezekiel Boring, 1834; Jacob Ritter, with Jacob Shoop, assistant first year, 1835-36; Frederick Gilbert, English preacher, and Daniel Funkhouser, German preacher, 1837; Frederick Gilbert returned, with John G. Schneider, assistant, 1838; John Hirsh and Enoch Hoffman, 1839-40; William Waggoner and Jacob Sholes, German preacher, 1841-42, Alexander Owen being English preacher in 1842; William Waggoner in 1843; Simon Dressback, 1844; James Bishop, 1845; John Dickson, now a bishop in the church, residing at Chambersburg, Pa., 1846; George W. Showman, 1847; George Schneider, 1848; B. Waggoner, 1849; Augustus Bickley, 1850, but left shortly after, John F. Seiler taking charge of pastoral duties; William Raber, 1851-52; D. A. Tawney, 1853; Alexander Tripner, 1854-55; William Humberger, 1856-57; Isaac Coombs, 1858; Hiram Feterhoff, 1859; James Bratton, 1860; Jacob Wentz and Hiram Schlichter, 1861; Jacob Wentz, 1862; Henry Brown, 1863, '64, '65; Jacob Clem, 1866-67; George W. Lightner, 1868-69; W. J. Beamer, 1870-72, now presiding elder of Chambersburg District; D. R. Burkholder, 1873-74; John Garman, 1875-76; J. B. Jones, 1877-78; G. W. Kiracoff, 1879-80; A. R. Ayers, 1881, '82, '83; S. N. Moyer, 1884 to present time.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The members of this denomination held their first meetings in Henry Lackey's house many years previous to the formation of a congregation, in 1838. About this time, a school-house having been built on land donated by Henry Lackey, the place of worship was transferred to it, and a congregation regularly organized. Worship continued to be held in the different school-houses built in the vicinity until 1870, when a church was built and called Mount Gilead Methodist Church. In 1877 the circuit was divided into the Blain and New Bloomfield charges, the Mount Gilead congregation being attached to the latter. An incomplete list as to early preachers, but complete as to the later ones, is here appended,—

In 1836 Rev. George Berkstresser acted as pastor;

W. A. McKee, 1848; J. W. Haughwout, 1851-52; D. Casselman, 1853; Plummer Waters, 1854-55; Gideon H. Day, 1856; Cambridge Graham, 1857-58; J. Y. Rothrock, 1859-60; H. S. Mendenhall, 1861-62; F. B. Riddle, 1863, '64, '65; Franklin Gerhart, 1866-67; George W. Bouse, 1868, '69, '70; E. Shoemaker, 1871; A. W. Decker, 1872, '73, '74; George W. Dunlap, 1875-76; John W. Cleaver, 1877, '78, '79; J. M. Johnston, 1880, '81, '82; J. A. McKindless, 1883, died in that year; T. M. Griffith, 1884 to present time.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—On the 20th of December, 1838, George Smiley donated to Lawrence Hipple, John Kennedy, Thomas J. Stevens, William McClintock and William Murray, as trustees of the Methodist Protestant Church, sixty-three perches. On this land a log church was built, which was situated opposite the Billow Mill, (now Weaver's,) about half-way up the mill-dam. The structure stood until 1860, although services were discontinued many years before. No ruins mark its site. Among its first ministers were Rev. Hanthum P. Jordan.

CHURCH OF GOD (contemporary with the Oak Grove congregation).—In or about the year 1833 the Church of God in Carroll township was organized at the residence of John Soule, in Sandy Hollow. For many years services were held in the house of Mr. Soule until near 1850, when, on land donated by him near his dwelling, a house of worship was built. In 1878 a new church was erected on the site of the old one, much of the timber of the former being used in it. For pastors, see Church of God in history of Spring township.

THE RIVER BRETHERN.—The River Brethren congregation was organized in Perry County in 1859. Its members are scattered through Carroll and sister townships. No churches have been erected by the denomination, but school-houses and the houses of the members have been used for devotional meetings.

SCHOOLS.—Sutch's school-house was built between the years 1775 and 1780. It was a log structure, and situated two and a half miles west of the site of Shermansdale. The house, like all the early school-houses, was used as a place of worship. In 1816 the old log building was standing on the Sutch farm, and, with few repairs, was used until 1850, when Wolf's

school-house took its place for school purposes; but it stood as late as 1857.

In 1842 the Mount Pisgah Evangelical Lutheran Church was built a few feet from the old school-house, which, at that time, ceased to be used as a house of worship. Matthew Adams, David G. Reed and James McCafferty, whose names are mentioned so often in connection with the early schools of the township, were among its first teachers.

One of the earliest schools of Carroll was called Smiley's school-house, receiving its name from the Smiley family, who were the first warrantees in the township. It was situated on the bank of Sherman's Creek, near David Dunkleberger's farm, and is described as a log structure, with clapboard roof; the seats were made of slabs. On two sides of the building a log was left out, the intervening space being used as windows, greased paper acting as the conductor of light into the school-room. Above the teacher's desk was a window large enough for six eight-by-ten panes of glass; but the greased paper was substituted. A stove-pipe, extending into the loft, was fitted with an elbow, which could be turned round to suit the various currents of air. Among the old teachers were Hugh Porter and Henry T. Wilson. The building was used for school purposes as late as 1836.

The Shortess school-house stood close to the line of Alexander Shortess and Anthony Kimmel, on bank of Fishing Creek, in the fork of a hollow, and on property now owned by William Smee. James McCafferty and David G. Reed were teachers. The school-house was accepted by the school directors after the adoption of the common-school law. The location has been changed to the south side of Pine Hill, and is now known as Smee's, No. 7.

Kimmel's school-house stood a short distance down the valley.

A school was opened on the Enoch Lewis tract three years before the free-school law was in operation. Samuel McCord opened a select school in his spring-house, in which the milk crocks stood, and the spring which bubbled up in one corner was covered over with a broad board, to prevent the pupils from falling in.

There stood a log school-house on what is at present John Sternberger's farm. Pupils were taught in it until 1837, and among the teachers were Jacob McCaskey, Abraham Bruner and Wm. Lackey.

Hair's school-house was situated on the bank of Sherman's Creek, on land of Jacob Hair, now Mrs. Samuel Rebert's property. Matthew Adams, David G. Reed and Hugh Porter were early instructors. Geo. R. Wolf was the last teacher in the old building in 1835.

Near the Swisshelm Church stood also one on lands of Isaac Kirkpatrick, and another built in 1847 on land of Mrs. John McCaskey. This building is now used as a house of worship by a Mennonite congregation, some of whom reside in its vicinity.

No. 1, or Church School, was built in 1836, in Shermansdale, used until 1862, when Wm. A. Smiley, Jr., purchased it and it was changed into a church for the United Brethren denomination. The present site of the school-house is near the Presbyterian Church.

The Kirkpatrick school-house was accepted by the directors and used several years, when it was moved to lands owned by B. F. Junkin, by whom, in 1878, one-half acre of land was donated for school purposes and the present school-house (No. 2, or Pleasant Grove) was built.

After the McCaskey school-house was abandoned, in 1837, the Lackey (No. 3) school building was erected across the road from the present residence of Carson Lackey. This land was given by Henry Lackey May 20, 1837. The school-house was moved some distance farther down the road years afterward. The house now occupied was built in 1870.

No. 4, or Smith's, was built about 1854 near Anthony Wax's, but in 1873 one-half acre of land was bought from Samuel Comp and the house built the same year.

Between the years 1852 and 1853, No. 5, or Wolf's, was formed to supply the vacancy caused by the decadence of the old Suteh school-house. On lot of ground purchased from Jacob Wolf, June 17, 1876, the building now used was erected, the school taking its name from the owner of the property.

Jacob Sloop, June 4, 1877, sold to the school directors the lot on which the present house (No. 6, or Bernhill) was built. At the adoption of the school-law by the township, in 1836, a school-house had been erected on lands of John Losh, and before 1857 was removed to where it now stands.

No. 7, or Smee's, is an outgrowth of the Kimmel and Shortess schools.

No. 8, or Huston's.—The first school-house was built in 1864; a second in 1872; the present one in 1880.

No. 9, or Narrows, was built on a lot donated by A. L. Bowman and E. L. Spahr. The directors, in 1872, purchased from Hannah Kellogg forty-three perches; the house now occupied was built.

No. 10, or Fox Hollow school-house, is first in that part of the township. It was built on land of Peter Kolter in 1873.

The directors purchased from W. T. Dewalt, July 10, 1875, twenty-four perches, and built a school-house,—No. 11, or Shermansdale.

The common-school law of 1834 was put in operation in 1836, and in that year the authorities reported that \$58.23 had been received from the State for school purposes and one hundred and ninety-seven persons returned as liable for taxation for the support of the new school system. In that year six schools were open, with a term of two months and a salary of eleven dollars per month. Next year the term was lengthened to five months. In 1843, by vote, it was determined to abolish the new system. During that year only two schools were taught; but in the next the system was adopted and the provisions of the law enforced.

Carroll now has eleven schools. The number of pupils in attendance in 1884 was three hundred and forty-four.¹

CHAPTER XIII.

RYE TOWNSHIP.

TYRONE township was erected at the October term of Cumberland County Court, in the year

1754, and embraced all the territory of the present Perry County lying west of the Juniata River. Toboyne township was erected from the upper end of Tyrone by action of court at the March sessions, 1763. At the January term of court, 1766, a petition was presented asking for the erection of a township from the lower end of Tyrone. The petition was considered, and the following is of record concerning it of the March term of Quarter Sessions, 1766:

“Upon petition of Several of the Inhabitants of Tyrone Township to this Court, Setting forth that Said Township is too large, it is adjudged and ordered by the said Court, that from the North Mountain to the Tuskarora Mountain by Mr. West's, and from that to Darlington's and to Strack the Tuskarora about William Noble's be the line, and the name of the Lower be called Rye Township.”

An assessment of the township was made the same year of its erection (1766). The names of persons and number of acres owned are here given,—

John Adams, 100 acres; John Anderson, 100; Cornelius Atkinson, 100; Thomas Armstrong, 100; James Baskins, 150; Thomas Barnett, 50; John Black, 200; Roger Brown, 100; Jonathan Cummins, 100; Neale Dougherty, 50; John Dougherty, 50; Thomas Dougan, 100; Edward Elliot, 100; David English, 400; Francis Ellis, 100; Samuel Galbreath, 150; Samuel Goudy, 100; Robert Hearst, 100; Tobias Hendricks, 100; Samuel Hunter, 200 and saw-mill; Joseph Junkin, 100; James Irwin, 150; Thomas Johnston, 100; Joseph Jacobs, 100; James Loudon, 100; Mathew Loudon, 100; John Montgomery, Esq., 100; Henry Moile, 100; Michael Marshall, 200; Joseph Marshall, 100; John McCune, 100; Finlaw McCune, 100; Neale McKay, 50; John Mitchell, 100; Robert Meek, 50; William McPherson, 150; Robert McGrory, 50; Francis McGuire, 100; William McCoskrey, 200; William McNitt, 100; David Miller, 100; John Orr, 50; William Power, 150; William Parkinson, 100; Samuel Power, —; James Patton, 150; John Parkinson, 100; Mary Quillon, 50; William Richardson, 200 and saw-mill; Samuel Robinson, 100; William Stewart, 200; Robert Stewart, 50; John Stewart, 100; Andrew Steen, 100; William Smiley, 100; Archibald Stewart, 100; Frederick Watts, 200; Robert Watson, 100; Francis West, 100.

Rye township embraced its original area until January, 1793, when Juniata township was erected, with the top of the Mahanoy Mountain as the dividing line. The following-named

¹ For valuable information in reference to schools, thanks are tendered G. W. Smiley and W. A. Smiley, of Shermansdale, and D. Mickey, of New Bloomfield.

persons were carrying on industries in the township in 1802:

Henry Branyan, grist-mill; George Cless, saw-mill; Christian Ensminger, saw-mill; Paul Frazer, two saw-mills; Isaac Jones, grist-mill, saw-mill and still; Joseph Kirkpatrick, saw-mill; Michael Lewis, saw-mill; Jean McCay, grist and saw-mill; James Mehaffy, saw-mill; Samuel Rheam, grist-mill; Michael Smith, saw-mill; William Sanderson, saw-mill; Margaret Smiley, saw-mill; John Kinagy, saw-mill.

The following was taken from the assessment roll of Rye township in 1820, in which year Perry County was erected:

George Albright; William Accles, 137; Henry Acker, 70; Alexander Branyan (weaver), 10; Henry Branyan, Sr., 189; Henry Branyan, Jr., 270, grist and saw-mill; Frederick Barnet, 312, grist-mill and distillery; John Boden, 75; William Bothwell, 500; John Brown, miller; Joshua and Ephraim Byers, 60; Cornelius Baskins, ferryman; Benjamin Byers, 60, and ferry; Rev. Joseph Brady, 242; James Blaine, 160; James Brand, 100; William Boyd, 400; M^W. Barnet, merchant; Francis Bealor, 15, ferry; David Brubaker, grist and saw-mill; Abraham Bruner, 70; William Basler, 70; Jacob Basler, 50; Benjamin Basler, 50; Henry Bender, 25; George Billow, 170, tavern-keeper, distillery; John Baskins, fuller; Peter Billow, 50; Charles Bovard, 1050, and saw-mill; John Bowman, 958, and grist and saw-mill and distillery; Henry Beder, 25; Chsinger & Zuble, 300; Andrew Caruthers, 100; Widow Cain, 36; David Campbell, 505; George Clay, 93; John Clay, 93; John Chisholm, 70; Clark, Boden & Ramsey, 266, grist and saw-mill; Robert Clark, 665, ferry on Susquehanna and ferry on Sherman's Creek; Nicholas Clay, 50; Jacob Clay, 100; John Clark, 280; George Cless, 230; John Clisse, 5, saw-mill; James Campbell, 125; Joseph Cremer, 70; Joseph Dunbar, 290; Thomas Duncan, 2000; Charles Downey (heirs), 50; David Ensminger, 44; William Elliot, 14; Catherine English, 37; David English, 330; John Elliot, blacksmith; Benjamin Elliot, schoolmaster; John Elliot, 400; Christian Ensminger, 580, saw-mill; John Elliberger, 50; Joseph Eslinger, 30; Daniel Faulk, 100; Philip Faulk, 225; David Fair, 94; Paul Frazer, 119; John Fritz, 450; Thomas Fritz, 14; Fulton & Clark, 47; Israel Fritz, 110; Solomon Fincal, 50; Peter Faulk, 225; Samuel Fisher, 100; Andrew Fry, 25; John Fry, 300; Zach. Fertel, 85; George Fisher, 300; Peter Fisher, 90; Henry Fund (blacksmith), 124; John Fry, 150; Mathias Grove, 40; William Gardner, 300, saw-mill; Simon Gratz, 213; Samuel Galbreath, 438; William Galbreath, 200; George Gresha, 100; Henry Gordon, 204; Peter Gamber (blacksmith), 43; Valentine Gamber, 79; Edward Gadd, 100; William Glover, 100; George Glover 25; Jesse Glover, 100; Henry Gown, 155; John Gleminger,

Esq., 400; Alexander Gailey, 275; Andrew Gailey, 325; Daniel Gallatin, inn-keeper; William Henderson, 100; William Hayes, 30; Robert Hamilton's heirs, 100; John Harper, 28; Dr. John Henderson, 300; William Hipple, 100, distillery; David Heart, distillery; James Hill, 400, saw-mill; John Holland; Rudy Huntsicker's heirs, 200; James Hamilton's heirs, 100; George Janes (blacksmith), 211; Cadwallader Janes, 156, grist and saw-mill; David Janes, 150; Mathew Irwin, 400; William James, 20; Benjamin Jacobs' heirs, 100; William Irwin, merchant in Petersburg; Thomas Janes, 75; Richard Jacobs, 1400; James Kirkpatrick, 160; Isaac J. Kirkpatrick, 150; Moses Kirkpatrick, Sr., 320, saw-mill; Joseph Kirkpatrick, 100; Alexander Kirkpatrick, 150, saw-mill; Isaac Kirkpatrick, Sr., 176, saw-mill; Moses Kirkpatrick, Jr., 231; Thomas Kirkpatrick, 285; Henry Kiel, 150; Jacob Keighland (weaver), 110; Philip Kiel, 127; Jacob Kiel, 127; Anthony Kimmel, 103, grist and saw-mill; William Kinkade, 20; Nicholas Kintzer, 300; Henry Keller, 60; George Logue, Esq., 80; Elizabeth Logue, 200; Jacob Leiphart, 150, distillery; Anthony Lang, 50; Henry Lemon, inn-keeper; Robert Leeky, 25; Alexander Leeky, 50; John Leeky, Sr., 100; John Light, 287; James Long, 40; Joseph Longnecker, 400; Christian Leonard, 90; John Murphy, Sr., 150; William Murphy, Sr., 250; Frederick McCaskey, 150; Pataick McNaughton, Esq., 220; Sarah McKay, 78; John McKinne, 210; Widow McBride, 230; Paul Musser, 420, saw-mill; William Missinger, 200; David Myers, 222, saw-mill; George McGlaughlin, 6; Patrick McLoughlin heirs, 100; James McGullin's heirs, 300; Mathew Miller, 330; Thomas Milliken, 15; David Miller, 100; Melchior Miller, 220; Thomas Mehaffy, 100; William Moory, Jr., 33, saw-mill; Andrew McCaskey, 10; John McClintock, 100, saw-mill; Daniel McAllester 180; William McClintock, 25; William Moory, Sr., 350; James Moor, 100; Jacob Miller's heirs, 50; Jeremiah Miller, 90, tan-yard; Michael McClear, 194; Rachel McCoy, 122; James Martin, 30; William Moor, 600; Mill's heirs, 116; Charles Nowlan, 24; John Nowlan, 100; John Noles, 150; Levi Owen, Esq., 170; Griffith Owen, 108; Benjamin Owen, 305, and saw-mill (in loop on Sherman's Creek); John Owen, 120; James Ogle, 177; William Ogle, 178; John Ogle, 118; David Ogle, 405; Alexander Patterson, 100; Andrew Porter's heirs, 331; William Power and Watt's heirs, 848; Lewis Painter's heirs, 250; Daniel Pratt, 40; Thomas Redding, 100; Conrad Rhodes, 164; Philip Rhodes, 75; John Redding, 200; Sarah and Jean Robinson, 100; Thomas Rogers, 500; Alexander Roger, Esq., 50; Abel Reiss, 117; John Rothton heirs, 180; John Rothton, 100; Martin Reminger, 200; William Ramsey, Esq., 1696; Michael Smith, 700, and saw-mill; Andrew Shortess, 158; William Smith, 170; John Smiley, Sr., 310; Bernard Slough, 450; Thomas Such, 20; Jacob Stauffer, 200, grist and saw-mill; Jacob Sauer, 100;

Jacob Souder, 150; George Smiley's heirs, 600, and saw-mill; Alexander Shortess, 237, and saw-mill; Mathias Sowder, 22; Henry Sowder, 100; Rev. John Snider, 275; William Anderson Smith, 300; Jacob Sweigert, 200; Jacob Smith, 230; Frederick Specht, 345; John Stewart, 121; Jacob Sidel, 400, grist and saw-mill; George Shade, 21; David Shade, 16; Conrad Sloop, 125; Isaac Swartz, 60; Adam Swartz, 172, saw-mill; Read Shafer, 140; Joseph Spring, 36, distillery and ferry; Andrew Smith, 159; Peter Tise, 250; Mathew Taylor, 900; John Tummer, 106; Nathan Vanfussin (merchant), 80; Robert Wooster, 108; John White, Sr., 200; Robert Wallace, 200, saw-mill; John White, Jr., 100, saw-mill; Philip Wax, 217; John Wolf, 43; John Wallace, 13; Henry Wax, 150; Charles Wingerd, 302; William White, 128; John Woodward, Sr., 300, distillery; John Woodward, Jr., 361; Frederick Watts, 70; William Wattson, 100; James Willis, 170; David Watts, Esq., 1700; John Welsh, 15; James Watts, 130; James White, 280, fulling-mill; Robert Wallace, 100; James Wallace, 140; Whitehill's heirs, 185; William Walker, 400; James White, 190; John Winn, 61; Widow Wisor, 117; Felix Young, 135; Daniel Yohe, 50; Conrad Yohe, 183.

At the time of this assessment the township embraced within its limits the townships of Wheatfield, Penn, its present territory and parts of Carroll, Centre and Miller, all of which were formed from it. The township as at present constituted lies in the southeast corner of the county. Its topography will be found in Claypole's "Geological History of Perry County" and in the first chapter of this history.

EARLY SETTLERS.—The first to locate land in the present limits of Rye township of whom anything is known was Colonel Samuel Hunter, of Dauphin County. His first warrant was dated September 8, 1755, for land now occupied by Marysville and above and below; two other warrants of September, 1767, and two orders of survey of 1766 covered a large tract of eight hundred acres, extending two miles on the river and over three miles up the Fishing Creek Valley. A fuller account will be found in the borough of Marysville.

Adjoining Hunter's tract on the south and on the river was William Swanzy, who was granted three hundred and twenty-two acres, with a river front of thirty rods, and extending up the valley. Still below on the river and reaching to the county line, was a tract of three hundred

and twelve acres, warranted to Hartley Wormley, June 23, 1792. Adjoining the Hunter tract, above, lies a tract of three hundred and twenty-two acres, with its north part lying on the river. This was warranted to John W. Kittera, September 2, 1792, and surveyed in June, 1794. Alexander Berryhill warranted a tract fronting on the river. Above the Hunter tract, and bounded south and west by the Kittera tract, Duncan Stewart warranted one hundred and forty-two acres of land above Kittera, and reaching to the township line. Back of these were Barefoot Bronson, ninety one acres, warranted March 4, 1784; Henry Robison, two hundred and forty acres; and James Starr, three hundred and fifty-nine acres. South of the last was William Swanson, three hundred and twenty-two acres; William Davis, three hundred and twenty-seven acres; and George McLaughlin, four hundred and forty-two acres. Above the Hunter tract on Fishing Creek were the lands of John Bowman, who, in 1798 had on the place a grist and saw-mill and a carding-machine. Still above, up the valley of the Fishing Creek, were John Wiley and John Bolton three hundred and seven acres, warranted in 1792; Alex. Johnson, four hundred acres; Humphrey Williams, three hundred and eleven acres; James McFarlane, three hundred and twenty-nine acres, warrant dated September, 1792; Thomas Buchanan, three hundred and twenty-nine acres, warranted October 6, 1793; William McFarlane, three hundred and twenty-two acres, warranted in 1793; David Ralston, three hundred and twenty-three acres, warranted in 1792 (on this tract Keystone post-office is located); John Clous or Cless, two hundred and eighty-one acres, warranted January 22, 1789 (now owned in part by H. Kocher); Robert Wallace, three hundred and thirty-seven acres; Robert Whitehill, one hundred and five acres, warrant dated in 1795. This tract extends to the Carroll township line, on which Grier's Point is situated.

Nicholas Wolfe, the father-in-law of John Bowman, was associated with Bowman in the building of the mills in 1798. The grist and saw-mills were still in operation by Bowman in 1830, and a distillery was also at the place. It was four miles up the valley from the mouth

of Fishing Creek. The mill property is now owned by Alex. Hartman.

On the 7th of August, 1765, Thomas Burney warranted three hundred acres, including an improvement, Adam Carron, Andrew Branson, James Galler and Daniel Nuthery.

Robert Allen, August 28, 1795, warranted fifty acres, including improvement, adjoining Thomas White, Godfrey Sidle and Robert Whitehill.

On September 3, 1792, a tract of three hundred and twenty-nine acres of land was warranted to James McFarlane, which December 13th, the same year, he sold to Daniel McClintock and John Nicholson, by whom it was patented under the name of "Partnership." Nicholson released to McClintock, February 28, 1793, who held it until February 10, 1810, when he sold to Charles Bovard, of Carlisle, who moved to this place.

He took out a warrant, May 9, 1815, for two hundred and fifty acres, and, June 2d the same year, his daughter Nancy took up four hundred acres in two tracts of one hundred and fifty and two hundred and fifty acres. Upon this land Bovard built a tavern, which he kept until after 1834; it was on the old road from Carlisle to Sunbury. He had four daughters—Nancy (who married — Willis), Rachel, Rebecca and Marguerite. The latter married Robert Clark, and, after his death, became the wife of Zachariah Rice. John Greer and Soerates Green each married a daughter of Charles Bovard. Mr. Bovard was for many years a justice of the peace. The property owned by him is now in part owned by Emmanuel Keller. The town of Keystone is also on part of it.

Christian Ensminger in 1797 was in possession of about six hundred acres of land lying between Fishing Creek and Pine Hill. About that time he built a saw-mill, which was continued long after 1820. He died before 1840. His sons and daughters were as follows: John (who settled in Lebanon County), David, Susanna (Mrs. George Billow), Daniel, Mary (Mrs. Henry Gamber) Jacob, Hannah (Mrs. John Reed), Rosanna (Mrs. William Albright), Joseph and William. Jacob and William are living near the old homestead, far advanced in years.

Solomon Finiele was a settler in the valley about 1800, and his sons—John, Simon and others—purchased lands from Jacob Sidles, Christian Ensminger and others. The family is still in the valley.

The Foulks settled in the valley in 1790, and, in 1820, David Foulk owned one hundred acres and Philip two hundred and twenty-five acres. The family are still residents.

Jacob Sidle was an early settler in Fishing Creek, and in 1820 was the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of land and a grist and saw-mill; he was living in the upper end of the valley, in Rye township. Soon after 1820 he took down his grist-mill and moved it across Pine Hill to the site of the present Dugan Mill, where he lived many years. The family were quite numerous and appear in different parts of the county.

Near Cove Mountain, and adjoining land of Barefoot Branson and Henry Robinson, Martin Dubbs took out, December 21, 1793, a warrant for four hundred acres of land.

August 16, 1774, William Glover located, by warrant, one hundred and fifty acres in the valley, adjoining Charles Stewart.

Alexander Johnston also took up five acres in the valley, five miles from the mouth of Fishing Creek.

Of families who were residents in the valley within the memory of those living were those of William, Andrew and Thomas Glover, William Messenger, Peter Foulk, Conrad Stroop, John Finiele, Godfrey and Jacob Sidle, Daniel Yohe, Samuel Grier, Samuel Good, John Sheaffer, George Rhodes, David Cowen, Nathan Collins, John Bowman, Charles Bovard and Christian Ensminger.

The gap on the mountain was early known as Croghan's Gap, and later as Sterrett's Gap, by which name it is still known. John Armstrong took out, on order of survey No. 1288, a tract of ninety-three acres, which he sold to Nathan Andrews. It was returned to the surveyor's office June 21, 1788, in the name of Ralph Sterrett, who, with John and James Sterrett, warranted four hundred and eight acres of land along the crest of the mountain, extending over three miles east from the gap.

In 1824 a road was laid out from George Barnett's farm (New Bloomfield) to the top of the mountain at Sterrett's Gap, now in Carroll township.

The time the old Valley road down Fishing Creek was laid out is not known, as no record of it has been found and its existence is beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. It was early made a post-route, and Peter, Samuel and John Harold were post-riders.

The new Valley road from Marysville to Hartman's mill was begun in 1868 and finished in 1870. The State road leading from the west end of Harrisburg bridge to Petersburg (now Duncannon) was laid out in 1829. The commissioners who located it were John Clendenin, A. Wills, Alexander Branyan, R. T. Jacobs and Robert Clark. Before the State road was constructed there was a very rugged and stony by-way along the river. The main travel was over the mountain, at what is now known as Miller's Gap, two miles from the river. In addition to these roads there are several that leave the Valley road and cross the mountain. One leaves Hartman's mill and passes north over the Cove Mountain; another leaves Keystone north; both pass into Penn township; another leaves Grier's Point, extends northward through a small valley in the Pine Hill into Wheatfield. The roads from the Valley road that pass southward pass respectively through narrows in Little Mountain, and over Lamb's Gap, Miller's Gap, to Hempfield, Dean's Gap and Sterrett's Gap.

MILLS.—Hartman's mill was built on the site of the present mill, in 1798, by Nicholas Wolf and his son-in-law, John Bowman. They built, at the same time and place, a carding-mill and a saw-mill, which have long since disappeared. A son of John Bowman, also named John, resides at Camp Hill, Cumberland County, and is past ninety years of age. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1880, when owned by Neyhart & Son, who rebuilt it and it soon after passed to Alexander Hartman, who increased its capacity to fifty barrels of flour per day. The improved roller-process machinery is used.

Jacob Bishop built a saw-mill, about 1835, on the property now of J. Kell, about four miles from Marysville, which stood until 1878, when

it was taken down. The Keller saw-mill, west of Keystone, was built by Charles Bovard, but was destroyed by fire a few years ago. The Messinger chop and saw-mill was built by Captain William Messinger, about 1835, on the Messinger farm, east of Keystone. The Billow saw-mill, west of the Stony Ridge, was built about 1835 by Peter Billow, on the property now owned by Amos Billow.

The Coulter saw-mill, along Cove Mountain, north of Greiger's Point, was built by Mr. Coulter about forty years ago. A saw-mill was built on the property of George Kocher many years ago, but has long since been taken away.

KEYSTONE.

Keystone is on part of the old Charles Bovard farm. The Old Tavern was situated on the Emanuel Keller farm, and was the only tavern from Sterrett's Gap to the Susquehanna River. A school-house was in the vicinity before 1828, and was known as "Congruity." This settlement now contains a few houses. The store and post-office are kept by Charles Barshinger, who erected the first brick house in the hamlet.

GRIER'S POINT.

Grier's Point is situated on Fishing Creek, and on the line between Rye and Carroll townships. It took its name from Samuel Grier, or Grieger, who settled there after 1820. The first frame house built at this place was erected many years ago by Daniel Ensminger. This hamlet at present contains a few houses, a store, kept by David P. Lightner, and a post-office, kept by Benjamin Leonard. The old White fulling-mills, now owned by the heirs of James Sykes, are about one and one-half miles above, on Fishing Creek, in Carroll township. Captain William Messinger had here the first store. He was followed by Samuel Grier, or Grieger, who also kept a tavern in the building.

SCHOOLS.—On the old Valley road, above George Kocher's, and near the residence of John Kell, a log school-house was built several years before 1800. It was covered with clapboards and lighted by an opening between two logs, through single panes of glass placed side by side.

At Daniel Cowen's, fourteen miles above

Marysville, on the old road, is the site of two school-houses—one built long before 1800, and the second built about 1805, a little east of the site of the first. This house was used as late as 1830. Among the teachers were Isaac Gray, Samuel Coble and Widow Barbara Miller, mother of ex-Governor Stephen Miller, of Minnesota. Near the residence of John Secrist, on the old Valley road, a school-house formerly stood.

One of the earliest schools of which any accurate information is obtained was built on land of Jacob Sidle, who, on the 2d of February, 1819, sold forty perches of land to Christian Ensminger, William Messinger, Peter Foulk, Conrad Sloop, Peter Gamber, George Albright, Conrad Yohe, Philip Hench, George Shade, Daniel Yohe, David Shade, Solomon Finicle, David Myers, James White, Peter Billow and Jacob Sidle for the purpose of erecting a school-house thereon. The deed recites that they were to pay "unto Jacob Sidle the sum of one dollar fur thear shears of said school, and the said subscribers is to pay an Eaquel Portion fur building said house and to keep the said house in good Repair."

On the Bovard farm a school-house was erected before 1828, which was named "Congruity," and on the 28th of June, in that year, Charles Bovard sold to the trustees seventy feet square on the public road leading from Landisburg to the Susquehanna River, it being a part of land Bovard bought of George Frees (on which Congruity School-house is built), adjoining the southwest corner of John Reed's lands. A house was built at Keystone in 1846, and the present one in 1879. The township at present contains five schools,—Grieger's, Keystone, Zorquis, Glenvale and Kinert's.

CHURCHES.—Bethel Church, of the Evangelical Association, was built in 1846, at a cost of eight hundred dollars. The first meetings were held some years before the erection of the building. Among the original members were Martin Souder, Mary Souder, George Finicle, Sarah Finicle, B. F. Leonard, Elizabeth Leonard, George Kocher, Sr. The ministers who served this congregation also served the congregation of the same denomination at Marysville.

The membership for the year 1886 is sixty-five.

Salem Church, of the Evangelical Association, was built in 1856. The first meetings were held in connection with the Bethel Church by the same pastors. Among the first members were Israel Dick, Elizabeth Dick, Henry Foulk, Jacob Bitner, Sr., Frances Bitner, Immanuel Keller, Elizabeth Keller, Charles Barshinger, John Kreamer, Sarah Kreamer, David Benfer and Matilda Benfer. The Evangelical Association built a log house of worship at Sitterly's grave-yard, about 1838 or 1840, about one mile up the valley from Marysville, which was removed about 1867.

The Church of God was built at Hartman's Mills, or Glenvale, in 1882, at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars, and is the finest church structure in the valley. Meetings of this denomination were first held in a school and in private houses. The ministers of the Church of God at Marysville have served here as part of the charge. Among the old ministers of twenty to thirty years ago were David Maxwell, Henry Clay, Wm. McFadden and A. Swartz. Some of the original members were Jacob Fartenbaugh, Sr., and wife, and Alexander Hartman and wife.

The first church in this end of the township was situated near Grier's Point, now in Carroll township. It was a log structure, built in 1822. In 1818 Rev. Benjamin Keller, of Carlisle, Pa., a Lutheran minister, commenced to preach for the congregation and served it a number of years. A fuller account of this church will be found in Carroll township.

CHAPTER XIV.

MARYSVILLE¹

THE land at the mouth of Fishing Creek was taken up by Samuel Hunter September 8, 1855, and embraced a large tract extending two miles along the river and three miles up the Fishing Creek Valley. He took up other lands adjoining

¹ By Dr. G. W. Eppley.

ing, on two orders of survey, in 1766, and one on a warrant of September 22, 1767. At the mouth of the creek he erected a saw-mill near or on the site of Seidel's Forge. On the 6th of October, 1767, he sold the property, with the mill and other improvements, at the mouth of "West's Fishing Creek," to Elizabeth Stewart for twenty pounds. A portion of this land, after passing through several hands, came to R. T. Jacobs, who, on the 24th of January, 1821, patented a tract containing five hundred acres and allowance, extending one mile on the west bank of the Susquehanna, and west from the river about one mile and a half to its western boundary. This property passed from R. T. Jacobs into the hands of Robert Clark, and from him to the Hon. Frederick Watts, and from him to Jacob M. Haldeman, one undivided moiety, and to Jacob and Christopher C. K. Pratt, the other moiety. Jacob Haldeman sold his part, or moiety, to Thomas Morley. Jared Pratt and son sold their part, or moiety, to Hiram P. and Thomas W. Morley, and from these parties the property passed into the hands of the heirs of Jacob M. Haldeman, from whom it was purchased, on the 1st day of December, 1860, by Theo. and Margaretta D. Fenn. At this time Marysville contained but five buildings, viz.: The Kittatinny House, at the west end of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, then kept by Samuel Strasbaugh, the present proprietor of the St. Cloud Hotel; the house erected by Richard T. Jacobs, on the bank of the river at the saw-mill, now Seidel's Forge; the house owned and occupied by David Stahler, that owned and occupied by William W. Jackson, and that belonging to and occupied by John B. Reiff. The first house erected after December 1, 1860, was built by John Rhiver, known as the Railroad Hotel, now owned and occupied by George Falk as a hotel; the second was built by Simon G. Eppler, afterwards owned and kept as a hotel by John Rhiver, now occupied by I. B. Traver as a store-room; the third store-room built by W. B. Millett (where the St. Cloud Hotel now stands). In the spring of 1861 lots were laid out by Theo. Fenn and sold, and the erection of houses began. In the year 1862 about one hundred and fifty acres

were sold by Theo. Fenn and wife to Hon. John B. Seidel and Henry Seidel, including the house built by Richard T. Jacobs, etc., with the saw-mill and water-power, where the "Perry Forge," built in 1862, now stands. At that time the Northern Central Railway had a watering-station here called the Y, since changed.

In 1865 it was deemed advisable to have the town incorporated into a borough, which was done by an act of the Legislature bearing date 1866. The first election under the charter was held April, 1866, at which time John B. Reiff was chosen chief burgess. Mr. Reiff was the proprietor of the property known as the "Reiff Farm," on which a considerable part of the present town has been built.

After the organization of the borough the erection of churches, school-houses, and the improvement of the streets began. The town has now five churches, six well-graded schools, with an eight months' term. There are also a large round-house, two passengers and two freight stations, with telegraph-offices, etc. In 1860 the town contained about fifty persons, now about fourteen hundred.

We will now give a brief history of the oldest citizens and buildings of the place of seventy years ago. At the west end of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, where the Pennsylvania Railroad is connected with the Northern Central Railway, was a two-story house owned by the Henrys, which was for a number of years occupied by a band of horse-thieves. Near by stood a large stone still-house and a two-story log house, also owned by the Henrys, but was taken away when the Pennsylvania Railroad was built. Another, just north on the State road, was built and owned by the Mussers. There was a stone still-house and saw-mill where "Perry Forge" now stands; further north was a one-and-a-half-story house owned by a Mr. Barry, a little west of which (where Mr. A. W. Ensminger's house now stands) was a house built by Jonas Goodman, northeast of which yet stands Lyman Jackson's two-and-a-half-story log house. This house was built by his brother, William Jackson, and was kept as a public-house for many years; it was known as the half-way house between

Harrisburg and Duncannon. It was built seventy years ago, is still standing in good condition, and had its second shingle roof six years ago. Northeast of it was a house owned by John Norton. Where the Marysville Station now stands was a two-and-a-half-story house, occupied by John Leadam and owned by the Hatfield heirs.

Neyhart & Heisley built a steam chopping-mill in Marysville in 1882, which is in running order.

THE CHURCH OF GOD.—The first meetings of this denomination in Marysville were held in 1850. Occasional services were conducted until 1866, when an organization was effected. In 1869 the congregation erected a fine frame house, forty by fifty feet, at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. David H. Stahler, Mary A. Stahler, James S. Miller, Sarah J. Miller, Mary A. Stahler, A. M. Brady, M. A. Brady, Joseph Gensinger, Susan Gensinger, David Cowen and Elizabeth Cowen were among the original members of the congregation.

The following-named ministers served the congregation: A. Snyder, T. Still, S. V. Sterner, C. L. Amy, J. C. Owens, G. W. Getz, S. S. Richmond, G. W. Coulter, J. A. McDannel, C. Koler.

THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED BROTHERS IN CHRIST.—Marysville was first recognized as a preaching place by the United Brethren in Christ March 18, 1866. Rev. J. P. Bishop was the pastor, with Rev. J. N. Quigley assistant. In 1867, Rev. N. Altman was pastor, with the same assistant. Revs. G. A. Colestock and J. Neidig were succeeded by Rev. W. Owen. Rev. G. W. Lightner took charge of the work in 1870 and organized a class, composed of D. Brightbill and wife, Joseph Hayes and wife, J. A. Stiles and wife, N. Knapp and wife, Mary Tuckey, Mary C. Hornberger, Mary Nye, Nancy J. Robinson, Catharine Shaffer and Elizabeth Caum.

J. S. Bradford and H. Brown were the next pastors. G. W. Lightner served a second term of three years, during which time the church was built, the services being held up to this time in the school-house and the Union Church. The trustees were Joseph Hays, D. Brightbill, G. W.

Lightner, B. Longnecker and J. F. Shumberger. The house is a frame, forty by thirty-two feet, and cost about twenty-two hundred dollars. It was dedicated by Rev. W. S. H. Keys, D.D., May 15, 1875.

The following-named pastors have served since: J. R. Hutchison, R. H. Whitlock, D. D. Lowrey, J. C. Crider and J. P. Anthony.

In 1882 the church was struck by lightning and considerably damaged, but was neatly repaired and is in good condition. The present membership is about twenty, with a Sabbath-school of about forty members.

EMANUEL CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.—In 1866 funds were collected and a lot presented to the association by Theodore and Margaretta D. Fenn. The corner-stone of the building was laid June 24, 1866, and it was dedicated December 23, 1866. The building committee were Rev. John Cramer, Levi Dice and Leonard Swartz. Among the names of the first members of the congregation the following appear on the church record: Levi Dice, Sr., Jacob Scantling, E. C. Gault, Louisa Gault, Elizabeth Hondeshue, George Koehler, Chauncey S. Wise, Ella Wise and W. S. Gault. The ministers and assistants stationed here and who also served Salem and Bethel churches in Rye township, were Reeser and Harris, Farnsworth and Irwin, J. Young and McGaw, S. T. Penington and J. Y. Reed, S. T. Bueknell and Detweiler, Aurand and Morris, Sloat and Davis, Miller, W. H. Stover, S. I. Shortess, George W. Zehner, George Joseph, R. W. Runyan, I. C. Yeakel. The membership in 1886 is fifty-three.

TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH.—This congregation was organized in 1868. The church building was erected during the summer of 1870 at a cost of forty-five hundred dollars. It is a fine frame structure of the Gothic style of architecture, with a cupola and a spire. The ministers who served this congregation have been Revs. W. C. Rodrock, Henry Wissler, U. H. Heilman and H. C. Lewis. The congregation has forty members in 1886. Among the first members were O. T. Everhart, M.D., John S. Funk, M. Beaver and Clarence Beaver.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was

organized with fifteen members in the year 1872 by the Rev. — Graham, who was its pastor until the spring of 1873, when Rev. E. A. O. Seaver took charge. During 1873 the congregation built a church at a cost of twenty-four hundred dollars. The building is thirty-five by fifty feet. The ministers who succeeded Mr. Seaver have been Revs. J. J. Shannon, A. Swartz, J. P. Benford, H. N. Minnich and Rev. Swiger. Amongst the original members were W. R. Peacock, L. Swartz, G. W. Dick, F. G. Weaver, J. S. Weaver and J. C. Culp.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—The Lutherans of this place were first served by Rev. J. Harpster, during the year 1870. They were next served by Rev. J. J. Kerr, who commenced to preach for them during 1875, and continued here until the latter part of 1878. Rev. G. W. Crist followed and remained until the summer of 1881. Rev. Crist regularly organized the congregation, which was without a pastor until April, 1885, when Rev. H. F. Long accepted a call, and is now the pastor. The congregation numbers twenty-five members. It belongs to the Synod of Central Pennsylvania and also to the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Among the first members were W. M. Schools and wife, Andrew Swartz and wife, Alfred Corl and wife, Geo. W. Kissinger and wife and Mrs. John F. Gushard.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The first school building in Marysville was erected by Wm. Agenay in 1853. G. W. Richards was one of the most successful teachers who taught within its walls. The school-house on the river-bank was built in 1868, at a cost of four hundred dollars. A school-house was built in 1868 above the railroad at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. One was built in 1871 below the railroad at a cost of twenty-three hundred dollars. In 1886 one is building at a cost of six thousand dollars.

Some of the leading teachers of the town were George Swartz, ex-county superintendent Cumberland County; John S. Campbell, E. U. Aumiller, now county superintendent of common schools of Perry; and G. W. Rine. Miss

Harriet Singer was the first school-teacher who taught in the town.

SOCIETIES.—Perry Lodge, No. 458, F. and A. M., was instituted December 27, 1869, with the following-named charter members: J. S. Funk, W. M.; O. T. Everhart, M.D., S. W.; F. Flickinger, J. W.; H. H. Seidel, Treasurer; A. J. Stahler, Secretary; T. W. Morley, S. D.; J. S. Weaver, J. D.; H. P. Morley, S. M. C.; W. P. Price, J. M. C.; J. A. Nesbit, Tiler; W. B. Coulter, Pur.; D. Fulton, S. D. Potter.

Post No. 188, G. A. R., was organized December 30, 188-, with the following officers: Alfred Corl, C.; W. R. Peacock, Sr. V. C.; James M. Haney, Jr. V. C.; B. F. McNear, Adj. ; G. W. Eppley, M.D., Surgeon; James D. Miller, Chaplain; E. C. Gault, Quartermaster; W. L. Taylor, O. D.; G. Kocher, O. G.; J. Culp, Sergeant-Major; Wm. Gettys, Quartermaster-Sergeant; E. C. Ney, Outer Guard; F. Lentz, Inner Guard.

Buehler Lodge, No. 269, K. of P., was organized November 3, 1870, with the following officers: V. P., William P. Price; W. C., W. A. Sheaffer; V. C., Ebert Stotter; G., H. C. Colder; R. S., Joseph McCanna; F. S., L. F. Mickey; Joseph Sadler, B.; C. H. Burns, I. G., J. W. Beers, O. G.

William Penn Council, No. 110, O. U. A. M., was instituted May 29, 1867, with the following officers: Jesse Wagner, C.; George Kocher, V. C.; C. M. Dickinson, R. Sec.; Joseph Sadler, Asst. R. Sec.; Dr. Heinsling, F. Sec.; W. B. Millett, Treas.

Washington Camp, No. 218, P. O. S. of A., was instituted December 24, 1880, with the following officers: G. W. Eppley, M.D., Pres.; G. E. Strasbaugh, V. P.; Howard Turner, M. F. and C.; J. H. Hondeshell, R. S.; F. H. Hays, F. S.; S. G. Geib, Treas.; M. J. Clendenin, I. G.; L. N. Klingler, O. G.; G. S. Flickinger, J. W. Kocher and G. W. Eppley, M.D., Trustees.

I. O. of O. F., No. 290, was instituted November 19, 1866, with the following officers: N. G., W. W. Jackson; V. G., John S. Weaver; E. J. Mills, Sec.; Joseph A. Brenner, Treas.

SHAD-FISHING.—Shad were at one time

caught in very large numbers along the Susquehanna River, and three or four well-paying fisheries were within the present borough limits of Marysville. The Haldeman fishery, near the mouth of the Fishing Creek, as late as 1835, was leased by Joseph Musser for one hundred dollars per season and one barrel of packed or salted shad. As many as seven hundred to one thousand shad were caught at a haul. The Landsdorf fishery was below the Haldeman

The saw-mill, taken down when the forge was built, was rebuilt in 1856 by Thomas Morley. It was erected by Hon. J. B. and Henry Seidel and was operated by them for a number of years, after which Seidel & Sons were the owners and operators. The firm is now Seidel Brothers. In 1879 a twenty-five horse-power engine was placed in the forge to furnish the blast for the run-out and forge-fires; the hammer is driven by water-power.



W. W. Jackson

fishery, and was used by Esquire Longenecker as late as 1825, and shad caught in paying quantities. The Hatfield fishery was north of the Haldeman fishery, below where the Northern Central Railroad bridge pier now stand. It was operated by Branyan & Greek in 1875.

PERRY FORGE was built in 1862, near the mouth of Fishing Creek, on the site of a saw-mill erected by Samuel Hunter in 1766.

WILLIAM W. JACKSON.

WILLIAM W. JACKSON is of Scotch-Irish parentage and the son of Lyman Jackson, who removed from Chemung County, N. Y., to Marysville, in Perry County. He first engaged in teaching and afterward in boating on the Susquehanna River, as also in the building of keel-bottom boats. He married Mary, daughter of Jas. White, of Perry County, and had children—Melinda (deceased), Jahial (deceased), William

W., Mary Ann (Mrs. David H. Stahler) and Margaret Jane (Mrs. Henry Musser).

Mr. Jackson's death resulted from an accident in 1831, while managing his boat.

Mrs. Jackson married, a second time, John A. Humes, of Cumberland County, and had children—Sarah A. (Mrs. P. J. Nevin), Lyman A., married to Annie Butt.

William W., the subject of this biography, was born at Marysville, in Perry County, on the 11th of October, 1827, and devoted his youth to study at a select school and later at the public school of the place. At the age of fourteen he entered his step-father's shop for the purpose of learning the trade of a blacksmith. This he followed for two years, and in 1843 removed to Dauphin County, Pa., where he was for three years employed by Charles Heister as a farm-hand. He returned to Perry County and entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad and assisted in grading the road-bed of that corporation. From 1848 until 1850 he engaged in boating on the Pennsylvania Canal. Mr. Jackson was, on the 22d of October, 1850, married to Catherine M., daughter of Levi Adams, of Dauphin County, Pa. Their children are Levi Allen, deceased; Mary Elizabeth, wife of George Tuckey; Emma Alice, married to R. Q. King; Sarah Catherine, wife of J. W. Flickinger. Mr. Jackson, on his marriage, was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad for five years as a hand, and during the five succeeding years acted as assistant foreman. He then entered the service of the Northern Central Railroad as foreman, and has performed his duties faithfully for a period of twenty-seven years, during which time he has never received a reprimand. He is a member of Marysville Lodge, No. 590, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, was its first Master, and first representative to the Grand Lodge of the State. A Democrat in politics, he has served in the Borough Council, and for thirteen years as a member of the board of school directors. He worships with the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marysville, his wife and daughters being members of that church.

CHAPTER XV.

PENN TOWNSHIP.¹

THIS township lies along the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers, and has nearly the form of a triangle, with its base on the Cove Mountain, which extends east and west. A spur of this mountain extends in a northeasterly direction at an angle to the river, a short distance above the Cove Forge, forming a valley known as "The Cove." Claypole says of this,—

"The district enclosed by the mountain is drained by a small stream rising at the Horse-Shoe Bend and receiving the waters of both slopes. This district is peculiarly isolated from the rest of the country by its physical conformation. Surrounded on two sides by the mountain, and on the third by the river, access to it is very difficult. Two roads zigzag across the range to the south, from Rye township, and one enters from the north, through the gap of the Susquehanna, and passes out by the same outlet. The Pennsylvania Railway has taken advantage of the same natural pathway to enter and leave the valley. These excepted, there is no practicable road from the outside world into this secluded district, which is, as it were, a little world by itself."

Sherman's Creek passes from Wheatfield township, along the foot of Cove Mountain, and joins the Susquehanna near Duncannon. The Little Juniata Creek, coming from the north, through Centre and Wheatfield townships, joins the Susquehanna a short distance above the mouth of Sherman's Creek.

The territory now Penn township belonged to Rye from 1766 to 1826, when it was embraced in Wheatfield township, and so remained until 1840, when, upon petition to the courts, and after necessary action, it was erected as Penn township, with its present limits.

A careful examination of the assessment lists of Rye and Wheatfield townships will show the names of the early settlers residing here, and who will probably be recognized by the older citizens.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—The first mention of any white man to settle within the limits of what is now Penn township is found in the Colonial Records, third volume, page 541. This,

¹ By J. L. McCaskey.

however, was but temporary. The settlement was made by John Harris, father of the founder of Harrisburg, in 1732-33, and is believed to be at or near the aqueduct. It is mentioned also by Watson, in his "Annals," and by Rupp, as at the White Rock, on the river-side, above the old fording, afterwards Clark's Ferry.

The following is the account: At a council held at Philadelphia, June 19, 1733, Shickalamy¹, a chief, asked whether the proprietors had heard of a letter which he and Sassaman sent to John Harris, asking him to desist from making a plantation at the mouth of Choniata, where he had built a house and cleared fields.

They were told that Harris had only built that house for carrying on his trade; that his plantation on which he has houses, barns, etc., at Paxtang, is his place of dwelling, and it is not to be supposed he will remove from thence; that he has no warrant or order for making a settlement on Choniata.

Shickalamy said that though Harris may have built a house for the convenience of the trade, yet he ought not to clear fields. To this it was answered that Harris has probably cleared as much land only as would be sufficient to raise corn for his horses. Shickalamy said he had no ill will to John Harris; it was not his custom to bear ill will; but he is afraid the warriors of the Six Nations, when they pass that way, may take it ill to see a settlement on lands which they had always desired to be kept free from any person settling on. He was told in answer that care should be taken to give the necessary orders in it. The plantation was probably abandoned soon after by advice from the proprietors. He died in 1748, and is buried at Harrisburg, and no mention or claim has ever been made on lands there by the family.

There is no mention by Richard Peters, in his letter of June, 1750, of any trespassers or settlers on these lands at the mouth of the Juniata or on the islands, and they passed up through the county along the river.

Not far from 1753 there came up the Susquehanna parties who settled upon the island

now called Duncan's and upon both banks of the river. Of these were Marcus Uhlings (Hulings), James Baskins, Cornelius Acheson, Francis Ellis and others. Marcus Hulings was probably the first, and as later he lived upon and located a large tract of land in what is now Watts township, a fuller account of him and his operations will be found in a sketch of that township. Of his land and settlement in what is now Penn township, the following is related. He says in a letter to William Peters, Esq., secretary to the proprietors, dated May ye 17, 1762:

"Sir: I have left orders for Mr. Matthias Holston, living in Upper Merriion, of Philadelphia County, to take out two warrants for me, one for the point between the two rivers and one for the improvements I have in the place called the Onion bottom, on the south side of the Junead, right oposite to the other where I lived six months before I moved to the other place. From your humble servant,

"MARCUS HULINGS."

It is evident from this letter that his first settlement in this section of country was at what he calls "Onion Bottom," now in Penn township. It is evident, from a description of the draft accompanying the letter, that these two warrants were as follows: The point on the island was the lower part of the island at the junction of the two rivers, which belongs now to Dauphin County. On the south side of the Juniata, below the mouth thereof, "is William Kerl's" house; opposite the point of Duncan's Island is "Jas. Baskins'" house, while Hulings' house is farther up, in what is named as "Onion Bottom." Still above this is a house marked "Cornelius Acheson, who has encroached upon Hulings' improvement in the Onion Bottom, settled there last Spring," which would be in the spring of 1761.

Mr. Hulings, after the settlers were driven from their places in 1755-56, went to Fort Pitt, from which place he wrote the letter here quoted. Soon after this he returned to the Juniata, built the Huling's ferry and other improvements, and died on his property, in Watts township, in September, 1788, and is buried in the old Dick's Gap Presbyterian grave-yard, now in Miller township. His wife died before

¹A chief of the Iroquois Indians, on the Susquehanna, and father of the celebrated chief Logan.

the Revolution and is buried in the same yard with her husband.

It does not appear that Hulings succeeded in obtaining a warrant for the "Onion Bottom" tract, as his name does not appear in connected drafts at that place. He took out an order of survey for thirty acres August 28, 1768, lying on the north side of Sherman's Creek, above the Duncannon Iron-Works. Upon this tract was a mill-site, and, as Jas. Patton had trouble with his mill-dam not far from this place, he took precaution to obtain authority from the Legislature, under date of —, 1787, to erect a mill-dam on Sherman's Creek. It is not known whether a mill was erected, as he died in September of the next year.

P. F. Duncan, of the Duncannon Iron-Works, is a lineal descendant of Marcus Hulings.

James Baskins, who was a settler here before 1762, at which time he is mentioned by Hulings, took out a warrant for three hundred acres of land October 28, 1766, which included his improvements, and is the land on which the old settlement of Baskinsville is located, below the ferry tract.

He also owned land on the island, and established a ferry at the foot of Haldeman's Island, known as Baskins' Ferry for many years. Francis Ellis also had a ferry, which, probably, was from the island to the east side.

The following was obtained from Michael Steever, Esq., of Newport, many years ago:

"At one time, when trouble was expected with the Indians, the families of these settlers removed to Fort Hunter for security, when William Baskins, having a crop of grain, returned with part of his family to harvest it; while thus engaged they were startled by the yell of Indians who were near by. However, on discovery that they were neighbors, their alarms were quieted; but they were deceived, for the savages on their approach gave them distinctly to understand that their object was scalps. At this they fled in consternation towards the house, hotly pursued, 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. 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 to a treaty with the Indians, she was delivered up and returned.

"She was afterwards married to Mr. John Smith, whose son James, in 1846, resided in Newport, Perry County.

"The lad that was taken at the same time was carried to Canada, where he was raised by Sir William Johnston. Not knowing the name of the boy, he was baptized under the name of Thomas Murphy. He was afterwards discovered by Alexander Stephens, of Juniata township, and later visited his friends in Perry County. He was owner of a large estate near Malden, in Upper Canada."

A daughter of James Baskins married Alexander Stephens, who was a soldier under General Braddock, and settled near Baskins about 1766. An attachment sprang up between the young people, which was opposed by the father, but not successfully. The daughter was disinherited, and the property passed to the sons. Alex. Stephens settled a short distance up the river, and later moved to Georgia, and from him Alexander H. Stephens descended. A fuller account of this family will be found in Juniata township, as James Stephens returned from Georgia and settled in that township. The sons of James Baskins remained at the homestead, and they and their sons have been connected with the ferries in that vicinity until ferries were a thing of the past.

Baskinsville hamlet, clustered about the ferry landing, was on the old Baskins farm, but is now absorbed in the town of Duncannon. The old grave-yard on the bluff is known as the Baskinsville burial-place.

Samuel Goudy located a tract of land on the river August 19, 1766, containing two hundred and fifteen acres, which was granted on order of survey No. 901. James Goudy resided upon it. It was purchased by John Clark, to whom it was surveyed in right of Samuel Goudy.

At this place was a fording known by the Indians as Queenaskowakee. A ferry was established by John Clark, which was afterwards continued by his son (Robert Clark). It became widely known as Clark's Ferry. A tavern-house was built there, and kept by John Clark, his widow (Margaret), by their son (Robert), later by John Boden and last by Henry Lemon. The line of stages of the Juniata Stage Company began running through here in May, 1808, of which Robert Clark was one of the proprietors. The old stone tavern-house is still

standing, which, from 1808 to the time of the packet-boats, about 1830, was a place of daily resort for the people of the vicinity when the stages halted at the old hostelry.

Above the James Baskins tract on the river were the Barren Hills, containing about three hundred acres, which were taken up by William Baskins and others about 1766. They joined the Byers tract at the Aqueduct.

On the Little Juniata Creek, above the John Brown warrant, on which Duncannon now stands, was a tract of two hundred and sixty-three acres, which was taken on order of survey dated November 24, 1766, which extended on both sides of the creek. It was surveyed to Isaac Jones, whose son, Robert Jones, about 1800, erected a grist and saw-mill upon the creek. It passed to his son Cadwallader, who owned it in 1820, and soon after sold it to Frederick Albright, who sold it to Jacob Bruner. While in his possession a woolen-mill was erected, fulling and carding-machines were added and the manufacture of cloth was carried on to a considerable extent. The property later passed respectively to John and Benjamin Shade, Samuel Shull and, in 1869, came to the possession of Samuel Haas, the present owner. The grist-mill is still in use.

East of the Jones tract Andrew Berryhill took up three hundred and thirty-one acres on November 26, 1766, which was surveyed March 12, 1768, as "Sherman's Valley." It was conveyed by him, May 24, 1773, to Isaac Jones, who, March 14, 1776, sold it to John Shearman, by whom it was patented Nov. 24, 1781.

This tract is at the cross-roads, on the line between Penn and Wheatfield townships; it is about a mile above Duncannon, and is now owned by the Hollahans and Klines.

The name of Shearman does not appear in any warrant or record pertaining to lands in Sherman's Valley prior to this time. The creek and valley were known as Shearman's as early as 1750, and retained the name. A dim tradition is given that a trader by that name was drowned while crossing the stream, but no facts are found that warrant the statement. The origin of the name will probably remain in obscurity.

Adjoining the Berryhill and Shearman tract, Richard Coulter, Jr., was granted, on an order dated March 21, 1762, two hundred and seventeen acres. Near it William Clark took four hundred acres, and Henry Gordon two hundred and two acres.

James Dugan, in 1769, took up a tract of land adjoining the Robert Nicholson tract on Sherman's Creek, which was bought by the Rev. James Brady about 1803, when he was called to the pastorate of the Juniata Church.

Alexander Rutherford, on an order of survey dated April 27, 1787, located three hundred acres of land above the Isaac Jones tract, on the Little Juniata Creek.

On this tract Frederick Speck built an oil and fulling-mill about 1840, which he operated a few years, and, in 1846, it passed to Robert King, who changed it to a grist-mill. It passed to his son, William C. King, by whom it is still owned.

In the loop of Sherman's Creek Benjamin Abraham took up a tract of land on both sides of the creek, which contained two hundred and seven acres. It was taken up on an order dated October 20, 1766, and surveyed May 20, 1768. Fio Forge lies on the north side of the creek at this place.

Robert Nicholson took up six hundred and eighty-two acres of land, on order of survey No. 5559, on Sherman's Creek, about a mile above Duncannon, now owned by Jacob Mutzabaugh, November 15, 1769. David Hackett, the ancestor of the family in this county, settled upon it, and, it is supposed, died there. It was later occupied for many years by William and Alexander Patterson. Mr. Hackett had three sons—Robert, James and George. Robert was in the Revolutionary War and died unmarried. He and his father are both buried in the old graveyard, on the hill above Baskinsville. James emigrated to Crawford County, Pa., and George moved to the Red Rock (now Loysville), and settled on the farm owned by Peter Wolf, where he died August 1, 1800. He had four sons—Henry, Robert, James and William. Henry settled in Tuscarora Valley, where he lived and died; James and William moved to Ohio; Robert settled near Sandy Hill, where

he died, June 1, 1835, and was buried in the Old Centre grave-yard. He had nine sons, of which George S. Hackett, the second son, settled near Elliottsburg, and, in 1843, moved to New Bloomfield. James B. Hackett, now in the office of the Secretary of Internal affairs, at Harrisburg, is a son of George S. Hackett.

An account of Richard Kirkpatrick will be found in Spring township, and will be of interest to the Kirkpatricks and their branches. Joseph, Moses and Isaae were doubtless sons of Richard, although it is not certain. More appears in the settlement of 1782, referred to.

Joseph Kirkpatrick warranted a tract of one hundred acres of land August 17, 1790, which lay in what is now Penn township. It was assigned by him to his brother Moses, August 4, 1792, who settled upon it and, in the course of a few years, purchased other lands, and died about 1820, leaving six hundred acres of land and eight children--Isaac, Oliver, Thomas, Moses, William; and daughters: Mrs. Alexander Garrett, Mrs. John Harris and Mrs. Alexander Rodgers. In 1822 this land was divided between them.

Isaac, the oldest son (known in later years as Elder Isaac), warranted, May 23, 1814, three hundred acres of land adjoining land of his father, Moses, Alexander Berryhill and Isaac Jones, on which his son Moses and daughters now live. In 1820 the Kirkpatrick family were assessed as follows: Moses, Sr., three hundred and twenty-six acres and saw-mill; Isaac, Sr., four hundred and seventy-six acres (now in Carroll); Isaac, one hundred and thirty-two acres; Moses, Jr., two hundred and thirty-one; Thomas, two hundred and eighty-five; James, one hundred and sixty; Alexander, one hundred and fifty; and Joseph, one hundred.

In 1830 Isaac, Jr., was assessed on four hundred and ninety-nine acres and saw-mill; Thomas, one hundred and twenty-five; Alexander, sixty-four; the heirs of Moses, Sr., two hundred and fifty acres.

Elder Isaae Kirkpatrick died September 8, 1865, in his ninetieth year, having served as an elder sixty-one years.

An act of Assembly, dated February 6, 1773, recites that James Patton had erected on Sher-

man's Creek, near its mouth, a saw-mill dam. Complaint was made that this dam obstructed navigation, and the act passed required James Patton, and all other parties owning or erecting dams on Sherman's Creek, to make a space twenty feet in breadth near the middle of the dam, and two feet lower than the rest, and lay a platform of stone and timber at least six feet down the stream, to form the slope for the easy and safe passage of boats, rafts or canoes.

This tract is, probably, from its location, the tract of Marcus Hulings, and the same place for which he obtained authority to erect a dam in 1787, but which he did not erect, as his death occurred the next year. The site of an old dam is still to be seen on the property, now owned by John Young. Of other lands warranted in this section, were two tracts warranted in June, 1762, by Robert Jones and George Allen. On the south side of the creek, along Peter's Mountain, Michael Simpson laid a warrant, in 1794, for four hundred acres. Of others who laid warrants the same year, were Adam Harbison, four hundred acres; John Godfrey, four hundred and fourteen acres; John Kelso, four hundred and thirty-one acres; John Kennedy, one hundred and eight acres; Joseph Kelso, four hundred and seven acres, and Samuel Graham, forty-two acres. These lands extended to the Carroll township line.

At the west point of the Horse-Shoe Mountain, and at the head of the stream that comes down the Cove, Joseph Watkins, on June 18, 1774, took up three hundred and twenty-nine acres of land; below this tract Thomas White, James White, Elizabeth Branyan, Alexander Gailey and Israel Jacobs took up large tracts. The heirs of Alexander White now own the Thomas White tract.

Above where the Cove Mountain touches the Susquehanna River lies a tract of land known as the Morris Improvement, which was begun in 1790. The land was not warranted, however, until 1860, when Christian Van Flin made title. Adjoining this, David and William Ogle, in 1792, warranted about five hundred acres in separate tracts. John and Adam Fry and John Gresh took up lands also. David Stout was one of the first to take up lands along the river,

and on the 14th of March, 1755, warranted two hundred and twelve acres, which extended along the river a distance of a mile and a half. Above the Stout lands, on the river, George Allen had settled before 1762, and from his residence here the names Allen's Cove and Allen's Island were derived. He had no title to the place, and Thomas Barnett took out a warrant for three hundred and seventeen acres June 4, 1762. He resided there until 1787, when he took up the four hundred and seventeen acre tract, on a part of which New Bloomfield is located. He had two sons, Frederick and George. The Cove lands he conveyed to his son Frederick, who lived and died there, and left the property to his descendants. Thos. Barnett died at the residence of his son Geo. in 1814, to whom the New Bloomfield tract was conveyed. The island contained sixty-four acres, and was warranted October 13, 1760, and patented May 28, 1770. Its name was changed to Barnett's Island, and after the sale to Colonel Langhorne Wistar it was known as Wistar's Island.

THE COVE FORGE is located on the Thomas Barnett tract of land, and is situate about one and a half miles south of Duncannon, on the Susquehanna River. Several hundred acres of land were purchased about 1863 by Wm. McIlvaine & Sons, of Philadelphia, who, on April 11, 1864, began the erection of a forge. On the 4th of September, 1865, it went into blast and put in operation six fires, with the blast run by water and a hammer of Sexton's run by steam.

The furnace is operated by charcoal, which is made by the company on their own lands. A dam was erected on the stream, which comes from the Upper Cove Mountains, at the time the forge was built, but it was found to be too small, and a large one, with an eighteen-foot breast, was erected, which backs the water for nearly a mile. The forge is still operated by the original firm.

Above the Barnett lands on the river took up two tracts of land, containing two hundred and fifty-three acres, in 1766—one on a warrant, the other on order of survey No. 2289. The Cove Forge property is on this tract. Above this is a tract which extends to the end of Peter's Mountain. A tract of two hundred and

ninety-one acres lying on the river at the end of the mountain was taken up in 1792 by Matthew Lack. Directly above was the William McQuaid tract, warranted in July, 1793, on which the Duncannon Nail-Works now stand.

THE DUNCANNON IRON-WORKS are located at the junction of the Susquehanna River and Juniata Creek, on a tract of land containing two hundred and twenty acres, warranted June 2, 1762, to George Allen, and surveyed to Robert Jones. This property, in 1827, came into the possession of Stephen A. Duncan and John D. Mahon, who erected thereon a forge, which was blown in in the spring of 1828. In February of that year the firm bought of Robert Clark ninety-four acres and the lower grist-mill, saw-mill and distillery. On the 17th of April following, they purchased one thousand two hundred and thirty-one acres of land, in three tracts, of Andrew Mateer. The firm advertised for men to work at the iron-works July 31, 1828. The forge and forge house were destroyed by fire July 9, 1829, and were at once rebuilt and in operation in December of the same year. About 1832 or 1833, John Johnston & Co., who owned and operated Chestnut Grove Forge, Adams County, leased the Duncannon Forge and operated it until the dissolution of the firm, in September, 1834. In the spring of 1835 the stock was sold at auction sale, and in the next spring (1836) the property of Duncan & Mahon, including from five to seven thousand acres of land, passed to Wm. Logan Fisher and Chas. W. Morgan. The forge was operated a short time, when it was torn down, and a rolling mill, sixty by one hundred feet, was built on its site, with a capacity of five thousand tons of bar-iron per annum. A nail-factory was built in 1839 and began in 1840. For several years prior Fisher & Morgan sent from the rolling-mill nail-iron on flatboats to Roswell Woodward, New Cumberland, where they were manufactured into nails. Upon the completion of the nail-factory at this place, the machines (twenty-five in number) were brought to this place, and twenty thousand kegs per annum were manufactured. March 14, 1846, a heavy freshet in Sherman's Creek washed away the dam and part of the rolling-mill. In 1853

the Anthracite Furnace was built, with fourteen-foot bosh and having a capacity of twenty tons per day. It was rebuilt in 1880 with a fifteen-foot bosh and having a capacity, as at present, of fifteen thousand tons per annum. On the 9th of January, 1860, the nail-factory was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt the same year and supplied with forty-six machines, which number has been increased from time to time, and at present sixty-four machines are in operation and one hundred and forty thousand kegs of nails are annually produced.

On the 9th of May, 1860, the dam was entirely swept away and was not again rebuilt. Steam had been used partially in the rolling-mill since 1853, and since the destruction of the dam the entire works have been operated by engines of three hundred and fifty horsepower.

Fisher, Morgan & Co., on the 1st of February, 1861, sold the property to the Duncannon Iron Company, including about eight hundred acres, which was incorporated, and which, under the management of John Wistar, is still conducted.

Montabello Furnace and three thousand four hundred and sixty-nine acres of land, at the time of sale of Fisher, Morgan & Co. to the present company, were retained by them until June, 1885, when it passed to John Wistar, trustee for the Duncannon Iron Company, the company, however, having the management. The stave mill was used until its destruction by fire, in the spring of 1875, when a new stave mill was erected at the mouth of Sherman's Creek, which is now in use.

The company have, in all departments of their work, about four hundred and fifty employés.

The present stone office, thirty-five by fifty-four feet, with main room sixteen feet in height, was erected in 1866. It was first occupied January 14, 1867. A company store has been in connection with the business since a forge was put in operation in 1828.

In the session of 1828 an act was passed by the Legislature, authorizing Stephen Duncan and John D. Mahon to build a toll-bridge across Sherman's Creek, near its mouth. They

had erected the forge at or near the place the year before. It does not appear that a bridge was built by them, but, in 1832, the commissioners of Perry County made a contract with Milligan and McQuaid to erect a bridge at the place for the sum of three thousand two hundred dollars. The work was begun in that year and completed the next year. Eight hundred dollars was claimed by the contractors for extra work, which was granted. The bridge was two hundred and sixty feet in length, with a pier in the middle.

An act was passed in 1839, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Juniata River, which was building that year; and on the 21st of June an act was passed authorizing the company to construct a railroad from the Pennsylvania Canal, at Duncan's Island, to Sherman's Creek. The managers appointed were Cornelius Baskins, president; Amos A. Jones, Jacob Keiser, Thomas Duncan, Thomas K. Lindley, John B. Topley, John Charters and Jacob Clay, who were also the managers of the Juniata Bridge Company. The road was to begin at a point on the Pennsylvania Canal at Duncan's Island, not exceeding one-quarter of a mile from the east end of the bridge, to cross the same to the west bank of the Juniata River, to pass through or near Petersburg, to terminate at or near the mouth of Sherman's Creek, a distance of two miles. The railroad was built for the use of the Duncannon Iron-Works, to bring coal from the canal to the works. Horses were used to draw the cars. The bridge was washed away in 1845 and rebuilt. The road was used until the destruction of the bridge by a freshet, March 17, 1865. The Iron Company then erected a warehouse and wharf at the aqueduct, and from that time have shipped their coal from the aqueduct by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

SCHOOLS.—The first mention of a school-house in the limits of Penn township is in the law regulating election districts, which passed the Legislature in 1797, which declared that the Union school-house at Petersburg should be the voting-place for the district then formed. This house stood where the "lock-up" now stands. It was built of logs, chinked with

clay, and about twenty-five feet square. A broad fire-place was on one side, and the seats were without backs. It was used for school purposes until between 1840 and 1845; it was torn down by unknown parties.

In 1845 a frame building, now used as a dwelling-house by Mrs. George Stuart, was erected, and in its four large rooms more extended facilities were given for education. In 1871 the handsome brick structure on High Street, costing about ten thousand dollars, was completed, and in its four departments two hundred children are educated.

The Mitchener school-house is the second upon the site. The first was erected many years ago and before the school law was in operation.

A school-house was built many years ago near Young's Mill. School was taught in it by Joseph McIntire. Children attended from a circuit of four miles.

The old Methodist Church at Young's was purchased by the school directors in 1840, and used as a school-house for many years.

The present school system of Penn township is carried on in eleven schools,—Lower Duncannon High, Intermediate and Primary, Baskinsville High and Primary, Upper Cove, Middle Cove, Lower Cove, Mitchener, Mount Pleasant, Hickory Grove.

CHAPTER XVI.

DUNCANNON BOROUGH.¹

AT the junction of the shallow Susquehanna and its deep western tributary from the Allegheny Mountains, and where it cuts through its second water-gap above the Chesapeake, lies upon its bank a town of thirteen hundred inhabitants. The suburbs of the village exceed in population the incorporated part, and lie along the Juniata River, near its mouth, over by the little Juniata Creek and up the larger Sherman's Creek for a distance of perhaps sixty rods—the town north of the borough and along the Susquehanna being known as Upper Dun-

cannon, formerly Baskinsville, from the old settler, Mitchell Baskins; the part southeast of the borough along the Susquehanna as Lower Duncannon, which is the largest section of the town not incorporated; the more scattered part directly west of the town, along the deep narrow valley, as Stewartsville, after William J. Stewart, Sr., son of Richard Stewart, one of the first merchants of the place; and the part owned by the Iron Company, which lies south of Sherman's Creek, along the river, by the name of Boston. These, with the borough, aggregate a population of two thousand seven hundred and fifty souls.

The interest of this cluster of settlements in an early day was at Clark's Ferry, which was first a fording at the house of John Clark, and was where the first road crossed the river from Harrisburg to Huntingdon and Pittsburgh. It later became a ferry, and in 1808 became a part of a stage-route, of which Robert Clark, son of John, was one of the proprietors.

John Clark had built, years before, a stone tavern at the place, which was continued by Robert Clark. The route, upon the completion of the turnpike, in 1819-21, became the busy line of travel for the Conestoga wagons, loaded with merchandise for the western part of the State. It was not uncommon to see fifteen or twenty of these large wagons, drawn by six or eight horses each, in the old inn-yard and along the road nearby, waiting their turn for the ferry-boats. In addition to this line of stages, Clark established a mail-coach line from the ferry through Landisburg to Concord, and from there connecting with the northern route for Pittsburgh.

The ferry remained as the leading business place until 1838, when the Juniata Bridge Company erected the bridge across the river and the ferry gradually declined. The Baskins' Ferry above had disappeared some years before. Robert Clark was master of the ferry until his death. The tavern was later kept by Henry Amon and by John Boden, who was also a justice of the peace and taught school. He was elected prothonotary of the county in 1835, served his term and after a few years returned to Duncannon, where he died.

¹ By John L. McCaskey.

The tract of land on which the borough proper of Duncannon stands was warranted, June 3, 1762, by John Brown, and contained two hundred and sixty-seven acres. It was purchased, August 30, 1777, by Robert MeHassy, who died a few years later, and passed to his administrator, Samuel Goudy. Marshall Stanly, assignee of John Brown, obtained judgment against Goudy, as administrator of MeHassy, and the property was sold by the high sheriff of Cumberland County to Samuel Postlethwaite, who sold it, October 16, 1786, to Robert Armstrong, who September 14, 1792, sold a part of the tract to Christian Miller, who at once laid out a town into lots and named it Petersburg, and began the sale of the lots. Lot No. 2 was on the corner of Water Street and Cumberland Street, and ran back to Market, and is now owned by Frank Harper. It was first purchased, February 20, 1793, by James Beatty, and passed respectively to Robert Beatty, John Leedy, Abraham Bixler and Cornelius Baskins. The last sold it to Robert Stewart January 2, 1830. Lot No. 16 was bought of Christian Miller, December 20, 1792, by Alexander McLaughlin, who sold it, February 2, 1793, to Robert Chambers. It passed in 1801 to Robert Thompson, in 1810 to James Armstrong, and in 1823 to Robert Stewart, who carried on in the building upon it a general store for many years. It is now owned by Joseph Moyal, and is used as a dwelling.

The following persons were lot-owners in Petersburg in 1795 :

Robert Armstrong, Christian Miller, Dr. McNaughton, William Beatty, James Beatty, Levi Owen, Isaac Jones, James Mehaffy, James Brown, Peter Kipp, Samuel Harvies, Philip Swisher, George Glass, John Elliot, Robert Wallace, Thomas Eceles, Thomas Tweedy and Andrew Snider.

Christian Miller died before 1820, and in 1828 his widow, Mary, and sons and daughter—Henry, Samuel, Christian and Sarah Yeanch—were residents of New Berlin, Union County. In 1820 the widow of Robert Armstrong owned a house and two lots and a half; Daniel Baker, a shoemaker, house and two lots; Robert Clark, house and lot occupied by Myers, house and lot

occupied by—Wilson and five lots; David Carus, a lot; the heirs of Maximillian Haines, a house and lot; George Jones, a blacksmith; William Irwin, a merchant, and house and lot; James Kirkpatrick, house and lot; John Leedy, house and lot; Christian Miller's heirs, lots 18, 26, 29, 30, 32 and 33. Nathan Von Fossen, lots 10, 21-23; heirs of Patrick McNaughton, lots 8-20; Samuel McKinzie, blacksmith, house and lot. In addition to the above, there were, in 1828, Samuel Alexander, one lot; Robert Bonner, two lots; Alexander Bonner's heirs, two lots; William Hunter, one lot; John Ashbel, one lot; Lewis Gryan, hatter, one lot; David McCoy, one lot; Richard Stewart, merchant, two lots; Philip Swisher, two lots; John Steel, one lot; Nathan Von Fossen, tan-yard and three lots.

In this year, 1828, the Miller heirs assigned all the lots of Christian Miller to their mother, Mary, who, on August 26th, sold lot No. 26, owned at present by Mrs. John Cromleigh, to Richard Stewart.

An old resident says about 1830 there were only eight houses, rough and rude, from the cabins down by the rolling-mill, along Sherman's Creek, to the post-office at Clark's Ferry. Near where the bridge crosses the Little Juniata at end of Front Street, stands an old log-house, built about 1794 by Christian Miller. On the point (the junction of the Susquehanna and Little Juniata Creek), now owned by A. Morrison, and at the Stevenson house, was Jacob Young's dwelling, with an old board fence, which extended back to the creek. Next, on the Van Fossen heirs' property, on Market Square, was Nathan Van Fossen's dwelling, his barn standing immediately across the "street," and on the corner where now stands Colonel Dickinson's hotel was a small hostelry. On the now Joseph Michener row was an old log building owned by Adam Mell, the grandfather of Mrs. Michener. This ancient structure was not torn down until 1883. A few rods farther up, on the vacant lot on corner of Front and Ann, owned by John Heffley, was Polly Reed's dwelling, while opposite was Richard Stewart's store. Where T. B. Lewis' double house now stands was the dwelling of Margaret Harmon.

Mrs. Oliver Cummings, her daughter, now residing on High Street, yet remembers how a bear, attracted by the candies and sweets in her mother's shop-windows, tried to smash in the windows one night, when, yelling to their next neighbor, then John Boden (property now owned by Miss Lydia McDonald), he, with other neighbors, came to their relief. From this point to the house by the ferry, where John Couffer, then postmaster, officiated, there was but one dwelling.

The grist-mill now owned by George Morris was built about 1810, by John Chisholm, of Inverness, Scotland, for Ramsay, Clark & Boden. The first member of this firm was a Carlisle lawyer, and the last member the cashier of the Carlisle Bank, while Clark was the Robert Clark, of Clark's Ferry. John Chisholm milled in the structure for several years. About 1839 the mill passed into the hands of Amos Jones, and from him to Griffith Jones. Afterwards Stewart, Young & Rife became owners; afterwards Young & Stewart, and in November, 1885, George Morris purchased the property at sheriff's sale.

For an account of the tracts of land on which the other settlements of Duncannon are now located, and the rise and progress of the Duncannon Iron-Works, reference is made to the history of Penn township. For the physicians who located here, an account will be found in the medical chapter of the county.

The *Duncannon Record* was established in 1871, by A. J. Hauck, of Mechanicsburg, as a folio sheet, twenty-six by thirty inches, neutral in politics, and issued weekly. It passed through several hands, and is now owned by John L. McCaskey, who changed its politics to Republican, and enlarged it to an eight-page quarto, twenty-six by forty inch sheet.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Among the earliest Scotch-Irish settlers in the valley was the desire to establish the Calvinistic creed, and the Donegal Presbytery sent supply pastors, at intervals, to this section, at the request of the settlers, as early as the middle of the eighteenth century. On March 10, 1803, a regular call was extended to Rev. James Brady, of Carlisle, by the Presbyterians in this section, in connec-

tion with those of Middle Ridge and Sherman's Creek, to have regular services. They were held, in this section, above William Irwin's store, in a stone house, until the next year, when, on the plot of ground purchased of Cornelius Baskins, on the eminence at the mouth of the Juniata River, a log church twenty-five by thirty feet, was built and dedicated to religious worship, Miss Mary Kirkpatrick being the first child baptized within its walls.

Here the church flourished in the sparsely-settled district under the administration of their pastor, who labored in the mission work, while engaged in his regular duties as well as those of teaching young men in an academy on his farm, now owned by Jacob Miller. (A few Lombardy poplars are the only living monument of this spot.) His pastorate closed with his death, April 24, 1821, and his remains were laid where the shadows of his loved sanctuary fell in the afternoons of the early century, and are now marked by a marble slab.

About this time the pioneer Sunday-school of the county was organized under the auspices of Mrs. Campbell and her daughters, Miss Miller and Mrs. William Irwin. The books were brought in a canoe, poled all the way from Harrisburg by John Harris, father of Castleberry and Henderson Harris.

Rev. Cornelius Loughran served the congregation for a short time, when, November 1, 1826, Rev. John Niblock was called, and preached until his death, August 30, 1830. He was buried at Middle Ridge.

In January, 1831, Rev. Matthew Patterson came to labor, and remained till October 1844, when the churches were in the hands of supplies until Rev. Charles B. McClay was installed, in 1847.

During the pastorate of Rev. Patterson, who was also a pioneer in the temperance cause, the town had grown in importance, and the regular services were held in the new building on (now) High Street, which was erected in 1840-41, and dedicated in August, 1841. The Sunday-school was held for a while in the old building, until the new school building was built in town, when it was held there until removed to the new church. Occasional service

was also held in the old church, until an April gale in 1856 laid the old structure in ruins. The burial-ground was also enlarged by purchase of an additional tract of land adjoining the old yard, for twenty dollars in gold.

Rev. McClay dissolved his pastorate in 1848. In 1849 Rev. Hezekiah Hanson was a supply until October, 1853, when he was duly installed as the regular pastor, and served until 1856, when Rev. William B. Craig was called, who, in addition to his labors, established a congregational library in the church. His pastoral charge was dissolved June 11, 1867, and his successor, Rev. William B. Thompson, was installed in September of the next year.

Under the influence of this mighty man of God the church grew abundantly and prospered as it never had before, and although he resigned in September of 1873, the prosperity continued under his successor, Rev. Geo. Robinson, who was installed May 1, 1874, and labored until May 13, 1877. After him came the Rev. W. W. Downey, whose pastorate closed October 3, 1880. Rev. James Gilland, his successor, remained as pastor until April 9, 1884. The church has been supplied by various pastors until in November of 1885, when a call was tendered to Rev. McCurdy and accepted.

Elders of the Duncannon Church were ordained as follows :

Isaac Kirkpatrick, 1804; John Woodburn, 1804; William Patterson, 1804; George McGinnes, 1804; William Irvin, 1826; John Hearsh, 1826; Samuel Willis, 1826; Jacob Steele, 1826; James Wilson, 1826; Robert Gailey, 1826; John Mineer, 1845; Thomas White, 1845; John Shoemaker, 1853; John F. Keesbury, 1853; William J. Stewart, 1853; James Moore, 1853; David Steele, 1853; Moses Kirkpatrick, 1871; Alexander G. White, 1875; John Graham, 1875; George Jacobs, 1875; Thomas Milliken, S. L. Shull, John Hurps.

THE METHODIST CHURCH FROM 1809-86.—About a quarter of a mile back from the Susquehanna River, on the farm now owned by William Morrison, lived one of the pioneers in the settlement, and the first one in the vicinity who opened his house as well his heart for the preaching of the Word according to the Methodist faith. Here, in 1809, at Abraham Young's home, preachers were entertained and

the laity gathered from far and near to hear the cause of the comparatively new faith proclaimed, and which old building stands unoccupied back of a modern residence.

This (Young's) was one of the four appointments in the Juniata Circuit at that time; the other three were Liverpool, Alex. Shortess, near Shermansdale, and Pfoutz Valley, and in 1809 were regularly supplied by Revs. Michael Borge and Allen Green; in 1810, John Thomas; 1811, John Gill Watt; 1812, Nathan Lodge; 1813-14, John Thomas; 1815, David Stevens; 1816, William Butler and Morris Hoes; 1817, John Everhart; 1818, James Moor; 1819, Robert Cadden; 1820, John Henry; 1821, Israel Cook; 1822, Thomas McGee, N. B. Mill and Jacob B. Shepherd; 1823, Thomas McGee and John Gier; 1824, Robert Minshall and John A. Gier; 1825, Jacob R. Shepherd and J. William Pool. In 1826, Jacob R. Shepherd and Jonathan Munroe were ministers and met with varied success.

At this time Christian Young owned the tract now the Charles Godecharles farm, and donated, on a high and beautiful site a few rods north of his uncle's house, a plot of ground for the purpose of a "burying-ground" and erecting a "meeting-house." The growing congregation took hold of the project, and under the administration of their pastors and their first official board of trustees,—*i. e.*, Christ. Young, John L. Morgan, John Young, Sr., and Henry Branyan,—the work was soon completed on the southeast corner of the lot, and in 1827 a twenty by twenty feet building faced the road with its one door; and in the same year the building, with its rude high pulpit and slab seats, was dedicated to the service of the Almighty by Rev. John Smith and Oliver Ege.

At the time of erecting the meeting-house on the Young property on the hill, this appointment was on the Concord Circuit, which extended throughout Perry County to Concord, in Franklin County, and from thence to Mifflintown, in Juniata County.

In 1840, the trustees, finding need of a larger and more convenient place of worship, the old church was sold to Jacob Keiser, chairman of the school board, for the purpose of a school

building. After using this house for school purposes for a few years it was sold to Jacob Clay, who used its logs for building a stable in Petersburg.

A lot fronting in Petersburg, on High Street, and extending back to Church Alley, was purchased of Jacob Clay for one hundred dollars, and the trustees began the erection of a church, costing about thirteen hundred dollars, which is still in use. On New Year's day of 1841 the work was done and the new building consecrated to divine service by Professor (now Bishop) Bowman and Professor John McClintock (afterwards missionary to Rome), both then of Dickinson College. They were brought over in a sleigh from Carlisle, by George Bruner for this occasion.

The official board at this time was Jacob Bruner, Sr., Jonathan Beek, Henry Branyan, Abner Van Fossen and George Bruner (all deceased, except the last-named), who found it necessary to dispose of two lots of the church property in order to defray expenses, one being sold to John Glass and the other to Robert Jones, Sr.

Here the church grew and prospered under the charge of pastors hereinafter named, and the congregation now numbers two hundred and twenty-five souls.

In 1882 a handsome and commodious parsonage was erected by the side of the church, at a cost of three thousand dollars. The church property is valued at about three thousand dollars.

The present board of stewards are J. Eshelman, C. H. Hochlander, Robert Jones, David McCoy, Daniel Rife, Jacob Keel, William Page, William Parsons, George Bruner, James Ny-cum.

The present board of trustees are Thomas Miller, Robert Jones, George Pennell, Samuel Sheller, Henry Brown, J. McKinzey, William Brown, Joshua Gladden.

The old "Young burying-ground" on the hill is full of graves, and the mounds of the graves of hundreds who once worshipped within the walls of the old log church are the only monuments of this old congregation, save Mr. George Bruner, who, in his seventy-fifth year,

resides in Duncannon, and helped build the fence for the old grave-yard in 1832, and in 1884 inclosed the same lot with a barb-wire fence.

Pennell's Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the year 1845 Andrew Pennell donated a lot on his farm, in Wheatfield township, about three miles north of Duncannon, for the purpose of erecting a Methodist Church. Robert Jones, George Bruner and Andrew Pennell were appointed a building committee, and, in a short time, a comfortable stone church was erected and dedicated. It is regularly supplied by the pastor of the Duncannon Church, and has a small membership. The property belongs to the Duncannon Church.

Duncan's Island Methodist Episcopal Church.—At an early day Rebecca Duncan, of Duncan's Island, had opened her house for preaching and entertaining ministers. Afterwards she prevailed upon the trustees of the school district to add an upper story to their new school building at her expense, which was done, and she generously donated the same as a church to the Methodists in that vicinity. Regular services were held in it until the great flood of 1865 (February 20th) washed it away.

The following is a list of the pastors who have served this charge from 1828 to the present time :

In 1828, John Forrish and John Smith; 1829, Jonathan Munroe and Henry Tarring; 1830, Edward Allen and Allen Britten; 1831, Thomas Taneyhill and Zechariah Jordan; 1832, David Thomas and Daniel Hartman; 1833, Wesley Howe and David Thomas; 1834, Jacob McAlly and John Wosborn; 1835, Thomas S. Harding and Robert T. Nixon; 1836, John Hodge and George Berkstreser; 1837, David Shaver and Jesse Stansbury; 1838, David Shaver and John M. Green; 1839, Peter McEnally and John Lanahan; 1840, Peter McEnally and Joseph S. Morris; 1841, Joseph Parker and John McClay; 1842, Charles McClay and Joseph Parker; 1843, Wm. H. Enos and E. Teal; 1844, Wm. Enos and Wm. F. Pentz; 1845, F. Dyson and John Ewing; 1846, F. Dyson and W. W. Meminger; 1847, Robert T. Nixon and John Thrush; 1848, George Berkstreser and Wm. Harden; 1849, George Berkstreser and John Loyde; 1850, Oliver Ege and W. Champion; 1851, Oliver Ege and James Beatty; 1852, Wesley Howe and David C. Wertz; 1853, Wesley Howe and H. C. Westwood; 1854, W. R. Mills and Job Price;

1855, W. R. Mills and R. E. Wilson; 1856, G. Stevenson and W. F. Keith (at the close of the Conference year of 1856 Petersburg was separated from Newport and made a Station); 1857-58, T. D. Gotwalt; 1859-60, John Stine; 1861-62, D. Hartman; 1863, S. L. McCowrer; 1864-65, James Brads; 1866-67-68, B. H. Gibson; 1869-70, G. T. Gray; 1871-72-73, C. Graham; 1874, G. Leidy; 1875-76-77, W. T. Keith; 1878-79, W. Rink; 1880, — McCord; 1881-2, J. Ellis Bell; 1883, B. F. Stevens; 1884-85, B. F. Stevens.

CHRIST'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.—A number of Lutheran families settled at Petersburg and its vicinity soon after the town was located. These had no church of their own nearer than New Buffalo or Fishing Creek, both some five or eight miles off. It was chiefly through the exertions of Dr. Philip Ebert that they secured a pastor. When the West Pennsylvania Synod held its sessions at New Bloomfield in September, 1842, he prevailed on Rev. Berg to visit Petersburg and the members scattered along the west bank of the Susquehanna as far up as Liverpool. This was the beginning of the forming of the congregation at Petersburg. In November, 1842, Rev. Andrew Berg commenced his pastoral labors in the Methodist Episcopal Church, every four weeks. At the close of December, 1842, the congregation was regularly organized, when the following members were elected and installed as its officers: Elder, George Keim; Deacons, Jonathan Michener and Dr. Philip Ebert.

At its first communion, held on the 1st of January, 1843, the congregation consisted of seventeen members. On the 4th day of June, 1843, the first class of catechumens, numbering eighteen persons, was received as members of the congregation by confirmation.

Rev. Berg resigned in June, 1843, and in October, 1843, Rev. L. T. Williams became the pastor. A building committee, consisting of Andrew Hantz, Dr. P. Ebert and Edward Miller, was appointed, and, on May 19, 1844, the corner-stone of the new building was laid. This new structure, built of stone, and forty feet square, was dedicated on the 10th day of November, 1844.

Rev. Williams resigned in September, 1845, and his successor, Rev. Lloyd Knight, entered upon his duties as pastor October 1, 1845.

Rev. Knight resigned in June, 1849, and was succeeded in July, 1849, by Rev. Jacob Martin.

In February, 1850, the Petersburg (now Duncannon) congregation was, with Mount Pisgah, Mount Zion, in Fishing Creek, St. David's (or Billow's), at Dellville, and that at New Buffalo, formed into a pastorate. In June, 1850, Rev. Martin resigned, and Rev. John P. Hiester took charge of the newly-formed pastorate. Rev. Hiester resigned in November, 1853, and in June, 1854, Rev. George A. Nixdorff succeeded him. Rev. Nixdorff resigned in May, 1858, and Rev. W. H. Diven took charge August 22, 1858. An extensive revival in religion in 1860 resulted in the addition of many members to the congregation.

Rev. Diven resigned in 1862, and on January 1, 1863, one Rev. Kinsel came upon the ground as pastor, and left July 1, 1863. On the 5th of August, 1863, Rev. S. Aughe (now Prof. S. Aughe, LL.D., of Lincoln, Neb.) became the pastor, and resigned on the 6th of November, 1864. January 22, 1865, his successor, Rev. M. L. Culler, came upon the ground, and after about two years of service resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. J. E. Honeycutt, April 1, 1867. The records give the name of Rev. M. L. Heisler as a supply in 1870. The next regular pastor was Rev. P. B. Sherk, who resigned in November, 1873. Rev. S. E. Herring now comes in as a supply, the next regular pastor being Rev. J. J. Kerr, who resigned about the close of the year 1878. It was, perhaps, about the close of 1882 when Rev. G. W. Crist, Rev. Kerr's successor, resigned. The congregation was now for a short time supplied by Rev. A. F. Yeager, and from August, 1883, to January 1, 1884, by Rev. H. F. Long. On the 1st day of January, 1884, Rev. H. F. Long became the regular pastor, and at this date (October 19, 1885) continues to serve the charge, now consisting of Christ's Church, in Duncannon, the old Billow's Church, at Dellville and Marysville as a preaching-point. In June, 1885, the old square stone church of Duncannon was torn down, and on the 2d day of August, 1885, the corner-stone for a new church building was laid; Rev. A. H. Fischer preached the sermon.

It was dedicated November 29, 1885, with appropriate services conducted by the pastor and the Revs. H. F. Long, J. J. Kerr, of Altoona, and J. H. Menges, of Philadelphia. It is a frame structure, thirty-four by fifty-five, with Gothic door and windows, tower in front and centre, and cost about two thousand six hundred dollars. The building committee consists of S. H. Moses, John Shively and B. F. West; the last-named is also the contractor.

Present church council: Elders, Samuel Noss and Jonathan Michener; Deacons, Philip F. Michener and H. C. Renz; Trustees, S. H. Moses, Jonathan Michener and P. F. Michener. The congregation has suffered much loss and numbers only fifty members. It is united with the Synod of Central Pennsylvania, one of the District Synods belonging to the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States.

THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—From the St. David plant at Dellville (which see) many persons in this vicinity lifted their membership and on the 16th of May, 1868, organized this society in the United Presbyterian Church, which had been erected in 1852.

The building which the congregation then purchased was used, and is still in good condition, and will accommodate two hundred and fifty persons.

Among its first members, Lewis Harling, John Achenbach, James Kass and Frederick Wahl, Sr., are still in active membership. The former two, as trustees, have held the position of trustees since the organization. The first elders were, Frederick Wahl, Sr., and George F. Moyer; deacons, Lewis Sommers and John Achenbach. The present board of elders are John Achenbach, George Martin and Lewis Sommers. The deacons are Dr. John U. Hoobach, Frederick Wahl, Jr. and Henry Gelbach.

Rev. W. D. C. Rodrock, Rev. Henry Wissler, Rev. U. H. Heilman with the present pastor, Rev. James R. Lewis, are the successive pastors from its date of organization.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CONGREGATION.—About twenty members of the United Brethren in Christ constituted the membership which

built and dedicated the first building on Church Avenue in 1851, with Rev. Wm. Raber, now deceased, as their pastor.

The building was repaired several times, and in 1884 was remodeled, repainted and rededicated. Its first official board was Jesse Owen, N. Reed, John Snyder and E. Fenstermacher.

At different times the congregation has suffered severely, many of its members removing to the West. Despite this it has grown and prospered and now has a membership of one hundred and fifty persons, with Rev. A. R. Ayers, of the Pennsylvania Conference, as its pastor. John Snyder, George Wetzell, Wm. C. Shatto, George Morris, S. Roller, David Spense, John Parsons, L. Gintzer, I. Seiders, Harry Smiley, Charles Glass and Cornelius Baskins constitute its present official board.

CHURCH OF GOD.—In the month of May, 1871, Edgar Graybill secured the use of the Lower Duncannon school-house for the purpose of having Rev. J. M. Speece, of Shippensburg, to preach to the few members of his faith then in this community.

The meetings were well attended and Elder G. W. Selheimer alternated during the year. In 1872, Elder J. Cooper was appointed by the East Pennsylvania Eldership, and began a revival in June which prospered and added a number of new members to the society, which then aggregated twenty-nine souls. Among these members a local organization was effected, and Edgar Graybill and Henry Clay were chosen elders and Christian Keene, John Keene, Wm. Mutzabaugh and Josiah Manning deacons.

The question of building a house of worship was settled by purchasing for two hundred dollars a lot on Lincoln Street and erecting a substantial Bethel. Rev. John Hunter was the pastor from 1874 to 1876; Rev. R. M. Pine, April, 1876, to August, 1876, when he resigned from ill health, and Elder S. B. Howard filled his unexpired term.

At this time H. Clay, E. Graybill and J. Berkstresser were elected elders and J. Manning, Samuel Fissell and B. R. Boyer as deacons. Rev. J. M. Grissinger was the next pastor, who alternated with I. M. Still until April 1, 1879, when Rev. G. W. Coulter took charge until 1881.

During Rev. C. I. Behney's year of pastoral care, who came next, J. R. Shellenberger and Jacob Sterner were elected deacons. From April until November of 1882 Rev. W. J. Greissing served, when Rev. J. W. Miller took charge and filled the position of pastor until November 15, 1885, when his successor, the present incumbent, Rev. O. E. Huston, was called to fill this field of labor. The present elders are B. R. Boyer, E. Graybill and H. Clay; deacons are William Morrison, Elmer E. Holland and Levi Burch.

EVERGREEN LODGE, No. 205, OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS, was instituted in Petersburg (now Duncannon) on November 26, 1846. It was organized by the following-named officers, viz.: W. J. Stewart, Noble Grand; Wm. Allison, Vice-Grand; Joseph D. Simpson, Secretary; John Charters, Assistant Secretary; John Shearer, Treasurer. The number of members initiated into this lodge up to October 1, 1885, 426; number of deaths during that time, 52; the number of members in regular standing October 1, 1885, 126. The present officers are as follows: H. D. White, Noble Grand; John N. Wert, Vice-Grand; B. Hale Branyan, Secretary; David E. Wert, Assistant Secretary; Samuel Sheller, Treasurer; Representative to the Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania, P. G. John H. McKinzie.

No prouder monument of its usefulness can be given than its records give us in showing that for the relief of its sick, burying its dead and aiding widows and educating orphans it has expended \$19,650.

In connection with this lodge is the now flourishing Clara Rebecca Lodge, No. 65, named in honor of Grand Sire Nicholson's daughter Clara. It was instituted in 1872, but suspended for a time and was reorganized in May, 1885. The present officers are: Noble Grand, Miss Josie B. Michener; Vice-Grand, Miss Annie Hochlander; Secretary, Miss Mand Miller; Assistant Secretary, ————; Treasurer, Mrs. Harry Jones; Conductor, Miss Emma Young; Inside Guardian, Mrs. Lizzie Miller; Outside Guardian, Crist Mutzabaugh; Warden, David McCoy. The object is for social improvement and charitable purposes.

VAUTLEBURG LODGE, No. 288, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—In the hall of Mechanics' Lodge, room, on April 8, 1871, this lodge was formally instituted by T. J. Sheibley, D. D. G. C., with thirty-one members, and was officered as follows: P. C., Alex. Hayes; C. C., James Morrison; V. C., Geo. W. Derick; M. A., Edgar Grabill; K. R. S., J. W. Brown; M. F., J. B. Spahr; M. of E., Jos. Mayall; I. G., Geo. W. Shearer; O. G., C. W. Ruby.

The regular meetings were held here until April, 1880. The room now in use in the Sheller building, on High Street, was fitted up for their place of meeting. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, having buried but seven of its members since organization.

It meets every Saturday evening in its hall, and is officered at present with A. J. Hinkle, P. C.; S. Fissell, C. C.; E. B. Coup, V. C.; C. A. Jones, P.; J. W. Wilson, M. of A.; G. W. Derick, K. R. S.; J. G. Kugler, M. F.; H. J. Jones, M. E.; W. I. Reed, I. G.; W. B. Yohe (deceased), O. G.

PERRY COUNCIL OF AMERICAN MECHANICS.—In the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on July 2, 1847, was instituted one of the first orders in Duncannon. The officers were as follows: Roswell Shirtluff, Councilor; William Bishop, Vice-Councilor; Franklin Tile, Rec. Sec.; Irwin Chisholm, Asst. Sec.; James De Silvey, Financial Sec.; and John De Silvey, Treasurer.

After several years of prosperity the tide turned and the council suspended until January 10, 1859, and on the day after Christmas, in 1863, the large and commodious hall erected by the council on High Street was dedicated. The present officers are John W. Parson, Councilor, with Isaac Beam as Vice, while Thomas Milliken, Alexander Drummonds and B. Hale Branyan fill the positions of Recording, Assistant and Financial Secretaries respectively, with George Pennell as Treasurer.

RED MEN (JUSKAKAKA TRIBE, No. 96).—Three days before New Year's of 1869 Past Sachem John A. Shearer, of Marysville Lodge, instituted the tribe of Red Men known as Juskakaka Tribe, in the Fleming building, on Front Street. The charter granted bore the

names of eighteen members, and the new lodge was officered as follows: Sachem, John A. Shearer; Senior Sagamore, William Shiras; Junior Sagamore, William A. Van Fossen; Prophet, John Belton; Chief of Records, P. F. Michener; Keeper of Wampum, R. W. Reed. The next year the place of meeting was changed to Odd-Fellows' Hall, where they continued to meet until the lodge suspended, a few years later. In 1883 it reorganized and now has a membership of seventy-five. It meets every Tuesday evening and its present official board is: Sachem, W. F. Shaub; Sr. S., C. B. Snyder; Jr. S., J. A. Shearer, Jr.; Prophet, S. A. Foose; Keeper of Wampum, W. A. Van Fossen.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM ALLISON POST, No. 196, G. A. R.—This post was organized October 2, 1880, with W. V. B. Copin, of Mifflintown, J. R. Cockley and James Sultzman as mustering officers. Forty-four comrades formed the post. The following persons constituted its first official board: Harvey Fisher, post commander; J. A. Young, senior vice-commander; J. M. Graybill, junior vice-commander; G. W. Derick, adjutant; H. J. Jones, quartermaster; J. H. Bleistine, surgeon; J. H. Young, chaplain; C. C. Derick, officer of the day; Thomas Green, officer of the guard; J. P. Long, sergeant-major; W. A. Holland, quartermaster-sergeant. The post meets every other week in Mechanics' Hall and has collected a museum of war relics. Besides doing a work of charity, the post pays special attention to the burial of soldiers and sailors and seeing to the welfare of their orphans.

The following is a list of the present officers: William A. Holland, post commander; H. J. Jones, senior vice-commander; C. C. Derick, junior vice-commander; J. Johnston, adjutant; J. G. Kugler, quartermaster; S. Smith, surgeon; H. F. Long, chaplain; G. W. Enney, officer of the day; J. Manning, officer of the guard; C. Ruby, representative; G. W. Enney, alternate; G. W. Derick, council of administration.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT is lacking in a properly organized society to operate the hand fire-engine, which has a room, with its hose and fixtures, in the town hall at the present time. It

was purchased, about 1879, by a subscription made up by the citizens, and the company was organized with Thomas Milliken as president and Samuel H. Moses as secretary and W. J. Righter as captain.

The streets were first lighted by regular street-lamps in 1882, when a set of lamps, using kerosene oil, were erected.

DUNCANNON HISTORY SKETCHES.—On the 17th, 18th and 19th of March, 1865, Duncannon was inundated along the Susquehanna side to a considerable depth. The lower stories of the dwellings, on the evening of the 18th, were filled to the depth of five or six feet of water. Outside of the loss of poultry and hogs and the cost of re-plastering, re-papering and re-painting the rooms and carting the mud from the half-filled cellars, no serious damage was done by this greatest flood on the Susquehanna of the present century. On Duncan's Island this flood endangered human life, owing to its rapid rising. Jerome Roth hurried his sick wife and children to a place of safety in a carriage, which he pulled himself, while the water was up to his waist, and the cakes of floating ice frequently made him struggle for his life. A Methodist Church, with two school-rooms underneath, was swept away at the same time. The Juniata bridge was washed away and the Duncannon Iron Company's train of cars, which had been run on it for a ballast, went down with it. The company's warehouse, on the other side of the river, also was destroyed.

The 4th and 5th of January, 1886, was when Sherman's Creek scored its highest mark, being then thirteen inches higher than the great flood of 1809, and reached the high-water mark on the old Gibson stone grist-mill ("Westover"), near Falling Springs, in 1780, when the water rose to such a height as to run in its lower door.

It was the result of a three-days' rain and melting snow combined, which destroyed seven bridges in its course through the county, and washed out a pier under the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at its mouth, and caused the precipitation of a freight train into its flood on the night of the 4th. By this disaster R. M. Turbett, brakeman, Anthony Baldwin, con-

ductor, and Henry McCahan, assistant conductor, all of Huntingdon, Pa., lost their lives. The engineer of the train and John S. Miller, of the Duncannon's Iron Company's train, were swept down with the flood and hauled in to shore by some Allen's Cove citizens. The body of McCahan was swept down with the flood, and up to the present writing has not been recovered.

On Tuesday night, February 12, 1867, the vault and safe in the office of the Duncannon Iron Company were blown open by a gang of deft burglars, and ten thousand dollars in cash and about six thousand dollars in bonds and other valuables were carried off. The operation of "cracking" the vault and safe was so dexterously performed that nothing wrong was suspected until the next morning. The explosion of the powder, when the doors were blown open, was attributed to the frequent explosions of "balls" in the puddle-mill adjoining, by those who heard it, and the burglars left as they came—unobserved. An exception in the case was "Jimmie Hope," who was observed by John Dudley to get off the afternoon train on the opposite side from the depot. These parties chanced to meet again months afterwards in an underground saloon in Philadelphia, when James mentioned a trifling occurrence in Dudley's presence, which led to his arrest in a water-closet, where he had taken refuge. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Another one of the gang was caught but not convicted.

CHAPTER XVII.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.¹

THE territory forming Centre township was taken from Juniata, Wheatfield, Tyrone and Saville townships. A petition signed by about ninety inhabitants, residing in parts of the townships above mentioned, was presented to the

¹ A description of the topography of the township will be found in the geological sketch of Perry County, by Professor Claypole, published in 1885 as part of the State Survey.

Court of Quarter Sessions held at New Bloomfield in November, 1830, asking for the erection of a new township. Robert Elliot, James Black, Esq., and William Wilson, Esq., were appointed viewers, who report to the court April 7, 1831, as follows :

"To the Honorable the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Perry County. We, the subscribers appointed by the within order, report: That after being severally sworn and affirmed according to law, we proceeded to the discharge of the duties assigned us by the annexed order. That we did view the townships out of which the proposed new township is to be erected. That we made inquiry into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners. "That we have made a plot or draft of the several townships out of which the proposed new township is to be erected. That we are of opinion that a new township is necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants and that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted; that we have designated in the same plot or draft the lines or boundaries of the new township prepared to be erected by natural boundaries and courses and distances, all of which will fully appear by the annexed plot or draft.

"Witness our hands and seals this 19th day of March, 1831.

"ROBERT ELLIOT.

"WILLIAM WILSON.

"WILLIAM IRVINE."

This report was confirmed August 4, 1831, and the township was named Centre. It has since been reduced by the erection of Carroll, Spring, Oliver and Miller townships, all of which took a part of its territory.

At the time the township was erected it contained three hundred and sixty-one taxables, and but one grist-mill, which was owned by George Barnett, who also had a saw-mill. Joseph Gaunt, James Hill and Michael Shuman each were assessed with a saw-mill. William Power, Sr., and Jr., were in possession of the "Juniata Furnace."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—William Stewart, if not the earliest, was among the first to settle upon land that was held by the family for many years. He came from Newry, Ireland, in October, 1752, with his parents, Archibald and Margaret Stewart, and a brother John. A receipt and certificate here given are in possession of J.

¹ On January 5, 1830, William Irvine, of Saville, was appointed viewer in of James Black.

Stewart Lukens, of Thompsettown, who is a lineal descendant,—

“Received of Archibald Stewart the sum of 12 pounds sterling in full for his passage and three other passengers on board the ship ‘Happy Return,’ this 3d of July, 1752.

“ROBERT WALKER.”

“This is to certify that the Bearer, Archibald Stewart, came over from Newry, in Ireland, to this port, on board the ship ‘Happy Return,’ James Boggs, master, and has paid his passage on board said ship. Dated this 10th of October, 1752, as also his family, Margaret Stewart, William Stewart and John Stewart.

“JAMES BOGGS.”

The family came to Cumberland County in September, 1753, stopping at Duncan’s Island, where there were some families living. They were told of some land on the Little Juniata Creek and went up to the place, where they found an “improvement,” on which was a bark house, made by a man who was trading fire-water for furs with the Indians. This improvement Archibald Stewart bought. Of John nothing more is known, nor is it known when Archibald or his wife, Margaret, died. William was then a young man and active in the location and clearing of the land on which they settled. They were driven off by the Indians, as were all the settlers in that section. The following affidavits were taken for a suit that grew out of the land about 1801 and are here given :

“Affidavit of James Mitchell, taken before David Redich, Prothonotary of Washington County, Pa., October 19, 1801, and was read before the Board of Property, which met at Lancaster :

“In September, 1753, William Stewart, father of John (party to the suit), made an improvement, which was the first made in that part of the County, on a tract of land now lying in Cumberland County, Pa., bounded as follows : Beginning at the mouth of Stewart’s Branch of Little Juniata (Creek); then northerly, to a Gap in the Mahonoi Mountain, and not to cross said mountain, which line was agreed between John Mitchell, father of the deponent, who assisted Stewart in building a house on said tract some time in the fall of 1753, and Stewart moved in with his family the next Spring, cleared ground and raised a crop that season.”

The following affidavit is given as bearing on the same point :

“CUMBERLAND COUNTY :

“Personally appeared before me, Samuel Utter, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace for the C

Wealth of Pennsylvania, David Miller, and on his solemn oath Depose and saith that in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six this deponent seen a small improvement made at the head of a Spring near to where there is a house Raised, Called the Bark Tavern, in Rye township, and county aforesaid; the said spring is about ten perches from the house and the Improvement part between the Spring and house. Said Deponent understands that a certain William Stewart did claim said land, and him and heirs had said place in possession ever since and further saith not.

“DAVID MILLER.

‘Sworn and subscribed, June 2, 1801, before me,
“SAMUEL UTTER, at Millertown.”

William Stewart, in both the above affidavits, is mentioned as the active party, and it is likely he it was who located the land. Elizabeth Stewart, wife of William, in an affidavit made before David Walker, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Mifflin says,—

“Elizabeth Stewart on her solemn oath Depose and saith that some time in the year 1765, she, the said Deponent, come with her husband, William Stewart, father of this plaintiff, John Stewart, to the plantation adjoining the west end of the Bark tract, south of the Mahonoi Mountain, on both sides of the Little Juniata Creek in Rye township, then Tyrone, Cumberland County, where there was a field cleared and a cabin in or adjoining the same on the north side of the creek and one other field on the south side of the creek which the said William Stewart had cleared and occupied a number of years before, and was banished by the Indians in Cumberland Valley, below Carlisle, where the said William Stewart, and I, the deponent, joined in the bands of matrimony, and in the summer of 1766 he cleared a field in the fork of the aforesaid creek pretty far norwest, near the west line, and was assisted by a certain John Dungan in clearing said field, by which it was called Dungan’s field and retains the name ever since; and in the same fall of 1766 we came to Juniata and left the possession with a certain John Buger and has kept the possession by tenants till his death and his heirs by tenants every since.

her

“ELIZABETH S STEWART.

mark

“Sworn and subscribed at Andrew Thompson’s, in Thompsettown, Greenwood township, in Mifflin County, at 8 o’clock in the forenoon of this 3d day of August, 1810.

“DAVID WALKER.”

The land in dispute contained three hundred and forty-eight acres, and was known as the Bark Tavern tract.

The settlement was made here in 1753, before the Indian purchase of July, 1754. They were all driven off by the Indians in 1756, as were all settlers. In 1761 William Stewart went up the Big Juniata to what is now Delaware township, Juniata County, and bought a tract now owned by his descendants. He made application for one hundred and fifty acres, on which he settled in 1753 and received a warrant dated October 29, 1765, and which, when surveyed, September 29, 1769, contained one hundred and five acres. The Mahanoy Ridge was on the north and the Little Juniata Creek ran through it. East of this tract and up the creek on both sides was a tract warranted by Archibald Stewart. Vacant lands were on the south, and down the stream were lands claimed by a gentlemen named Little. William Stewart moved to Big Juniata in 1766, and died there in 1784. His son John obtained the lands and, November 17, 1809, warranted one hundred and fifty acres. There was a dispute over the lands in 1801, which caused its presentation to the Board of Property. The title to the lands of William and Archibald Stewart and the lands he warranted became vested in John Stewart, and were patented to him March 15, 1811, containing three hundred and forty-eight acres. Owing to some difficulty they were sold to Charles Wingert, and later at sheriff's sale, April 9, 1829, and were bought by John Stewart, whose sons—David and William Stewart—sold the tract to Benjamin McIntire and Josiah Roddy.

The old Bark Tavern stood at the corner of Mrs. John Sanderson's lot. The Stewart property was rented, and it was not ascertained when Jacob Fritz first kept the old Bark Tavern, but it was before 1820, when he was appointed the first register and receiver of Perry County. John Fritz then succeeded him in the tavern until about 1830, when the "New Bark Tavern" was built of logs opposite the present stone residence of Andrew B. Comp.

The Fritz property was advertised for sale by Israel and Richard Fritz February 16, 1832, and embraced three hundred and fifty acres of land, including the mansion-house, long known by the name of the "New Bark Inn."

March 8, 1755, James Dixson took out a warrant for fifty-five acres, which later became part of the Neilson lands. The stone house standing on this tract was built in 1767. He took out a warrant May 28, 1788, for two hundred and twenty acres, and on September 26th patented fifty-five acres as "Dixson's Park," and on the 27th two hundred and twenty acres as "St. James."

These two tracts of land Dixson sold, December 24, 1788, to William Neilson. He came from Chester County several years previous and kept a tavern at Sterrett's Gap and lived there several years. Before this purchase he warranted, on June 14, 1786, two hundred and fifty acres by John Darlington, James Dixson and "Limestone Ridge," which he patented September 13, 1787, and warrants September 11, 1787, and May 27, 1793, for two hundred and forty-one acres, which were patented to John Neilson as "Owago" April 13, 1802, and another tract of one hundred and forty acres. March 25, 1797, William Neilson conveyed to John Nelson two hundred and seventy-five acres, embracing the tracts "Dixson's Park" and that of "St. James."

The children of William Neilson were John and Polly. John married Ellen Kerr, a daughter of one of the early settlers, and lived upon the mansion tract and January 28, 1800, purchased the half-interest in the estate of his father from his sister Polly who was the wife of William Power, thereby coming into possession of all the William Neilson lands. John and Ellen (Kerr) Neilson had six children,—William, Mary, Sarah, John (died young), John and Robert.

William married Rebecca Bull and settled on the home farm, Mary became the wife of Samuel Black, Sarah lived unmarried, John married Catharine Bender and settled on the west part of the lands, and Robert married Sarah Ann Gallatin. The lands were portioned: To William, the mansion tract; John, the west part; and to Robert the middle, which are yet in the Neilson name, save the mansion tract, which passed by devise to his grandchildren: W. N. Seibert, J. L. Seibert and Virginia R. Seibert, children of Ellen, the only child of William

Neilson, and who became the wife of the Rev. Samuel Seibert.

Polly Neilson, daughter of William Neilson and sister of John, married William Power, who was a saddler. They lived for a time in the stone house, where he kept a saddler's shop in the northeast corner room of the second story.

William Power warranted two hundred and twenty-five acres April 2, 1763. On this tract he resided. February 3, 1775, he warranted two tracts of five hundred and ninety-seven acres. He purchased extensive tracts of land, besides taking out a number of warrants. He became interested, in 1808, with David Watts, of Carlisle, in the Juniata Furnace. His home tract had been increased to five hundred acres, and after his death, July 3, 1855, was divided between his three sons. John, the youngest, succeeded to the mansion, where he lived until his death, leaving a family of children. William, Jr., lived in New Bloomfield several years and went West. Washington received, for his share, the land now owned in greater part by Alexander Klinepeter and Henry Shaeffer. The mansion tract (the original) is now owned by David Reeder. Jane Power, the sister of William, Sr., married John Elliot and lived near the homestead for several years, and moved to Mifflin County. William P. Elliot, their son, is living at Lewistown, at the age of ninety-two years. None of the family of William Power are now living in the county. William Power was at one time the largest land-owner in the county.

Thomas Barnett, a native of Germany, emigrated to this country before 1767, in which year he was a resident of Rye township, in Cumberland County, and was assessed on fifty acres of land, probably at what was formerly known as Barnett's Cove, later Allen's Cove, and now "The Cove," in the present Penn township. He did not, however, take a warrant for land until 1785, and in that year warranted a tract of four hundred acres, at the Cove, and December 19th, the same year, took a warrant for a tract of four hundred and eighteen acres, at and adjoining the present county-seat, then adjoining land of William Long and Alexander Stewart. An improvement had

been made upon this tract, and a house erected by David Mitchell; and Robert Mitchell, who is remembered by old citizens, was born there. The right was purchased by Thomas Barnett and warrant taken out. The present stone house was built in 1795. A grist and saw-mill were erected soon after purchase. On the 17th of August, 1796, he received a patent upon the tract as "Bloomfield," from which fact the county-seat derived its name.

Thomas Barnett died April 14, 1814, and left two sons, Frederick and George.

Frederick settled on the tract at the Cove, where his descendants still reside. George purchased the tract "Bloomfield" of his father May 10, 1804, and in 1809 married Jane Smiley and settled upon it. He conveyed to the commissioners of Perry County land for a county seat in 1823. His sons were Frederick, George and Charles. The latter is judge of Juniata and Perry Counties, and resides at New Bloomfield. Frederick and George reside on the home farm, Frederick living in the old mansion. Of the daughters, Margaret became the wife of David Darlington and moved to Iowa. Sarah, Jane, Susannah and Sahpenus reside with their brother Frederick.

Upon the original tract a grist-mill was built a short distance above the present, which was torn down after 1841. A new mill was built in 1838, destroyed by fire in 1840, rebuilt in 1841 and still in use. A saw-mill, also, was near the grist-mill in 1795, which, with repairs, was used until a few years ago.

The old Lupfer mill and mill land were bought by George Barnett, who, in 1820, tore the mill down and used its timber in the erection of the present Barnett barn.

Matthew McBride, a blacksmith, warranted land about 1780, and, January 9, 1786, purchased one hundred and fifty acres of the Rev. Hugh Magill, who was then pastor of the Cedar Spring Presbyterian Church, in what is now Juniata County. Upon the farm he erected a blacksmith-shop, distillery and a tilt-hammer, and manufactured sickles, which last was abandoned over fifty years ago. In 1830 Margaret McBride was assessed upon a saw-mill. The sons of Matthew McBride were

John, William, Samuel, Joseph, Matthew, Meredith and James. Matthew and Meredith settled upon the farm; the former died about thirty years ago. His widow and two sons live in New Bloomfield. Meredith was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg.

The tract McBride purchased of the Rev. Hugh Magill, in 1786, was taken up in two warrants—one of fifty acres, October 20, 1758, the other of one hundred acres, December 27, 1762.

Two tracts of land were taken up by Robert Heirst adjoining Matthew McBride, which were patented to him, December 27, 1774, under the names of "Geneva" and "Mantua." A portion of these tracts were purchased by Matthew McBride, son of the first Matthew, who sold, April 5, 1831, twelve acres to Matthew Shuman, who erected the present stone grist-mill and opened a store, which last continued until August 27, 1832, when he advertised his stock of goods. The mill property was conveyed to Joseph Kline April 1, 1833, who sold to George Loy August 6, 1836. It was operated by William Loy, and, March 30, 1839, was purchased by Edward and David Clark, who continued the mill until 1884, when it was sold to Leonard & Baker, who now own it. Lower down the same stream James McKee erected a saw-mill after 1835, which is still used. Still lower down the stream are the ruins of an old saw-mill.

The mills are on a stream that empties into Little Buffalo Creek. One of the earliest tracts located in the township lies in and near Bloomfield. It contained one hundred acres, and was warranted by James Cowen February 4, 1755, and passed to Jacob Lupfer in 1776. He, August 4, 1787, warranted two hundred and ninety-four acres adjoining, and of which the west side of New Bloomfield forms a part. Jacob Lupfer was born in Germany in 1721, emigrated to this country in 1752, settled in Berks County, and there married a Miss Gumber and moved to this section in 1776, and settled on the one hundred acre tract located by Cowen. The land he purchased was named in the patent as "Rye."

On this land he built a grist-mill at the foot of the Little Juniata, above the grist-mill of

Thomas Barnett, which, in later years, was the occasion of a long and tedious litigation concerning water-rights. In 1795 Jacob and Caspar Lupfer were assessed on a saw-mill. The property passed to Caspar Lupfer, who lived in the stone house now owned by Mr. William A. Sponsler, and died there in 1841. The land on which the Lutheran and Reformed Churches of New Bloomfield stand was donated by Caspar Lupfer. Jacob, a son of Jacob and brother of Caspar, was drowned in the old mill-race when a young man. The sons of Caspar were Jacob, Henry, Samuel, John, David and Michael.

Jacob died in New Bloomfield; Henry lived in town; Samuel located above Markelsville; John above the home-farm; Michael lived on the homestead and was in the late war, and died from disease contracted in the army; David located in New Bloomfield and kept the Eagle Hotel many years, and bought the home-tract and lived there till his death, in 1870, over ninety years of age. The property came to his son William, who, in 1875, sold it to William A. Sponsler and removed to Springfield, O. Samuel Klinepeter, about 1848 or 1850, purchased forty acres of the Lupfer farm, and his son now owns it.

John Darlington, on the 3d of June, 1762, warranted a tract containing three hundred and forty-five acres, adjoining the lands that afterwards belonged to William Neilson. June 22, 1773, on two warrants, he took up fifty acres adjoining. In 1799 he devised his lands to his sons John and Meredith. He had besides three sons, two daughters—Sarah, who became the wife of William Bull, of Raccoon Valley, and Mary, who became the wife of Wilson McClure. The Darlington lands were not divided until May 24, 1823, when John received two hundred and one acres and Meredith two hundred and fifteen acres, including the mansion house. The sons of Meredith were Wilson, John, Samuel and David. Wilson settled on the homestead, which was owned by the family until 1884. John and Samuel located in the West. David, after residing here many years, moved to the West. The farm of John Darlington was sold many years ago to David Tressler, and is now known as the Tressler farm.

In the northern part of the township a tract of one hundred and seven acres and a tract of one hundred and ninety-three acres were granted, December 13, 1766, to James McConaghy and surveyed for William Power, Jr., in right of Conaghy. About 1808 David Watts, of Carlisle, became part owner of this tract, and Juniata Furnace was erected upon it, and is now owned by William Shauff. Next south was a tract of one hundred and seven acres granted to James McCoughly and bearing date November 10, 1766. This was surveyed to John Hostetter, to whose heirs it later came and is now owned by Henry Reeder. Next south was a tract warranted to Francis McCown, which was joined on the south by the "Bloomfield" tract of Thomas Barnett.

John and Margaret Clouser settled upon a tract, made an improvement and lived there some years before his death. On July 3, 1794, Margaret, then his widow, took out a warrant in trust for the heirs of John Clouser. Their sons were Michael, Peter and George. Peter moved to Lancaster County, and George to New York. Michael settled on the home place and died there about 1859. Simon W. Clouser his son, lived upon the farm until 1882, when he removed to Harrisburg. David Clouser, also a son, resides in New Bloomfield.

Francis McCown took up the tract before 1785 and lived and died there. He was a justice of the peace for many years and after 1820. His father, Findlaw McCown, came to this section and lived with him until his death. Francis McCown had two sons, William and Findlaw; to the latter the property came. He died February 26, 1854, aged sixty-one years. He left no children and the farm was sold, in 1855, to Judge John Rice, who died in the same year, and the property came to Oliver Rice, who now owns it. The daughters of Francis McCown were Sarah (Mrs. Andrew Van Comp), Ellen (Mrs. Joseph Marshall), Rosanna (Mrs. Thomas Egle), and Mary, who died at eighteen years of age.

John Parks, or Parkinson, on order of survey No. 2332, took up fifty acres of land April 3, 1767, which was surveyed to Thomas Hackenbottom in right of Parks; before 1788 was in

possession of Edward Clark, and in 1875 was owned by his son, R. C. Clark. At the same time, 1788, John Clark owned a tract north of New Bloomfield, owned by his sons, John and Michael Clark.

John Whelan took up two hundred and forty-seven acres of land on order of survey No. 5292, November 17, 1770, which was surveyed to Nathan Andrew, who lived there until after 1788. It later became the property of George Hoffinan, and about 1873 came to the possession of the Hon. Joseph Bailly, whose heirs now own it.

November 17, 1784, Adam Stack, took out a warrant for two hundred and sixty-five acres two miles south of New Bloomfield and then adjoining Mahanoy Ridge and land of William Stewart. A part of the tract was surveyed later for George Cless and was divided for his heirs in March, 1857. He had three sons,—George, Adam and David. George settled on the home farm and Adam adjoining.

Enoch Lewis warranted, February 21, 1788, one hundred and ten acres below the Bark Tavern tract of Stewart, which was surveyed later for Andrew Cless.

Robert McClay warranted a tract of four hundred and thirty-six acres, March 22, 1793, which now belongs to Andrew B. Comp, Wesley Soule and others. On the land now owned by Wesley Soule is a species of plant known as the "box huckleberry," a plant not known to exist in any other place in the United States, except on the banks of Indian River, near Millsborough, Sussex County, Delaware.

The Michaux, father and son, French travelers in this country over a century ago, were botanists, and probably described and named more North American plants than any other in the same field. Plants were carefully described by them that careful search in the same localities since has failed to discover, and it was thought by botanists that they were mistaken; but one by one the plants have been rediscovered in other localities. Among the plants described by Michaux was the "box huckleberry," from the mountains of Virginia, and it has not been found later in those mountains, and, in fact, not until found by Spencer F. Baird (now president

of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, D. C.) a few years ago, near New Bloomfield, in Centre township.

It covers the ground on a hillside, and, while it was described accurately so many years ago, yet on this spot of a few acres grows the plant which is not known to have been found in any other place in the United States, except as above mentioned. This account is given on the authority of Professor E. W. Claypole, who says of it: "It appears to be a lingering relic of the ancient flora of the county, maintaining itself on the sterile hill-side of Chemung shale, but liable to be destroyed by cultivation at any time. It is exceedingly plentiful, forming a perfect mat over much of the ground, but its limits are sharply defined without apparent cause."

A tract adjoining the Bark Tavern tract and the Andrew Porter tract, containing three hundred and twenty-seven acres, was located by Nicholas Robison, and sold by him to John Jacobs. James Hill secured the rights of Jacobs in the land, and, as the title was in dispute, an agreement was made, February 19, 1809, between William Power and James Hill, that the survey of William Power, in the name of John Power, should be patented to James Hill, and the right of Jacobs abandoned. The land lay on the Little Juniata, and James Hill erected thereon a saw-mill, which is now owned by J. F. Ayle. The Hill farm, containing mill property, was sold by Hill to Thomas Miller, his son-in-law; it later passed to Jacob Runer, and, about 1865, to J. F. Ayle.

A tract of two hundred acres was granted on two warrants, February 27 and April 7, 1775, to James Castalo, Jeremiah Sullivan and Charles Queen. It extended from the foot of Mahanoy Ridge nearly to the Little Juniata Creek. Castalo lived upon the tract near the old graveyard at Stingle's Gap in 1788. In 1857 one hundred and eighteen acres of this tract was sold by Thomas O'Brien to Henry Shade, and November 19, 1880, D. M. Rinesmith secured ninety-four acres adjoining and sold to John E. Hoffman.

In the year 1767 Joseph Marshall was assessed on one hundred acres, and Michael Marshall on two hundred acres. They do not ap-

pear to have obtained title until later, when they appear jointly to have a tract of two hundred and sixty-three acres, which was granted to them on an order of survey dated May 25, 1769, and a warrant dated January 8, 1787. The lands lay a short distance above New Bloomfield and are now owned by Jacob Swartz and John C. Darlington.

On McCowen's Branch, that empties into the Juniata, Ralph Smiley purchased of William Gardner forty acres of land, June 9, 1823, and erected thereon a grist-mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1830. The property was sold, March 28, 1833, to Daniel Gallatin, who rebuilt the mill and run it a few years, when it passed respectively to Atkinson, John and William Bergstresser, Samuel Comp, and to Samuel Frabel, the present owner.

Above the Frabel mill, on the same stream, Absalom Martin purchased land of Robert Kelly, November 24, 1833, and erected a mill for the manufacture of woolen cloths, carding and fulling. He conveyed the property to Jacob Billow, April 1, 1836, who sold to John Witherow and Thomas Patterson, March 31, 1838. Mr. Witherow later built the present fulling-mill, and is still operating it.

Edward Irvin, on the 6th of March, 1773, warranted one hundred and thirty acres, adjoining lands of William and John Darlington, the heirs of James Porter and the Matthew McBride tract, which he purchased from the Rev. Hugh Magill. Oct. 4, 1802; ninety-two acres of the tract were surveyed to George Wiseman.

John Moore, on the 22d of March, 1793, took up a warrant for two hundred and eighty-four acres, adjoining lands of Widow Margaret Clouser and Robert Hamilton.

The Robert Hamilton tract of three hundred and thirty acres, adjoining lands of Charles Queen and Robert Porter, was granted on order of survey No. 3929, June 20, 1767. Many years later it came to Jacob Hoffman, whose son, Amos Hoffman, now owns it.

Anthony Shatto, before 1797, owned land in Green's Valley, which he patented April 19, 1803. He sold one hundred and eighty acres to George Shade, John Holler and George Garling, and, February 16, 1804, the remainder of it

to Nicholas Shatto, who, January 22, 1806, sold it to Jacob Shatto, and also "land sufficient for a log or board-yard at the forks of the run near Rodger's line, with privilege to take the water out of Mill-Stone Run for any mills he, the said Jacob Shatto, may erect." On this run a saw-mill was erected and used for many years. The site of the dam may still be seen.

The farm is near the line, between Centre and Spring townships, and is now owned by Samuel Zigler.

The land owned by Isaac Hollenbaugh was patented November 18, 1801, by John Billman, and contained one hundred and fifty-eight acres. He sold it, February 1, 1802, to Jacob Smith, who resided there until March 22, 1830, when he sold to John Smith, and purchased a farm near Newport. His sons—Jacob, Henry, Valentine, Jonas, Samuel and John—all settled in the county.

JUNIATA FURNACE.—James McConaghy, 1766, took out a warrant for land which at a later date came into the possession of William Power. David Watts, of Carlisle, about 1807, became part owner of the tract, and on a small stream that empties into the Little Buffalo Creek they, in 1808, erected what is now remembered as the "Old Juniata Furnace." It was run by them for several years. April 1, 1824, the heirs of David Watts and William Power leased for ten years the furnace and lands to John Everhart, of Chester County, who erected a forge, and in the spring of 1825 put the furnace in blast, and continued several years. On May 21, 1833, Charles Postley & Son, of Philadelphia, purchased of William Power the furnace property and thirty-five hundred acres of land for nineteen thousand five hundred dollars, including a grist-mill at the mouth of the run. January 17th Postley & Son advertised for sixteen stone and four potter hollow-ware moulders to work at the "Juniata Iron-Works." A new furnace had been erected farther up the stream, and both furnaces were in blast under the management of James McGowen. The property had passed from Charles Postley to his sons, who, July 13, 1837, sold it to John McKeehan and Matthew S. Henry. After a year or two James McGowen

bought the interest of Henry. This firm built the present grist-mill. At this time the old furnace was out of blast and the buildings were the grist-mill, mansion-house, coal-house and eleven tenement-houses, store and warehouse, blacksmith-shop and carpenter-shop. A large ore-bank was also on the tract and within forty rods of the furnace. The property later passed through several hands and, in 1849, the works were abandoned and the mill property was sold to William R. Shauff, who now owns it. In 1855 the casting-house and office were destroyed by a cyclone that passed through the section. The lands are now divided into several farms.

PERRY FURNACE.—The tract of land on which the furnace was built was warranted by Anthony Shatto, and came to the possession of Captain William Power, of whom, in April, 1837, Jacob Loy, John Everhart and John Kough, under the firm-name of Loy, Everhart & Co., purchased several hundred acres of land in Centre township, and erected thereupon the "Perry Furnace" and began the manufacture of hollow-ware and ten-plate stoves. After about ten years they failed, the furnace was abandoned and the property was sold to Peter Cameron. Three hundred and fifty acres of it are now owned by Dr. M. B. Strickler, of New Bloomfield, whose barn now stands on the site of the furnace.

MANNSVILLE.

Mannsville is situated near the Saville township line. It was first known as Phoenixville. Daniel Swartz owned the land in the vicinity, and sold a small tract in 1850 to Adam Doren, who erected at the place a tannery, which was operated by him for many years. He sold it to John Bower, who continued it until his death, in 1870, when it was abandoned. William Burd opened at the place a store, and soon after a post-office was opened, under the name of Mannsville. It was abandoned after a few years and re-established when John Bower bought the tannery. The office has since been held by H. D. Kopenhoffer, James English and, since 1882, by H. D. Kopenhoffer.

SCHOOLS.—Centre township has at present ten school-houses, known as Mannsville, Comp's,

Markel's, Centre, Laurel Grove, Okefenokee, Perry Furnace, Airy View, Pine Grove and Jerichó. These houses have accommodations for three hundred and forty-three pupils.

The first school-house in the township of which any information has been obtained was built of logs, on the Barnett farm, beyond the bridge that crosses the mill-race on the road to Duncannon. A large rock is near the site, on which the pupils were often compelled to stand as a punishment. The house was used until the present school-house site was purchased in New Bloomfield, in 1838, and a school-house erected upon it. Messrs. Elliot, Ferguson and Robert Kelly were teachers in this house.

In 1832 a school-house was erected on the McBride farm, and abandoned in 1840. John, James and Joshua B. Triplett were teachers in this house. A new house was built of brick northeast of the old house, which is now known as Laurel Grove.

On October 21, 1837, William Neilson sold to the school directors of the township one-quarter of an acre of land, on which Neilson had erected a school building. John McClure was a teacher. The Centre school-house now takes its place.

The school directors bought of George Swiger, October 3, 1840, forty-five perches of land, on which to erect a school-house. It was on the road between Adam Markel's and Swiger's farm.

John McGowen and John McKeehan erected a school-house near the Juniata Furnace, about 1841, and April 25, 1842, sold the lot and building to the school directors.

October 31, 1849, Jacob Billow and Finley McCown sold to the school directors seventeen perches of land adjoining their land, on which a stone school-house was erected and used until the present Airy View house was erected.

The school-house now known as Comp's was built about 1876, on a lot purchased by the school directors of Samuel Comp, February 20, 1841. A house was erected and used until the present one was built.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIP.

SEVERAL unsuccessful efforts were made to divide Rye township prior to 1824. Rye then embraced the territory bounded by Mahanoy Ridge, Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers, Blue Mountains and the township of Tyrone. A petition was presented to court in May, 1824, when it was decided that the order to divide Rye township be continued. Meredith Darlington, Jacob Stroop, Esq., and William Wilson, Esq., were appointed viewers. Their report designating the bounds of a new township was confirmed January 5, 1826, and was named "Wheatfield." Its territory has since been reduced by the erection of the townships of Centre, Miller, Penn and Carroll; it has also had an addition of the strip of land from Rye township south of Sherman's Creek to the crest of Pine Hill. It is irregular in form and has a length of eight miles with a breadth of about one and three-quarter miles on the Juniata River and a breadth of about four miles on the Carroll township line. Little Juniata Creek passes through the township southeasterly; Sherman's Creek passes through the west and northwesterly part, each having tributary streams. Losh's Run forms part of the northern boundary and joins the Juniata River at Logania post-office and station.

At the time the township was erected it contained two hundred and ninety-eight taxables.

The following are the names of the owners of land in Wheatfield township in 1828:

Frederick Albright, grist and saw-mill; Archibald Allison, saw-mill; Anthony Aker, carpenter; Robert Armstrong's heirs; Benjamin Blosser, tailor; John Boden, inn-keeper; James Baskins, ferryman; Ephraim and Joshua Byers; Jacob Billow; Henry Bender, mason; John Brown, miller; John Bear; John Branyan, mason; Samuel Bosler, blacksmith; Jacob Brindle, miller; John Chisholm; David Caris; Geo. Clay, grist and saw-mill; Robt Clark, Willam Clark, merchant; Duncan & Mahon, grist-mill, saw-mill and distillery; James Campbell, Sr.; David Campbell's heirs; Thomas Craighead; George Cless; Daniel Cless; Joseph Dunbar's heirs; James Elliot; William Elliot's heirs; John Elliot; John Egnew, manager; David English's heirs; Henry Funk's heirs; Paul Frazer; Israel Fritz; Philip Foulk; Daniel Foulk;

James Finton; Zaccheus Finley, blacksmith; Jacob Fesler, ferryman; John Fritz, inn-keeper; Henry Fritz, mason; Abram Flora; Peter Fisher's heirs; Joseph Gerhart; Alexander Garrett; Alexander Garrett and Isaac Kirkpatrick; William Gardner, saw-mill; Andrew Galbraith, shoemaker; Simon Gratz; John Gardner; Henry Gordon; Mathias Grover; William Hays; William Henderson; Hodgen Henderson; James Hill, saw-mill; John Harris; Dr. John Henderson; James Hamilton, Esq., heirs; Philip Helsley; Robert Hamilton's heirs; Dr. Jonas Ickes; William Jones; George Jones' heirs; Israel Jacob; Jonathan Jones, blacksmith; William Irvine, weaver; Jacob Jumper, weaver; Henry Irvine, weaver; Isaac Kirkpatrick, saw-mill; Jesse Kirkpatrick; Joseph Kirkpatrick; Thomas Kirkpatrick; Isaac Kirkpatrick, Jr.; Alexander Kirkpatrick; Moses Kirkpatrick's heirs; John Kirkpatrick; Robert Kelly; Henry Lephard; Henry Lackey; John Light; John Leedy; William Lackey; David Lupfer; Jacob Lupfer's heirs; Jeremiah Madden, Esq., judge; John McKinzie; Thomas McKinzie; Elijah McCoy; Sarah McCoy; Mary McBride; John Moore, carpenter; Thomas Mehaffy; Daniel Miller; David Miller, inn-keeper; Frederick McCaskey, saw-mill; William Mooney, Jr., saw-mill; Thomas Mehaffy, Jr.; John Mehaffy; James McClintock, cooper; James McClosky, weaver; John McCord; Martin Miller; Jacob Miller's heirs; Joseph Morrison, cooper; William Moore, mason; Michael Marshall; David McCoy; James Maxwell, shoemaker; Robert Mitchell, Rev. John Niblock; Griffith Owens; Benjamin Owens, saw-mill; John Owens, Esq., justice of the peace and commissioner; James Ogle; John Owens and Shortess; Samuel Potter, mason; James Parson, butcher; Charles Penrose; J. Mahen, Esq.; William Power and David Watts' heirs; William Ramsey, Esq., grist and saw-mill; Abram Rodgers, Esq., justice of the peace; Abram Rodgers and John Harper; Samuel Rodgers, blacksmith; John Rathfon's heirs; John Rathfon; Daniel Piper; Catharine Pinkerton and Mary Hill; Alexander Patterson; Philip Roth, weaver; Conrad Roth's heirs; Joseph Rodgers; Henry Roth; Jane and Sarah Robison; Thomas Rodgers, distillery; Jacob Sidle; Jacob Smith; John Smith; Christian Smith, blacksmith; Rev. John Snyder; George Snyder, Jr.; Jacob Snyder; John Stewart; Robert Stewart; Jacob Stauffer, carpenter; Ralph Smiley, grist-mill; John Smiley; William Smith; Christian Shade and Reisher; Samuel Stehr; Susannah Souder; John Such, saw-mill; Peirce Stringfellow, carpenter; Jacob Steel; Jacob Shutz, shoemaker; Henry Smith, miller; John M. Smith, tailor; William A. Smith's heirs; George Smiley's heirs; Frederick Speck, Esq.; Dr. Joseph Speck; Jacob Sweger; Andrew Shortess; John Trimmer; James Thompson, wagon-maker; Nathan Vanfossen, tanyard; James Wallace; Jefferson Wallace, carpenter; Robert Wallace's heirs; Samuel Wallace; Henry

Wax; Philip Wax's heirs; James Willis; William Watson's heirs; John Woodburn; Frederick Watts, Sr.; James Watts; Andrew Welsh; Joseph Wilson, carpenter; Joseph Weaver; David Watts' heirs; Charles Wingert's heirs; John Wingert, weaver; Abram Young; John Young, tailor; Jacob Young, wagon-maker; Christian Young; John Yeager, butcher.

It must be remembered that the township embraced at this time part of Centre, Penn., Carroll and Miller.

EARLY LOCATIONS.—Two tracts embraced the frontage of Wheatfield on the Juniata,—the one on the south, of three hundred and thirty-one acres, warranted June 4, 1762, by Frederick Watts, a native of Wales, born June 1, 1719, and about 1749 married to Jane Murray, a niece of David Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, a partisan of the pretender Charles Edward, who, after the battle of Culloden, fled to France.¹

At the close of his official career he retired to his farm on the Juniata, where he died October 3, 1795, aged seventy-six years. The remains of him and his wife were interred in the burial-ground on the farm.

The children of Frederick and Jane Watts were Margery, Catharine, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah and David. Of these, Elizabeth became the wife of Thomas Hulings, son of Marcus, and mother of David W. Hulings, a prominent attorney of Lewistown for many

¹ Frederick Watts came to America with his family about 1760, and settled upon and resided on this tract until his death. The Revolution breaking out a few years after his arrival, he became a zealous advocate for the rights of the people with whom he had become identified. He was appointed one of the eight members of Cumberland County who met at Philadelphia in June, 1776. He assisted in organizing the battalion for the county, and was made lieutenant-colonel of the First Battalion, and represented the same at the Military Convention of July 4, 1776, which met at Lancaster. He was in command of the First Battalion of the Flying Camp at the surrender of Fort Mifflin, November 16, 1776, where he was captured and soon after exchanged. He was commissioned a justice of the peace of Cumberland County April 1, 1778; chosen a representative to Assembly in 1779; appointed sub-lieutenant of Cumberland County April 18, 1780; brigadier-general of Pennsylvania militia May 27, 1782; a member of the Supreme Executive Council from October 20, 1787, until its abolition by the Constitution of 1790, and was, at the same time acting as a member of the Board of Property.

years. Margaret married George Smiley, of Shermansdale. David Watts, the youngest child, was born October 29, 1764; married Juliana, a daughter of General Robert Miller. He studied law and settled in Carlisle, where he became one of the leading lawyers of the bar, and practiced in many courts in this part of the State. He was also interested with William Power in the Juniata Furnace. He died in Carlisle in 1819. Judge Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, is a son. The Watts tract later came to John Gorman, and is now owned by Noah Hertzler.

MONTABELLO FURNACE.—The other tract on the river contained one hundred and ninety-nine acres, and extends into Miller township. It was warranted by John Smith, June 20, 1788. It is now owned by Dr. J. P. Singer.

On the Little Juniata Creek, above King's Mill, a tract of two hundred and thirty-eight acres was warranted, December 15, 1766, by William Baskins, on which Montabello Furnace was built. June 6, 1834, Jacob Lindley, Elizabeth and Hannah Downing and William Logan Fisher purchased this and adjoining tracts of land "for the purpose of building a furnace" thereon. It was built soon after, and named Montabello. After a few years it was sold to Fisher, Morgan & Co., who ran it until about 1846, when it was abandoned. The furnace had a six foot bosh, and had a capacity for manufacturing twenty-five to thirty tons of iron per week. The furnace, after it came into possession of Fisher, Morgan & Co., was run in connection with their works at Duncannon. A stove-mill was built near the forge, which was in use until 1875, when it was destroyed by fire.

The Owen family, of Wheatfield, were first represented by Levi Owen, who came from Wales to this country, and, March 10, 1767, was married to Ann Smith by the Rev. Michael Schlatter. It is not known at what time he came to this section; but, within a few years of that time, he bought one hundred and thirty-three acres of land, which was taken up by Eve Baker on order of survey No. 2595, dated January 27, 1767. On the 24th of January, 1791, he warranted adjoining one hundred

and fifty acres, and later purchased other lands in the vicinity. He died April 3, 1823, aged seventy-nine years, and his wife, Ann, August, 1822. He had three sons,—Griffith, Benjamin and John. Griffith, the eldest, in 1820, owned one hundred and eight acres. He had two sons,—Levi and Jesse. The widow of George D. Owen (son of Levi) resides on this place. Benjamin, in 1820, owned three hundred and five acres in the loop on Sherman's Creek and a saw-mill. He had seven sons,—Samuel, Wesley, John, Jesse, Seth, Reuben and Josiah. The farm is now in part owned by Joseph Acker, whose father, Joseph, purchased it. This branch of the family is now extinct in the county, they mostly having moved West.

John, the youngest son of Levi Owen, Sr., settled adjoining the farm of his father, and on which his son Eleazer and grandson, Ezra G. Owen, now live. He was one of the first commissioners of the county. His son Eleazer was a member of the Legislature in 1845. The sons of John Owen were Eleazer, Samuel, Griffith, John T., Abel D. and Joel B. With the exception of John T., who went West, they settled in the county.

Moses Stone now owns a tract of one hundred and twenty-three acres, which was granted in 1766 to Arnold Vanfossen.

The Rev. John Snyder, one of the early pastors of the United Brethren Church in this vicinity, warranted a tract of one hundred and eighty-nine acres, below the Owen and Vanfossen tracts, April 21, 1828, on which an improvement was made before 1800. He died in 1845. The farm is now owned by Samuel Skull.

The farm now owned by Daniel Bowman is part of tract of one hundred and eighty-nine acres warranted, May 22, 1767, by Robert Ramsey and surveyed in his right to Alexander Shortess. Below this tract, on Dark Run, was a tract known as the "Saw-Mill tract," which contained two hundred and twenty-eight acres and was warranted in September, 1793, to John McBride.

East of the McBride tract William Bothwell, in 1811, warranted four hundred and fifty acres, which a few years later was increased to five hundred acres. After his death it was divided

between his sons Samuel and George and his daughters.

Dr. Jonas Ickes lived for a time in the old mansion-house before he moved to New Bloomfield.

John Light, on June 9, 1815, warranted two hundred and thirty-one acres, which later came to Samuel McKinzie.

On November 20, 1812, Alexander Shortess took up one hundred and eighty-six acres adjoining land Andrew Berryhill had located and to the township line.

On Sherman's Creek, embracing the loop and on both sides of the creek, in Wheatfield and Penn townships, Benjamin Abram warranted two hundred and seven acres August 14, 1766.

FIO FORGE.—Israel Downing and James B. Davis, in 1827, purchased twenty-three acres of the above-mentioned tract. A notice made of the forge June 12, 1828, shows its condition at that time.

It says they own twenty-three acres of land, "on which is erected a forge, nearly finished, with frames and timber prepared to complete the same." It was evidently not finished by them, as on July 18th, in that year the property was sold to Jacob Lindley and Frederick Speck. In 1841 it was owned by Elias Jackson, Samuel Yocum and Daniel Kough, who were at the time operating Mary Ann Furnace, in Cumberland County. They sold soon after to — Walker. Daniel Kough remained as manager. A heavy flood, March 14, 1846, carried the dam away and the forge was abandoned. The stone building, used as an office, is still standing.

On the creek above, Jacob Sidell, of Fishing Creek, purchased property and moved a grist-mill from Fishing Creek to the place about 1820. About 1850 the mill property passed to — Shapley, and in 1855 it was purchased by Dugan & Zerger, who, in 1856, tore down the old mill and built the present mill.

Farther up the creek Samuel Graham located one hundred and two acres. The site of Dellville was located by George Moser, who sold to — Loy. In 1840 Christian Smith and Isaac Kirkpatrick purchased a small tract of land at what is now Dellville, and in 1841 erected a grist-mill, which they continued until April 10, 1853,

when Smith sold his interest to Daniel Ristine and John Sonder. April 1, 1856 Eli Young bought the interest of Ristine, and in 1864 John Sweger bought the interest of Sonder, which, in 1868, was sold to A. Jacobs, who, in 1877, sold to his son-in-law, Eli Young, who has since owned it. The mill was remodeled in 1874. A store was built at Dellville in 1855 and first kept by Adam Billow, afterward by many others and now by David Bealor. A post-office was established in 1860, with Eli Young as postmaster, who served fourteen years, and was succeeded by D. P. Lightner, Theodore Bryner, D. G. Owen, Samuel Briggs, W. O. Wallace, Eli Young and Daniel Bealor.

Above Dellville, on the creek and the Carroll township line, George Mills warranted a tract of land March 10, 1775.

Northwest from Dellville, on the little stream that joins Sherman's Creek at that place, before 1840, Zachariah Finley and Joseph Ecker owned land that was warranted by Andrew Boyd in 1767 and patented by Matthew Henderson, September 18, 1787. The greater portion of the Boyd-Henderson tract lies in Carroll township. Finley built the stone house in 1843, now owned by Moses Stouffer. April 3, 1857, Finley sold the farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres to George Rinehart.

The land on which John Weldon now lives was in possession of John Stewart, who came from Carlisle over ninety years ago. He was in the War of the Revolution. The children of John Stewart were Jane, who married Thomas Black and settled at Duncannon; Sarah, who became the wife of John B. Nickey of Penn's Valley; Richard Stewart, who settled at Clark's Ferry; William J. Stewart, of Duncannon. His son, Livingston Stewart, who settled near Duncannon, was a son by his second wife. His daughter Susan married John Weldon, and now resides on the old Stewart homestead. Ellen, another daughter of Livingston, married Peter Swisher, and lives near Duncannon. Samuel Potter and Andrew Pennell settled in the east part of the township soon after 1820. The latter is still living.

Alexander Power, a schoolmaster of Philadelphia, was in possession of a large tract of

land in the limits of this township in 1773, and March 27th, in that year, sold it to Samuel Moore. It passed respectively as follows: June 28, 1785, to David Meredith; December, 1791, to Owen Bruner; October 7, 1802, to John Kenage; March 27, 1812, to Alexander Shortess; March 25, 1820, to Jacob Clay; and March 13, 1827, one hundred and twenty-three acres, to Benjamin Dunkelberger. John and George Clay bought one hundred and eighty-six acres of Alexander Shortess, October 3, 1819. Nicholas Clay bought two tracts in 1814; one May 4th of John McClintock, and the other June 18th of Barnet Slough. He had other lands, and, March 12, 1822, conveyed the lands above-mentioned to John Snyder and Matthias Clay. The family of Clay are still represented in the township.

The greater part of the tract of land lying between Sherman's Creek and Pine Hill was patented to Samuel Funk, March 15, 1805, who soon sold one hundred and six acres and allowance to John Minnich, and July 5, 1809, it was conveyed to Adam Fultz, who, April 22, 1812, sold it to Peter Billow. After his decease, in 1828, it was conveyed, January 31, 1829, to George Billow.

A tavern and distillery was on the place before 1820, and the Billow tavern was a well-known stopping-place, and kept from 1820 many years by George Billow. The place was also known as Billow's Fording until 1836, when a bridge one hundred and sixty feet long was built over the creek at a cost of \$2000. There were several of the family that lived in the vicinity,—Jacob, Henry, Martin and George. The latter resided on the homestead until his death, in 1858.

The property then passed into other hands, and is now owned by Mrs. E. W. Orr. The old tavern house is still standing.

Christian Ensminger before 1800 purchased over five hundred and eighty acres of land, mostly in Fishing Creek Valley, but partly on the side of the range of hills—David Ensminger, his son, settled upon the north side, and his descendants still reside in the vicinity.

ST. DAVID'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The church is situated about five miles southwest of Duncannon, and near the site of the old Fio Forge

Members of the congregations of Mount Zion, Mount Pisgah and Christ's lived in this section of country, and having a desire for preaching near their homes, the Rev. L. T. Williams was invited to preach at the Fio Forge school-house in 1845, which invitation he accepted. The people of the neighborhood, composed also of members of another denomination, united with the Lutherans in erecting a frame meeting-house, which was dedicated November, 1845. Revs. John W. Heim, Jacob Sholl and Lloyd Knight were present and conducted the exercises. After the church was consecrated the Rev. Lloyd Knight, who was stationed at New Bloomfield, commenced preaching regularly once every four weeks. The church was organized with twenty-seven members June 20, 1846. In 1848 the membership had increased to forty. Rev. Mr. Knight resigned in June, 1849, and was succeeded July 1st by Rev. Jacob Martin, who preached once in three weeks. In February, 1850, the congregation was united with others to form the Petersburg charge. He resigned July 1, 1850. Rev. John P. Hiester became the pastor in November, 1850, and served until November, 1853. After a vacancy of six months Rev. George A. Nixdorff accepted a call in 1854, and continued until May, 1858; Rev. William H. Diven succeeded August 22, 1858, and was followed by Revs. Hunnicutt and Cutler. For a number of years the church was supplied by students from Gettysburg Theological Seminary.

Rev. Shirk was called in 1875, and was succeeded by Rev. John Kerr about 1877, who continued about two years. The Rev. George Crist was his successor. Rev. Mr. Yeager, of Buck's Valley, served as a supply. Rev. H. F. Long, the present pastor, began his labors in 1883. The church has a membership of about thirty. The church is in union with the German Reformed congregation, whose pastor is the Rev. James R. Lewis, who has served since 1883. This congregation has about thirty members.

THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST is situated on the road from New Bloomfield to Duncannon, it was built as a Union Church in 1814, with the Methodists, but has

long since been abandoned by the latter society. Rev. John Synder was the first pastor, followed by Revs. John G. Snyder, John Dixon (now bishop), William Raber, Z. A. Colestock, — Humberger, George and William Wagner, Jesse Bratton, George W. Beemer, Daniel Burkholder, George W. Kiracofe, A. R. Ayres and S. N. Moyer. The society has a membership of about fifty.

THE METHODIST CHURCH, which is in ruins back from the site of Fio Forge, was built over forty years ago, and abandoned about the close of the Civil War. The following are some of the ministers who preached there: Jordan, Holmes, Wright, Swengler, Hamilton, Thompson and White.

PENNELL'S CHURCH.—The church known by the above name is owned by the Methodists and was built of stone in 1857 or '58, on land of Andrew Pennell. The people in the vicinity at that time belonging to the denomination were under the charge of the Rev. T. D. Gotswold, of the Methodist Church of Duncannon. The congregation is yet served by the pastors of that church.¹

SCHOOLS.—As early as 1810 a school-house stood near the site of John J. Craig's present house, on land of Levi Owen. John Owen was one of the teachers. It was abandoned about 1820, when a log school-house was built near the United Brethren Church, and used until 1848, when the school-house known as Wallace, on the Wallace farm, was moved to its present site, and is known as Owen, or Windy Hill.

Wheatfield accepted the school law in 1835, and received of the public money one hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty cents; at that time there were two hundred and thirty-five taxables liable to the school tax. The school directors of the township met at the Clay school-house November 28, 1835, to examine teachers. The Clay school-house, that was standing at this time, was on, or near, the site of Mrs. Maria Price's store, on the road from

New Bloomfield to Duncannon and long since abandoned. Fairview school-house, one-eighth of a mile below, takes its place, and was built about twelve years ago. In October, 1840, the school-houses in the township were Fio, Clay's, Wallace, Potter and Watts.

The Fio school-house was erected soon after the forge was completed, and used until 1857, when another was built near Sherman's Creek, which was repaired in the spring of 1885.

The school-house at Weldon's is near Dellville, and was built in 1855.

The Potter house was built before the school law came into operation; the Pennell school now takes its place. The houses in the township are now known as Dellville, or Weldon, Owen, or Windy Hill, Centre, Sulphur Spring, Pennells and Fairview, at which attend two hundred and nine pupils.

CHAPTER XIX.

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.¹

JUNIATA township occupies a four-sided space intervening between Tuscarora on the north, Oliver on the east, Centre on the south and Saviourville on the west. It is about seven miles in length by two and a half in average breadth, having an area of about twenty-five square miles.

Middle Ridge is the most conspicuous feature. Ranging in direction from east by north to west by south, its gentle slopes are everywhere cleared of wood and cultivated to their very tops. Along its top runs the Ridge road from Newport westward through a farming country without villages or hamlets. North and south of this ridge the township is occupied by undulating land of less height.

Most of the small streams of this township, coming from Middle Ridge and Hominy Ridge, make their way to the Buffalo, which occupies the Middle Valley, and conveys their united waters into Oliver township. Those, however, that rise on the southern slope of Middle Ridge,

¹ For account of this charge see history of Methodist Church in Duncannon. That account says this church was erected about 1845. It is said to have been built when T. D. Gotswold was pastor, which was in 1857-58.

¹ By Silas Wright.

flow down into the Little Buffalo, which enters the Juniata at Newport.¹

At the January court of 1793 "Two petitions, signed by a great number of the inhabitants of Rye township, setting forth that they labored under many and great disadvantages by reason of the great extent of said township, and praying the court that the said township may be divided by a line along the top of Mahanoy Mountain from the line of Tyrone township to the Juniata River," being read in open court, rule that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that the upper part or division be henceforth called Juniata township.

MILLS IN 1795.

John Black, 360 acres; Henry Bull, grist and saw-mill and 400 acres; George Dixon, saw-mill; George Drabaugh, saw-mill; David English, saw-mill; Daniel Fahnestock, grist and saw-mill and 182 acres; Henry Fleury, saw-mill; George Hildebrand, two distilleries; Amos Jordan, tan-yard; John Jones, blacksmith and saw-mill; Joseph Jones, tan-yard; Peter Koch, saw-mill; William Kerr, saw-mill; Caspar and Jacob Lupfer, saw-mill; John Milligan, saw-mill; Samuel Robinson, saw-mill.

LAND-OWNERS IN 1788.—Job Stretch lived on the Samuel Tressler farm, and paid 3s. 11*d.* State, and 1s. county tax.

Robert Garrett owned the tract on Big Buffalo, below Milford, now owned by George Campbell and B. F. Miller.

James Keenan owned the farm on Middle Ridge, near the old Middle Ridge Presbyterian Church, and kept a little store for dry-goods and tobacco.

Alexander Stuart owned the W. L. Stephens farm, and paid as State tax 8s. 3*d.*, and as county tax, 2s. This farm was subsequently owned by James Stephens, the uncle of Governor Alexander H., of Georgia.

At the west end of the township, and in Saville township, are tracts of land, one of three hundred and twenty-nine acres, patented to John Creigh August 5, 1791, who sold to Jacob Miller in 1812.

Jonestown, now Milford, is on land warranted June 17, 1755, to William Parkinson. This tract consisted of one hundred and sixty-one

acres, on which were a saw-mill and pond. John Parkinson owned eleven hundred and ten acres on Raccoon Creek, for which the warrant issued in July, 1762.

Three-fourths of a mile south of Milford, on the road from Carlisle to Sunbury, was a tavern, on the top of Middle Ridge, called "White Ball Tavern," which, in 1812, was kept by Philip Clouser, who owned a large tract of land in that section. This hotel was discontinued about fifty years ago. Oliver Smith now owns the property. Still south, on the north bank of Little Buffalo Creek, John Koch kept the Blue Ball Tavern, which was famous for shooting-matches. At this tavern, in 1812, messengers were mounted and ready to carry messages to the army at Niagara. The horn at the foot of Middle Ridge signaled the men at White Ball to be ready, and the dispatches were forwarded at once to Reider's Ferry, where the ferry-boat was in waiting.

ASSESSMENT OF 1820.—Fred. Anderson, carpenter, 150 acres, and lot in Milford; George Barnett, 400 acres, grist and saw mill; George Brown, potter, 20 acres; Caspar Bruner, 200 acres; Geo. Brown, weaver; Francis Beelen, 547 acres, saw-mill and postmaster; Robert Brown, 150 acres; Philip Bosserman, 100 acres, and store; Peter Brown, house and lot in Vienna; Christopher Biseline, 36 acres; John Biseline, 36 acres; John Baker, latter, 6½ acres; Marks Bealor, 250 acres; John Bealor, 112 acres; Benjamin Bonsall, Jr., justice, 103 acres, and tan-yard; John Black, Jr., 178 acres; William Black, 178 acres; William Bull, 358 acres, and 200 acres mountain land; John Black, Sr., 731 acres; Henry Bull's heirs, 160 acres, grist and saw mill; Robert Bull's heirs, 400 acres; John Bower's heirs, 200 acres; Bonsall & Stutzman, 415 acres; Philip Clouser, 91 acres; John Clouser's heirs, 350 acres, and saw-mill; Jacob Clouser's heirs, 100 acres; Michael Clouser, carpenter, 100 acres; Philip Crist, 120 acres; Daniel Crist, weaver, 36 acres; Elias Carter, shoemaker; Robert Campbell; 170 acres; Henry Crawl, 200 acres; Joseph Clark, 110 acres; Edward Clark, 183 acres; John Clark, 136 acres; William Carson, 300 acres; Robert Cochran; Meredith Darlington, 230 acres; George Dillman, tailor, 12 acres; Thomas Dromgold, 100 acres; Geo. Dixon, mason, 217 acres; Michael Doran, cooper, 16 acres; John Darlington, 230 acres; Henry Deardorf, 60 acres; John Ewalt, 212 acres and distillery; Abraham Deardorf, wagon-maker, 100 acres; David English's heirs, 300 acres; John and David English, 292 acres and saw-mill; Thomas English, 75 acres; William English, 180 acres; Jacob Eahart, 298 acres;

¹Claypole.

Dr. John Eckhart, 5 lots and house in Vienna; Benjamin Fickes, 420 acres; Valentine Fickes, 100 acres; Abraham Fleury, 73 acres and distillery; Thomas Ferguson, schoolmaster; William Ferguson-weaver; Rossono Fleury, 200 acres; John Fleury, 140 acres; Abraham Fulweiler, 120 acres; Robert Fitzgerald 210 acres; Isaac Frantz, carpenter; George Foulke, house carpenter, 47 acres and 2 lots in Milford; James Frecland, 10 acres; Henry Fritz, mason; Joseph Fleshart, saddler; Daniel Fahnestock, 309 acres; Robinson Fitz, hatter; Alex. Gantt, 400 acres; Jas. Graham, mason 38 acres; Jos. Gantt, 450 acres and lot in Vienna; Jno. Garner 1½ acres and house in Milford; Jno. Gantt, 40 acres and 2 lots in Milford; Jas. Humes, weaver, 60 acres; James Hant's heirs 150 acres; Henry Hench, cooper, thirty-five acres; Abraham Hostetter, one hundred and eight acres; John Hollopeter, eight hundred and fifty acres; John Hench, two hundred and fifty acres; John Hannah, one hundred and thirty-six acres; John Jones, one hundred and ninety-seven acres; John James, heirs, two hundred and ninety-six acres; Joshua Jones, tanner, forty-three acres; Benjamin Jones, saddler, one hundred and sixty acres; Joseph Jones, inn-keeper, three hundred and twenty acres, grist and saw-mill and tannery; Jeremiah Jordan, chairmaker, sixty-seven acres; John Koch, inn-keeper (at Blue Ball), two hundred and thirty-seven acres; Isaac Kiser, blacksmith, two hundred and sixty-nine acres; William Kerr, two hundred acres; Samuel Knisley, carpenter; Adam Kunkle, tailor, forty-eight acres; Adam Klinepeter, two hundred acres; John Kiser, two hundred and sixty-nine acres; John Kerr, one hundred acres; Matthew Kerr, shoemaker, one hundred acres; Caspar Lupfer, one hundred acres and one hundred acres mountain land; Peter Lenish, seventy acres; William Linn, one hundred and seventy acres; John Leonard, ninety acres; Philip Leonard and John English, two hundred and twenty-three acres; Isaac Leonard, sixty-five acres; Philip Leonard, one hundred and forty-five acres and distillery; Benj. Lineaweafer, weaver; George Leonard, Jr., weaver; George Leonard, Sr., 130 acres, and 200 acres mountain land; John Leas, 166 acres; Benjamin and Henry Leas, 486 acres and ferry; Richard Latchford, 64 acres and 409 acres of mountain land; John Loudon, 50 acres; Matthew Loudon, 90 acres; Baltzer Lesh, 349 acres; Charles Lindsey, 170 acres; Jacob Lenich, 68 acres; Francis McCown, justice of the peace; Joseph Marshall's heirs, 100 acres; Matthew McBride, blacksmith, 150 acres; John McBride, 162 acres; Gideon Miller, weaver, 3 acres; Jeremiah Madden, 64 acres; Robt. and Thos. Marlin, 80 acres; Rob't Mitchell, 106 acres; Jno. Murray, 41 acres; Catharine Miller, 17 acres; Etyob McKechan, shoemaker; Jos. McNaughton, 57 acres; Jos. Marlin, 107 acres; M. Marshall, 235 acres; Jane Martin, widow, 16 acres; Wm. Marlin, 30 acres; Jno. McCracken, cooper, 20 acres; Jacob Miller, tan-yard, 150 acres; John McGonegal, cordwainer, 20 acres;

Luke McDowell, 83 acres; Derrick Miller, blacksmith; John Miller, millwright, one hundred acres; George Monroe, Esq., justice of the peace, two hundred acres; John Mateer, four hundred and forty-eight acres; James Maxwell, shoemaker; David Meredith, blacksmith; Daniel McKinsey, eighty acres, and five hundred acres mountain land and distillery; James and William Mitchell, one hundred and thirty-four acres; Benjamin Meredith, carpenter, house and lot in Milford; Philip Myers, one hundred and fifty acres; John Morrison, millwright, eighty acres; Alexander McCracken, mason; John McGary, two hundred acres; Jesse Miller, sixty-five acres; George North, ninety-six acres; Frederick Nipple, one hundred acres; Jacob Nailor, miller, on Philip Clouser's place; Edward O'Donnell, two hundred acres; Rinehart Orwan, blacksmith, one hundred and seventy acres; Daniel Okeson, house and lot and store in Milford; Joseph Power, inn-keeper, two hundred acres; James Power, three hundred and fifty acres; William Patton, three hundred and ninety acres and three lots in Milford; William Power, 5 lots of land, containing 582 acres and grist and saw-mill; Henry Pickard, 89 acres; James Pollock, 115 acres; William Reed, 150 acres; Paul Reider (cooper), 80 acres; Daniel Rider, 60 acres; George Reamer, 219 acres; Michael Robinson, 100 acres; Abraham Rider (inn-keeper), 175 acres and ferry; Samuel Ramsey, 321 acres; John Raffensberger (blacksmith); Conrad Roads, 50 acres; Henry Roads, 50 acres; James Robison, 170 acres; James and George Robison, 90 acres; George Robison, 249 acres; John Rider (carpenter), 68 acres; Dr. William Richards; John Shuman's heirs, 300 acres; Peter Smith, 150 acres; Wendel Smith, 123 acres and 100 acres of mountain land; David Smith (blacksmith), 40 acres; Daniel Smith, 150 acres and 177 acres of mountain land (shoemaker); Adam Shuman (millwright), 12 acres; Peter Stengle (shoemaker), saw-mill and 300 acres; John Saylor, 250 acres; Anthony Shatto's heirs, 200 acres; James Smith (carpenter), Adam Stutzman, 150 acres; John Swartz, 314 acres; James Stephens, 300 acres; Valentine Smith, 189 acres; Joseph Smith (cooper), 136 acres; Jacob Sole, 100 acres (sold to Samuel Utter), and lot in Vienna; Andrew Sunday, 100 acres; Joseph Spriggle, 60 acres; John Smith (miller), 18 acres, grist and saw-mill; John Sunday (weaver); Thomas Shorter (miller); Michael Smith, 57 acres; Abraham Trimmer, 210 acres; Joseph Tate (shoemaker), 75 acres; Matthew Thompson (cooper), lot in Vienna; Tunis Trimmer, 118 acres; Isaac Thompson (weaver), 300 acres; Henry Troup, 255 acres; Samuel Utter, 100 acres, bought of Jacob Sole; Andrew Van Comp, 155 acres; James Van Comp (inn-keeper), 60 acres; John Vincent, 300 acres and distillery; Nicholas Werts (weaver), 127 acres; George Wiseman, Sr., 40 acres and 200 acres mountain land; George Worley, 137 acres; Jacob Wentz, 130 acres;

Alexander Watson (inn-keeper), 35 acres; George Weise, 247 acres; Joseph Wilson's heirs, 75 acres; John Yocum, 300 acres; Joseph Zinn, 630 acres and grist-mill; Elizabeth Ziegler, 50 acres.

It will be remembered that at the time this assessment was taken Juniata embraced also the townships of Tuscarora, Oliver, and parts of Miller and Centre.

INHABITANTS OF DISTINCTION.—Alexander Stephens, an Englishman, was a soldier under Braddock, and came to what is now Perry County about 1766, near James Baskins, who lived on Baskins' Island and had a ferry there many years. He married James Baskins' daughter Catherine. Baskins refused to recognize the marriage, and they settled about five miles up the river. Stephens was a captain in the Revolution and served till the war was over, when he settled near Duncannon, where Andrew B. Stephens, the father of Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, was born, in 1783. In the year 1795 Andrew B. Stephens, with his family, moved to Georgia, where he settled and died. James Stephens, a brother of Andrew, returned to Perry County and settled in Juniata township, where in 1820 he owned three hundred acres.

In 1836 Alexander H. Stephens came to this county to visit his relatives. He came to Newport by canal-boat and stopped at the hotel kept by James Black, whom, in 1842, he met in Congress.

Robert Brown came from England about the year 1740, and settled in Chester County, and from thence removed to the place owned by Robert Mitchell's heirs, above Newport, in 1760. He also took up the tract adjoining on Big Buffalo Creek, which was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated April 6, 1763. Part of this property was taken up by location, but whether before or after the warrant was issued is not of record.

Robert Brown was the father of eight children, viz.: Martha, who married David Mitchell, the father of Robert and one of the first commissioners, and Wm. B. Mitchell, the first prothonotary; Roger; John, who went to Kentucky; Matthew; Mary, who married — Hately and went to the French Creek settle-

ment; Elizabeth, who married — Boggs and was maternal grandmother to Mrs. Mary Black, late of New Bloomfield; Margaret, who married J. Guthrie and was grandmother of the late Robert Guthrie, of Bloomfield; Grace married to Henry Bull, who was the mother of Colonel Robert Bull, killed at Chippewa. Robert Brown had two sisters who came from England with him. One married Meredith Darlington and was the mother of the Darlington family in this county. The other married Francis McCown, and was grandmother of the late Finlaw McCown.

One of Matthew Brown's daughters married Harris, of Harrisburg, and used to visit her friends in this county more than sixty years ago.

At this time of the settlement of Robert Brown's estate David Mitchell took the river property, and Roger Brown the place on Buffalo Creek. Roger Brown married Tabitha Morrison in 1767, and had six children as follows: Robert; William, who died unmarried; Francis, who shouldered his rifle and started for Kentucky, and was never afterwards heard of; Ellen, who never married; Martha, who married William Wallis, who served through the Revolutionary War and received for pay a certificate of service which he traded for a set of blacksmith tools (he lived and died on the place now owned by Jacob Kepner); Elizabeth, married Anthony Brandt, the father of the late Chas. C. Brandt, of Greenwood township.

In the settlement of Roger Brown's estate his son Robert took the farm. He married Mary Ann Cooper, and had a family of seven children,—William; Robert, who married before he was of age; Tabitha, who married Nicholas Miller; Ella, Susan and Martha died unmarried. At the death of Robert Brown his son William took the north part of the farm and built where Simeon Fleisher now lives.

William Brown married Margaret Howe, and had five children, of whom Mrs. Patton, of Ogle County, Ill., and Wm. C. Brown, of Liverpool borough, are living. The farm now owned by Jacob Fleisher was taken up by Job Stretch. He was an outspoken Loyalist during the Revolution. The place got too hot for him and he

went to Canada. William Brown served as a soldier in the War of 1812-15. Among his papers in possession of his son, Wm. C. Brown, of Liverpool, from whom these facts were obtained, are three commissions, signed by Governors Snyder, Heister and Shultz.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

"These are to certify that on Monday, the 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1767, Rodger Brown and Tabitha Morrison were lawfully married by

"THOMAS BARTON,
"Missionary for Lancaster, etc."

"Received of Rodger Brown the sum of seven shillings and six pence, it being for ringing the bell for Margret Guthrie's funeral. I say received by me March 14, 1777.

his
"DENIS X SWEENEY."
mark

Rodger Brown was the scrivener of the neighborhood in his day, for most of the old papers are in his handwriting.

MARKELSVILLE.¹

Markelsville is situated on the bank of Big Buffalo Creek, and is about six miles from New Bloomfield and seven miles from Newport. The warrant for the land on which the village stands was issued on the 12th day of February, 1763, to Edward Elliot, and named "Pretty Meadow." On the 3d day of April, 1769, a warrant was issued to John Peden, of Lancaster County, for the adjoining tract of land, and it was called "Down Patrick."

The "Pretty Meadow" tract contained one hundred and twenty acres, and included all the meadow land in and around the village, and is now owned by A. S. Whitekettle, Samuel Bealor, and the land belonging to the Bixler Mill property.

The "Down Patrick," or Peden tract, contained two hundred and forty acres, and is now owned by A. S. Whitekettle and Samuel Bealor. Both tracts were then included in Tyrone township, Cumberland County.

On the 14th of August, 1782, Edward Elliot conveyed the "Pretty Meadow" tract to William Wallace, an inn-keeper of the borough of Carlisle. The same William Wallace became

the owner of the "Down Patrick" tract also, under the following circumstances: John Peden, the patentee, devised this land to his wife, Martha, by his will dated August 1, 1775, in which will we find the following words: "And I allow, in case my child dies, that my wife Martha shall have that Plantation lying in Sherman's Valley, known as 'Down Patrick,' she to pay twenty pounds to the other executor, to be put to use for the Support of a minister in Donegal."

The said Martha Peden, by her last will and testament, dated the 6th day of January, 1776, bequeathed the said land to her brother, William Wallace. We have no proof of any improvement of either of these tracts up to this period of time by the owners, but in the year 1775 part of this land was put under cultivation by some squatters, who were driven off by hostile Indians, and it was about the year 1776 or 1777 that Edward Elliot and John Peden began to clear and cultivate this land. We learn, from a letter written by John Peden to Edward Elliot, that squatters had taken possession of these lands, and he advised him to help him to take action to eject these intruders and again possess the lands themselves.

While this is the only intimation of a settlement on these tracts, yet tradition says that the neighborhood contained settlers at a much earlier day than this.

As we have now shown, William Wallace is the owner of both tracts and continues in possession until the 7th of August, 1793, when he conveyed both tracts to James McNamara, of the township of Juniata, for and in consideration of *five hundred and forty pounds*. McNamara was a man of great energy and proceeded at once to improve his land. He erected the first house in the village of Markelsville, then known as "McNamara's Mill." This house was located about twenty yards north of A. S. Whitekettle's mansion-house. It was burned down some years afterwards.

He also erected a grist-mill close to the banks of the creek, just opposite the house mentioned above. The mill was built about 1800 and continued to be used until 1837, when William Bosserman, the owner then, erected the present

¹ By J. S. Markel, Esq.

mill farther down the stream. Andrew Shuman moved to the McNamara mill about 1805, and, being a millwright himself, improved and completed the mill, and was to receive all the proceeds of the mill for his labor. John Shuman, who is the son of Andrew, is still living, and from recollection can relate many events which occurred in those early days. James McNamara finally sold this entire tract of land to Valentine Smith, who sold twenty-two acres of it to his son John. This twenty-two-acre tract included all the land of the original tract lying on the south side of Big Buffalo Creek, and included the grist and saw-mill, also the land upon which the village proper now stands. The remaining portion of the land he left by will to his other son, Daniel Smith, who sold it to John Bealor, the son of Marx Bealor, by deed bearing date April 15, 1831. At the death of John Bealor the land was divided, and is to-day owned by Samuel Bealor and A. S. Whitekettle.

John Smith sold the twenty-two-acre tract to John Weary, and Weary sold to William Bosserman in the year 1834, and the settlement was then known as "Bosserman's Mill." Bosserman sold to John Leiby, and Leiby, on the 22d of July, 1853, sold to George Markel, Jr., who lived there up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1864. On account of the thrift and enterprise of this man in building and otherwise improving the place, it came to be called after his name, Markelsville.

The first store in the community was opened by Jonas Lesh in the house now occupied by Philip Boyer, but he afterwards moved it to the house now occupied by A. S. Whitekettle as a residence. This was about the year 1810. Afterward Jonas Lesh, Thomas Black and Peter Ouran kept store in the mill-house, which stood on the banks of the race. After these came William Bosserman and George Leiby, who kept store in the old building which stood where the present store-house is built. George Markel, Jr., bought from Leiby, and after rebuilding and refitting the mansion-house, he kept store there until he died. Daniel Sutman then rented the stand for two years and was succeeded by A. S. Whitekettle, who afterwards

bought the property from the heirs of George Markel, who has since erected the commodious store-room he now occupies.

The village of Markelsville also includes the site of the town of Little Vienna. In 1809 Alexander Myers, the founder of Vienna, settled on the farm now owned by Samuel Carl, and took out a patent for three hundred and sixty-five acres, called "Cowell's Hill." In 1815 he planned and laid out the future city of Vienna on the land directly south of the Lutheran Church, now owned by David Crist, Esq., George Fleisher and Miss Polly Clark. On the 24th day of March of the same year he made a public auction of the lots and succeeded in disposing of eighteen of them; each lot contained thirty-one perches. Notwithstanding every inducement was held out by the liberal founder to make it a place of importance, yet we find but three houses were erected on the lots,—one by Tailor John Smith, now owned by Esquire Crist; another by George Folk, now the property of Polly Clark; and the third was built by Isaac Frantz, and is now owned by George Fleisher. A right-of-way to the creek was reserved for the use of the people of Vienna, and a public pass was also provided, but the dream of the founder passed away with him.

MARKELSVILLE ACADEMY was opened in the old school-house on the hill, known as "Washington Seminary," in the spring of 1855. Rev. A. R. Height, the first county superintendent of common schools, was the first principal. Rev. George S. Rea became principal after Rev. Height, and continued until 1861, when Professor George W. Leshner took charge and continued until 1866, when Dr. C. W. Super taught a term, and was then succeeded by Messrs. Alexander Stephens and Adam Zellers.

In 1867 Mr. George Markel built a two-story frame house, in which the school was afterwards continued, and the pupils were boarded. It is believed that had Mr. Markel, its generous patron, lived, the school would have been placed on a permanent basis. But since his death it has been discontinued, and the building is now used as a dwelling. In 1860

this school had one hundred and twelve boarders.

CHURCHES.—Previous to 1840 the people of this neighborhood worshipped in the old stone Presbyterian Church on Middle Ridge, two miles west of Newport. In 1840 Marx Bealor gave deed for one-half acre of ground to the Lutheran and German Presbyterian congregations, on which these two congregations erected a Union Church the same year. They continued to use the same church until the year 1882, when the Lutheran congregation withdrew and built a handsome brick church on the lands of George Fleisher.

St. John's (near Markelsville).—In 1839 Rev. John William Heim began to preach in the school-house on the hill near Bosserman's mill. At the same time a Sunday-school was started and held at this school-house. On the 7th of January, 1840, a subscription paper was started to raise the necessary funds to erect a house of worship in the neighborhood of William Bosserman's mill, on Big Buffalo, and on the land of Marx Bealor, who offered a piece of land for that purpose as a donation. On the piece of land offered by Bealor, and now embraced in the grave-yard adjoining the church, a number of persons were buried, among whom was Sarah, a daughter of Marx Bealor. There were graves here as early as 1815.

The deed for two and one-half perches more than one-half acre between Marx Bealor and his wife, Elizabeth, of Juniata township, and Philip Myers, Samuel Lupsfer and William Bosserman, trustees of the religious society in said township and parts adjacent, composed of Lutherans and Presbyterians united, was made the 7th day of August, 1840. The corner-stone of the new church was laid in October, 1840. The building finally agreed upon was a log frame, thirty-five by thirty feet. "Inside it had high galleries on three sides, supported by heavy posts and cross-beams, a high pulpit, high seats, and was in many respects badly arranged." "It seems to have been adapted to make preaching go hard," said Rev. Focht. This church was dedicated in April, 1841, and called *St. John's Church*. Revs. Heim and Erns officiated at the dedication. Rev. Heim preached here every

four weeks in the German language, and continued his pastoral relations until April, 1849, and he was followed by Rev. Jacob Martin, in the spring of 1850, who preached every third sermon in the English language, which so offended the German speaking members that they did not attend the communion service. Rev. Martin resigned in March, 1852, and was succeeded in the following year by Rev. William Gerhardt, who continued until the 12th of June, 1853, when his resignation was accepted, and on the 1st of March, 1854, Rev. Adam Height entered upon his pastoral duties. Rev. Height was elected the first county superintendent of schools in June of this year.

On the 1st of June, 1855, Rev. David H. Focht entered upon his pastoral duties at New Bloomfield, with which this church formed part of the charge. A new lot was surveyed October 22, 1859, which was bought by B. F. Bealor, on which a new brick building, sixty by forty feet, was built.

St. Samuel's Lutheran Church.—The organization of this congregation and the first building of this church was in Raccoon Valley, Tuscarora township, from whence it was removed and located on land of Isaiah Mitchell. Rev. William Weaver organized the congregation in March, 1850, and upward of forty persons united themselves in that organization, and again reorganized on the 20th of February, 1857, with seven members, to which, soon after, fifteen more were added, so that the congregation then consisted of twenty two members.

The corner-stone of this building was laid and the usual documents deposited on the 26th of September, 1851. This building was of frame thirty-five by forty feet in size.

Middle Ridge Church.¹—After Dick's Gap Church, now in Miller township, was abandoned, Middle Ridge took its place for part of the congregation, and the congregation was organized in 1803 and the church was built in 1804. Rev. Joseph Brady was called to the three churches—Mouth, of Juniata (Baskins'), Sherman's Creek (Swisshelm's) and Middle

¹The following account is obtained from historical sermons delivered in New Bloomfield and at old Middle Ridge Church July 2 and 16, 1876, by Rev. John Edgar.

Ridge—in 1803, and installed as pastor October 3, 1804. He died as their pastor April 24, 1821, and lies buried in the old Baskins Hill grave-yard, Mouth of Juniata Church. His tomb-stone attests the date of his death.

Supplies then came in, and Rev. Gray served the Middle Ridge and Centre Churches from the fall of one year to the succeeding spring.

On Tuesday, November 3, 1826, Rev. John Niblock was installed pastor of the three churches—Middle Ridge, Mouth of Juniata and Sherman's Creek. Rev. Niblock died on the 11th of August, 1830, aged thirty-two years, and lies buried at Middle Ridge Church yard, his tomb now standing near one corner of the church.

In January, 1831, Rev. Mathew B. Patterson supplied the three charges of the eastern end and was installed November 22, 1831, and continued pastor of the Middle Ridge Church until April 13, 1842, when the congregation was dissolved by Presbytery and its members directed to unite with Millerstown and New Bloomfield, which had then come into existence.

After the Middle Ridge Church was no longer used by the Presbyterians it fell into the hands of the Associate Reformed Presbyterians, or Seceders, who worshipped there until after 1860.

In 1833 the trustees were Robert Mitchell, John Jones, Michael Donnelly and William Linn, with James Black, treasurer.

For 1834 the trustees were John Bull, Samuel Brown and John Kough; for 1836, Finlaw McCown, John W. Bosserman, William Linn, Jr., Michael Donnelly, Robert Martin and John Gantt; for 1840, William Linn, Sr., John Bull and Daniel Gantt; for 1841, William Linn, Jr., Finlaw McCown, John W. Bosserman, John Weily, John Gantt and A. B. Maxwell; Daniel Gantt, secretary, and Matthew B. Patterson, treasurer. The predecessor was at first George Monroe, then Samuel Black, and, near the close and at intervals, Daniel Gantt, and finally Robert Kelly.

The trustees were urged to sell the building and grounds to the best advantage, reserving the right of burial to the neighboring people, and the session was authorized to remain in its

official capacity until the pecuniary and other affairs of the church were settled.

The old stove used in this church was loaned to the township school-house, and destroyed when the school-house was burned. One-third of the pews have been torn out and carried off. The doors have been torn from their places, and the hinges stolen, and even a part of the roof has been removed. Rev. Edgar proposed applying to the court for the appointment of trustees, as the old ones are now all dead, who should take charge of the church and grave-yard.

When Mr. Patterson took charge, and during his pastorate, the elders were Thomas Symington, William Linn, James Brown, Samuel Black and William McClure. The first three were elders under Rev. Brady. Mr. Symington died while Mr. Patterson was here, and Mr. McClure became afterwards an elder in New Bloomfield. Mr. Brown and Mr. Black were afterwards elected elders at Millerstown.

The mode of journeying to the old church was either to walk or to ride on horse-back. The husband sometimes carried behind him on the same horse his wife or daughter, while, in other cases, the mother carried a child before her, or in her arms, as she journeyed to service. The riders farthest off started first, and gathering recruits from every house or cross-roads, large cavalcades, arranged often in double line, were soon seen from the church coming in various directions,—the Limestones, from Mahanoy Valley; other bands from Raccoon Valley, Newport, and even Millerstown. The services on Sabbath consisted of two sermons,—one in the forenoon, and another after all had dined,—about an hour afterwards.

Miss Black, of Millerstown, sent Rev. Edgar an old token, which he described as "a little oblong piece of metal, marked 'M. R.,' and distributed to the members a day or two before communion, to entitle them to a place at the sacramental table." This was the first Presbyterian Church here and another fact shows that it had, at its start, a strong and comparatively well-founded organization, namely, that when it called Mr. Brady, it offered sixty pounds for the one-third of his services, while Sherman's

Creek and the Mouth of the Juniata only offered fifty pounds each, but raised to sixty pounds each when they heard of Middle Ridge call. Rouse's version of the Psalms was displaced in Rev. Patterson's time, and also the token system.

A Sabbath-school was started at Middle Ridge in 1823 or 1824, and continued for sev-

John Jones, Jr., who was killed at Solemn Grove, N. C., on the 10th of March, 1865, while with General Sherman's army on its march to the sea.

Sergeant John Jones Post, G. A. R., of New Bloomfield, No. 448, was named after him. John Jones was a native of Juniata township, having been born near the village of Milford.



Emanuel Toomey

eral years, being well attended. Ralph Smiley was the first superintendent. Mr. Smiley was a bachelor, and owned Frabel's mill, south of Witherow's, and his grave is in the Union grave-yard, on High Street, New Bloomfield.

In the grave-yard attached to the old Middle Ridge Church lie buried several persons of distinction. Notable among these is Sergeant

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

EMANUEL TOOMEY is of Scotch ancestry, and the grandson of Thomas Toomey, a native of Scotland, who emigrated at the age of twenty-one years and settled in Dover, York County, Pa., where he followed his trade, that of a tailor, and resided until his death. He married a Miss Jacobs, of Warrington township, York

County, Pa., and had children—John, Peter, Henry, Daniel, Samuel, Jacob, Rebecca, Lavina, Lydia, Elizabeth and Mary. Henry Toomey was born in Dover in 1787, and removed in September, 1833, to Perry County, having purchased a farm in Juniata township. Here he remained until 1866, when, having sold, he repaired to Milford, in the same township, where his death occurred on the 30th of January, 1873. He married Henrietta, daughter of John Brown, of Adams County, Pa., her birth-place. Their children are Emanuel; Cornelius S., deceased, of Juniata township; John B., of the same township; William Henry, of Chester County; Wesley A., of Juniata County; Isaac N., deceased, of Millerstown; Elizabeth, (Mrs. Peter Toomey), deceased; Polly (Mrs. Isaac Leas); Sarah E. (Mrs. Robert Thompson); Susan (Mrs. Oliver H. Miller); Leah, (Mrs. John Rinehart); Rachel, deceased; and Henrietta, deceased.

Emanuel, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born on the 9th of February, 1822, in Dover, York County, Pa., and remained a resident of that county until 1833, when, with his parents, he removed to Perry County. After such educational opportunities as the common school afforded, he, at the age of nineteen, entered the mill of Edmund Riggins, in Milford, Juniata township, with a view to learning the trade of a miller. At the expiration of the year he removed to Ohio, and for two years worked as a journeyman. Returning to Perry County, he pursued his trade in various portions of the county, and, on the 1st of February, 1844, was married to Margaret, daughter of Conrad Earnest, of Madison township, in the same county. The children of this marriage are Amanda Jane (Mrs. William H. Clouser); Jerome E., married to Kate Lenig; Milton, married to Kate Ickes; Winfield S., married to Amanda Wilson; John T., married to Annie Kepner; William C., married to Mollie Armstrong; Elizabeth (Mrs. Simon Fleisher); and Emma.

Mr. Toomey, after his marriage, rented a mill in Greenwood township for one year, and then, desiring to change his vocation, for two years engaged in butchering and stock-dealing.

He ran the Juniata Furnace Mill for one year, and, in 1849, became for five years the lessee of a mill in Juniata County, subsequently renting the Milford Mills for three years. In 1860 he purchased a farm on Little Buffalo Creek, in Juniata township, which engaged his attention until 1883, when, having sold the property, he removed to Milford, his present residence. Mr. Toomey, as a Whig, and later as a Republican, has been more or less active in politics, but has neither sought nor accepted office. He is a supporter of the Evangelical Church of Milford, which his father was instrumental in establishing, and to which he contributed with much liberality.

CHAPTER XX.

TUSCARORA TOWNSHIP.¹

THIS township borders on the Juniata County line. Its greatest length is probably with the mountain range, which has determined its outline and is about eleven miles east northeast to west southwest. Its breadth seldom exceeds three miles. Its area, consequently, measured on the flat, is about thirty-three square miles. Tuscarora is one of the most mountainous townships in Perry County, being traversed through its entire length by four ridges of more or less importance. The Tuscarora Mountain occupies its northern edge, and its crest is the county and township line, from the Juniata River west to Saville township. Parallel with this runs Ore Ridge comparatively low. On the other side of Raccoon Valley is Raccoon Ridge. Hominy Ridge lies on the southern edge of the township, parting it from Juniata and Oliver. All these are cut through by the Juniata River and most of them continue under different names on its eastern bank. All the northern waters of Tuscarora township flow down to the south, south-east, or nearly at right angles with the axis of the Tuscarora Mountain. Meeting in Raccoon Valley they turn to the east northeast and from Raccoon Creek which falls into the Juniata River a little below Millerstown.

¹ By Silas Wright.

In like manner the waters from the southern slopes of Raccoon Ridge meet in the intervening Buckwheat Valley, and flowing parallel with the ridges under the name of Sugar Run, reach the Juniata about a mile below the mouth of the last-named creek.

The northern valley of the township is level and open and its soil is good. Buckwheat Valley is very narrow, and the land is less productive. The valley between the Tuscarora and Ore Ridge is but partly cleared. Tuscarora township, therefore, consists of three long, narrow valleys, formed by four parallel ridges, three of which are heavily timbered. The fourth, Hominy Ridge, is in the part cleared. Tuscarora contains more rough and uncleared land in proportion to its size than any other township in the county. The greater part of it is still covered with timber.¹

At the October court of 1858 on the matter of forming a new township out of parts of Greenwood and Juniata townships, the court ordered that an election be held. The election was held on the 30th of November, 1858, the return was filed, and the following decree was issued :

Whereupon, January 3, 1859, the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions having laid the within return before the court, it is ordered and decreed that a new township be erected agreeably to the lines marked out by the commissioners, whose report is filed, and that the said township be named "Tuscarora," and farther the court do order and decree that the place of holding the elections shall be at the house of Michael Donnally, at Donnally's Mills, and do appoint Jacob Yohn, Judge, and James H. Deavor and David Leonard, Inspectors, to hold the spring elections for the present year, and also appoint John S. Kerr, constable.

"By the Court."

On Juniata River opposite Millerstown and above the mouth of Raccoon Creek, Robert Larimer held two hundred and nineteen acres in pursuance of a warrant dated August 1, 1766. North above Lewis Gronow held fifty-three acres on a warrant issued on the 28th of February, 1775; still north Thomas Craig had two hundred and fourteen acres, for which a warrant was issued on the 17th of January, 1794.

¹Claypole.

Up the valley of Raccoon Creek on the north side and extending to the Tuscarora Mountains and west of the above tracts, James Black had two hundred and fifty-one acres, warranted March 23, 1763; John Black, Jr., had three hundred and sixty-six acres, warranted March 22, 1790. John Black's two tracts, one of two hundred and five acres, warranted March 23, 1763, and the other located on order of August 16, 1766. On these tracts Jonathan Black and James G. Kreamer now live, and the tannery built by Samuel Black and run by him and his son Jonathan was located.

Robert Cochran held two hundred and twelve acres on order dated October 28, 1767, and Samuel Atlee two hundred acres on order of the same date, for ninety acres of which a warrant was issued in 1784.

The property now owned by William L. Donnally was warranted March 13, 1763, to Henry Bull, and the grist-mill was built by him and sold to Michael Donnally, Esq., about fifty years ago. The properties now owned by Mrs. William Fosselman and B. H. Inhoff were warranted to William Bull August 18, 1767. William Bull sold this property to William Rice.

The properties owned by S. S. Fry, Mrs. Jane Linn and the heirs of John Fosselman were warranted to Janet Brown on the 18th of May 1763. Part of this tract has been in the Linn name about ninety years.

The properties owned by the heirs of Abram Fry, and part of the Jacob Yohn estate were warranted to Robert McCrary on application No. 2317 of January 9, 1767.

The Joseph Lesh and part of Jacob Yohn estate was warranted to George Robinson on application No. 2535, dated the 23d of January 1763.

This George Robinson was great-grandfather of George D. Robinson of Raccoon Valley. The Lesh part of this warrant was sold to D. Lesh in October, 1867, having previously been in the Robinson name one hundred and four years.

The valley portions of the following properties were the respective Loudon tracts: Samuel Crum, the heirs of George Hench, And. Brandt and D. McKerr were warranted on ap-

plications Nos. 2536 and 2537 of January 23, 1767, containing two hundred and sixty-six acres to James Loudon, and the properties now owned by William Kerr, Irvin Kerr, Alexander Kerr and William Trostel, containing three hundred and seventy-two acres, were warranted to Matthew Loudon November 16, 1768, and the properties owned by G. W. Kerr, E. Kerr, Henry Horman and George Gutschall, containing two hundred and ninety-six acres, were warranted to Archibald Loudon on the 16th of October 1784. The next tract west was surveyed to A. Thomas White.

In the rear of the William L. Donnally place, toward the Tuscarora Mountains, John Murray took up one hundred and thirty acres on order of September 8, 1766.

In Buckwheat Valley, the property now owned by William A. Miller, was warranted to Cornelius Ryan on the 4th of August, 1792, and the Joseph and David Leonard places were warranted to their grandfather, George Leonard, on the 3d of February, 1782. The Joseph and James Baker properties were warranted to Edward O. Donnally, the father of Michael Donnally, on the 5th of August, 1782.

The Charles Whitekettle, Daniel Crist, A. Sweger and John Hutchinson properties were warranted to John Miller on the 6th of August, 1794. The properties of the heirs of James Campbell and Hugh Campbell are marked claim of Robert Campbell, 1767. This is probably the Robert Campbell referred to in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* letter of July 12, 1763, at which six men in the house at dinner were attacked by the Indians and all killed but George Dodds, and the house burned, on the 5th of July, 1763.

The land belonging to the Devor tract, in the valley, was warranted to John and Matthew Loudon, on application No. 2336 of January 23, 1767, and contained two hundred and ten acres, and the ridge land, containing one thousand acres, was warranted severally to Peter Jones, Philip Jones and William White in 1794. The grist-mill on the Devor tract, now owned by George D. Robinson, was built by Colonel John McKinzie in 1839 and 1840. McKinzie bought these tracts from the Lou-

dons in 1807, and Devors bought from McKinzie in 1845.

On Sugar Run William Brown received a warrant for four hundred and sixteen acres of land, part of which was sold to Henry Super, and afterwards sold to Rev. John B. Strain.

The Archibald Loudon here mentioned, was doubtless the author of the narrative hereafter given, and the son of James Loudon, who was assessed in 1767 for one hundred acres of land, and the brother of Matthew, who lived and died on the David McKerr place, where the Marsh Run post-office is kept by Mrs. John Grubb.

The following from "Loudon's Narrative" is of interest:

"The editor of this work remembers well when he was a boy that shortly after what was called the second Indian War, I think in the year 1765, then living in Raccoon Valley near the foot of Tuscarora Mountain. On Saturday we had a report that the Indians had begun to murder the white people and on Sunday in the forenoon as we children were outside of the house we espied three Indians coming across the meadow a few rods from us; we ran into the house and informed our parents who were considerably alarmed at their approach; the Indians, however, set their guns down outside of the house and came in when they were invited to take seats, which they did; after taking dinner they sat a considerable time, Logan could speak tolerable English, the other two spoke nothing while there but Indian, or something that we could not understand. They appeared to be making observations on the large wooden chimney, looking up it and laughing, this we supposed to be from a man on the Juniata not far distant making his escape up the chimney when their house was attacked by the Indians. One of my sisters, a child three or four years old, having very white curly hair; they took hold of her hair between their fingers and thumb stretching it up and laughing; this we conjectured they were saying would make a nice scalp, or that they had seen such; otherwise they behaved with civility. After some time when we saw they had no hostile intentions, I took a Bible and read two or three chapters in the Book of Judges, respecting Samson and the Philistines. Logan paid great attention to what I read. My father upon observing this, took occasion to mention to him what a great benefit it would be to the Indians to learn to read. O, said Logan, a great many people (meaning the Indians) on the Mohawk River, can read the Buch that speaks of God." After remaining with us about two hours, they took their departure and crossed the Tuscarora Mountain to

Captain Patterson's, two miles below where Mifflintown now stands. In a few days after, we were informed it was Captain John Logan, an Indian Chief. He was a remarkable tall man, considerably above six feet high, strong and well-proportioned, of a brave, open, manly countenance, as straight as an arrow, and to appearance, would not be afraid to meet any man."

The George Robinson, who took up the land of the Lesh and Yohn properties, was a brother of William and Thomas Robinson, who were killed by the Indians in 1763. The father of these Robinsons was of Scotch-Irish descent, and had seven sons, whose names were George, William, Andrew, James, Robert, Thomas and John. George, the oldest, had his house burned by the Indians. He enlisted and served several years in the Continental Army. He enlisted in 1777 under Colonel Chambers.

The William Bull who warranted the properties of Mrs. Fosselman and B. H. Inhoff, came first from England and located in Chester County. He had three sons, of whom one, William, was in the field in Raccoon Valley, with his father, planting corn, when they were surprised and captured by the Indians. They remained in captivity about a year. William, the son, married Sarah Darlington and had children—Richard, Mary, Elizabeth, Grace, John, Sallie, Jemima, Anna and Rebecca D.

Grace married Samuel Willis, and was the mother of James and Robert. John married Jane Linn, and lived and died in Raccoon Valley. Sallie married Francis Jordan and settled at Mexico, Juniata County. Rebecca D. married William Neilson, and was the mother of Mrs. Ellen K. Siebert.

John and Abigail Black, the parents of the Blacks of Perry County, lived on a farm, after coming to the county, in Saville township, known then as the "McGurlen Farm." John Black came from Ireland prior to 1750. The following were the children of John and Abigail: James, John, George, William, Samuel, Jonathan, Rachel, Abigail and Rebecca. James married Miss Robinson, and lived and died in Raccoon Valley. John, the father of Judge Black, married another Miss Robinson, and lived and died in the valley. George's first wife was Margaret, daughter of Anthony and

Eleanor. They were married on the 16th of April, 1781, and had four children—Anthony, John, Mary and Eleanor. His second wife was Jane, daughter of George and Susannah McMillen. They had Jonathan, George, John, Thomas, Samuel, Margaret, Nancy, Susannah, James and William.

William moved to Tennessee; no record. Samuel went with him and was shot by the Indians. Jonathan went with them; no record. Rachel married Thomas Stephenson and moved to Kentucky, and from thence to Ohio, where she died. Abigail married a Mr. Shaw, and lived and died in Ohio. Rebecca married a Mr. Robinson in Ohio, where she died. The mill owned by Henry Bull, Colonel Robert's father, was the one first built in Raccoon Valley, on the site of what has long since been known as Donnally's Mills, now a village of seventeen dwelling-houses, two stores, two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Evangelical Churches), one blacksmith-shop, one wagon-maker-shop, one cooper-shop and the Donnally's Mills post-office, kept by T. S. Veltman, postmaster. During the early part of the year 1814 Governor Simon Snyder issued a call for fourteen thousand militia to assist in repelling the British invasion of the Canada frontier. The Eleventh Regiment was composed of volunteers from Cumberland, York and Adams Counties. About half were from Cumberland County. These were commanded by General Robert Porter, and led by Colonel James Fenton, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bull, Majors Galloway and Marlin. These troops rendezvoused at Carlisle, and marched from thence to "Black Rock Fort," now the site of the city of Buffalo, N. Y. On the 2d of July General Brown issued an order to embark the troops next morning at daylight.

The result of the subsequent action until the 4th of July, is told in "Fort Erie surrendered and the troops ate their Fourth of July dinner in the fort." In the afternoon of the 5th of July, a requisition was made for volunteers to drive off the Indians, who had been annoying the pickets by firing upon them from their places of concealment. About three hundred men, of whom some were officers, who ex-

changed their swords for muskets, stepped forward and their ranks were increased by several hundred friendly Indians. General Porter ordered the white men of this expedition to go with their heads uncovered. The Indians tied up their heads with muslin, blackened their faces before starting by rubbing their hands over burnt stumps. In less than half an hour from the time of starting this party were fighting the battle of Chippewa, and during the progress of the battle Colonel Bull, Major Galloway and Captain White, the author of White's Narrative, and a number of private soldiers were surrounded by Indians, who being concealed in the high grass, had permitted the main body of the troops to pass, that they might the more certainly secure the officers. Having first disarmed their prisoners, they next began stripping them of their clothing. Major Galloway and private Wendt were deprived of their boots and compelled to march through thorn and other stubble until Wendt afterwards said, "their feet were run through and through."

The prisoners were marched but a short distance until they were halted by a dissatisfied Indian. They started again and had not gone more than a half-mile, when the dissatisfied Indian then in the rear whooped fiendishly, raised his rifle and shot Colonel Bull, the ball entered the left shoulder and came out through the right breast. After he was shot, Colonel Bull raised himself on his elbow and reaching out his hand, said, "Help me, Wendt, I am shot." The dying man's agonies were ended by the Indian, who had shot him coming up and sinking his tomahawk into his head and scalping him.

This barbarous act was in compliance with the order of General Riall, which was "*Do not spare any who wear the uniform of Militia Officers.*" All officers regularly uniformed were to be brought into camp and held as prisoners.

Colonel Bull was about thirty-five years old when he was killed. He bears the record of having been a very exemplary Christian man, ministering to the wants of the sick in the camp, when not on duty.

Bull's Hill graveyard has been a burying-place for more than one hundred years.

The first grave in this yard was that of a man

who, in crossing the Tuscarora Mountain, north of the grave-yard, in the Indian path, was frozen to death.

Some of the graves are covered over with stones, which was done to keep the wolves from digging up and devouring the corpses.

The oldest tombstone in the yard bears date of 1783, and was erected to Matthew London, father of the author of the narrative.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.—The "Bull School-house," which was originally a carpenter-shop, stood on the green spot in front of No. 5, between the public road and the mill-pond.

Another was on the Dewees property, on the north side of the road leading to Ickesburg, and near John Yohn's tenant house

The "Narrows School-house," situated on the road leading from Raccoon Valley to Buckwheat Valley, was built as early as 1780, three houses were burned on this site, owing to defective wooden-chimneys.

Another old house was situated near Daniel Crist, in Buckwheat Valley, and was known as the "Oakland School-house."

PEACE UNION.—An eccentric enthusiast known as Andrew J. Smolnicker, purchased at sheriff's sale three hundred or four hundred acres of land as the property of one Eldredge, of Baltimore, on which, near the top of the mountain in 1853 and 1854, Smolnicker erected a frame building, forty by twenty, which was used as a church and a residence of the founder of the new sect.

In a work written and published about this time by Smolnicker, was set forth the creed of his belief.

It was proposed to build the church for this people on the top of the mountain in order that the ascent might be made by steps.

James H. Devor, Esq., came from Shippensburg Cumberland County, to Perry County in 1845. He was known as the "Blacksmith lawyer," and practiced his profession upward of twenty years. He also had a surveyor's compass and practiced land surveying.

WARD'S MILL.—This mill was advertised for sale by Dr. Samuel Mealy in 1830. It is now owned by Mrs. Fiana Ward.

CHAPTER XXI.

LIVERPOOL TOWNSHIP.¹

LIVERPOOL township occupies the northeastern corner of Perry County and contains about twenty-four square miles of area.

"The eastern end of Perry Valley makes up the greater part of the township drained by Borgers run, whose head waters lie on the watersbed, parting it from the basins of Cocolamus Creek and Hunter's run. The point of Pfoutz's Valley enters from Greenwood and forms the northern part of the township."

Liverpool township was formed from Greenwood in 1823, and is bounded on the north by part of Greenwood and Susquehanna townships in Juniata County; on the east by the west shore, at low water mark, of the Susquehanna River; on the south by Buffalo township, and on the west by Greenwood.

On the first Monday of December, 1822, a petition was presented to the Court of Perry County by certain citizens setting forth that the township was so extensive in its boundaries that it is inconvenient for the inhabitants thereof to attend to the township business," and asking the Court to appoint viewers to report upon the erection of a new township. Meredith Darlington, George Monroe, Esq., and George Elliott were appointed. The viewers were continued on the 3d of February, 1823. No other mention is found in the records until the 5th of September, 1823, when David Dechert (now Deckard) was appointed constable of Liverpool township, gave bond and was sworn in. Its boundaries were the same as at the present time. It was the first township erected after Perry became a separate county. The name was received from the "Town of Liverpool," which had been laid out fifteen years before this time.

On the Susquehanna River at the end of Buffalo Mountain, adjoining Berry's Run, John Pfoutz took up one hundred and forty-two acres under warrant dated the 3d of March, 1755. This tract was a long, narrow strip below the borough, reaching up to Berry's Run (now Barger's) and the mountain, and Alexander McKee on the south.

Alexander McKee had two tracts, of two hundred acres and ninety acres, respectively. The last tract was along the river, with high hills on the south. These tracts were warranted September 5th and 20th, 1762. John and Jacob Huggins located north of the site of Liverpool before November, 1795. John Staily owned the land on which the towns of Liverpool and Northern Liberties were situated. He sold to John Huggins on the 25th of October, 1808. While on the north, along the river, Anthony Rhoades owned, in 1820, the tract adjoining Staily, all of which is now within the borough limits. McKinzie's grist-mill was built by Thomas Gallagher, about 1817. It is now owned by D. McKinzie. The stream on which this mill and several saw-mills are situated flows into the Susquehanna through the borough of Liverpool, and is not named on the map of Perry County. It might appropriately be called "Barner's Run."

Stores are kept at Dry Saw-Mill, by George W. Barner, at which feed and provisions are furnished for the boatmen. At Centreville, a village consisting of half a dozen houses and a blacksmith and wagon-maker's shop, a store is kept by Jeremiah Crawford. The Centreville public school-house, a brick building, is in the village. At an early day, just below the village, the Wagner saw-mill, on Barner's Run, did a custom lumber business. About twenty years ago there was a fulling-mill on the same stream near the present residence of William E. Barger.

Until the spring of 1884 a store and post-office, called "Pfoutz Valley," were established at the cross-roads where John Holman now lives. Along the road leading towards the Susquehanna past this store, the houses are dotted quite close together, on account of the lime-kilns which give employment to a number of men in quarrying the limestone and burning lime, which is largely used as a fertilizer. About two miles from this store, at another cross-roads, is a school-house, to which is attached a grave-yard, indicating that it was used for religious services. About 1875 a new brick church was built by the Reformed denomination, across the road from the school-house. Along the public-road north of Dry Saw-Mill, along the Susquehanna,

¹ By Prof. Silas Wright.

the houses resemble those of a village along a street. In this row, and near the line of Juniata County, the Kline Brothers have a steam saw-mill and do quite a lumber business.

CHRIST'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

On the ground and near to the site of this church was the oldest school-house in the valley, and is still known as the "hen-roost." This house stood in a grove of trees, some of which are still standing. The lot which encloses the grave-yard, which now covers about an acre of ground, and Christ's Lutheran Church contains about four acres. The location of this church is commanding, and accessible by a public-road leading from Liverpool to Millerstown. It is distant four miles from Liverpool. The building is a frame, about forty by fifty feet, and capable of seating two hundred and fifty persons. It was built during the summer of 1844, and dedicated on the 8th of June, 1845, but the congregation remained unorganized until the beginning of 1847, when the Rev. William Weaver took charge of it, and served it for four years. The ministers who succeeded Rev. Weaver were the same who served the other congregations of the charge with which it was connected, consisting of Liverpool, St. Michael, Hunter's Valley and others. On account of the field being so large the pastor can only preach here once in two, three, and sometimes in four weeks. The old school-house of this township was the one which stood in the church-yard. Another school-house was near Barner's Church, for, in Rev. John William Heim's journal he says: "On the 17th of December, 1814, in the evening, I preached at Stollenberger's school-house, from Eph. 5:14." This house evidently was used before the one now in use at the Reformed Church.

These houses were succeeded by frame buildings, which cost from one hundred and fifty dollars to three hundred dollars each, which are being replaced by brick houses, mostly furnished with patent furniture, at a cost of from eight hundred dollars to one thousand dollars each.

Of the old teachers, residents of the township, were Abner Knight, John Buchanan, George Grubb and John C. Lindsay. The last-named

was elected and served a term as prothonotary of the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID STEWART.

David Stewart is the son of James Stewart, who was of Scotch descent, and early resided in Lancaster County, Pa., from whence he removed to Dauphin County and finally to Cumberland (now Perry) County, settling in Buffalo township. He at a later period became a resident of Liverpool, having previously married Miss Silknitter, of Churchtown, Lancaster County.

The children of this marriage were John, David, Charles, Samuel, Daniel, Jonathan, Sarah (Mrs. Andrew Shuman), Catherine (Mrs. Solomon Kirchner), Eliza (Mrs. John Whitmer) and Mary (Mrs. John Nafe).

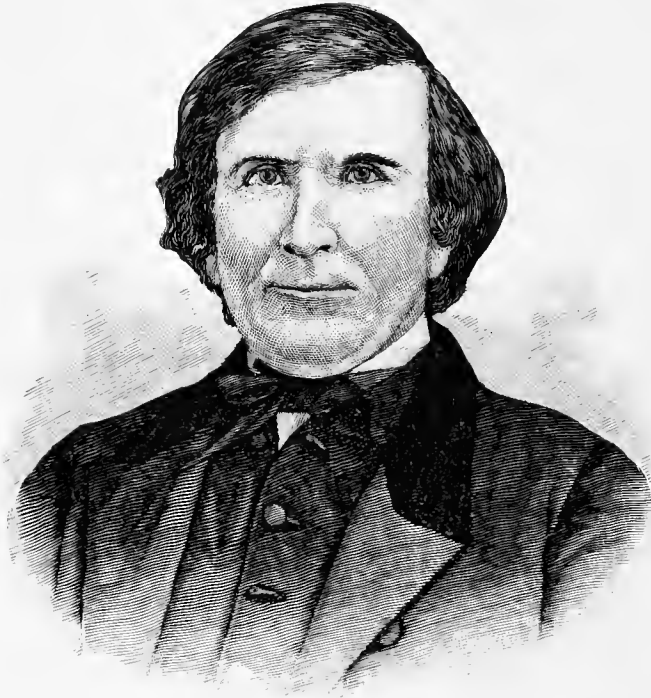
David Stewart was born in Lancaster County on the 12th of December, 1793, and died July 22, 1864. His boyhood was spent in Lancaster and Dauphin Counties, where his opportunities for education were limited. His mind was trained, however, to habits of reflection and well informed by careful and judicious reading. On attaining the years of manhood he removed to Perry County, and was for awhile engaged in farm labor, after which he managed a distillery and saw-mill, both owned by his father. He finally purchased a farm in Liverpool township and became interested in the varied pursuits of an agriculturalist.

Mr. Stewart married, in August, 1825, Ann Catherine Shuman, born September 25, 1805, who died March 4, 1847. Their children are Andrew Jackson, born February 8, 1830, who died May 10, 1836; George W., July 14, 1832; Jeremiah S., June 27, 1836, who died October 29, 1867; Thomas Jefferson, January 28, 1839, who died February 12, 1841; Mary Ann (Mrs. Joel W. Witmer), April 2, 1841, who died March 12, 1881; Cordelia Jaue, March 23, 1844, who died March 18, 1850.

Mr. Stewart was a man of enterprise and

public spirit, and active in all matters pertaining to the township. In politics a Democrat, he was often a delegate to County and State Conventions, held the office of county commissioner and various township positions. He was, in 1849, elected to the State Legislature, and again in 1850 and 1851. He gave special attention to matters pertaining to agriculture, was opposed to all monopolies and gave his influence and support to measures having for

He gave his attention to the home farm, and on the death of his father inherited a portion and purchased the remainder of the property. He was, in March, 1872, married to Mary A. Whitmer, daughter of Henry Barner, of Liverpool township. A Democrat in politics, he is interested in the success of his party, but is not a politician. He worships with the German Reformed Church, of which Mrs. Stewart is a member.



Jacob Barner

their object the good of the community. He was a member of both State and County Agricultural Societies, frequently selected to fill the offices of guardian, trustee and administrator and greatly respected for his intelligence, rectitude and practical good sense. He was a supporter of religion, though not a member of any denomination. His son, George W. Stewart, a resident of the borough of Liverpool, was reared in the township of that name and educated at the public school and the Tuscarora Academy.

JACOB BARNER.

Jacob Barner is the son of George Barner, who was born May 25, 1780, and died May 9, 1863, in his eighty-third year. He married Mary, daughter of Henry and Amelia Dubbs, whose birth occurred April 13, 1781, and her death March 5, 1861, in her eightieth year. Their son Jacob was born in Liverpool township, Perry County, near Barner's Church, on the 27th of April, 1812, and died April 19, 1880, in his sixty-eighth year. In youth he at-

tended the subscription schools of the neighborhood, and, in later years, being much attached to Isaac Pfoutz, of Pfoutz' Valley, spent much of his time with him, removing with his wife to a small dwelling adjacent to the home of the latter, where he engaged in active labor. He was, on the 10th of February, 1840, married, by Rev. C. G. Erlenmeyer, to Miss Elizabeth Wagner, who was born the 19th of October, 1809. By this union were born three sons and three daughters, as follows: Josiah, January 10, 1841, who died April 17, 1843; Susannah, October 2, 1842, who died April 13, 1843; Elizabeth, February 7, 1846, who died September 25, 1865; George, October 28, 1848, who died March 1, 1872; Eve, February 6, 1844; and Jacob, May 25, 1851; the last two being the only survivors. Mrs. Barner died August 24, 1866, in her fifty-seventh year, and he was again married, November 5, 1867, to Eve Stailey, of Liverpool, Pa., now a resident of Covington, Ohio.

Mr. Barner led a life of great activity and usefulness, devoting his life chiefly to matters connected with his own business interests, and rarely participating in public affairs. He was upright in his dealings, never encouraged litigation, nor appeared in the courts as an interested party in questions requiring a legal settlement. A staunch Democrat in politics, he refused all proffers of office connected with the county. His religious creed was that of the German Reformed Church, of which he was a member.

Henry Barner, the brother of Jacob Barner, was born in Perry County, Pa., May 2, 1803, and died August 8, 1869. He is buried on the homestead farm, now in possession of his brother Samuel. He was, in 1833, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Annie Smith, by whom were born children,—George W., Isaac, Enoch and Mary A. (wife of Geo. W. Stewart). All but Isaac are still living. Mr. Barner was one of the leading agriculturists of his township, and resided one and a half miles west of Liverpool borough, on the farm now occupied by his son George. He was a man of progressive ideas, interested in public improvements and zealous in the furtherance of projects involving the common good. His death was regarded as

a public loss. Both he and his wife were members of the German Reformed Church. Their son Enoch, born October 3, 1841, married, May 31, 1863, Rebecca Kerchner, daughter of Solomon and Catherine Kerchner, of Liverpool township. Their children are John H. S., Enoch N., Edward D., Catherine C., Rebecca J., Mary I. and Anna M., of whom three are deceased. Enoch Barner resides on a farm of two hundred acres, eleven and a half miles west of Liverpool borough.

Adam Barner, brother of Jacob Barner, was born August 3, 1814, and is married to Catherine, daughter of John and Catherine Smith. Their four children are George A. (married to Emma Fauncy), John H., Samuel E. and Mary Ellen. Mr. Barner owns three hundred and thirty acres of good land and resides one and a half miles from Liverpool. Though advanced in years, he is still active and industrious. He is a man of integrity and of corresponding influence in his township.

Samuel Barner, brother of the subject of this biography, was born April 4, 1821, in Liverpool township, and has spent his life upon the homestead. After a period of youth at the district school, he engaged in farm labor, and, in 1863 inherited his portion of the estate of his father. He purchased the remainder of the farm and still cultivates the land. He has always been a Democrat in politics, served three years as county commissioner and has held various township offices. He is a member, and was formerly an elder, in the German Reformed Church. He was married, February 21, 1858, to Amelia, daughter of Jacob and Barbara Gongler, of the same township. Their children are John C., Emma E., Mary F., Jacob I., Sarah, Alice, David A. and Annie May.

Martin L. Erlenmeyer, the son of Charles Gustavus Erlenmeyer, was born April 5, 1848, in Freeburg, Snyder County, Pa., where his youth was spent. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Freeburg, and then engaged in teaching. He subsequently removed to a farm owned by his father-in-law, which is now his property, in addition to one of much productiveness in the same valley. He was, in 1873, married to Eve, daughter of Jacob

Barner, and has children,—Jacob L., Anne and Katy V. Mr. Erlenmeyer is a Democrat in politics, but has held no offices other than those connected with the township in which he is one of the most enterprising and successful farmers.

Frederick Rowe, the son of Michael and Annie Rowe, was born in Cumberland (now Perry) County, Pa., June 26, 1814, and married, March 17, 1840, to Mary, daughter of George and Mary Barner. They have had five children, two of whom, Mary Ann and Sarah, are still living. Mary Ann, who is married to John Williamson, resides in Liverpool. Their only child, Sallie A. (Mrs. Murray), is also a resident of Liverpool. Sarah is married to John Yoder, whose children are Frederick, Mary J. and Bessie B. Mr. Rowe was for eighteen years a successful farmer. He then conducted the flouring-mill in Liverpool now managed by his son-in-law, and is now engaged in wagon-making. His politics are Democratic. He is a supporter of the Lutheran Church, of which his wife is a member.

CHAPTER XXII.

LIVERPOOL BOROUGH.¹

ON the 25th of October, 1808, John Staily and Eve (his wife) gave deed to John Huggins for one hundred and twenty-one acres, reserving out of that one and a half acres for a graveyard. In the draft which accompanies this deed the area of the church and school-house lot is given as one acre and thirty-two perches. This fixes the date of the laying out of the town to have been the 25th of October, 1808. The survey and plot (on parchment) of the town of Liverpool were made by Peter Williamson, of Halifax (father of Wesley Williamson), and extended from Strawberry Street to North Alley. Liverpool was first incorporated by act of Legislature in 1832. In 1818 Northern Liberties was laid out by Samuel Haas, and when it was decided to embrace it in the borough a new survey and plot were made by Dr.

J. H. Case and William Mitchell, who was at that time a school-teacher in the place.

Northern Liberties began at North Alley, the northern limit of the old town, and extended north along the river and terminated with the property of Dr. J. H. Case, forming a quadrilateral-shaped piece of land, with streets and alleys converging one-half till they reached Front Street. This part of the town was included in the town of Liverpool as incorporated in 1842.

Later on the borough limits were further extended north along the Susquehanna River to include Perryville, and south to include Lenhart's saw-mill, and west to include the steam-mill now owned by L. C. Kline. By the last additions to the borough Liverpool became territorially the largest town in the county. In 1812 Anthony Rhoades bought the farm of George Wilt, on which Perryville, now in the borough, was built.

When the town of Liverpool was laid out there was an island which extended the whole length of the town, between which and the shore (next the town) was a channel about fifty feet wide. On this island there are men living who recollect when corn was raised on it, and at that time a portion of the island was above high-water mark; but later it was fringed with a row of willow-trees extending its whole length, under whose shade the washing for the town was done. So completely has the island been destroyed that at this time no vestige of it remains, and the present generation have never dreamed of its existence.

Before the canal was made there was a public common along and between the river-shore and Front Street, which was an emerald-green in the the summer season. Occasionally there was a horse-race on this common. It served for all the games and sports of those early times, of which there were many. But of this it may be said—

“Old times have changed,
Old manners gone.”

The canal cut a deep and wide channel through it, and the principal business of the town is carried on by the boatmen, who form the greatest number of its business population. The raftsmen made this their stopping-place,

¹By Silas Wright.

and the old people relate that for a mile above and a mile below town rafts would anchor for the night, the raft-channel in the river being next to town.

On the 25th of October, 1808, John Huggins sold to Jacob Snyder lot No. 4, on Front Street, 60 by 140 feet, reserving, in the proprietary deed which he gave "to himself, his heirs and assigns, forever, all ferries and ferry-rights, now made or hereafter to be made or erected, which shall remain in the undisturbed possession of the said John Huggins, his heirs and assigns, anything in this present deed, poll or plan of said town, to the contrary, in anywise notwithstanding." On the 30th of March, 1820, Jacob Snyder sold this lot to Frederick Fessler, who, failing to pay for it, assigned it back to Snyder, who sold it, May 27, 1827, to Jacob Murray.

We have just learned how John Huggins reserved all ferries and ferry-rights. These he held until the 24th of March, 1824, when he sold the half or west side of the Liverpool Ferry, with all ferry-rights, to Richard and R. B. Rodgers, of Upper Paxton, Dauphin County, and Richard and R. B. Rodgers, on the 4th of August, 1832, sold to Daniel Bogar, who, on the 24th of March, 1838, sold to Isaac Meek, of Liverpool borough, and on the same date Bogar sold lot No. 27 to Isaac Meek; this lot Bogar had purchased of Richard Rodgers on the 3d of August, 1832.

The old tavern-stand was on the west side, at the end of the ferry, and was kept by John K. Boyer. It is now owned by Mrs. Maria A. Dilly, a daughter of Isaac Meek, who is now deceased.

The Calder & Wilson stage-line, and later, the Calder, Kopp & Co. stage-line, ran up to the east side of the ferry, which was in Dauphin County, and crossed over the ferry and continued on to Selinsgrove. This was the mail-route, and the mail was at first carried by a carrier, then by a two-horse stage, and at last by a four-horse coach.

The pioneers of business in the "town of Liverpool" were Thomas Gallagher, who was a store-keeper and afterwards a contractor on the canal, and came here from McAlisterville, Juniata County, about 1816.

George Thorp, who emigrated to this place from the city of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1819 or 1821, began store-keeping in the house now owned by Mrs. Singer. Another of the early stores was kept in the house now the residence of Charles Snyder, by Dupes. Henry Walters kept in the building in which Coffman's tin-shop is now carried on. Henry Walters left Liverpool in 1820, and afterwards became cashier of the Harrisburg National Bank. James Jackman succeeded Walters in the same house.

Henry W. Shuman began business as a partner of Walters, in the Coffman building, and afterwards built the house now occupied by H. M. Freed, and moved his business there.

John Huggins kept tavern in a house which occupied the site of the hotel which Robert Wallace now owns.

Richard Knight kept in the stone house which David Owens tore down when he built his new brick building, and John K. Boyer kept the Ferry Hotel.

About 1835 an engine-house was erected in Market Square, in which a fire-engine was kept until it was burnt in the great fire of 1873. In this fire were destroyed two houses, in one of which a store was kept, owned by G. Cary Thorp, two houses owned by the Huggins heirs, one house owned by John Reifsnnyder, and one in which was a grocery, owned by D. Wagner.

In 1855 a fire destroyed Wallace's hotel, Winter's drug-store, the brick house of J. W. Williamson, on Front Street, and properties owned by Lewis Grubb, Mrs. Cummings and Jesse Coffman's tin-shop.

In the centre of Market Square, allowing drive-ways or public roads east and west, were planted, about eight years ago, maple-trees, which are now large enough for a public park in which pic-nics can be held. This is the only provision of the kind found in any town in the county.

Thomas Gallagher owned and operated a distillery in the building in which Wagner's store is now kept.

George Thorp operated a distillery, and afterwards a chopping-mill, in the building in

which the Thorp Brothers now operate a mill for grinding plaster. In this mill, for ten years, G. Cary Thorp manufactured sumac and quercitron tannin. The chopping-mill proving insufficient for his business, George Thorp built the steam-mill, in 1834, now owned by L. C. Kline.

POSTMASTERS.—Henry Walters, 1826 to 1833; James J. Jackman, 1833 to 1845; Henry W. Shuman, 1845 to 1849; Joseph Shuler, 1849 to 1861; Abraham Grubb, 1861 to 1866; William Staily, 1866 to 1869; John D. Monroe, 1869 to 1873; M. B. Holman, 1873 to 1881; Jacob E. Bonsall, 1881 to 1885; Mrs. Laura J. Snyder, 1885.

FOUNDRIES.—The first foundry in town was operated where S. R. Deckard's cabinet-shop is now located, by Daniel Rohrbach, of Selinsgrove. The second foundry was run by water-power, and was operated by Frederiek and John Keagle. The third foundry was operated by Peter Oliphant until it burned, when it was rebuilt by A. D. Vandling & Son, in 1865, and sold to P. M. Reifsnyder and burned in his possession. It was rebuilt by G. Cary Thorp, of brick, in 1876, and is now sixty-six by forty-six feet. The fourth foundry was on the Gohn property, and was began by Messrs. Bear and Reifsnyder, and afterwards Reifsnyder & Holman, in whose possession it was burned.

Keagle's foundry and machine-shop, the fifth in the place, was begun in 1876.

The principal foundries now in the place are Thorp's and Zaring's.

Two cabinet-maker's shops are operated by Isaac Lutz, on Front Street, and S. R. Deckard, on Market Street.

There are two hotels, the Wallace House and the Owens House, both large and well-furnished brick buildings on Front Street. The stores are George C. Snyder's, in Perrysville, M. H. Grubb, in the Northern Liberties, and Isaac Williamson, S. M. Shuler, A. F. Shank, Wagner's and J. Holman & Son, in the "Town of Liverpool."

TANNERIES.—The tannery building now owned by William C. Brown is remarkable for being on the meridian of Washington, D. C.

It was built by John Speece in 1829 or 1830, and passed, respectively, to Hilbish, Montgomery,

Gohn and John C. Reifsnyder, from whom Wm. C. Brown leased it for a period of ten years, and afterwards purchased and rebuilt the tannery.

The ground for Snyder's steam tannery was purchased on the 4th of September, 1867, on Strawberry Street, west of the Evangelical Church, and the building erected and the machinery put in operation in 1868. This tannery was operated until 1877, when, owing to the death of the owner two years before and the thriftlessness of the heirs, it had to be sold, and, after passing through many hands, the last purchaser was Hon. B. F. Junkin.

The oldest tannery in the town was situated on the lot now owned by E. Walt Snyder. It was probably built by Rouse. Its last owner was the owner of the steam tannery, George Snyder.

Rowe & Williamson's grist-mill was built originally by Rouse, who purchased the land on which it stood from John Staily, and it passed successively from Rouse to Albright, to Arbogast, to — Rowe, the present owner.

SCHOOLS.—The first school-house, a log frame, one story, afterwards weather-boarded, about twenty-five feet square, stood on the one and a half acre lot reserved for school and church-yard by John Staily, when he sold to John Huggins; the foundation of this building may yet be seen in the burying-ground attached to the old Lutheran Church. This house was in existence in 1810, for Rev. George Heim informs us "that in 1810 he organized the congregation at Liverpool, in the old school-house."

The teachers in this house were Mitchell, Rouse, Brink, John B. Porter and others.

After the school became too large another school-house was built on a lot now owned by Jacob Shumaker. This was a frame building. Under this arrangement the town was divided into two wards. The pupils who lived north of Race Street went to the new house, and all who lived south of Race Street attended at the old house. This was continued until about 1847, when a frame building, with two rooms below and one above, was erected; this was afterwards divided into two rooms up-stairs and two on the first floor. This house served until 1878, when

the present new brick, two-story, four-roomed building was erected on the site of the old house. In neatness and convenience this building is one of the best in the county.

The Liverpool High School, in charge of Professor E. Walt Snyder, graduated its first class, of six, in April, 1884.

CHURCHES.—About 1804 to 1809 Rev. Conrad Walter, on his way to Pfoutz's Valley, preached for this people in a school-house which then stood on a lot which was afterwards reserved by John Staily for church and school purposes, when he sold the land on which the town was laid out, to John Huggins, on the 25th October, 1808.

On this lot, but not on the site of the old school-house, the Lutheran Church was built. Focht says: "In the spring of 1828 the cornerstone of the church was laid; the wall of the edifice, a log frame, was put up in the summer of 1828. This naked wall stood then, without a roof, until 1831, when it received a roof, was weather-boarded outside, and finished inside. It had three high galleries, and a high, bell-shaped pulpit, mounted on a post. Outside, the church was painted white, and a steeple and bell surmounted it." It is about thirty-five by forty feet in dimensions and will seat from three hundred to four hundred persons.

In 1809 Rev. George Heim, of Union County, began to preach for this people, and in 1810, in the old school-house, organized the congregation. Rev. Heim's labors ended in 1814, when he was succeeded by his brother, Rev. John William Heim, who continued to preach for this congregation until 1833, when Rev. Charles Gustavus Erlenmeyer was licensed as their pastor and took up his residence in the town and continued to serve this congregation until the spring of 1842.

Rev. Andrew Berg became pastor in 1842 and lived in Liverpool, but did not remain more than six months. From his resignation until 1847 the charge was without preaching. In 1847 Rev. William Weaver became pastor and served until 1851. Rev. Weaver organized thirteen Sabbath-schools and gave much time to lecturing on temperance.

From 1851 until 1856 this congregation was

without a regular pastor. On the 1st of October, 1856, Rev. Josiah Zimmerman took charge and continued until the 1st of April, 1859, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. Jacob A. Hackenberger, who resided in Liverpool. In 1861 Rev. Hackenberger resigned and was succeeded by Rev. John H. Davidson. From this time the names of the ministers are given in connection with St. Michael's Church, in Pfoutz's Valley. The ministers on this charge have nearly all resided in Liverpool.

In 1882 a new brick church was erected on a lot which the congregation purchased for four hundred dollars on Front Street. This was a brick building, forty by sixty-five feet, surmounted with a spire about sixty feet in height, and a belfry in which is a bell. The audience-room has a recess-pulpit and is entered from a vestibule in front. The style of architecture is Romanesque. The building cost five thousand dollars. This church is now known as "Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church." The brick building on Strawberry and Market Streets, size forty by sixty-five feet, which is surmounted with steeple and bell, was erected by the Evangelical Association in 1867. On Pine Street and Strawberry Alley stands a frame building, size forty by sixty-five feet, surmounted with belfry and bell, erected by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. This church has but one room.

On Market Street and Strawberry Alley stands an imposing Gothic brick church edifice, built by the Methodist Episcopal congregation in 1877. This building is surmounted with a spire about sixty feet high. The audience-room has a commodious lecture-room and a vestibule at the entrance. Cost of building, about five thousand dollars.

On the site of this building, in 1858, a small frame building was erected; this was the first church edifice of this denomination in the town. Each of these churches maintain regularly organized Sabbath-Schools of from fifty to one hundred and thirty members.

NEWSPAPERS.—Liverpool *Mercury and People's Advertiser* was the title of a weekly newspaper owned and edited by John Huggins. The *Mercury* was a five-column, twelve by

sixteen, single-sheet paper. It was started July 1, 1821, and finally merged into the *Perry County Democrat* at New Bloomfield, in June, 1826.

Liverpool Sun was the title of a weekly newspaper established in 1881 by Rev. S. E. Herring, who sold his interest in the paper to J. A. Trellers, the present editor and proprietor. The *Sun* is a single-sheet, devoted to the "news of the day."

NOTABLE PERSONS.—Of the persons of distinction who have been residents and natives of Liverpool, only a few can be named, viz. :

John B. Porter lived here a number of years engaged in teaching school and scrivener work. Mr. Porter afterwards served as county superintendent of schools in Juniata County from 1860 to 1863. He afterwards removed to Louisa County, Iowa, where he served another term as superintendent. He is now deceased.

J. C. Wallis, Esq., a native of Liverpool, filled the office of district attorney in Perry County for one term and afterwards practiced at the New Bloomfield bar for a number of years. Mr. Wallis is the author of a work of fiction entitled "A Prodigious Fool," which he founded on scenes and incidents in Liverpool. He now resides and practices law in Chicago.

George Mitchell, Esq., for many years a justice of the peace in Liverpool township and borough, died on the 23d of April, 1833, aged thirty-nine years. His dockets are models of neatness in penmanship and business forms.

J. J. Spoenberger was a prothonotary of the county one term.

J. Wesley Williamson served as sheriff one term.

Hon. Joseph Shuler served as sheriff from 1838 to 1841, and as member of the Legislature from 1871 to 1875. Mr. Shuler was a gunsmith by trade, and with his two brothers, John and Samuel, removed from Lehigh County to Millerstown, and from thence they came to Liverpool and began business in a shop in S. M. Shuler's old store-room.

Hon. M. B. Holman, who lives in the finest private residence in Perry County, located in Perrysville; has served as county surveyor and member of the Legislature each two terms.

Mr. Holman was also president of the Farmers' Bank of Liverpool, organized in July, 1871, with J. C. Weirick, cashier. This bank suspended operations several years ago.

Mr. Holman organized a bank of which he was afterwards president, and his nephew, C. W. Grubb, cashier, but after Mr. Grubb's death this too was closed out.

John Q. Snyder was commissioned captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps on August 1, 1864, for meritorious service during the war, in which he lost a leg, and from the effects of which he died soon after the war. This commission is now in the hands of G. Cary Thorp, Esq., and is signed by Abraham Lincoln, President, and E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. In honor of this brave soldier and beloved officer, his comrades organized, on the 19th of January, 1883, John Q. Snyder Post, No. 408, with the following charter members: Dr. T. G. Morris, Wm. Portzline, J. J. Hamilton, Jeremiah Lowe, Samuel Derr, Jas. J. Staily, Amos Rhoads, Levi W. Hamilton, Isaac Lutz, Isaac Holman, Samuel Gohn, Chas. Snyder, E. C. Long, Theo. Shoemaker, David Shumaker, Peter Derr, Cyrus Ferree, S. M. Shuler, Geo. W. Shumaker, J. D. Shure, Israel Ritter, S. R. Deckard, Wm. Ulsh, Lewis Myers, Silas Snyder. The membership now numbers forty-six.

The Amos W. Hetrick Post, Sons of Veterans, No. 25, was organized with nineteen charter members, on the 18th December, 1884. The membership is now twenty-five.

The Independent Order of Odd-Fellows built and own the large brick building in which they have their place of meeting. Lodges of Knights of Pythias and American Mechanics and Good Templars have been in existence here, but have been disbanded.

CATHOLIC CEMETERY.—In 1827 or 1828, when the canal was being built, the Irish purchased a plot of ground from John Huggins, west of town, on which a small chapel was erected. To this burial-place the Catholics were brought for interment from the Juniata Canal. There is but one tombstone in it, and that was erected to Johnnie Doyle, a hotel-keeper, who had a tavern where J. Holman & Son's store is now situated. Widow Doyle afterwards kept hotel

where Shuler's store is now, in Gallagher's house.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM C. BROWN.

WILLIAM C. BROWN is of English lineage. Robert Brown, his great-great-grandfather, emigrated from England about the year 1736, and settled in Chester County, Pa. In 1761 he located above Newport, in Perry County, and also took up a tract on Big Buffalo Creek, which was surveyed in 1763. Robert Brown had eight children,—Martha (married to David Mitchell), Rodger, John, Matthew, Mary (Mrs. Hately), Elizabeth (Mrs. Boggs), Margaret (Mrs. John Guthrie) and Grace (Mrs. Henry Bull). Rodger Brown married, May 11, 1767, Tabitha Morrison, and had six children,—Robert, William, Francis, Ellen, Martha (Mrs. William Wallis) and Elizabeth (Mrs. Anthony Brandt). Robert, of this number, married Mary Ann Cooper and had seven children,—William, Robert, Tabitha (Mrs. Nicholas Miller), Ellen, Susan, Martha and Elizabeth, the last-named being the only survivor and a resident of the homestead.

William Brown, born on the paternal estate, was early engaged on the Juniata Canal, but subsequently became a farmer, in which vocation he was interested during the remainder of his life. He served in the War of 1812 and was active as colonel in the militia service of the State. He married Margaret, daughter of William Howe, of Howe township, Perry County, and had children,—Robert, (a physician at Newport, deceased), Abram (deceased), William C., Susannah (Mrs. Daniel Patton, of Illinois) and Margaret (Mrs. Norton Glover, of Selinsgrove, deceased).

William C. Brown was born on the 22d of June, 1827, in Oliver township, Perry County, and spent his early life either in Newport or its immediate vicinity. After a rudimentary education he entered upon an apprenticeship with John Wiley, of Newport, and served three years at the trade of a tanner. After several

years spent as a journeyman, he rented the tannery of his employer, Mr. Wiley, for seven years, and then removed to Liverpool, where he rented a similar property for ten years, at the expiration of which time he purchased, rebuilt and now occupies the site. In 1884, having relinquished his trade and transferred the business to his eldest son, he became interested in farming pursuits. Mr. Brown was, on the 21st of March, 1854, married to Margaret, daughter of William Mitchell, of Juniata township, Perry County, whose children are William Mitchell, born January 18, 1855, who died August 31, 1857; Alice, born November 4, 1858; Francis, born April 24, 1860; Robert, born February 19, 1863, who died September 10, 1866; Martha, born July 27, 1865, who died September 7, 1866; Edwin, born May 29, 1868.

Mr. Brown adheres, in politics, to the principles of the Democratic party, but is not an aspirant for official distinctions. He has, however, filled the offices of chief burgess and school director in the borough of Newport, and held the latter office for years in the borough of Liverpool. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and one of the church council.

MICHAEL B. HOLMAN.

MICHAEL B. HOLMAN is descended from German ancestry. His grandfather, John Holman, emigrated from Chester County to Cumberland, now (Perry County), Pa., in 1803. His children were John, George, Adam, Jacob, Isaac, Elizabeth (Mrs. Fry), Rachel (Mrs. Michael Shetterly), Catherine (Mrs. John Crane) and Hannah (Mrs. Abraham Grubb). Adam, of this number, was born June 26, 1786, in Coventry township, Chester County, and accompanied his father to the present Perry County, where he became a successful farmer, his death having occurred November 9, 1834. He married Frances Bunn, whose children were John, born March 29, 1821; Hannah (Mrs. William Thompson), October 27, 1822; Michael B., March 31, 1824; Catherine (Mrs. Joshua Grubb), March 26, 1823; Jacob, August 4,

1827; Elizabeth (Mrs. Isaac Crow), September 1, 1830; Susannah, January 3, 1832; and Isaac, September 1, 1833. The birth of Michael B. Holman occurred in Liverpool township. He, in youth, enjoyed but few opportunities for instruction, during the winter sessions of the public schools, and found employment as a farmer's lad in the neighborhood. This early service taught him a self-reliance which proved of great benefit in his

that date his time and abilities have been chiefly employed in the settlement of estates and business of a like nature. Mr. Holman has since the organization of the Republican party been one of its staunch supporters. He was by that party, in 1859, elected county surveyor, and re-elected in 1862, following this profession both before and after that event. He was in 1872 appointed postmaster of the borough of Liverpool, and held office until



M. B. Holman

subsequent career. At the age of sixteen he came to Liverpool and began a three years' apprenticeship with Jacob E. Mann to the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for two summers, the winter being devoted to teaching. He then entered mercantile life as a clerk, and in 1847, with his brother Jacob, established a store in Liverpool. His interest in this enterprise was sold in 1856, and an interval of three years devoted to the sale of lumber, after which, in 1859, he resumed mercantile pursuits, and continued thus employed until 1873. Since

1878, when he was precluded from further service by election to the State Legislature, and re-election in 1880. He was chairman of the committee on Centennial affairs, and also a member of the committees on pensions, counties and township, banks, insurance, public buildings, bureau of statistics, vice and immorality, and corporations. He was, in 1856, elected justice of the peace, and again in 1865, serving ten years in that capacity. He has also held various municipal offices. Mr. Holman is a director of the First National Bank of Selins-

grove, and was president for eight years of the Farmers' Bank of Liverpool. He is identified with Adams Lodge, No. 319, of Free and Accepted Masons, of New Bloomfield. He has since 1855 been connected by membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Liverpool, frequently as one of its officers, and at present as superintendent of its Sunday-school, which position he has filled for a period of twenty-four years. Mr. Holman was, April 26, 1849, married to Mary A., daughter of Henry Grubb, of Liverpool township. Their only children are a son, Henry G., and a daughter who died in infancy.

CHAPTER XXIII.

NEWPORT BOURGH.¹

DAVID ENGLISH, Sr., sold on the 12th of June, 1783, one hundred and ninety-nine acres of land which was patented to him on the 8th of February, 1775, and David English, Jr., sold on the 2d of April, 1789, the same tract to Paul Reider, who, by his will dated the 6th of August, 1804, gave it to his sons, Paul, John, Daniel, Abraham and Ephraim.

Paul, John and Daniel, after coming into possession of the paternal estate first laid out and surveyed the town, now Newport, into fifty-four lots, with streets and alleys. The part laid out was south along the Juniata River and Little Buffalo Creek; the north part the heirs kept.

This settlement was called Reiderville until the formation of the county in 1820.

A ferry was put across the river, which was known as "Reider's Ferry," and was crossed by the troops in the war of 1812-15. This ferry was used until the erection of the bridge by the Reider's Ferry Bridge Company, which was incorporated on the 4th of April, 1838, with six hundred shares of stock, at twenty dollars a share.

This company consisted of the following named stockholders: Thomas O. Bryan, James Black, Abraham B. Demaree, John Leas,

Jonas Iekes, Jacob Leas, Jacob Loy, Samuel Sipe, Robert Mitchell, John K. Smith, John W. Bosserman, William Wallace, James Jackman, Charles Wright, Sr., George Kepner and Abraham Reider. The bridge was built in 1850, by Garret Kirkpatrick, contractor. It will be seen that Newport was laid out probably about 1814. The first plan of the town extended from Hombach's marble works, to Ripman's tannery, and back from the river to Second Street.

The old farm house on the bank of the Little Buffalo Creek, was the first house built within the present borough limits. The second house was on the corner where Butz's store now stands. The third was erected by Meredith, of Milford, and stood on the present site of Hombach's marble works; this building was afterwards owned and enlarged by James Smith. The fourth house was built by Fred. Orwin, with a blacksmith shop, where W. H. Bosserman's house now stands, back of Butz's store. The old hotel building, at the corner of Market and Water Streets, owned by J. & B. H. Fickes, was built in 1825 by Ephraim Bosserman. At this time there was a house where Mr. Henry Crist's now stands. The old house, where the Central Hotel now stands, was built by one Collar, in 1827-8.

On the 5th of November, 1829, a packet boat arrived at Newport from Mifflin, and remained over night. This boat had on board a number of members of the Legislature and other persons of distinction, and "was drawn by two white horses and set off in fine style with the flag flying at her head, amid the roar of cannon, the shouts of the people and the cheering music of the band on board."

In 1829 the land above Second Street was all in wheat. The first two houses built above the railroad were the one where J. S. Leiby's dwelling is, and the other where the old photograph gallery was, by Samuel and H. Gantt. The first house on Second Street was built by Dr. Dolan, where John Fleisher's house now stands. In 1829 Daniel Reider built a house of sawed logs on the site of Jacob Happle's dwelling-house and furniture rooms. At this time there was but one store and that was kept by

¹ By Silas Wright.

E. Bosserman and Samuel Beaver. The first tavern was kept in 1835 by John Sipe, in the building which he rented, and then stood on Butz's corner. Up to this time there had been no whiskey sold along the river, between Duncan's Island and Lewistown, when the Irishmen had to go to Milford for their "bitters." An inconvenience which was felt, and Sipe, in meeting it, did a very large "whiskey business." The second house erected on Second Street was the warehouse now occupied by Koughs, the grain and commission merchants. In this warehouse was stored the first lot of flour ever brought to Newport. It was shipped from the mouth of Little Buffalo Creek in an ark built by E. Bosserman and James Everhart. The ark's cargo consisted of this flour and pig-iron, manufactured by Everhart at Juniata furnace, then in operation, and was sold at Port Deposit.

In 1831 Samuel Sipe bought the lot where the log blacksmith shop stood, and started the hotel where the Central now stands. The opening of the Samuel "Sipe House" closed the John "Sipe House," and caused John to go to Milford and take charge of the tavern there. Philip Reamer built the first brick house in the borough limits, which Henry Myers tore down to make room for his new brick house. John Fite built the house which is now occupied by Jacob Tibbens.

Within the memory of the oldest persons now living in the town all the land above Fourth Street was a woods in which these old men, when boys, set snares for rabbits.

SCHOOLS.—The first settlers of Reiderville had their children taught to read, write and cypher by George Monroe, in a building known as the "Old Mansion," within the present borough limits. After this the pupils attended school at the various places in Oliver township, of which it was a part, until 1826, when the school of the community was removed from H. S. Smith's to a small, one-story house belonging to John Reider, east of the street leading to Little Buffalo, and quite near to the creek. In this house the following persons taught school at the times given: John Ruth, 1825; John Ferguson, 1826, '27 and '28. This house con-

tinued to be "the chief seat of learning" until the angry waters of the creek swept it away. The next school was taught at Clouser's school-house, near the present residence of James Hahn. In 1829, '30 and '31 by A. W. Monroe, John Ferguson and Jacob Gantt. The building has, since that time, been destroyed by fire.

The next school was one of greater pretensions, having two departments,—a room occupied by the boys and another in which the recitations were heard and the "sums done by the teachers for the boys," was occupied by the girls. This school was kept in the building known as the Barracks, situated between Central Hotel and the canal, by Dr. Dolan in 1832-33.

The old brick school-house on Second Street was built by contributions from the citizens and a select school taught in it the year it was built, in 1834, by John Ferguson. After the adoption of the free-school system, this was the first public school-house of the district. The lower school-house was built in 1846. Arnold Lobangh taught the first school in it.

In 1839, Stewart Low was employed by the Oliver school board and taught a three months' term in the Newport school-room. The town was incorporated in 1840. C. P. Barnett was the teacher that year and in 1843 Isaac Mutch.

The following is a list of teachers: 1845, Margaret A. Monroe; 1846, R. Wolf, A. W. Monroe; 1848-49, Jesse L. Butz, Arnold Lobangh and John Adair; 1850-54, H. G. Milan. In 1852 the term was five months. The other teachers during this time were I. H. Zinn and J. D. C. Johns; 1856, A. M. Gantt and J. E. Bon-sall; 1857-59, Isaac T. Woods and Miss H. Cooper were teachers.

In 1865 a new brick school-house was built. The contractors were George and John Fleisher, who received six thousand dollars for erecting the building. In 1865, George W. Bietz and John S. Campbell were teachers; in 1866, George W. Bietz, Misses Cleaver and S. F. Jones. In 1867, Silas Wright rented the house for five months during the summer, and started his Normal School. The winter schools this year were graded and were taught by George

W. Bietz, and Misses Murray and Passmore. In 1868, W. H. Hench, G. W. Miller, Mrs. A. L. Hench. In 1869, W. H. Hench John Sanderson, George W. Zinn, E. T. Williams. In 1870, W. H. Hench taught; T. C. Sanderson, No. 2, and G. W. Zinn, No. 3.

In 1872, H. B. Zimmerman, Joseph S. Campbell, No. 2, W. H. Stutzman, Miss Sue B. Myers. In 1874, John S. Campbell, Miss C. E. Arnold, J. C. Toomey, A. M. Gantt and Miss Maggie Louver. In 1875, John S. Campbell, J. M. Dunn, J. M. Fückinger, A. M. Gantt and J. B. Howe, for No. 5. In 1876, '77, '78, John S. Campbell, H. C. Gantt, Amos Kough, William A. Smith, A. M. Gantt and J. B. Howe, No. 5. In 1879, John S. Campbell, Isaiah E. Stephens, W. A. Smith, Anna S. Brown and A. M. Gantt. In 1881 there was a seven-months term, and S. B. Fahnestock, William A. Smith, Anna S. Brown, Kate E. Moyer, A. M. Smith and Katie L. Howe.

In 1882, Rev. George E. Zehner, Lloyd S. Fry, Anna S. Brown, Laura Hounstine, A. M. Gantt and Katie L. Howe.

In 1883, Jno. S. Campbell, William A. Smith, Laura Hounstine, A. M. Gantt and Katie L. Howe.

In 1884, Jno. S. Campbell, J. C. F. Stephens, Helen V. Lane, A. M. Gantt, Laura Hounstine and Katie L. Howe.

In 1885, Elias Wright, Kate E. Moyer, A. M. Gantt, Alice Bentzell, Helen V. Lane and Mary W. McCullough.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The first Episcopal service was held in Mrs. Bechtel's parlor, on the 28th of March, 1875. In this year a Sabbath-school was organized with ten teachers and pupils. In 1876 this school numbered one hundred and twenty-six pupils and ten teachers. Mrs. Bechtel was the first superintendent, and is still in the work. The missionaries are Thomas O. Tongue, Alfred J. Billow, C. E. D. Griffith, John Gregson, S. K. Boyer, James Stoddard at present.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—The members of the Evangelical association sold out their interest in "The Union Church" in 1843, and soon afterwards the congregation was organized. In

1849 this congregation bought the old M. E. Church which stood on a lot fronting Walnut Street, between Second Street and the Pennsylvania Railroad, for one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, which they repaired to last until 1878, when the new brick church, size, thirty-two by sixty feet, was built. The auditorium of this church has a recess pulpit and a vestibule at the entrance. The building has a bell and tower, and cost two thousand five hundred dollars. The Sabbath-school numbers one hundred teachers, officers and pupils. Henry Smith is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The ministers have been Revs. D. W. Miller, U. F. Swengle, H. A. Deiterick, John A. Irvine, A. Stapleton, G. W. Currin, George E. Zehner, P. S. Orwig, R. W. Runyon and E. Swengle.

CHRIST'S REFORMED CHURCH.¹—The Reformed Church in Newport stands in organic relation with the General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States.

The Newport Congregation was organized, in 1820, by the Rev. Jacob Scholl, its first regular pastor, who continued in this relation till death in 1847, and was succeeded by the following named pastors in the order here given—Revs. Daniel Gans, Samuel Kuhn, David W. Kelley, William F. Colliflower, James Crawford, John Kretzing, and Rev. W. R. H. Deatrich, the present pastor. Up to the ministry of the Rev. William F. Colliflower, the congregation worshipped in the "Old Union Church," of which this congregation owned a one-third share. This interest the congregation sold to the Presbyterian and Evangelical Lutheran Congregations, in June, 1869, for nine hundred dollars. The present large and commodious church was built in 1869 at a cost of nearly seven thousand dollars. The building committee was composed of William Bosserman, Sr., John W. Smith, Dr. Joshua Singer, Josiah Fickes, of Henry, Charles K. Smith, Charles Bressler, and Isaiah Carl.

The congregation received its charter in 1868. In 1874, during the ministry of Rev. James Crawford the parsonage was built at a cost of

¹ By Rev. W. R. H. Deatrich.

three thousand and thirty-five dollars. The building committee was composed of James B. Leiby, John W. Smith, Elias B. Leiby and Jacob Saucerman. The congregation has a membership of two hundred and thirty-eight. The Sunday-school was organized, in 1869, with about fifty pupils. George Iekes was the first superintendent. He was in turn succeeded by Elias B. Leiby, Jeremiah V. Fickes, James B. Leiby. The school now has one hundred and seventy-eight pupils and teachers.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.—About 1830 Rev. John William Heim preached for the Lutheran families of Newport, in school-houses and private dwellings. In 1842 he was requested to preach in the English language, as well as in German. In November, 1843, Rev. Levi T. Williams preached his first sermon here in the old brick school-house. The congregation was organized on the 14th of January, 1844, when the following-named persons were installed its officers: Daniel Reider, senior elder; Godfrey Lenig and Henry D. Smith, deacons. This congregation, in connection with the Reformed and Presbyterian congregations, began the erection of the Union Church, which cost twelve hundred dollars, and was dedicated on the 23d of May, 1847. The Reformed congregation sold their interest in this church. In 1873 the Lutherans sold their interest to the Presbyterians for two thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

The contract for building and furnishing the materials of a new church was given to Joshua Sweeger for ten thousand dollars. It is built in the Romanesque style of architecture. The Grace tower is one hundred and twenty five feet high, and the bell in this tower weighs nine hundred pounds. The auditorium has a recess and end-gallery, and, including this gallery, will seat five hundred persons. The members of this congregation were connected with New Bloomfield Church until 1868, when a new charge was formed of Newport, St. Samuel's and Buckes Valley. In 1879 Newport became a separate charge. The ministers in order have been

John William Heim, 1830-42.

Levi T. Williams, 1843-45.

Lloyd Knight, 1845-49.

Jacob Martin, 1849-52.

William Gerhardt, 1852-53.

Adam Height, 1853-54.

David H. Focht, June, 1855, to 1863.

P. P. Lane, October, 1863, to 1866.

George F. Sheaffer, August, 1866, to 1871.

A. H. Aughe, November, 1871, to 1876.

M. Colver, May, 1876, to 1881.

W. B. Glanding, August, 1881, to 1885.

J. T. Gladhill, May, 1885.

The only pipe-organ in the Synod of Central Pennsylvania was dedicated by the Lutheran Church, of Newport, on the 25th of January, 1885. Charles E. Bosserman is the present organist.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—On the 1st of May, 1846, John Wiley and Barbara, his wife, sold to A. B. Maxwell, Jacob Loy and John Fickes, trustees of the church named and styled "The Union Church of Newport," a lot, on which a church was built. The corner-stone of this church was laid on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1846, Revs. Knight and Sholl officiating.

At the dedication, on Whitsunday, the 23d of May, 1847, Revs. Knight, Sholl, and Weaver participated in the exercises. A handsome building was erected during the past year by this congregation. The Sunday-school connected with the congregation was organized in 1873, and now has one hundred members. The church membership is forty. The elders, Dr. Mateer, 1873; George Jacobs, 1873; John A. Crawford, 1873; George Campbell, James Everhart, Thomas H. Milligan, H. C. Gantt, William H. Bosserman, J. C. Barrett and A. M. Gantt.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—James Black gave a deed on the 19th of October, 1836, to the trustees and preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a lot on which was built a church for the Methodists. This church occupied the site of the new brick Evangelical church. The date of the church organization has not been preserved. The Sabbath-school was organized in 1837. On April 26, 1869, the committee appointed to sell the old church building, reported the sale to the Evangelical Association for one thousand four hun-

dred and fifty dollars, and that they had received the right to use the old building until October, 1869. The new church was dedicated on the 6th of January, 1871. It is surmounted by a tower, in which there is a large bell. The entire cost of the church was fifteen thousand dollars. The ministers were the same as those given in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Millerstown.

NEWSPAPERS.—The Newport *Standard* was started September 1, 1841, by Samuel Schraek. This paper was a weekly, eighteen by twelve inches in size, and had five columns. The press was removed to Bloomfield and continued from August 22, 1844, as Perry County *Standard*, by J. D. Crilly.

The Newport *Ledger* was established May 1, 1875, at Millerstown, by the present proprietor, George Schrom. He removed it to Newport November 25, 1876, and named it *The Ledger*. On April 22, 1882, the present name was selected. It is a four-page paper, thirty-one by forty-four inches in size, and an excellent local journal.

Newport *News* was first issued by Herman Smith, with E. T. Williams as editors and proprietors, as a weekly. In December, 1869, the materials of the Newport *News* were purchased by George Schrom, and the publication of the paper, which at that time was suspended, began. The paper was enlarged to a seven column, single sheet, weekly. On the 24th of July, 1874, George Schrom sold his interest to William H. Minieh, who transferred it to H. B. Zimmerman, who continued the publication for a time, and after several changes it came into the hands of the present publishers and proprietors, Messrs. Cook & Fry, who have made the paper a six column, double sheet.

The Newport *Gazette*, after being removed from Millerstown, was begun on the 29th of April, 1858, and continued until the 20th of September, 1859, by Klauser & Bowman, who were the editors and proprietors. It was a five column, eighteen by twelve, four page weekly.

BANKS.—Juniata Valley Branch Bank, of Newport, was organized in September, 1873, and continued until 1876, when it was discontinued and J. H. Irwin, the cashier, was elect-

ed to a similar position in the Newport Deposit Bank, which was organized December 12, 1866, by the election of Perry Kreamer, president; Isaac Wright, cashier, and Chas. A. Wright, teller, and reorganized March 23, 1867, with John Wright president and Isaac Wright cashier, and these officers continued until 1872, when new articles of association were adopted and a reorganization took place January 2, 1872, with Thomas H. Milligan president and Isaac Wright cashier and J. M. Wright, teller. In 1876 J. H. Irwin was elected cashier and has continued since. Mr. Milligan has served as president from the date of his first election. From the first organization it was in the Bailey building until 1877, in January, when it was moved to its present place.

The Peoples' Bank, of Newport, was organized August 19, 1875, with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars. The officers then were Dr. J. E. Singer, president, and W. S. Rickenbaugh, cashier. The first directors were P. M. Kepner, H. C. Lewis, John Bair, Jerome Hetrick, Charles K. Smith and Joseph B. Leiby. In 1886 the officers are John Bair, president; P. K. Brandt, cashier. Directors in 1886 are John Bair, P. M. Kepner, H. C. Lewis, Charles K. Smith, William Wertz, Jas. B. Leiby, P. K. Brandt.

G. A. R. Post.—Lieutenant Arnold Lobaugh G. A. R. Post, No. 297, of Newport, was instituted on the 13th of January, 1883, with the following charter members: Joshua Sweger, D. J. Klinepeter, A. Frederick Keim, Elias Beaumont, Samuel Clay, Josiah Ziegler, John Anderson, H. Clay Jones, Daniel K. Smith, Samuel Graham, Nehemiah Arndt, I. M. Etter, John M. Barriek. Number of members at the present time ninety.

Thaddens C. Reider Camp, S. of V., U. S. A., of Newport, was instituted on the 8th of April, 1884, with the following charter members: F. A. Fry, C. P. Brown, Elton H. Wallace, T. O. Fleek, F. P. Whitmer, S. E. Whitmer, W. H. Sailor, Jno. L. Crist, C. B. Crist, W. H. Wertz, I. T. Toland, I. M. Wolf, F. D. Tate, T. J. Hopple, J. M. Lenney, W. E. Lenney, G. F. Wright, I. M. Cook, H. E. Cook, H. B. Eby, W. H. Fleurie, L. J. Crist, H. Brown, H. H.

Frank, I. J. Frank, F. Flickinger, C. B. Gantt, C. E. Troup, E. D. Klinepeter. Number of members at the present time thirty-three.

Newport Lodge, No. 102, of I. O. of O. F., of Pennsylvania, was instituted on the 18th of March, 1845, with eight charter members. There are sixty members at present.

Newport Lodge, No. 381, A. Y. M. was instituted in 1867 with eight charter members. The members at present time number thirty-six.

Newport Chapter, No. 238, R. A. M., was established with ten charter members.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OLIVER TOWNSHIP.¹

OLIVER township borders on the Juniata River for about six miles, from the southern line of Tuscarora township to the great bend between Newport and Bailsburg. It is bounded on the west by Juniata and Centre townships, and on the south by Miller, and its entire area does not exceed twenty square miles.

Excepting the margin of the river, where some flat and alluvial land occurs, the whole surface of the township is hilly and much of it wooded. No heavy timber exists, the demands of the charcoal furnaces in years past having caused its destruction.

Limestone Ridge, extending from Centre township, passes through its southern angle and affords the only supply of limestone of any value that is contained within its limits.

The Buffalo Hills run parallel and a short distance north of Limestone Ridge. They are not continuous, but broken by deep passes or gaps. There is consequently no gathering ground of sufficient extent to produce a considerable stream. All the runs that issue from the springs among the hills find their way through one or another of these gaps into the basin on the north side of the range.

Middle Ridge and Limestone Ridge form the northern and southern boundaries respectively of the basin of the Little Buffalo Creek, which

falls into the Juniata at Newport, and is there used to supply mill-power and ice.

In the northern part of the township the western bank of the river is fenced in by high cliffs close to the water, while the bank on the other side is comparatively low. The reverse is the case just above Newport.²

FORMATION OF TOWNSHIP.—A petition was presented to the court of Perry County, at the January term of 1836, signed by eighty-nine persons, as follows:

“The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of the townships of Buffalo, Juniata and Centre, in said County, respectfully represents that they labor under great inconvenience in many respects for want of a new township to be erected out of the townships of Buffalo, Juniata and Centre, and therefore pray the Court to appoint persons to view and lay out the same according to law, and the boundaries of the General Election District of Newport, which are as follows, to wit:

“Beginning at the Juniata River at the line between Centre and Wheatfield townships; thence across the Juniata River at the line to Buffalo township; thence up the said river to the house of James Shield, including the same; thence a northern course to Thomas Boyd’s, including his house; along the line of said Boyd and Swift north, till they intersect the line between Buffalo and Greenwood townships; thence along said line to the Juniata River; thence up the same to the Rope Ferry; thence across the Juniata River to the house of Abraham Reider, including the same; thence a through course to the house of Samuel Murray, including the same; thence a straight line to the house of Peter Werts, including the same; thence a straight southerly line to the house of John Bréssler, and including the same; thence a south course to the top of Limestone Ridge in Centre township; thence an easterly course to a saw-mill, known as ‘Stengle’s old saw-mill;’ thence the same course till it intersects the line between Wheatfield and Penn townships; thence along said line to the place of beginning. And we, as in duty bound, will pray.”

¹ Silas Wright.

² Claypole.

In accordance with this request, the court, on January 6th, appointed William West, Esq., Andrew Linn, Esq., and Robert Irvine the viewers. No report was made until the November session in 1837. The report was signed by William West and Robert Irvine, and was in favor of the erection of a new township with substantially the boundaries suggested in the petition. The report was confirmed by court November 11, 1837, and the township named Oliver, after Oliver Hazard Perry.

EARLY LAND-OWNERS AND THEIR LOCATIONS.—David English took up fifty-two acres on Juniata River for a fishery, which was surveyed to him in 1788.

William Darlington took up a tract of two hundred and ninety-two acres on the Juniata River and Big Buffalo Creek, adjoining William West, on warrant issued May 14, 1755. This tract was soon after taken in the right of Darlington by David English. David English also took up the following tracts: Two hundred acres above on same creek, two hundred and twenty acres and two hundred and thirty-five acres on order of October 23, 1766, one hundred and ten acres on warrant of 1774, two hundred and nineteen acres on warrant of 1766, four hundred acres on warrant of December 14, 1785, two hundred and thirty-six acres on order of June, 1768.

Adjoining the lands of David, John English had eight hundred and three acres, of which, for two hundred and fifty-two acres, the order was issued in September, 1767. The tract on which Newport was built was taken up on three warrants, which were issued to David English, and dated May 14, 1755, December 30 and 31, 1762, respectively, for one hundred and forty-four acres, two hundred and thirty-eight acres and one hundred and fifteen acres—total, four hundred and ninety-seven acres,—and was surveyed on the 21st of October, 1765. These tracts have a frontage of two hundred and thirty-eight rods on the Juniata River, from the mouth of Little Buffalo Creek to the mouth of Big Buffalo Creek.

INDUSTRIES.

In June, 1875, W. R. S. Cook purchased a

plot of ground in East Newport, Oliver township, from Dr. J. E. Singer, on which he placed a twenty-five horse-power steam portable saw-mill, the capacity of which was ten thousand feet of lumber per day. Soon after the erection of the saw-mill a shingle-mill was added. In 1881 Mr. Cook bought more land from Dr. Singer and built on the site of the first mill the two-story building still in use. In 1885 another building, forty-two by sixty feet, was erected near to the saw-mill and a planing-mill was started. The capacity of the several mills belonging to the firm of W. R. S. Cook & Co. are as follows: Saw-mill, eighteen thousand feet per day; shingle-mill, ten thousand feet per day; lath-mill, fifteen thousand feet per day; planing-mill will dress twenty thousand feet in a day.

Four million feet of lumber have been cut and shipped from the mill in one year. The logs are taken out of the canal, in which they are towed from the Susquehanna to one end of the mill, while a private railroad siding is at the other end, where the cars are loaded with lumber for shipping.

The saw-mills, when in full blast, give employment to twenty-five men and boys, and the planing-mill requires ten additional hands. A fifty horse-power engine furnishes the motive-power for this machinery.

MARSHALL FURNACE.—The land for the Marshall Furnace was purchased from Elias Fisher, of Habecker Town. The furnace was built in 1871-72 by Egle, Phillips & Co. William Houck, of Lancaster, was the contractor. The Marshall Brothers are the present proprietors and the firm is known as "The Marshall Iron Co." Major P. Hiestand is the superintendent and George Keller is the foundryman. This furnace, when first started, made from twenty to twenty-five tons of iron per day of twenty-four hours. The stock now consumed per month is three thousand tons of iron-ore, one thousand eight hundred tons of coal and coke and one thousand tons of limestone. It gives employment to forty-two hands.

GLUE-FACTORY.—A two-story building, fifty-one by eighty-four feet, was erected on a lot of two acres of ground situated between the furnace and lot of C. Ripman, in 1881, and

the manufacture of glue commenced and has been continued by the proprietor, James Morrow. The annual production of the establishment is one hundred thousand pounds of glue and eighty thousand pounds of grease; the glue is shipped to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh. In the manufacturing operations of this establishment seven men are employed. The materials for these products are obtained along the Pennsylvania Central and the Northern Central railroads and in Chicago.

BECHTEL'S TANNERY.—In 1872 John A. Bechtel & Son purchased about three acres of land in Oliver township, just outside of the borough limits, at the end of Second Street and extending to Water Street, on which they have erected the following buildings: A two-story stone, two hundred and twenty-five by fifty-five feet; a one-story stone, one hundred and forty by thirty-five feet; a one-story stone, fifty by thirty-five feet; a one-story office, twenty by thirty feet; and three bark-sheds each two hundred by thirty-five feet.

In 1875 John A. Bechtel died, but the business has been continued under the original firm-name by H. H. Bechtel, the junior partner.

The annual consumption of bark is from four thousand five hundred to five thousand tons, which is used in producing so fine a quality of oak sole-leather that it finds ready sales in the principal cities of this country and Europe. The receiving and shipping is facilitated by a railroad siding. The operations of this manufactory require the services of about fifty men.

A HENNERY.—On a two-acre lot in East Newport, Hursh & Fulton have erected two buildings, attached; the one called the coop is ninety-six by ten feet in size, with windows on one side; the other is two-story and is twenty-four by fourteen feet in size, and is called the hatching and brooding-house. The proprietors purpose putting in four incubators, having a capacity of two hundred eggs each.

The stock at this time numbers four hundred fowls of mixed breeds. Blooded stock will be made a specialty.

ESHELMAN'S MILL.—The tract of one hundred and eighty-five acres of land on which the

grist-mill was built was warranted June 5, 1772, to William West, Jr., who sold to David English, September 3, 1772, and on the 22d of April, 1790, the sheriff sold the land and grist-mill to Christopher Myers, of whom Dr. Daniel Fahnestock, of Warrington, York County, Pa., bought on the 7th of December, 1790.

In 1814 this mill and property thereunto belonging was assessed in the ownership of Joseph Zinn. The original building was of stone and in size sixty by fifty feet.

In 1873 A. Overholtzer was the owner, and built the brick part on top of the stone and added to the machinery. The present owner, M. B. Eshelman, added the plaster-mill. The saw-mill belonging to the property does a custom business.

These mills are all driven by the water-power of Little Buffalo Creek.

EVERHART'S STEAM-MILL.—In 1881 James Everhart, Jr., & Brother erected a steam grist and saw-mill, on the New Bloomfield road, about a mile from Newport.

After about a year's trial of burrs it was concluded to refit the mill and furnish it with rollers. This was done and it was given a manufacturing capacity of twenty-five barrels of flour per day. This is the only roller-mill in the county, and it is taxed to its full capacity to supply the demand for the flour.

The Messrs. Everhart have begun the erection of a warehouse near the mill, which, with their tenant-houses along the road towards their farm building, point to a village of considerable size at no very distant day.

Across the creek from Everhart's is Fleurie's brick-yard, and a few rods west and across the creek again is the grove, in which for the last two years the colored people have held a camp-meeting.

WEST NEWPORT.

West Newport was never regularly laid out, but contains a population of about one hundred and eighty, who live in houses built between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the extension of Water Street, in Newport borough. It is also called Singertown, because many of the houses were erected by Dr. J. E. Singer, who owned the ground.

Mrs. M. B. Eshelman, has a greenhouse, from which she furnishes cut flowers at all times, and garden and house plants in season.

W. F. B. Garber, grain and commission merchant in East Newport, is at the corner of Fourth Street and New Bloomfield road.

Theo. Butturf, beer bottling and ice, and H. Shope, dealer in butter and eggs and poultry, are in the building near the warehouse.

EAST NEWPORT.

The land of the original plot of East Newport was purchased and laid out by J. B. Habecker in 1866, and has now a furnace, glue-factory and hennery, of which description has been given, and William Wertz's and Elias Fisher's groceries on Fourth Street. The population is about two hundred.

SCHOOLS.—The first public school-house erected in the limits of Oliver township was Mount Fairview, in 1839. It was built on a lot containing four square rods, for which Abraham Deardorff gave deed, for the consideration of five dollars, to Director William Howe, Abraham Zeigler, I. Reider, J. Loy, G. Frank and B. Horting.

The present brick building is the third on the ground, and when built in 1873 an additional half-acre was purchased which was added to the school grounds. James Rooney was the first teacher in this house.

In 1841 part of the district was deprived of school, having no suitable building. This caused the building of "Evergreen" school-house, occupied first in 1842, with Dr. R. S. Brown as teacher.

The first places of instruction in Oliver were subjected to many changes, owing to the fact that the same old shop or part of a dwelling could not always be secured for successive terms. The first school was taught at the present residence of Josiah Fickes by Josiah English in 1812. His successors in the same building were David McConaughy, Richard Henry Swayne, Thomas Butler, Valentine Varnes and Jonas Schofield. Varnes had a disabled arm, caused by trying to effect an entrance in a school-house in Millerstown during a "barring out" *mêlée*. This school was next moved to the res-

idence of Henry S. Smith, and was taught one term by Jonas Schofield.

After this the school was moved and regularly kept in the Reider school-house, which will be described and located in describing the schools of Newport. Prior to 1830 there was a school-house at the residence of Harvey L. Troup. This school was attended by pupils from the other side of the river, in Greenwood township. Hiel North was the first teacher here. Afterwards this school was moved to the residence of David Mitchell, and taught by James English in 1830. In 1831 the school was taught by John Jones where B. Baltoser lived. In 1832 it was taught by A. W. Monroe at the residence of John Deardorff. In this school was taught surveying in addition to the common school branches of the times. In 1834 the school was taught by Henry Beatty in a house where Mr. Barstow resides.

From this time until Newport became a borough, in 1840, the pupils of this neighborhood were permitted to attend school at the old brick school-house on Second Street.

On the 19th of December, 1839, the school board article with C. P. Barnett to teach at Deardorff's school-house for a three months' term, at the rate of eighteen dollars per month.

In 1842, John McCullough taught a three months' term at sixteen dollars per month.

In 1844-45, Joel Lobaugh taught for the same length of term and a like salary per month.

In 1846, Geo. W. Bosserman, and in 1847, Ezra Patton, and in 1850, A. M. Gantt, were the teachers in this house, for the same salary and the same length of term as before.

In 1846, Abraham Ziegler and wife gave deed for one-tenth of an acre of ground, on which the school-house was erected. In 1872 the directors purchased one hundred and three and a half perches of ground for seventy dollars, near the old site, and on it erected a brick building; this was afterwards remodeled and another story added to it for two schools.

The third house, known as "Loy's," was erected in 1844, on one-tenth of an acre, for which a deed was given by Jacob Loy and wife for five dollars.

Arnold Lobaugh was the first teacher in this

house. In 1870 the directors purchased an acre of land from John Aker, and on it erected the brick house known as "Aker's."

The fourth school-house was built in 1874, on a lot of five thousand one hundred and eighteen square feet, purchased for one hundred and fifty dollars from William Morris and wife. Miss Sue Myers was the first teacher in this house.

In 1885 the school-houses are (Fairview near the site of the Deardorffs), Evergreen Graded, High and Primary and East Newport Graded, High and Primary. The term is five months, and the wages thirty dollars per month.

CEMETERY.--On March 31, 1863, Henry L. Smith and Mary Ann, his wife, of Oliver township, gave deed to Sannel Bressler, George Fleisher, Philip Bosserman, trustees of the Newport Cemetery Association, for three acres, and six perches of land in two lots, known as lots Nos. 1 and 2.

On the 26th of January, 1863, prior to the purchase of the ground, an organization had been effected with George Campbell, president; J. Don L. Gantt, secretary; and Captain A. C. Clempson, Henry L. Smith, Watson L. Gantt, Dr. J. B. Eby, Jacob Miller, Wm. T. Fickes and Benjamin Fickes as trustees.

On the 2d of January, 1875, Henry L. Smith sold three or four more acres of land to the association. This is a regularly chartered company and the cemetery is the best cared for in the county.

OLD VOTING-PLACE.--The old "English Mill" standing above the crossing of the public road, on the east bank of Big Buffalo Creek, about a mile and a half west of Newport, was made the voting-place for the Sixth District, consisting of Rye and Greenwood townships, by act of September, 1787. This old mill was torn down when the forge was built by Reaves & Co., below the road near to this place.

Mr. J. B. Habecker was superintendent of the forge. It has long been abandoned.

Colonel John Mitchell came to Lancaster County from Ireland between 1750 and 1770, and from thence removed to the George Barnett farm, at New Bloomfield, prior to 1800. His coming to America was no doubt hastily decided

upon. A friend of his had been elected a member of Parliament, and voted against a measure for which he was pledged; this so much displeased Mitchell and roused his Irish blood, that, meeting him on the London bridge and failing to receive satisfactory reasons for his infidelity, he at once and there proceeded to use his cane. After the heat of passion had passed he saw his mistake, and that the punishment for what he had done was either decapitation or leave for America. He chose the latter, and located first in Lancaster County, and, after the close of the Revolution, moved (with his son David Mitchell) to the farm known as the Barnett farm.

The letter here given is of interest in connection with Colonel Mitchell's military career:

"IN COUNCIL, September 2, 1780.

"*Sir*: His excellency the President of the State, having received orders from General Washington to dismiss the militia for the present, but to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's warning; We hereby direct you to discharge the Cumberland Militia now under your command at Lancaster on the conditions above expressed. At the same time expressing our warmest acknowledgments of the readiness with which your militia have turned out on this occasion and make no doubt, but on every future call, they will manifest the like zeal in the cause of the country.

"Your Most Honorable Servant,

"WILLIAM MOORE, *Vice-President*.

"To COLONEL JOHN MITCHELL,

"*Commanding the Cumberland Militia at Lancaster.*"

As an evidence of the exactness with which Colonel Mitchell transacted business, the letter bears the following endorsement: "Rec. this letter on the 5th day of Sept., at 3 o'clock P. M."

Colonel John Mitchell died, at an advanced age, a few years after, and was buried in the old Poplar Hill burying-ground, on the McKee place. David Mitchell sold his improvement right to Thomas Barnett, who, in 1785, took out a warrant for the land. After leaving the Barnett farm David Mitchell moved to Raccoon Valley, and from thence to the well-known Mitchell's place, on the Juniata, in Oliver township. From the best information now extant, David Mitchell, the father of Robert Mitchell, who was a member of the Legisla-

ture from Cumberland County for more than twenty years, was a brother of Colonel John, who lies buried in the old Poplar Hill burial-place, one and a half miles northwest of New Bloomfield, on the McKee farm.

The writer interviewed Robert Mitchell (in 1872), who was one of the first board of county commissioners, and obtained from him the following items of interest: "I am now in my ninetieth year; was one of the first board of county commissioners in Perry County; have lived on this place since I was three years old. I remember when the deer were so plenty that, from September to January, thirty-seven were driven into the Juniata River below the rope ferry."

CHAPTER XXV.

MILLER TOWNSHIP.¹

THIS township occupies the great bend of the Juniata from the border of Oliver on the north, to that of Wheatfield on the south. It touches Centre for a short distance on the west, but its longest boundary is the Juniata River. It occupies a greater length of the bank of this river than any other township in the county.

"Four distinct parallel ridges traverse Miller township from east-northeast to west-southwest and determine the main features in its physical geography—Buffalo Hills, Limestone Ridge, Mahanoy Ridge and Dicks Hill. No stream of any importance is found within its limits. The largest is Losh's Run, which drains its southern portion and of which one arm forms its dividing line from Wheatfield township. The basin of this stream is bounded by Mahanoy Ridge and Dick's Hill. Another stream of smaller size, Bailey's Run, drains the narrow basin between Mahanoy Ridge and Limestone Ridge, and falls at Bailsburg.

Miller township is divided into two parts by the triple ridge that traverses it as mentioned. Its three parts diverge, from the central knob or focus at Pine Grove and Bailsburg."²

Miller township was named after David Miller by Hon. Joseph Bailey. An act of Assembly of March 11, 1852, creating the township was as follows:

"That all that portion of Oliver and Wheat-

field townships in the County of Perry, beginning at the Juniata River; thence along the lines of Joseph Trimmer and Alexander's heirs, and between said Trimmer and David Smith and Bosserman's heirs to the middle of the back road; thence in a straight line to a hickory tree, a corner between the lands of Joseph Bailey and Cathcart and Deweese, on the top of Buffalo Ridge; thence westwardly along the top of said ridge to a point one-half mile west of the State road; thence in a straight line to the top of the Limestone ridge where the line dividing Oliver and Centre townships crosses said ridge; thence southwardly along said township line to a corner of Wheatfield township; thence eastwardly along the top of Dick's Hill to the eastern termination of the same; thence in a straight line to the nearest point on Polecat Creek; thence down said creek to the Juniata near Losh's saw-mill; thence up the middle of said river to the place of beginning."

On the south line of Miller township and on the Juniata River Samuel Galbraith lived on lands in 1788, which he took up on warrant issued April 12, 1790. This tract consisted of two hundred and sixty-eight acres, and was surveyed on the 18th of April, 1808, and is now owned by George Losh and S. B. Boyer. Back from the river was a tract of one hundred and thirty-four acres owned by John Elliot, and below, in Wheatfield township, Samuel and Hannah Galbraith had a large tract of land, and Samuel had another tract on the river. Samuel Galbraith had, in 1816, surveyed to him, in trust for the heirs of William Galbraith, a tract of one hundred and seventy-nine acres, lying on the river adjoining Samuel Galbraith's heirs and below Losh's Run. John Smith's tract, now in Wheatfield township, was next below it. Next above Galbraith, General Frederick Watt had three hundred and forty-two acres on an early warrant; this came into the possession of Peter Shryer and Joseph Bailey.

Next along the river was Samuel Martin, who held sixty-eight acres on a warrant dated January 15, 1768, which had a river frontage of two hundred and seven rods. The Caroline Furnace was situated on this tract. Directly back of this tract Frances Beelen had three

¹By Silas Wright.

²Claypole.

hundred and twenty-eight acres, warranted to him on the 21st of March, 1814. Still back of this tract was one hundred and twenty-nine acres, warranted October 2, 1766, to John Gilmore, and surveyed to Marcus Hulings in 1786. Matthew Hart had the same land and near two hundred and thirty acres more on warrant of August 12, 1784. William Van Comp located seventy acres next above Samuel Martin on warrant of November 12, 1792. This land had been formerly surveyed to Letitia Cunningham, on warrant dated August 27, 1767. This tract belongs to the heirs of Joseph Bailey. Next above, Elizabeth McCord had twenty-seven acres.

Hugh Miller had one hundred and fifty acres which were warranted on the 6th of June, 1775. This is now owned by the Donaghy heirs and controlled by the Catholics. Hugh Miller also had a back tract of one hundred and nine acres in rear of Samuel Martin, and above in rear of William Van Comp, was William Oliphant's one hundred and one acres, taken by Frederick Nipple in right of Oliphant, on order of April 27, 1767.

In the bend of the river were the tracts of Hugh Miller, Andrew Stephens and Robert Sturgeon, the last two for one hundred acres each, taken under order dated April 27, 1767, and May 4, 1768. The Sturgeon and Stephens tracts were bought by John S. Demaree in January, 1858. Still above and adjoining Sturgeon was David English, to whom was warranted, on the 23d of October, 1766, ninety-seven acres in a long, narrow strip along the river, containing the Big Rock and English's improvement.

In the rear of this tract John Anderson held three hundred and twenty-seven acres on order of September 28, 1767, mostly in Miller township, of which two hundred and ninety-seven perches were along the river. This tract was taken in right of William Ramsey, Esq. Next above, and the last on the river in Miller township, was Emanuel Joseph's three hundred and twenty acres. Back from John Anderson's tract was Colonel John Ewalt's one hundred and sixty-two acres, held on warrant dated June, 1804. He also had other lands in the township.

The land at the north foot of Dick's Hill was taken up by Robert and John Woodburn on the 4th of December, 1786, and is now owned by Rev. Thomas Still, David Harper, George Barrick and others. It passed from the ownership of the Woodburns upwards of forty years ago. On this tract was the "Old Woodburn Tavern-Stand," which was a famous stopping-place on the State road from Clark's Ferry to Pittsburgh. General Frederick Watts took up a tract of land on an order dated June 1, 1868, and lived and died on it. It is now owned by Thompson and Abraham Huss.

Power's Ferry and fishery and tavern-stand belonged to the farm now owned by Oliver Rice, and in 1828 were kept by John D. Creigh, who advertised them as being "five miles below Millerstown and above Bailyburg." This ferry was "Power's" on the Miller township side and "Fetterman's" on the Howe township side of the Juniata River. Francis Beelen's farm of three hundred and twenty-eight acres was the militia parade-ground. Beelen died on the farm. He also had a ferry.

The John Anderson tract of three hundred and twenty-seven acres is now owned by Charles K. Smith, Henry Smith, William Evans and the heirs of William Van Comp, Jr.

Caroline Bridge Company, of April 4, 1838, was composed of John D. Creigh and thirty-two other commissioners. The books were opened for subscribers on the 4th of June, 1838. There were to be twelve hundred shares of stock at twenty dollars per share, and the bridge was to be erected over the Juniata River at Caroline Furnace.

Joseph Bailey was born on the banks of the Brandywine, in Chester County, on the 18th of March, 1810, and in 1840 became a member of the Legislature from his native county, and from 1843 to 1845 represented the same constituency in the State Senate. He then removed to Perry County, where he became interested in the management of the Caroline Furnace Iron Company, and continued in this for a number of years.

From 1851 to 1853 Joseph Bailey represented the Perry and Cumberland District in the State Senate. In 1854 he was elected State

treasurer by the Legislature. Studying law when well advanced in years, he was examined and admitted to the bar in 1860, and the same year secured a seat in Congress until the close of the Rebellion, in 1865. While in Congress he was a war-Democrat and always prided himself in having voted for the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery. In 1872 he was elected as a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from his senatorial district. "Bailey's Station," at his home in Miller township, was named after him.

CHURCHES.—From "Presbyterian Church History in Perry County," by Rev. John Edgar, the following facts are principally gleaned :

In 1760 the white settlers of Sherman's Valley, including nearly all of what is now Perry County, asked for preachers from Donegal Presbytery, and they were sent. In 1766 the same settlers asked that Presbytery for church organization, and, after several visits of Presbyterial committees, three churches were organized, viz., Old Dick's Gap (where is now an uninclosed graveyard, in which trees of great age are growing near to and even upon graves, and many graves are covered with boulders, seemingly to prevent ravages of wolves. What the grave-yard and the old eighteen by twenty feet church foundation represent is the object of this investigation. This church and grave-yard are on the Baileysburg road, four miles east of New Bloomfield and three miles west of Baileysburg); also Centre Church, in present location, and likewise the Upper Church, still near Blain. This arrangement was finally approved by Presbytery, April 14, 1767.

These churches were under the jurisdiction of Donegal Presbytery until October 17, 1786, when Carlisle Presbytery began. Dick's Gap was the cotemporary of the Upper churches, and, with the first Sherman's Creek Church, called the first pastor-cleet of the East End at the same time that the Upper End called its first settled pastor—the Rev. John Linn. It was without doubt the first church building in the county.

Rev. Hugh Magill was called to Dick's Gap in 1777, and the first Sherman's Creek Church joined in the call in 1778, but Magill gave them

up in 1779. Before and after his time Presbytery sent supplies to the two churches of this eastern part. Their names were John Hoge, Waugh, William Linn, John Linn, Cooper, Henderson, Johnson, McMordie, Caldwell, Wilson, Speer and McLane.

Mrs. Jane Black remembered the old church in 1796, when still in an unfinished state and built of pine logs—unfinished in that, though it had a clapboard roof, the logs were not filled in between; but she remembers that, in 1798, a coat of mud-plaster made that point all right. She remembers that her grandfather, John Graham, and Robert Johnson were two of the elders, and had heard that they dated back to about 1773, and they were still living in her time. When Mrs. Black speaks of this old church as being unfinished she does not mean not used, but not as well finished as houses in that time.

About the beginning of the century changes took place, and, as a consequence of these changes, Dick's Gap was abandoned and Middle Ridge took its place.

In the Old Dick's Gap grave-yard Marcus Hulings and his wife lie buried.

Pine-Grove Church of God is a frame building, situated on land of William Holmes. This is the only church in the township.

The three school-houses in this township are all used but the "Old Caroline Furnace," which was replaced by a new one last summer. "Pine Grove" school-house is near Pine Grove Church, and Mahanoy about a mile from Losh's Run, along the Watt's Valley road.

Logania Post-Office, at Losh's Run, is the only post-office in the township at this time. There used to be one at Beelen's Ferry, kept by Francis Beelen, postmaster, but it has long since been discontinued.

The Caroline Furnace was erected by John D. Creigh in 1836, and was run by him several years. It afterwards came into the possession of Joseph Bailey, near whose house the old stack is still standing.

CHAPTER XXVI.

GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.¹

It is evident from the assessment roll of Fermanagh township, made in 1763, that the territory now comprising the townships of Greenwood, Liverpool, Buffalo, Watts and Howe were embraced in the territory of this township, as the names of Stophel Munce (or Man), Joseph Greenwood and John Foughts (Pfoutz) are found upon the assessment rolls of that year. In that year Stophel Munce took out a warrant for a tract of land lying now in Watts township. He was made the first collector of Greenwood township, upon its erection, in 1767, which then embraced the townships named.

Joseph Greenwood is mentioned by Marcus Hulings, who owned Duncan's Island, and lived where Dr. George N. Reuter now lives, as being one of his nearest neighbors. It was from him also that the township took its name.

John Foughts (Pfoutz) lived in Pfoutz's Valley, now mostly in Greenwood township.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Greenwood township was formed out of Fermanagh, an original township of Cumberland County, on the 25th of March, 1767. At the July session of the Cumberland County Court, in 1767, the boundaries of Fermanagh township were fixed as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Cocolamus Creek, up the north side of the Juniata, and to terminate at the middle of the Long Narrows; thence (along the mountain) to the head of Cocolamus Creek; thence down the said creek to the place of beginning." That part of Greenwood township north of the Cocolamus, including Millerstown, was in Fermanagh township, and it remained so until the organization of Mifflin County, on the 19th of September, 1789.

The boundaries of Greenwood township were defined in July of 1767 as "Beginning at McKee's path on the Susquehanna River; thence down the said river to the mouth of the Juniata River; thence up the Juniata River to the mouth of Cocolamus; thence up the same to

the crossing of McKee's path; thence by the said path to the place of beginning." McKee's Path here mentioned began at the mouth of Mahantango Creek, a short distance below where Thomas McKee lived, on the Susquehanna River. This path followed the public road which runs through Greenwood township, in Juniata County, westward to the mouth of Delaware Run, at Thompsontown.

When Mifflin County was organized, in 1789, all that part of Greenwood that lay between the present county line and McKee's Path became Greenwood township, in Mifflin County, and that part of Fermanagh township that lay south of the present county line and north of Cocolamus Creek was attached to Greenwood township, in Perry County. In 1799 Buffalo township was erected from Greenwood and embraced the territory now Buffalo, Watts and Howe townships. Liverpool was taken off the eastern part in 1823. On the 4th of January, 1854, a petition was presented to court asking that the lines and boundaries of Greenwood be altered, and a portion of Juniata township lying in Raccoon Valley, along the river, was attached and remained a part until the erection of Tuscarora township, which was erected out of Greenwood and Juniata townships.

Greenwood township as now defined contains twenty-five square miles, and is bounded north by Delaware and Greenwood townships, in Juniata County, on the east by Liverpool township, on the south by Buffalo and Howe townships and on the west by the Juniata River. It contains two post-offices,—Nekoda, in Pfoutz Valley, and Reward, in Perry Valley—and is traversed by two post-routes, one of which is a daily and the other is a tri-weekly.

LIBERTY HALL was regularly laid out as a village of Greenwood township, for Samuel Grubb, the owner of the ground, by John Rief-snyder, in 1847.

The first store in the place was kept by Messrs. Keek & Goodyear. In September, 1882, Mrs. C. A. Long opened her store, still kept in her dwelling.

Reward post-office was established in this store on the 1st of October, 1883. From the establishment of the office until the 1st of July,

¹ By Silas Wright.

1885, the mail only reached this office twice a week. Since the 1st of July, 1885, a regular tri-weekly mail-route, with Henry F. Long as carrier, has been established.

In April, 1885, R. W. Grubb began the erection of a store-house and dwelling on lot No. 35, which he completed, and opened his store on the 1st of June, 1885. Lewis Long keeps a store at his residence in Pfoutz Valley.

S. H. Baker has a store in his dwelling, in which he keeps Nekoda post-office. A daily mail is received at this office from McKee's Half Falls in the forenoon, and from Millers-town in the afternoon.

The Farmers' Mutual Protective Association was organized on the 8th of May, 1884, and has held monthly meetings since. The object of the organization is the improvement of the members and their protection from the imposition of traveling agents.

At a meeting held the first Monday evening of November, 1884, it was recommended that the name of the valley be changed from Wildcat, a name given either in derision or by accident, to Perry Valley.

Perry Valley extends from the Juniata River to the Susquehanna River, a distance of ten miles, and is four miles wide.

ROADS.—At the January term of court, 1771, a petition was presented for a road from James Gallaher's, on the Juniata River, thence to William Patterson, Esq., and thence to James Baskins' Ferry, on the Juniata River, which road was confirmed as a "Bridle-Path" at the April term of the same year.

Baskins' Ferry was about a quarter of a mile above Clark's Ferry, and was established several years before James Baskins took up the tract of land which his descendants still own, on the other side of the river, above Duncannon.

At the same term of court (1771) a petition was received for a road from William Patterson's Mill, on Cocolamus Creek, to Middle Creek. This road probably extended to Middleburg, in Snyder County. At the August term of court, held at Carlisle in 1803, a petition was presented for a bridge on the post-road from Harrisburg to Lewistown, across Cocolamus Creek, near its junction with the Juniata River

The location of the old road before a turnpike was made may still be traced past Patterson's mill, which then stood on the flat between the turnpike and the aqueduct, near the spot on which an apple-tree is now growing, and was washed away by a flood. This petition set forth the fact that in winter this road was rendered almost impassable by reason of backwater and ice. In 1808 the line of stages was organized and began running over this route. This line was known as the "Juniata Mail-Stage Company." Thomas Cochran, Sr., was one of the company.

ASSESSMENT OF 1768.—Thomas Allen, 50 acres; Peter Ash, 300; Robert Brightwell, 50; Nathaniel Barber, 100; Henry Bentley, 100; John Bingham, 200; Hawkins Boon, 200; William Collins, 200; Robert Crane, 150; Craft Coast, 100; Phillip Donnelly, 100; Thomas Desar, 200; Francis Ellis, 200; Andrew Every, 300; Richard Irwin, 150; William and Matthew English, 100; David English, 1100; Joshua Elder, 100; John Pfoutz, 700; Joseph Greenwood, 500; John George, 300; Marcus Hewlin, 400; Philip Hover, 300; Abraham Jones, 100; William Loudon, 100; Everhart Leedich, 100; Stophel Munce, 200; William McLeavy, 100; James McCoy, 200; John McBride, 200; John Montgomery, 200; Alexander McKee, 300; Samuel Purviance, Jr., 300; Edward Physick, 100; George Ross, 350; John Sturgeon, 100; Jacob Secrist, 500; Andrew Ulsh, 100; Frederick Wall, 100.

In the foregoing list of Greenwood township the following were assessed in Fermanagn township in 1763: Robert Brightwell, John Foutz, Joseph Greenwood, Stophel Munce, John McBride, William and Matthew English, who were doubtless represented by their father, James English, at this time.

ASSESSMENT OF 1805.—Joseph Bonar, tan-yard; Daniel Lewis, forge; Catharine North, saw-mill; William Stawl, grist and saw-mill; John Sherman, grist and saw-mill; Jacob Ultz, saw-mill.

ASSESSMENT OF 1814.—William Arbogast, 250 acres and distillery; Jacob Bonsal, 100 acres and tan-yard; Peter Beaver, tan-yard; Joseph Fry, Sr., 100 acres and distillery; Harter's estate, 400 acres and grist and saw-mill; Henry Grubb, Sr., 150 acres and distillery; Henry Grubb, Jr., 150 acres and saw-mill; George Hoofman, 140 acres and milling-mill; Jacob Long, 150 acres and saw-mill; George Mitchell, 900 acres and saw-mill; Jacob Myer, Sr., 50 acres and saw-mill; John Ratter, Jr., 100 acres, saw-mill; Michael

Rown, saw-mill; Catharine Shoeman (Shuman), 180 acres, grist and saw-mill; John Staily, Sr., grist and saw-mill, and distillery; John Sweezy, 700 acres and saw-mill; Jacob Ultz, 200 acres and saw-mill; Adam Wilt, 100 acres and saw-mill; Henry Wilt, 227 acres and distillery.

MILLS.

The first mill, near the junction of Cocolamus Creek with Juniata river, was erected by Wm. Patterson, Esq. "Jones' History" describes it as a tub-mill and gives the information that it was carried away by a flood. It was built prior to and was standing in 1771, for it is made a point in the road from John Gallagher's to Baskins' Ferry, but must have been swept away by the floods. Shuman's mill was built before 1805, for in that year John Shuman is assessed as the owner of a grist and saw-mill, and in 1814, Catharine Shuman is assessed as the owner of one hundred and eighty acres of land and a grist and saw-mill. This property subsequently passed into the ownership of George Shuman, Sr., Esq., and after his death was purchased by his son, T. B. Shuman, who sold it to George Maus, who sold it to Sylvester Bergstresser, one of the present owners.

SHRENK'S GRIST-MILL was erected by William Stawl prior to 1805. It was successively owned by the following persons after William Stawl: Cauffmann, William Thompson, Daniel Ward, J. Ward and Rumbaugh Dimm's, who failed, when Lewis Gilfillen and James Whitmer bought the judgment and held it until it was sold to Shrenk & Shoop; afterwards Shoop sold it to Solomon Herald, who sold, in 1876, to Henry Shrenk, the present owner.

HART'S GRIST-MILL was built by Frederick Harter, who lived in Millerstown, and owned a saw-mill not in town. In 1805, Harter's estate had four hundred acres of land and a grist and saw-mill. This mill was owned by Michael Wenner, who sold to Joseph Hart, at whose death it descended to his only heirs,—William Fitzgerald and wife, the present owners.

A FULLING-MILL was built by George Hoffman prior to 1805, when he is assessed for one hundred and forty acres of land and a fulling-mill. It was subsequently owned by Beaver & Hoffman, and was purchased by Anthony

Brandt, and in June, 1824, was taken by James Peacock. William J. Williams purchased the property about 1865 and built the new dwelling-house and put in new machinery and continued to operate it until 1882, when he sold out his personal property and deeded the real estate to Thomas P. Cochran, of Millerstown, who advertises it at private sale.

OLD INHABITANTS OF DISTINCTION.—Benjamin Bonsall, Sr., was a Revolutionary soldier, who died in 1845, aged eighty-nine years. Benjamin Bonsall descended from a very old family, whose ancestry settled at Darby, in Delaware County, Pa., soon after the arrival of William Penn, in 1682.

The descendants of the Bonsall family have been traced by the family historian, Spencer Bonsall, to the number of more than five thousand, and to the time of the Norman Conquest, in 1066.

George Mitchell, Sr., came to Greenwood township in 1791, and settled on sixteen hundred acres of land, part of which is now owned by his descendants of the second generation.

He received considerable patrimony from his native Ireland, with which he was enabled to remove from the Eagle Hotel, in Chester County, and take up so large a tract of land. With him came his ten year-old stepson, Charles Wright, Sr., who also came to be a considerable land-owner, and a man of enough promise to have been elected director of the poor and commissioner of the county.

He always prided himself in being able to say that he had seen and shaken hands with George Washington.

Jonathan Wert, of Perry Valley, Greenwood township, has worked at the shoemaking trade for upwards of fifty years, and is in the fourth generation of descent from John Adam Wert, who emigrated from Würtemberg to Lancaster County, and from thence removed to Lykens Valley, Dauphin County, about one hundred and fourteen years ago, with a family of nine children, and settled about three and a half miles east of Millersburg under a white oak tree, when there were but a few sparse settlements, and the Indians surrounded them. At that time the nearest mill was at Harrisburg.

EDUCATIONAL.—County Superintendent A. R. Height (in his annual report for 1856), says, the school-houses which deserve to be particularly named as comfortable and convenient were Juniata, Kramer's, Brandt's, Bonsall's, Mitchell's and Rope Ferry, in Greenwood. From the same report these statistics of Greenwood were obtained: Whole number of schools, nine. There was tax levied for school purposes to the amount of \$748, and for building purposes to the amount of \$467.50, being a tax-rate of 3.5 mills for school and two mills for building purposes. In 1876, twenty years of progress, Greenwood had seven schools and an average term of five months.

In 1878 the average monthly salary of males was \$21.71, and the mill-rate for school purposes 2.5. In 1885 the average monthly salary of male and female teachers alike is twenty-five dollars.

CHURCHES.

In the village of Liberty Hall there is a United Brethren Church building on lot No. 38. This church has a cemetery adjoining it. It was erected about 1850.

WRIGHT'S CHURCH, formerly a school-house, was erected in 1835. There is a well-cared-for and regularly-plotted cemetery of one acre of ground, which was bequeathed for this purpose, in his will, by Charles Wright, Sr.

ST. MICHAEL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.—On the 15th of February, 1776, John Foutz, of Greenwood township, in Cumberland County and province of Pennsylvania, gave a deed to John Long and Philip Huber, and the whole Lutheran congregation of the township, county and State aforesaid, for and in consideration of the sum of six pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania, for a certain tract of land situated and joining John Long's and William Patterson's lands, and to contain two acres, to be laid out from a certain hickory corner tree, adjoining said Patterson's and Long's lands. On part of these two acres of ground the early pioneer settlers were buried. Before the deed was executed a large school-house had been erected on this ground, in which the early settlers worshipped from about 1770 to 1798, when St. Michael's Church was erected. In this grave-

yard a number of persons who were massacred by the Indians in their last incursion of 1763 lie buried. The hickory-tree mentioned in the church deed as the corner of the church land, is the one to which the pioneer fathers were tied by the Indians and made the target of the deadly arrow. They were buried near the tree, and thus the grave-yard commenced.

On the 5th of July, 1776, a slave by the name of "Bob," and his wife, also a slave, were baptized and received as members of this church.

The church building is described as follows by the Rev. Focht, in his "History of the Churches between the Mountains:" This was a log structure about thirty-five by forty-five feet in size. The logs and other timbers are said to have been of the best quality. Inside there were three galleries on three sides. The pulpit was high, and supported by a post; and the seats had high and erect backs. For many years an organ occupied the gallery fronting the pulpit. This instrument was not played after 1820; it was all out of tune, and went to ruin.

The old church stood until 1847, when a new one was erected, which was rebuilt and remodelled in 1884-85.

On the 22d day of March, 1802, John Long, yeoman, of Greenwood township, sold to Frederick Harter, Esq., and Frederick Wendt, and the whole Lutheran congregation, for one dollar, one acre of ground. The design of adding the additional acre of ground to the two of the original purchase seems to have been that the crops of the land should go to the support of the school-master, who was to lead singing in the church and play the organ. A school-house stood on the church land, in which a Congregational school was taught, which was kept up for many years.

The following ministers served the St. Michael's congregation for the time given:

Michael Enderlin, 1774-89; Mathias Guntzel, 1789-97; John Frederick Hieze, 1797-99; Henry Miller, 1799-1800; Ludwig Koch, 1800; John Herbst, 1800-4; Frederick Sanno, 1804-5; J. Conrad Walker, 1805-14; John William Heim, 1814-33; C. G. Erlenmeyer, 1833-35; Andrew Berg, 1842-43; William Weaver, 1847-51; Josiah Zimmerman, 1856-59; Jacob A. Hackenberger, 1859-61; William O. Wilson, 1861-62; John H. Davidson, 1862; William H.

Diveu, D. Craft, D. E. Studebaker, D. S. Lentz, S. S. Herring, J. C. Mumma.

Under Rev. Craft, Liverpool charge was divided, Rev. Diveu holding Liverpool, McKee's and St. James' Churches, and Rev. Craft having Hunter's Valley, Wild-Cat Valley (Perry now) and St. Michael's in Pfoutz Valley.

LAND GRANTS AND EARLY SETTLERS.—The first grant within the limits of Perry County was dated July 28, 1739, for five hundred acres, to Thomas Kirton, of Speen, in the County of Bates, in Great Britain, by order of James Tilghman, Esq., secretary of the Land-Office. A tract of fifty acres of this land, called "The Rose in Garden," was surveyed November 13, 1774, for John Pfoutz, assignee of Thomas Kirton, by William McClay, D.S.

This tract was in Pfoutz's Valley, adjoining the other lands of said Pfoutz. John Pfoutz located the first land, consisting of three hundred and twenty-nine acres, in the present county, under warrant dated February 3, 1755. These lands continued in the possession of John Pfoutz's descendants until 1860, when they were sold as the property of the heirs of Isaac Pfoutz.

John Pfoutz, at the same date, took warrant for one hundred and forty-two acres of land in Liverpool township, below the borough, along the river.

The land adjoining Pfoutz was surveyed to William Patterson on warrant December 10, 1773, for fifty-six acres. Philip Shooover's two hundred and forty-seven acres were re-surveyed August 17, 1810. The McBride tract extended from James Gallaher's (site of Millerstown) down to Elizabeth Hanes' land, about a mile, for which a warrant was issued September 8, 1755, and was surveyed November 24, 1767, to John McBride.

On the 13th of April, 1791, a warrant was issued for one hundred and fifty acres, and on the 13th of April, 1795, another warrant for one hundred and sixty acres to Henry Ulsh. Both tracts were surveyed May 18, 1795. An order was issued to John Jones on the 28th of April, 1767, for three hundred and a half acres; surveyed May 17, 1768. In 1858 part of this tract belonged to Daniel Grubb and is still owned by the Grubb brothers. It is on the

Juniata River road, and extends from the Buffalo Mountain on the north to the mouth of Wildcat Creek, and eighty rods beyond. The part on the north is now owned by James Patterson, who resides in Millerstown borough. Just north of the creek Joshua North built the first tannery in the county, about 1800.

Adam Rubert bought of Roger Davis one hundred and fifteen acres for one hundred and forty pounds of Pennsylvania money, which was bounded on the south by Joshua North, on the west by the Juniata River, on the north by William North, now owned by Mrs. Susanna Eshelman, Mrs. Jacob Leas, and William B. Leas, Esq., and on the east by lands of Conrad Steiger, now owned by Henry Martin.

Adjoining the North and Grubb places on the east were the George Mitchell and Conrad Sleiger tracts, taken up about 1791. John Clayton's mill tract was by High Pine Hill, on Cocolamus Creek, and contained thirty-seven acres, order August 1, 1766, survey, September 13, 1776, adjoining John McBride's land, by forge and furnace tract.

Joshua Elder's order of August 2, 1766, survey January 13, 1767, for one hundred and forty-seven acres on Wildcat Run. This was the Joseph Wirt Farm. To Christopher Ulsh (Stofel) a warrant for two hundred acres, issued January 8, 1798; surveyed 25, 1798; situated on a branch of Cocolamus Creek. A survey called Old Town, on the west side of Cocolamus Creek, was made July 18, 1765, to James Murray, the fees were paid to William McClay, D.S., by John Pfoutz, January 22, 1767. In 1870 this tract was owned by Daniel Ward and George Kramer. This tract is situated to the northwest of Michael's Ridge.

On the William North place the old stone house which stood near the present residence of William B. Leas' was a hotel. Then the Abraham Reider tavern, across the Juniata, was at the other end of Leas' Ferry, which was on the main route of travel from Clarke's Ferry and from Carlisle. The taverns made the chain across Middle Ridge, where was "White Ball Tavern," built in 1793, by Philip Clonser, and "Blue Ball," at Koch's, in Juniata township, on the Carlisle road.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

GEORGE BEAVER.

GEORGE BEAVER is the great-grandson of George Beaver, who emigrated from Germany in 1740 and settled in Chester County, Pa. He was a man of fine physique, marvelous endurance, strong mind and untiring industry. He participated in the Indian wars and fought in the Revolutionary War under Anthony Wayne,

Miller) and Elmira. George Beaver, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 24th of September, 1802, in Lebanon County, Pa., and when a lad removed with his father to Perry County. After preliminary instruction at home and additional advantages at the public school, he decided upon acquiring a trade, and chose that of a tanner, serving an apprenticeship at Stumpstown, in his native county, and conducting the business in Pfoutz' Valley, Perry Co.



Geo Beaver,

afterward devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits. His son, George Beaver, married Catherine Kiefer, whose son, Peter Beaver, a Methodist preacher, emigrated from Lebanon County, Pa., to Pfoutz' Valley, in Perry County, where he pursued his sacred calling and also engaged in mercantile pursuits. He married Elizabeth Gilbert and had children—George, Samuel, Jacob, Jesse, Peter, Thomas, Sarah (wife of Aaron Nevins), Catherine (married to Rev. — Greenley), Mary (wife of Henry

He was, on the 15th of April, 1827, married to Catherine, daughter of Jonathan Long, of the same county. Their children are Mary Ann (deceased), Elizabeth (Mrs. George M. Brubaker, deceased), Samuel (married to Mary E., daughter of Jacob Kipp), Sarah Catherine (deceased), Sophia (Mrs. D. M. Riekabaugh), Peter (deceased), George E. (married to Elizabeth Seiber, of Juniata County) and Ellen Jane (Mrs. Uriah Shuman, deceased). Mr. Beaver, in 1830, purchased the farm now the home of his

son Samuel, and from that date until his death, on the 31st of December, 1878, devoted his energies to the cultivation of its broad acres. He also, in 1877, bought the farm now the residence of his son, George E. Beaver, both having been, about 1800, owned by John Lang, the grandfather of Mrs. Beaver. Mr. Beaver was among the most successful farmers of the county, and by industry, frugality and rare discretion in the investment of his capital gained a competency. He was, in his political opinions, a Democrat until 1854. He joined the Native American or Know-Nothing party during its brief existence, and then became a Republican. Prior to the organization of the Know-Nothing party, he, with others, purchased a press and started an independent Democratic journal, which afterward became the standard Republican paper of the county, and is now known as the *People's Advocate and Press*.

He was, in 1841, elected to the State Legislature and served a term as county commissioner in 1833-34. He held also the office of county auditor and various township positions. Mr. Beaver was an influential citizen in his township. His clear judgment and integrity were well known, he being frequently solicited to fill positions of trust. He was a supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife, who survives him, is a member.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MILLERSTOWN BOROUGH.

BEFORE the 23d day of September, 1766, James Gallagher had made an improvement on a tract of land called "Smithfield," and on this day made application to the Land-Office, located at Lancaster, for two hundred acres on the north side of the Juniata River, adjoining lands of John McBride. In this tract Gallagher included his improvement. In pursuance of an application, William Maclay, D.S., made a survey on the 23d of September, 1766.

James Gallagher, of Fermanagh township, by virtue of this survey, sold to David Miller, inn-

keeper of Rye township, on the 1st of September, 1780, for twelve hundred pounds, all that tract of land lying on the north side of the river Juniata, in the township of Fermanagh, containing two hundred and twenty-two acres and one hundred and thirty-five perches, having a river-front of three hundred and twenty-one perches. David Miller subsequently laid out a town on this tract, which he called Millers-town.

If Millerstown was laid out, as claimed and celebrated, in 1780, it was a village in Fermanagh township, Cumberland County; but if it was laid out after 1789, as seems evident from the fact that the patent was not issued until the 25th of March, 1790, then it originally belonged to Greenwood township, as at present defined in Perry County.

Abraham Addams married David Miller's daughter, Lydia, and subsequently became the inheritor and purchaser of his father-in-law's lands. William Shumaker lives in the original farm-house of the Addams property. The house owned and occupied by Fremont Taylor has a stone in the chimney marked 1778, probably the date of its erection. This house was the "Ferry Hotel," at the north landing of the Millerstown Ferry, and it is probable, from its erection two years prior to the earliest date that it would have been possible for David Miller to have laid out the town, that it was the first house in the town. The elections for the settlers on the north side of the Juniata were held here until they were changed to the old school-house in the cemetery.

In the Greenwood township assessment for 1805 William Woods was inn-keeper at the ferry.

In the assessment for 1814 Abraham Addams had three hundred and twenty acres of land and the Millerstown Ferry.

The assessment rolls for 1805 mention the names of the following persons as residents of Millerstown, in Greenwood township:

Dr. Henry Buck, Daniel Brandt, Anthony Brandt, James Bell, tailors; Isaac Craver, Thomas Cochran, James Craven, store-keepers. Frederick Harter lived in Millerstown and had a saw-mill out of town. Jeremiah Jordan, chair-maker; William McClung, joiner;

¹ By Silas Wright.

Michael McGarra, butcher; Macklin & Ross; Joshua North, tanner; John Neeman, inn-keeper; David Pfoutz, inn-keeper in the stone house; Captain Ephraim Williams.

In the Greenwood assessment for 1814: Abraham Addams, three hundred and twenty acres and ferry, at or near Millerstown; Thomas Cochran, store and distillery, and five hundred acres of land; Benjamin Lees, store; Edward Purcell, store; Henry Walters, store.

MANUFACTORIES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

—Joshua North built the first tannery in the place in 1800, of whom Isaac McCord bought in 1816. He built the stone house and began a new tannery in 1824–25. Henry Hopple bought it of McCord's heirs in 1849, and in 1867 introduced steam. Joseph Howell, of Philadelphia, bought of Hopple in 1869, and erected the new steam tannery. In 1882 Howell & Co. failed, and the property was subsequently sold at assignees' sale to Charles Ripman, who is the present owner.

HOTELS.—Dr. S. T. Lineaweaver began building a residence in 1868, which he changed before completion, in 1876, to the Juniata Valley Hotel, which he furnished with very elegant and expensive furniture, but only had it open six weeks when the sheriff closed the door. This building was a large three-storied one, with a mansard roof. It was burned to the ground on the morning of February 27, 1877. Shuman Miller bought the lot and ruins of this hotel in 1881, and erected a new building on the old foundation-wall. In this building he kept a public-house until he was shot by — Waggoner, in a quarrel, in July, 1882. This was the first and only murder ever committed within the borough limits of Millerstown.

The "Union Hotel," now owned by Henry Martin, was built in 1800 by John Wood, and David Pfoutz was inn-keeper in it in 1805.

EDUCATIONAL.—The first school-house was both church and school-house, and located and built in 1808, in the cemetery, on Grove Street side. The present school-house was built in 1856, and was enlarged by the addition of the two east rooms in 1869.

Some of the early teachers were Messrs. McLaughlin, Belford, McDowell, John B. Porter, Cummins, Kinslow, Kintch, Joseph Jones, Wil-

liam J. Jones and Noble Meredith; these taught in the old building.

In the new building, Messrs. D. A. Beckley, Jacob Gantt, W. W. Fuller, W. E. Baker, Silas Wright, J. R. Runyan, E. W. Snyder, E. U. Aumiller, S. B. Fahnestock and John S. Arnold, the present principal. Silas Wright conducted the "Juniata Valley Normal School" from its organization, in 1868, until 1878. The average attendance of different pupils for each session of these ten years was one hundred and thirty-nine, of whom four hundred and fifty-seven made the theory of teaching a study.

CHURCHES.—The Presbyterian Church was built in 1831–33, and remodeled in 1875, when the bell was put on it. The Millerstown congregation was organized in 1818, by Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden, whose pastoral charge continued until 1820. Those who followed were:

Britton E. Collins, 1829–39; George D. Porter, 1844–51; John B. Strain, 1856–60; William P. Cochran, 1862–69; J. J. Hamilton, 1871–75; W. H. Logan, 1876.

The Methodist Church was built in 1840. This congregation was and remains a part of the Newport charge, and in this connection has had the following ministers:

Peter McEnally, 1840–41; Joseph Parker, 1842–43; John McClay, 1842–43; Charles McClay, 1844; D. H. Enos, 1845–46; Franklin Dyson, 1846; William M. Meminger, 1847; George B. Bergstresser, 1848; — Nixon, 1840–49; William Hardin, 1849; John Lloyd, 1850–51; O. Ege, 1852–53; Wesley Howe, 1852–53; H. C. Westwood, 1854–55; William R. Mills, 1854–55; Job A. Price, 1854–55; R. E. Wilson, 1856–57; George Stevenson, 1856–57; William H. Keith, 1858; James T. Wilson, 1859–60; Amos Smith, 1859–60; I. C. Stevens, 1859–60; J. Clark Hagey, 1861–62; George W. Bouse, 1861; M. K. Foster, 1862; Samuel R. Deach, 1863–64; H. S. Mendenhall, 1863; Robert R. Pott, 1864; John Donahue, 1866; A. D. Yokum, 1867; J. Milton Akers, 1868–70; A. R. Miller, 1868; W. K. Houtelin, 1869; J. M. Meredith, 1871–73; Henry C. Caeston, 1874–75; Henry M. Ash, 1876–79; John W. Buckley, 1879–82; Nathaniel H. Colburn, 1882; E. A. H. Deavor, 1885.

IRON ORE.—Peter Wertz was the first to prospect for ore on the lands of Abraham Addams, but his discovery was only in small and non-paying quantities. George Mans was the first to begin the mining operations on the McDonald farm.

The Millerstown Bridge Company was organized on the 4th of April, 1838, with six hundred shares of stock, each share twenty-dollars, and Thomas Cochran, John Fertig, Frederick Rhinehart, David Kepner, John Rice and Jonas Ickes were the commissioners for erecting a bridge over the Juniata from the end of Sunbury Street.

The bridge was built by John Fertig and Henry Doughty in 1839.

Odd-Fellows' Hall was built in 1849 by Peter Beaver for the use of I. O. of O. F. of the place.

NEWSPAPERS.—*Millerstown Gazette*, a five-column, twelve by eighteen, four-paged weekly, was started at Millerstown by Levi Klauser, January 1, 1857, and continued until April 22, 1858, when the press was moved to Newport, and the paper took the name of *Newport Gazette*.

Millerstown Ledger, a seven-column, four-paged weekly, was begun in Millerstown May 1, 1875, and continued to November 25, 1876, by George Shrom, when the press was removed to Newport, and the paper continued under the name of *Millerstown Ledger* for two subsequent issues, when the name was changed to *The Ledger*, which continued until April 22, 1882, when the paper was enlarged to eight columns and the name changed to the *Newport Ledger*. The originator and proprietor still continues to edit it.

BANKS.—The Farmers' Bank of Millers-town was organized on the 21st of December, 1872, by electing Perry Kreamer president, and William S. Rickabaugh cashier. The capital stock was fixed at fifty thousand dollars. The business of the bank was closed December 21, 1878. Samuel Clever and T. J. Kreamer were also cashiers.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.¹

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP was formed from Greenwood, in 1799, and is bounded on the north by part of Greenwood and Liverpool townships,

¹By Silas Wright.

on the east by the west shore of the Susquehanna River, on the south by Watts township and on the west by Howe township. It is contained in two valleys, known as Bucke's and Hunter's, both named after first settlers.

An act of Assembly of March 21, 1797, made Rye township and that part of Greenwood lying south of Half Falls Mountain (called Falls Hills in the earliest records) one election district.

An act of March 8, 1802, fixed the election place for the townships of Juniata, Greenwood and that part of Buffalo township above Falls Hills at Millerstown.

"Upon the petition of sundry inhabitants of Greenwood township, lying to the south of Buffalo Hill, to the court (October Term, 1799), setting forth that the petitioners were subjected to many and great inconveniences, occasioned by the largeness and irregular shape of the said township of Greenwood, which comprehended all the country between the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers as far as twenty miles up each river. That the said tract of country was nearly equally divided by the said Buffalo Hill, which begins at the Juniata, about one mile below Wild Cat Run and continues to the Susquehanna, below the house of David Derickson, and praying the court that that part of said township of Greenwood, contained between the rivers Juniata and Susquehanna and lying south of the Buffalo Hill, may be erected into a new township."

Whereupon the court considered and adjudged that the same shall hereafter constitute two townships, and the division line thereupon shall be the Buffalo Hill, to be henceforth called "Buffalo township," and that part north of the said hill to retain the name of Greenwood township, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.

BUCKE'S VALLEY is that portion of Buffalo township surrounded on the north by Berry Mountain, and on the south is separated from Watts township by Half Fall Hills. It extends from the Juniata to the Susquehanna, through both Buffalo and Howe townships. It is ten miles long, and is about two miles of an average width.

GIRTY'S NOBIL.—John Taylor took up at this place two hundred and eight acres of land, which was warranted in August, 1789, and surveyed November 11, 1791.

This place is noted for the traditionary history of Simon Girty, whose name it bears. Girty

is said to have slept, during his stay at Half Fall Hills, in a cave next the river, in the end of the mountain. He came here for the purpose of watching, from the top of the hills, the whites who had taken refuge from the savages at Fort Halifax. Fort Halifax then occupied the present site of Halifax, across the river, in Dauphin County.

Simon Girty (Girtee in the old records) was born and raised in Cumberland Co.; his father, whose name was Simon, was one of the ten settlers on Sherman's Creek, in 1750, whose cabins were burned by Sheriff Andrew Work's posse and bound in recognizance of one hundred pounds each to appear and answer at the next term of the County Court at Shippensburg.

It was in a cabin, rude, as the reader will imagine, as the one built in the wilderness of the Sherman's Creek, before the Albany treaty of 1754, that young Simon Girty's eyes first beheld the light. Subjected to no restraint, accustomed to profanity, strong drink and gambling at home from his infancy, why should he care for the associations of civilization in the settlements? Disgraced where promotion was deserved, when with young Simon Kenton on the frontiers, he deserted the service of the militia and took up his abode with the Wyandotte Indians, who made incursions from the shores of Lake Huron as far as Half Fall Hills, on the banks of the Susquehanna. It was on one of these incursions, and as a spy for his tribe, that Girty left his name and mantle fall on this place.

The subsequent career of this notorious man, until 1781, is in doubt. At this time he was certainly present at the great meeting of Indians of the Shawanese, Delawares, Cherokees, Wyandottes and others, for he "inflamed their savage minds to mischief, and led them to execute every diabolical scheme" that revenge could desire. In a subsequent engagement, at the head of one thousand men, Colonel Clayton is represented to have met Girty, the abductor of his wife, and, in a desperate contest, slew him. Another account is that the descendants of the renegade are still found on the eastern shores of Lake Huron, where he lived and died.

HUNTER'S VALLEY is a cove-shaped valley inclosed on its sides by Buffalo and Berry's hills.

FIRST SETTLERS.—The first settlers of Bucke's Valley were Reuben Earl, John Law, George Albright, Samuel Rankin and Martin Waln, who took up lands along the Susquehanna River. In the rear, up the valley, were Jacob Bucke, Henry Alspaeh and Nicholas Liddick. These men took up their lands about 1773, and commenced improvements. Mr. Bucke lived in a log house where Jacob Bair now owns. Henry Alspaeh had a cabin in the meadow northwest of the house now owned by Henry Deckard's heirs. George Albright owned the Elias Albright property.

Adjoining George Albright on the southwest, John Rutherford took up three hundred and twenty acres and allowance on an order of survey dated the 20th of January, 1768, No. 5052, and surveyed the 9th day of November, 1768. On the south of this tract was land owned by John Purviance, and on the west the Andrew Berryhill tract of one hundred and sixty-five acres and allowance, warranted the 17th of May, 1774, and surveyed the 11th of October, of the same year. Adjoining the Berryhill tract were two hundred and ninety-six and a half acres taken up by Joseph Swift and warranted and surveyed at the same time with the Berryhill tract. Adjoining this on the east and next the Berry's Mountain was the Zachariah Spangler and M. Copp, tracts one hundred and seventy-four acres and seventy-five perches and allowance, which were adjoined on the east by George Fetterman, whose lands adjoined Geo. Albright's.

George Albright at the commencement of the Revolutionary War shouldered his musket and went to serve his country, while his wife, with a servant girl and several small boys, did the farming. Mrs. Albright and her servant girl took her grain to the banks of the Susquehanna on horseback, where they hitched their horses, and placing the grain in a canoe, pushed down the river to the nearest mill, which was at Dauphin. They waited at the mill until the grain was ground into flour, when it was put in the canoe and pushed by the two women back up the stream, landed and placed on the backs of the horses and taken home.

George Albright lies buried in the soil of the valley he helped to defend.

Samuel Rankin took up two hundred acres, warranted October 8, 1766, which stretched over a mile along the Susquehanna River and included the site of the present village and post-office of Montgomery's Ferry. Next above him Martin Waln had thirty acres extending to Berry's Mountain, or Mount Patrick. This tract was warranted on the 27th of May, 1772, and surveyed to Reuben Haines, in right of Waln, on the 2d of August, 1774.

Mount Patrick was named "The Garden Tract," and came by purchase into possession of Brubaker, and later was purchased by Peter Ritner, brother of Governor Ritner. It was afterwards sold at sheriff's sale to the Lykens Valley Coal Company; this sale took place prior to 1830. The coal company built the first railroad in the county, which extended from the river to the canal-basin.

In 1845 this property was sold to Judge George Blattenberger, who now owns it. This land extends along the river-front nearly a mile above the Martin Waln tract of 1772.

MONTGOMERY'S FERRY.

The Samuel Rankin tract passed to Joseph Clark on the 12th of December, 1776, whose daughter, Mary, married John Black, of Juniata township, who subsequently acquired title to the property, for he sold, on November 17, 1827, the Rankin tract of two hundred and eighty-two acres, for forty-eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, to William Montgomery, of Buffalo township, from whom Montgomery's Ferry took its name.

On the Dauphin side of the river this ferry was known as Morehead's Ferry, for the reason that the Moreheads owned the land on which a landing was made.

ASSESSMENT (1820).—Michael Horting, 98 acres; Samuel Hominy, 77 acres; Jacob Huggins, 60 acres; Jacob Kumler, 270 acres; John Kline, 78 acres and saw-mill; Michael Krouse, 250 acres and saw-mill and ferry; John Kinch, 154 acres; Peter Liddick, 200 acres; John Low (weaver), 100 acres; Peter Liddick (weaver), 50 acres; Henry Lowden (carpenter), 84 acres; William Linton, Esq., 106 acres; Samuel Leedy; Jacob Livingston, 100 acres; Daniel Liddick, 148 acres; Christian and Daniel Livingston, 135 acres; John Liddick, 148 acres; William Mont-

gomery, Esq., 282 acres, saw-mill and ferry; Jacob Liddick, 60 acres; Robert Moody, 153 acres; Daniel McKinzy, 163 acres; — McKee, 100 acres; John McGinnis, 100 acres and distillery; Joseph Morris, 50 acres; Susannah Moore, 40 acres; James Person, 100 acres; James Porter, 97 acres; James Reed, 150 acres; John Reamer, 200 acres; Jacob Reamer, 70 acres; Philip Reamer, 100 acres; Philip Rodenbaugh, 36 acres; Joseph Steele, 200 acres; Abraham Steele (blacksmith), 10 acres; Paul Still, 200 acres; Henry Stevens, 170 acres; John Stevens, 56 acres; Christian Siders, 124 acres; Margaret Steele, 338 acres; Andrew Trimmer, 112 acres; Robert Thompson, 210 acres; Samuel Thompson, 167 acres; Samuel Wright, 200 acres; Alexander Watts, 30 acres and grist-mill; Michael Wiland, 80 acres; Henry Yungst, 90 acres; heirs of Jacob Buck, Jr., 100 acres; heirs of Jacob Buck, Sr., 113 acres; John Brady, 300 acres; heirs of Thomas Huling, 445 acres and ferry; George Thomas, 300 acres; Samuel Albright, 156 acres; John Albright (weaver), 35 acres; Peter Arnold, 100 acres; George Arnold (carpenter), 35 acres; Peter Arnold, Jr., 3 lots and saw-mill; Christian Alsdorf, 160 acres; George Albright, 100 acres; Frederick Albright; Robert Baskins' heirs, 60 acres and fulling-mill; George Bauder, 85 acres; Jacob Bauder (blacksmith), John Bore, 40 acres; Jacob Bauder (weaver), 14 acres; Samuel Bore's heirs, 60 acres; David Brubaker, 187 acres and saw-mill; Robert Buchanan, 200 acres; Jacob Baughman, 77 acres, grist and saw-mill, distillery and ferry; Henry Bowman, 160 acres; John Bowman, 260 acres; Jacob Bixler, 20 acres; Richard Baird, 100 acres, saw-mill and distillery; John Boner (weaver), 80 acres; Thomas Boyd (weaver), 14 acres; Malcolm Campbell, 200 acres; George Charles, 130 acres; Christian Charles, 140 acres; Jacob Charles, 100 acres; Richard Cochran, 109 acres; Frederick Diehl, 133 acres; Philip Deckard, 100 acres.

EDUCATIONAL.—The oldest school in Buffalo township was kept in a log cabin, built for the purpose in 1808, at the base of Half Fall Hills, on Richard Beard's place. The teachers of this school were George Baird, Benjamin Elliot, Mary McMullen and James Denniston, who was the last, in 1824. The first Sunday-school in Bucke's Valley was organized in this house in 1824.

In 1824 a log school-house was built at Bucke's grave-yard, which was used as a church and a school. The teachers in this house were Joseph Foster, Ann McGinnis, Francis Laird, David Mitchell and Samuel Stephens.

In a short time after these schools, two other houses were erected,—one where Bucke's cabin

stood, on Bair's farm, and another at Montgomery's Ferry.

Centre school-house was situated on the road leading from Patterson's to Montgomery's Ferry, at the corner of the New Buffalo road. This house was subsequently moved about a mile east of this location, in the woods, on lands of Jacob Bucke. This house was used for school purposes about ten years, until 1857, when it was burned, and then the old house, called the Baird school-house, was used for five or six successive years, until the old Centre school-house was built. The new brick school-house was built at Centre in 1879, and, as fast as new houses replace the old ones, brick houses are built.

The oldest school-house in Hunter's Valley was erected on the land of Joseph Hunter (now Abram Crow). This was a roughly-built log house, covered with a slab roof, and in it was kept the school for ten or twelve families, who lived within a radius of two or three miles around it.

At a meeting of citizens, in a public school-house, held on Saturday, December 6, 1834, a vote was taken to accept or reject the school law and appropriations, with forty-six for rejecting the law and appropriations and one for it. The school directors did not vote. On the 5th of November, 1835, a meeting, to examine teachers, was held at the public-house of John Patterson, at Juniata Falls post-office. The directors present were Joseph Foster, George Baird, George Arnold and William Howe. In 1837 Buffalo township had seven male teachers, whose qualifications were reported good and sufficient to teach the branches required.

In 1840 the funds of Buffalo township were used in building school-houses, and in consequence the schools were not in operation this year.

From 1874 to 1878 the directors of Buffalo township visited the schools as a whole board a number of times during the term and carefully inspected the condition of the schools. This was the period of the most marked progress.

Twenty-six school-teachers have come out of the public schools of this township since the free schools began.

Professor S. E. McGinnes, principal of the

public schools of Steelton, Pa., is a native of this township.

CHAPTER XXIX.

SPRING TOWNSHIP.¹

ON April 5, 1849, James Black, Esq., of Savelle, and Richard Adams, of Madison, two of the viewers appointed by an order of the court, at the November sessions of the preceding year, "to view and alter the township line between Spring and Centre townships, so as to include Abraham Kistler and David Stambaugh in Spring township," reported that such alteration of the township lines was "necessary and proper," and the report was confirmed by the court.

The above is all that can be found upon the Quarter Sessions Dockets bearing upon the erection of the township of Spring.

By other authorities it is stated that application was made at the January term of court in 1848, setting forth that a new township was about to be made out of Tyrone. The court appointed Richard Adams, James Black and Wm. B. Anderson to examine into the propriety of the division. The two first-named reported a new township, and named it "Lawrence." The next succeeding August court the report was confirmed, although one hundred and two citizens of Carroll remonstrated, and the new township was named "Spring."

The township contains thirty square miles of surface, and is drained by Sherman's Creek. The township elections are held at Milltown.

In 1850 Spring township had a population of 1281, and 215 houses, 218 families, 105 farms and 14 productive establishments. The population in 1880 was 1538.

One president judge and four associate judges have been citizens of the township, the aggregate length of whose terms has been forty-five years. Their names are Judge B. F. Junkin, Associate Judges John Junkin (father of the first mentioned), Jacob Sheibley, John Bear and Wm. Grier. Chief Justice Hiram John Ban-

¹ By Horace E. Sheibley.

ister Gibson, whose fame as a jurist is world-wide, was also born in the township.

EARLY LOCATIONS.—A tract containing eleven hundred acres, lying between Mahanoy Hill and Limestone Ridge, including Elliottsburg, was the subject of much controversy from 1755 until 1782, when it was finally settled by arbitration. Settlement, however, was made upon a part before 1750, for in May of that year, on complaint of the Indians to the Governor that the whites were trespassing on their lands, Richard Peters, of Philadelphia, and Conrad Weiser, as interpreter, were sent up to Cumberland County to consult with the magistrates and remove the trespassers. They went to the house of George Croghan, where they met in council five Indians, delegates from the Indian nation, and Andrew Montour, an interpreter, after which Richard Peters, Conrad Weiser, the five magistrates and the sheriff went up the Big Juniata, between Thompsonstown and Mifflintown, where there was a settlement, the account of which will be found in Walker township, Juniata County.

Mr. Richard Peters, in his letter of May, 1750, says of the magistrates who left his party on the 24th of May,—

“Mr. Benjamin Chambers and Mr. George Croghan had about an hour before separated from us; and on meeting them again in Cumberland County, they reported that they had been at Sheerman’s Creek, or Little Juniata, situate about six miles over the Blue Mountain, and found there James Parker, Thomas Parker, Owen McKeib, John McClare, Richard Kirkpatrick, James Murray, John Scott, Henry Gass, John Cowan, Simon Girtce and John Kilough, who had settled lands and erected Cabins or log Houses thereon; and having convicted them of trespass on their view, they had bound them in recognizances of the penalty of one hundred Pounds to appear and answer for their trespasses, on the first day of the next county Court of Cumberland, to be held at Shippensburgh, and that the said trespassers had likewise entered into Bonds to the Proprietaries in five hundred Pounds penalty, to remove off immediately with all their servants, Cattle and effects, and had delivered possession of their houses to Mr. George Stevenson for the Proprietaries’ use; and that Mr. Stevenson had ordered some of the meanest of those cabbins to be set on Fire, where the families were not large, nor the Improvements considerable.”

Richard Kirkpatrick, it will be noticed, was

one of the trespassers and had located and made his improvement on a tract a little north and northeast of the present town of Elliottsburg, and upon this action of the magistrates went away peaceably, with the promise that upon the purchase of the lands he might return and take out warrant upon land including his improvement. The purchase was made in 1754, and warrants were first granted February 3, 1755. On the 4th of February, in that year, John Sanderson was granted a warrant for one hundred and fifty acres, including the site of the east part of Elliottsburg, the present road from the hotel north being the line between his land and Samuel Fisher’s. Samuel Fisher, May 1, 1755, took up a tract adjoining Sanderson.

John Lukens, surveyor-general, in a note to the warrant of Sanderson, says: “I understand the land called Samuel Fisher’s in this warrant to be the land first settled by Richard Kirkpatrick, and that there was a line marked between said Kirkpatrick and Sanderson by consent.” It appears from this note that Kirkpatrick and Sanderson were both upon the ground before the applications were made to the Land-Office and had agreed upon a line between them, but by some means Samuel Fisher managed to obtain a warrant covering the improvement made by Kirkpatrick. It also appears from the hearing before the Governor, in 1768, that in 1753 Richard Kirkpatrick and George Sanderson, the father of John, had made improvements and was living there at the time.

The warrant of Richard Kirkpatrick, made November 10, 1762, recites that several years before Kirkpatrick applied for a warrant for two hundred acres covering his improvement and was disappointed in obtaining it.

The warrant of November 10, 1762, differs from other warrants, inasmuch as it was written and not printed. It recites his early settlement and is here given. It is signed by James Hamilton, and directed to John Lukens, surveyor-general.

“By the Proprietaries. *Whereas*, Richard Kirkpatrick, on or about the year 1750, settled on a tract of about two hundred acres of land in Sherman’s Valley, now in the county of Cumberland, before the same was purchased of the Indians, who, taking

umbrage at settlements being made there before they had agreed to sell those lands to the Government, on the Indians' complaint, sent proper persons to prevail on those settlers peaceably to give up and quit their possessions and improvements under a promise and assurance from our agents that as soon as the said purchase should be completed they should have warrants granted to them, and be permitted to return to their respective settlements. And, *Whereas*, the said Richard Kirkpatrick (being one of the persons who gave bond to us peaceably from his said settlement, on our agent's promise to permit him to return thereto, as aforesaid) did, several years ago, after the said purchase (the said purchase made of the Indians) apply for a warrant for the said two hundred acres, and hath now again renewed his application and agrees to pay to our use, for the said two hundred acres, within the term of six months from the date hereof, at the rate of fifteen pounds, ten shillings current money of the Province for every hundred acres, and also to pay the yearly quit-rent of one half-penny sterling for every acre thereof. These are, therefore, to authorize and require you to survey, or cause to be surveyed, unto the said Richard Kirkpatrick the said quantity of two hundred acres, including his improvement in Sherman Valley afd. and make return thereof unto the Secretaries Office, in order for confirmation, for which this shall be your Sufficient Warrant. Given under my hand and the seal of the land office, by Virtue of Certain Powers from the Said Proprietaries at Philadelphia, this 12th day of November, Anno Domini, 1762. JAMES HAMILTON.
 "To JOHN LUKENS, *Surveyor-General.*"

It appears from the affidavits here given of William Orr and John Crozzer in 1765, that Kirkpatrick was living at the house of Samuel Fisher, and upon the taking out of the warrant of 1762, Kirkpatrick filed a caveat, which was brought to the notice of the Governor and postponed, and again brought up in 1768. The following is a copy of the proceeding and depositions in the case, and have been obtained from Mr. Jas. P. Hackett, of New Bloomfield. They are given entire, and contain much information concerning the early settlement. The deposition of William Patterson refers to Henry Montour. The names Andrew and Henry Montour, it is now admitted, are used interchangeably, and refer to the same person. Andrew Montour was sent to the locality by the Governor to warn off all trespassers. A tract of land was granted him by the Indians before the purchase, on which he settled, and later, warranted, and was surveyed in his right to William Mit-

chell, and is now a part of Landisburg. Montour evidently gave Dason a right or permission to raise corn there, as early as 1753, as is shown by the affidavit of William Patterson. The depositions were used in the proceedings of November 30, 1768.

"CUMBERLAND SS.

"William Orr came before me, one of his majesty's Justices for Said county, and made oath that about the 5th of Aprile, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, he went over with Samuel Fisher and part of his familie to his plantation in Shearman's Valley, and found Richard Kirkpatrick on said plantation, and further saith that he lived with said Fisher one month at that time, and that said Samuel Fisher did not in any manner abuse said Kirkpatrick, to this deponent's knowledge, and further saith not.

his
 WILLIAM O ORR.
 mark.

"Signed and sworn this 12th day of March 1765, before me,

"JONATHON HOGE."

"CUMBERLAND SS. John Crozzer came personally before me, one of his majesty's justices for said county, and made oath that about the 1st day of Aprile, 1754, he went over with Samuel Fisher and part of his familie to his plantation in Sherman's vally, and in company with James Watson, William Orr, James Purdy, William Brown and James Dickson, and found Richard Kirkpatrick on said plantation, and saith that he then lived with said Samuel Fisher about two weeks, and never knew that Samuel Fisher nor any of the above said men, did in any manner abuse said Kirkpatrick, and further saith that said Samuel Fisher and said Kirkpatrick went down to Andrew Munture's place in order to refer their dispute about the title of said plantation, as they said, to John Scott and Alexander Sanderson, who went with them, and further saith not.

"JOHN CROZZER.

"Signed and sworn this 12th day of March, 1765, before me,

"JONATHON HOGE."

"CUMBERLAND COUNTY SS.—The Deposition of William Patterson, Farmer, Taken in Shearman's Valey Before me, The Subscriber, one of his Majesty's Justices for the said County, who, being duly examined and sworn according to law, Saith: That this deponent and a certain James Kennedy bought a crop of Indian Corn about 15 years ago from a certain William Dason, Reputed Brother-in-law To Henry Monture, which corn, he said, Dason had raised upon the place whereon Samuel Fisher now lives, in Sherman's Valey, and said Dason Told this Deponent his Brother-in-law, Montoure, had given him a place or plantation Thare. This, To the best

of this Deponent's Knowledge, is what past between him and Said Dason.

"WILLIAM PATTERSON.

"Sworn and Subscribed before me this 16th of November, 1768.

"GEORGE ROBINSON."

"At the Governor's, Wednesday, the 30th November, 1768.

"Present, The Governor, The Secretary, The Recr. General Hockley, Surveyor General.

"Richard Kirkpatrick agt. Samuel Fisher. "George Sanderson agt. Samuel Fisher.	}	On Caveat Judgment of the late Sectery & Rehearing before the Governor, Secretary, Recr. General & Surveyor General. On Caveat judgt. and Rehearing as above.
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"Upon the Rehearing it appeared as it did before the late Secretary, that the said George Sanderson & Richard Kirkpatrick both settled on the large tract of land which the said parties now claim, 15 or 16 years ago, before the Said Samuel Fisher settled there and before it was purchased from the Indians and a division line was agreed on by the said Geo. Sanderson and Richard Kirkpatrick between their proposed settlements. But that their Settling with divers others on those lands before purchased, giving umbrage to the Indians, and they making complaint to the government, the said settlers, by order of the Governor, were prevailed upon to move away & leave their settlements on a promise of the then Sect'y, that they should have Warrants for & return to them after purchased of the Indians. That accordingly, the Said Geo. Sanderson afterwards obtained a warrant in the name of his son John, dated Feby. 4, 1755, for 150 acres, in order to include his said Settlement.

"That the Said Saml. Fisher soon after obtained a warrant for 200 acres, dated May 1, 1755.

"And that the Said Richard Kirkpatrick also then applied for a warrant for his said settlement of which he was then disappointed, but afterwards obtained one dated 10th of November, 1762, for 200 acres, including his Said improvement in Sherman's Valley.

"That on or about the 15th of April, 1761 (before Kirkpatrick got his warrant), Samuel Finley, by the direction and as assistant to Col. Armstrong, Surveyed a large tract for the said George Sanderson & Samuel Fisher, amounting to about 1100 acres on their Said two warrants, as appears by a resurvey thereof Since made by Bartram Gaibreath, Deputy-Surveyor, by order of the Secretary & Surveyor-General and now produced.

"And upon the matter thus circumstanced it appeared to the late Secretary and the Surveyor-General (then present at y^e hearing), that the Said large tract was very sufficient to Satisfy not only the said two warrants of Sanderson & Fisher, but also the said Kirk-

patrick's warrant. And the Secretary was therefore of opinion that the said Kirkpatrick ought to have a part thereof laid out to him towards the middle, between the houses of Sanderson and Fisher, in such manner as the Surveyor-General should judge most just & equitable for Satisfying all the said three warrants and so as to include the head and part of a spring where the Said Richard Kirkpatrick cleared a Small piece, supposed to be at or near the place marked in the Said Galbreath's resurvey b. R. K., and the Said Secretary did adjudge and direct that the Surveyor-General Should lay out or cause the Said tract, or So much thereof as he should judge proper, to be laid out and divided amongst the said George or John Sanderson, Samuel Fisher & Richard Kirkpatrick, for satisfying their Said Warrants, and upon the rehearing it appeared further by the information of the Surveyor-General that he had lately been upon the ground & lands with Capt. Wm. Lyon and viewed the same in order to execute the Said Judgment, but found it impracticable to lay the Warrant of Kirkpatrick, as above directed by the late Secretary, without ruining the settlements both of Fisher & Sanderson; and it appeared also by the deposition of one John Scott, who is allowed to be a man of credit, that after the removal of Kirkpatrick and Sanderson from off their settlements as aforesaid, a certain Andrew Montour, by permission of the Indians, settled on or about or near the place, and some time after sold the place to Fisher whereon both Fisher's and Kirkpatrick's warrants are located, and that afterwards Fisher, Montour and Kirkpatrick, upon a dispute between them concerning the right of the land, referred the matter to the Said John Scott and Several others and that the said arbitrators did adjudge the land to Fisher and that Montour Should pay Kirkpatrick nine pounds, which they determined to be the value of the improvement he had made upon the land and that the said Kirkpatrick was contented with the judgment; And it appeared also on the Said rehearing that the Said Kirkpatrick has never Since made any improvement or settlement on the said land, not being allowed to do it by Fisher. And the Board now taking the whole matter into consideration, are of opinion that as the warrants of Fisher & Sanderson are both prior to Kirkpatrick's, and were Surveyed before he obtained his, and their improvements are of considerable value, that their possessions ought not now to be disturbed by Kirkpatrick's Subsequent Warrant, especially as he had once submitted his dispute to arbitrators who had determined the right of the land against him and ordered him a compensation for his improvement. And the Governor accordingly orders that the warrant of Kirkpatrick Shall not be executed according to its location and the judgment of the late Secretary, which left the matter in some measure to the discretion of the Surveyor-Genl., who, upon view of the place, finds it cannot be executed with-

out the inconvenience above mentioned. And that the division line between Fisher & Sanderson shall be drawn across the Survey made by Finley at the Lick described upon the plot of the resurvey by Galbreath, agreeable to the old consentable line between Kirkpatrick and Sanderson, and that Kirkpatrick be allowed (if he *chuses* it) to lay his warrant on the East end of the large survey by Finley, where Thomas Fisher, Son of Saml. Fisher, has built a *Cabbin* & made a trifling improvement without any Kind of authority. And if he does not *chuse* to lay his warrant there the Governor orders that he have a new Warrant for the same quantity of his old one in any other part of the county where he can discover any vacant, unappropriated land and that the money paid the proprs. for his Warrant be applied to such new warrant upon his release of the other. And that the Surveyor may the better understand this Judgment the division lines between the parties are drawn upon the plot of resurvey above-mentioned in *Red*.

"In Testimony that the foregoing is a true copy of an entry in Minute of Property Book, pages 149, 150, 151 & 152, remaining in my office, I have hereunto Set my hand and seal of Office at Philadelphia the 3rd of Oct. 1795.

"DAVID KENNEDY,
"Secty. Land office."

These proceedings did not settle the dispute, as it is again brought up in 1782, when the parties to the dispute made agreement to settle by arbitration. Moses Kirkpatrick appears for Richard Kirkpatrick, and Samuel and James Fisher for Samuel Fisher. These are probably sons of the original disputants. The following is a copy of the agreement and the award :

"JUNE 15, 1782.

"We, the subscribers, do Solemnly Swear that we will Stand to and abide by the finale Judgment and Determination of Jonathan Hoge, William Richardson, Robert Robb, Thomas Beals, David Mitchell and George Douglass, or a majority of their judgments, if they agree, and make one with regard to all manner of disputes with regard to land or any other difference now Subsisting between us.

"JAMES FISHER,
"SAMUEL FISHER,
"MOSES KIRKPATRICK."

"Sworn and Subscribed before me,
"DAVID McCLURE."

"To all people to whom this present writing Indented of award Shalt come, Greeting. *Whereas*, there has subsisted and doth now Subsist a controversy concerning the right and title of a certain tract and *percill* of land situate lying and

being in the State of Pennsylvania, County of Cumberland, and township of Tyrone, Whereon James Fisher and Samuel Fisher now liveth, between them, the said Samuel and James Fisher and a certain Moses Kirpatrick; and *Whereas*, for setting the said controversy and putting an end to the said dispute with regard to the title of said land, they, the said Samuel and James Fisher and Moses Kirkpatrick, have, by their Solemn oaths and their said depositions, Signed under their hands, the 15th of this instant, become bound to stand to and abide by the award and final determination of us, Jonathan Hoge, William Richardson, Thomas Beales, George Douglas, David Mitchell and Robert Robb, or a majority of our judgments, if we could agree to make one; now Know Ye, that we, the said arbitrators, Whose names are hereunto subscribed and seals affixed, having voluntarily become bound on oath to judge and determine in the present dispute according to the best of our judgments and evidence, Taking the burden of the said award upon us, and having fully examined and duly compared the proofs and allegations of both the said parties as well as examined all their witnesses upon oath, do, for settling friendship and amity between them, make and publish this our award by and between the said parties, in manner following: That is to Say, Imprimis,—We do award and order that all actions, suits, quarrels and controversies, whatsoever had moved, arisen or depending between the said parties, in Law or Equity, for any manner or cause whatsoever touching the right and title of the said land unto the day of the date hereof Shall *Seace* and be no further prosecuted, and that each of the Said parties pays his own Costs concerning the Said premises, and we do also award that the Said Moses Kirkpatrick hath no right, nor title to Said lands and premises, and, therefore, from this time forth, forever is to quit claim thereto. And finally we award that the whole right and property of the said lands and premises hath been and now is in the Said Samuel and James Fisher, as witness our hands and seals this 31st day of May 1782.

"JONATHAN HOGGE, [Seal.]
"WILLIAM RICHARDSON, [Seal.]
"THOMAS BEALES, [Seal.]
"GEORGE DOUGLASS, [Seal.]
"DAVID MITCHELL." [Seal.]

It is not known whether Richard Kirkpatrick took up other land on his warrant, as he was permitted to do, but it is evident that his death occurred before the final settlement, and that Moses, who appeared in the case in 1772, was ousted from any rights in the land in dispute. It is probable that these brothers—Moses, Isaac and Joseph—were sons of Richard Kirkpatrick. Joseph and Isaac settled in what is now Carroll



township and Moses in Penn township, where an account of them will be found.

The arbitrators in the case were chosen from different parts of the county, as it was then: Jonathan Hoge resided near Hogetown; William Richardson lived near the Hickory Grove school-house, Penn township; Thomas Beale in Beale township, Juniata County; George Douglas, near Green Park; and David Mitchell on the Barnett farm, near New Bloomfield.

The east part of the Samuel Fisher tract passed to Thomas Fisher (a son), who also warranted other lands, and which are now owned by the heirs of David Stambaugh.

The John Sanderson warrants were dated, respectively, February 4, 1755, May 17, 1785, and August 28, 1789.

John Sanderson resided on the one hundred and fifty acres which he warranted February 4, 1755, adjoining the Samuel Fisher tract, and died there in 1790. He owned eleven hundred acres in one body, and by his will directed that his nephew (George Elliott) should have four hundred acres. John Sanderson, in 1782, was assessed with two stills and a grist-mill, which was run as late as 1873 by its last owner, John Snyder, who bought the mill property from George S. Hackett. In 1829 George Elliott sold his tract to George S. Hackett, father of James B. Hackett, of New Bloomfield; and for many years George S. Hackett lived and kept hotel in what was probably the first brick house in the county, being built prior to 1790 and stood until 1884. Thomas Gray is the present owner. Alex. Topley bought the Hackett property in 1848, and Mr. Hackett removed to New Bloomfield. The farm has since in turn belonged to John Reeder, John Gray (the father of James and Thomas Gray), who now owns it, the latter living on the old homestead. Portions of the original tract are also owned by William Swegers, William Sheibley, Mrs. Rachel Hench and others.

The eastern part of the Sanderson tract was bought by Philip and Jacob Stambaugh. Philip Stambaugh, in May 8, 1812, warranted two hundred acres, now the Captain Kistler farm. John Stambaugh, a grandson of the original warrantee, now lives on the tract.

East of Elliotsburg, near Limestone Ridge, is a tract of three hundred and thirty-seven acres taken by Thomas Fisher, son of Samuel Fisher, March 27, 1788. Jacob Stambaugh, brother of Philip, bought this tract, and lived and died there. His son David resided on the old place until the time of his death, in May, 1885. Two brothers of David, namely, Daniel and Martin, were sheriffs of Perry County, elected, respectively, in 1820 and 1835. The farm is now in possession of David Stambaugh, a son of David, and extends from Limestone Ridge to Mahanoy and adjoins Centre township. The Stambaugh farms in great part were included in the Sanderson-Fisher warrants.

Abraham Smith and Caspar Comp took out a warrant, June 20, 1793, for one hundred and fifty acres, now owned by George Beistline and others.

William Power warranted, May 28, 1788, eighty-six acres south of Elliotsburg and embracing part of it. This land was bought by Henry Shumaker, and sold by him to William Sheibley and Martin Stambaugh in equal share.

South of Elliotsburg Mathew Pierson warranted, January 28, 1788, two hundred and sixteen acres. This tract was three miles in length and of peculiar shape, forming what closely resembles a horseshoe, being ten rods at the east end and sixty-one rods at the west end, and, in the toe of the shoe is about eighty rods wide. The property was sold to Charles McCoy, and by him to Henry Rice, father of the late Henry Rice, deceased, of New Bloomfield. John Kistler's heirs, Jacob Dum and Daniel Reapsom now own the land.

Samuel Fisher, who died in 1775, left his property to his sons, James and Thomas. On August 4, 1785, James Fisher sold his half to John Fulwiler, of Cumberland County, for the sum of five hundred and seventy-five pounds.

On February 10th, 1807, Abraham Fulwiler, brother of John, took up one hundred and ninety-three acres, being a part of the earlier Sanderson-Fisher tracts. The John and Abraham Fulwiler lands were bought by Henry Shumaker, and from him passed to William Sheibley and William Kistler.

Abraham Fulwiler removed to Landisburg,

where he kept store from 1815 to 1818; was register and recorder in 1822, and died in Landisburg in 1830.

James Baxter was one of the earliest settlers, and warranted two hundred and seven acres, adjoining what is now the farm of William Sheibley, and has been owned by Dr. William Niblock, Michael Noll, John M. Smith, and now by Moses Seiler.

ELLIOTTSBURG.

The village of Elliottsburg, which is located on parts of the original lands warranted to William Power and Samuel Fisher, received its name from George Elliott, nephew of John Sanderson, and was called to Elliottsburg in 1828, when the post-office was established with Henry C. Hackett as postmaster. He was succeeded by Major Cadwallader Jones, James Kacy (in 1837), James B. Hackett (from 1847 to 1851), William Snyder, William Hassinger and Mrs. Rebecca Foose.

Peter Bernheisel kept the first store; it was bought by Cadwallader Jones, and moved across the road. Additions were afterward made by him to the old building, and the property is now occupied as a store and dwelling-house by F. S. Rice. A room in the present residence of William Shively has for many years been used as a store-room, and at present is rented by George A. Smith.

The old tavern was built as early as 1826. Mrs. Gilbert Moon, widow, came from Landisburg and kept hotel from 1838 to 1842, afterward removing to Loysville. She was succeeded by Jacob Grove, John Snyder (during whose occupancy, in January, 1856, the building burnt down, but was rebuilt in the following summer), John Hench, John Gray, then by his two sons, James and Thomas, and in the spring of 1884, George Barnhart, its present owner, came into possession. At the time of the location of the county-seat, what is now Elliottsburg was proposed as a suitable site.

The "Little Germany" tracts were taken up by John Fuas, "King of Germany," June 12, 1794. Fuas (Foose) accumulated extensive property, which was left to his heirs. In 1820, John Fuas (Foose now spelled), was assessed on three

hundred acres, one saw-mill and one distillery. A tavern was kept on the old mansion farm until 1827. Gallows Hill received its name from the fact that the sign of the tavern was a high post with a projecting arm, from which was suspended an iron ring, the whole suggesting the idea of a gallows. The property now belongs to the heirs of Daniel and Michael Foose and to Solomon Reeder.

Edward Irvine, December 26, 1766, took up a large tract, in part the present properties of Joseph Rice, Dr. Louis Ellerman, Gustav Boltz and William Loy.

The Rice farm was afterwards owned by Henry Gass, who died in 1838. The property was sold to Richard P. Diven, who later parted with it to Zachariah Rice, at whose decease it came to his heirs.

The Loy farm, at an early date, was the property of Thomas March, whose son, Joseph, succeeded to it, and he transferred it to Michael Loy, and he to his son, William Loy.

Henry Guss, on April 14, 1818, sold a part of his tract to Jacob Gamber, and he, on April 12, 1819, sold it to Conrad Holman.

Caspar Comp, June 17, 1795, took up sixty acres, including an improvement of Hermanus Aldricks, who, with his brothers, James and West Aldricks, had warranted adjoining lands July 1, 1784.

Conrad Holman, about 1800, came from Chester County and bought this tract and built a fulling-mill and saw-mill. "Slabtown" received its name from the fact that at that time the houses in the neighborhood were in great part built of slabs from Conrad Holman's mill. Daniel McAfee bought the property of Conrad Holman. In 1842 he sold the fulling-mill and saw-mill portion to Wilson McAfee, whose heirs still own it and reside there. About 1856 the remainder of the original tract was sold to John Rice, of Juniata County, from whom the present owner, William Hall, bought it.

East of what is now Landisburg, West and James Aldricks warranted, July 1, 1784, one hundred and seventy acres. George Stroop later owned it. Stroop owned two hundred and fifty acres adjoining John Wilson, Esq., before 1800, and on February 27, 1803, warranted two hun-

dred and fifty acres adjoining his earlier purchase. Abraham Shively, at an early date, bought a long, narrow strip of land reaching to the town limits, on which he built a brick house and kept a hotel, known as Blue Ball Tavern, from the sign of the blue balls. This property is now owned in part by David Long. George Stroop sold to the Dunkelbergers, in April, 1814, one hundred and sixty acres adjoining his other tract, patented to John Wingert August 7, 1806, who died, and Stroop bought the tract December 16, 1809. While Stroop was living on this tract he was sheriff of Cumberland County. The Stroop heirs were assessed on thirteen hundred and twelve acres in 1820.

The main tract of the Stroop property was sold in 1821 to Martin Swartz, who, on February 4, 1822, sold it to John Junkin, of Cumberland County, who settled on it in the spring of 1823.

Mr. Junkin was chosen associate judge of Perry County, June 7, 1832, in place of William Anderson, deceased, and served nineteen years. On the 9th of March, 1854, he sold the farm to John Brown, of Philadelphia, and moved to Muscatine, Iowa, with all his family, except Judge B. F. Junkin. A few years later the farm was sold to Samuel Spotts, the present owner, and in 1864 he surveyed twenty acres and the grist-mill and saw-mill to William Heckerdorn. A part of the Stroop tract is also owned by William Linn, of Landisburg.

David Beard, on April 2, 1763, warranted one hundred and fifty acres, and on August 26, 1791, sixty-five acres. These lands constituted in great part the farm known in later times as the farm of the Misses Mary, Jane and Isabella Foster, who conveyed the land to Samuel Spotts. Mr. Spotts sold the property to Peter Kling, and he to George Leonard, and from him it was bought by Dr. William Hays.

A part of David Beard's tract passed into the hands of John Welsh, and at his death remained for some time in the possession of his heirs, who, in 1836, sold it to Henry Cooper. Andrew Beitzel and Andrew Spahr, in 1838, bought it from Cooper. The two owners divided the property, and, in 1853, Andrew Spahr sold his part to Jonathan Dunkleberger. The farm of Andrew

Beitzel descended to his son, David, who sold it to Dr. Louis Ellerman about three years ago.

The Hermanus Aldrick tract, warranted July 1, 1784, comprises the Christian Kell farm of a later date, which is now owned by Frederick Souder. Hermanus Aldrick, the warrantee, was a magistrate in Carlisle in 1760, and was one of the first members of Assembly from Cumberland County.

The Fry mill and the farm now owned by William Weibly became the property of Wilson McClure, who built the mill and sold it to Martin Swartz.

James Diven warranted one hundred and ninety-five acres March 1, 1755. He built a tannery. He died in 1818. Joseph and John were his sons and his executors. In 1830 the property was sold to Daniel Spotts, and is now owned by his son, Frank Spotts.

The old mansion farm, which passed out of the possession of the Divens, on the death of James Diven, was left to his wife, who died in 1832. It was then sold to Jonathan Dunkelberger and is now owned by Abraham Wertz.

Hugh Kilgore, on the 6th of February, 1755, warranted two hundred and seventeen acres, and in 1766 took up one hundred and twenty-three acres. William McClure married Jane Kilgore, and James Wilson another daughter. To the Wilson heirs descended the bulk of the Hugh Kilgore land, and they sold it to Benjamin Smith, from whom it was bought by John C. Sheibley, whose son, Simon Sheibley, now owns it. Hugh Kilgore also took out a warrant December 28, 1770, and David Kilgore March 1, 1797. These tracts in part became the property of Henry Sunday. He sold a part of it to Benjamin Dunkleberger on April 21, 1816.

By an article of agreement January 10, 1822, Henry Sunday, Sr., transferred to his son John two parcels of land containing respectively seventy-six and forty-six acres, the one adjoining James Wilson's heirs, James Diven's heirs, Benjamin Dunkleberger and Henry Sunday, Jr., the other tract adjoining Benjamin Dunkleberger and Thomas Kennedy's heirs. At the same date as above Henry, Jr., received one

hundred and twenty-two acres, adjoining Thomas Kennedy's heirs, John Sunday, John Keil and others. By this agreement the two sons were to take care of the father, who lived many years after. The John Sunday farm passed into the possession, successively, of Jacob Noftsinger, William Lightner, John Shumaker and now belongs to the Billman heirs. The Henry Sunday farm was sold by his heirs to Jeremiah Dunkleberger.

David Robb in 1784 warranted a tract of one hundred acres. This land at date of warrant included a "pine-mill," which in all probability was at or near the site of the present Wentzell's mill, and was one of the earliest in the county. The mill property in later years became the property of Robert Crozier, and was bought from him by Peter Hench. It is now owned by Adam Wentzell. An old distillery was also on this property, which was contemporary with the mill and was abandoned but a few years ago. A second tract of David Robb, containing seventy acres, adjoining the preceding one, was warranted April 5, 1785. The most of the land included in the two warrants some years ago was known as the Rinesmith farm, which later became the property of Alexander Adams, but is now owned by Foster Spotts. John G. Sheibley's farm is also of the old Rinesmith farm. It may be mentioned that the house in which Mr. Sheibley lives is built partly of material taken from the old West mansion, erected on Abraham Bower's property, about the time the Wests warranted their lands.

On both sides of Sherman's Creek, near what is now Bridgeport, lands were warranted by the Ross family—Jonathan, Thomas, John and Samuel. Thomas Ross, by warrant June 1, 1762, took up one hundred and sixty-two acres, and Samuel thirty acres in 1784. During this time six hundred and twenty-five acres were taken up by the brothers. Jonathan Ross, on February 2, 1763, warranted a tract of one hundred and fifty acres adjoining land of Thomas Ross, Hugh Kilgore and John Kennedy. This last tract is now owned by George Sheibley, Thomas Morrow, Jacob Bonsam and John Emlett.

Across the creek and along its banks, from Bridgeport toward Landisburg, and into Tyrone township, the Ross tract extended to what is now the cemetery. This portion is now included in the farms of Peter Lightner and the Colonel Graham farm, which lately was owned by William Stambaugh, but passed into the hands of D. H. Sheibley and Dr. D. B. Milliken in October, 1885.

John Waggoner bought five hundred acres of the Ross tract on both sides of the creek at an early day. He settled in Kennedy's Valley. In 1805 the mill known as John Waggoner's Grist-Mill was erected. This mill in 1855 became the property of William W. Snyder and Joseph McClure, but William W. Snyder is now sole proprietor.

Waggoner's Gap received its name from this family. At the session of 1826-27 a State road was ordered, and by May 31, 1827, it had been surveyed and completed by way of the gap in the mountains now known as Waggoner's Gap.

On the Ross tracts, on north bank of Sherman's Creek, is built the village of Bridgeport, which first became a centre when, in 1832, James Ball erected a small smith-shop. In 1838 Wilson Welsh started a little store on the property now in possession of Mrs. David Sheaffer. At the present time the place contains, besides several dwelling-houses, a blacksmith-shop and the large store of John A. Bower.

Along Sherman's Creek in Spring township, and extending into Carroll, the Gibsons at an early date took up large tracts of land. Among the warrants were those taken by George Gibson, fifty acres, February 2, 1785; and fifty acres adjoining Francis West and Ross Mitchell, April 23, 1787; Anne West Gibson, one hundred acres, April 16, 1793, adjoining lands of Edward West, and including Falling Springs of to-day. The bulk of the Gibson land, however, descended from the West estate, one of whose heirs, Ann West, married George Gibson.

George Gibson, Sr., was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country early in the last century. In 1729 he kept a tavern in what is now Lancaster City, having erected the first public-house in that place. While there,

George Gibson, Jr., was born. The latter, when a young man, went to Silver Springs, Cumberland County, where he bought a mill; he later removed to what is Perry County of to-day, settling upon the land of his father-in-law, Francis West, whose daughter Ann he had married about the year 1772. Shortly after he moved to this county the Revolutionary War broke out, and, as colonel of a regiment of Western Pennsylvanians and Virginians, he entered the service and was engaged throughout the whole of that memorable struggle. He never returned home, but lived in Philadelphia, visiting his relatives in this county occasionally. Colonel Gibson remained in the military service and was with St. Clair at his defeat, November 4, 1791, and was killed in the battle. George Gibson was the father of four sons and one daughter. The daughter died in infancy. Francis was born at Silver Spring, Cumberland County, and in 1808 went to Carlisle, and was register and recorder for a term. At the expiration of his term of office he came to the home-
stead and died there in 1856. George Gibson, another son, was born at Westover, called in honor of the old West family estate in England, in this county. In his early life he traveled over a great part of the world, and at the commencement of the War of 1812 he was appointed lieutenant and served throughout it. He was an active officer in the Seminole Indian War, Florida, and in Jackson's Presidency was appointed commissary-general. His remains now lie in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington.

William Chesney Gibson, a third son, in early life learned the milling trade, but afterwards went to sea. He died comparatively a young man, and his remains are interred in the old Poplar Church grave-yard, Tyrone township.

Hiram John Banister Gibson was born at Westover, in Perry County. (For career, see Bench and Bar.)

The Gibson heirs were assessed in 1820 on four hundred and fifty acres of land, one saw-mill and one grist-mill.

Francis, eldest son of George Gibson, was the father of twelve children,—eight sons and four

daughters. At the death of Francis Gibson the land descended to his heirs, of whom Robert Gibson lives on part of the tract, at Falling Springs, and Francis Gibson on the old home-
stead. The famous old mill property has passed into the hands of Sponsler & Junkin, and the farm of John Zimmerman, lately owned by D. M. Rinesmith, was part of the original tract.

The old Westover Mill was built by Anne West Gibson before 1782, and is one of the oldest in the county. It was used regularly until 1850. After a period of idleness for almost twenty years, it has since been converted into a spoke and felloe-factory, and later into a paint-mill. At present it is not in operation. On the west of what later became the Gibson property, and extending northward, the West family, whose ancestor, Francis West, came to this country from the family seat of Westover, England, with William Penn, on his second visit to this country, about 1700, took up large tracts of land along Sherman's Creek. William West, April 7, 1755, warranted three hundred and twenty-three acres of land surveyed May 7, 1755; Francis West, several tracts on February 3, 1755, and April 9, 1757; and Ann West Gibson a tract April 23, 1787; Edward West, one hundred acres, October 27, 1792, adjoining lands of James Diven on the north and other lands of said Edward West on the south and east, known as "Quaker Hill." He also patented a tract March 25, 1790, called "Trouble Ended."

Francis West, mentioned above, was the father, and was a squatter before he warranted his lands. His old hut was standing as late as 1834 on the farm now in possession of Judge Blair's heirs. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he lived in Carlisle and was judge of Cumberland County at that time, but during the struggle moved to his estate in Perry County, where he died about 1784. In his will, dated September 6, 1781, and in subsequent codicils, after distributing his slaves, of whom he had five, he divided his property as follows: To his son William West, a merchant of Baltimore, who had sold to his father his land soon after he had warranted it, property in Northumberland County and in Carlisle. To Edward the

Clover Hill estate, except sixty acres; also tract of land on Sherman's Creek called Upper Bottom; also tract adjoining Alexander Diven. To William West and Edward, and Alexander Lowry, his brother-in-law, "the tract on which he now lives;" also sixty acres off Clover Hill tract, to be held in trust for his daughter Ann, who received his stills. Edward received two hundred and fifty acres in Fermanagh township, Juniata County, in trust for Dorothy, his sister, wife of Thomas Kinsloe. Mary West Mitchell, a granddaughter, a tract adjoining William West's survey on the east.

Edward West, on the death of his father, settled on the old place, but afterwards removed to Landisburg, and died there about 1816. He left to his son, William West, the property now in possession of Abraham Bower, whose grandfather bought the property in 1835, and it has descended from father to son since. William West died at the residence of his son, Rev. William A. West, in Harrisburg, June, 1882, in his ninety-sixth year. Edward and Henry West received that portion of the estate of late years owned by Daniel Garber. George West fell heir to the farm now in possession of William Stambaugh. Nancy West, wife of Rev. David Elliott, D.D., of Allegheny Theological Seminary, a tract of land which Jacob Albert, of Landisburg, purchased, who dying in 1853 or 1854, the property was sold, and is now owned by Henry Evinger. A son Armstrong received no property. Ann West Gibson's land belongs in part to Gibson's heirs and others. The Mary West Mitchell land, about one hundred acres, was sold to Jacob Riee, and from him purchased by Henry Bear, and is now Henry Evinger's property. The tract "Trouble Ended" is now included in Dunkelberger's farm.

James McCord warranted, March 10, 1794, two hundred acres, including an improvement adjoining Edward West, Ann Gibson, William Rogers and John Gilmore. The present owners are William Henderson, James Robinson and Jacob Stutzman. This vicinity bears the name of "Irishtown."

North of the Iron Ridge was "Bachelors' Retreat," the title given to a tract of land in a

warrant to Hugh Ferguson, dated August 1, 1784; it is now comprised in the property of Hugh Adams, Michael Garlin and others.

The property now known as the Warm Springs tract was warranted to Solomon Dentler March 21, 1793. Its adjoiners at that time were Hugh Kilgore (land late of Robert Kelly, deceased), Edward West and William Gamber. Thomas Kennedy early came into possession of the tract and it passed to his two sons, John and James. On February 2, 1829, "John Kennedy releases to James in the tract of two hundred and twenty-five acres owned by Thomas Kennedy, their father, adjoining West's tract, whereon James now resides." In 1830 James Kennedy resided on the Warm Springs part of the tract, and had erected bath-houses. John Hipple, after his term of office as sheriff of the county, 1826-29, had expired, on May 1, 1830, leased the property from James Kennedy for ten years and erected a large building, forty by forty-five feet, and more bath-houses. The springs in 1831 were opened to the public, who in years previous had lodged around in the neighboring farm-houses. In July, 1838, Peter Updegraffe, who was by marriage one of the heirs to the property, took charge of the springs and kept them open during the summer for the entertainment of strangers, employing his leisure time in farming and working in the pottery which he had erected.

H. H. Etter, on August 8, 1849, bought the property from the Kennedy heirs, and on May 1, 1850, threw open the house to the public. While in the possession of Etter an addition was built to the main building seventy-five feet long. In 1860 the property passed into the hands of R. M. Henderson and John Hays, Esqs., of Carlisle. It was leased to various parties, and on April 4, 1865, the buildings were destroyed by fire. After the fire the springs ceased to be a place of resort. In 1867 Christian Thudium bought the property and soon afterwards sold it to Abraham Bower, its present owner.

It will be remembered from a preceding paragraph that Henry Gass was a trespasser in 1750, and, with others, was driven out of the

county and off the lands then owned by the Indians. He returned and took out warrants for land lying along Sherman's Creek. This tract included the farms known in early days as the Harmony, Gamber and Dunkleberger tracts.

On the death of Henry Gass, his son John came into possession of at least part, if not the whole, of the property. On the 20th of March, 1798, John Gass deeded to John Gamber a portion of his land, who on May 2, 1807, sold it to John Harmony. After the death of John Harmony the farm was sold by executors, December 28, 1827, to Jacob Sheibley, a son-in-law of John Harmony, and he remained in possession until his death, in June, 1882, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Jacob Sheibley, who at one time was an associate judge of Perry County, was a son of Peter Sheibley, who settled in Tyrone.

The John Dunkleberger part of the Gass tract has descended from father to son, and is now in possession of Joseph Dunkleberger.

The Gamber property came into the hands of Jeremiah Dunkleberger at an early date, and his son David resides on it at the present time.

Robert Kelley warranted fifty acres, 25th of June, 1773, on the north side of Quaker Hill, adjoining his other land, Henry Gass and Hugh Kilgore. This land is now included in the land of Samuel Waggoner. His earlier land referred to in the warrant was later known as the Miller property, which, on its owner's death, passed to his heirs, and from them to Solomon Dunkleberger. It next passed into the hands of Al. Boger, and is now the farm of D. M. Rinesmith.

In the southern portion of the township, on the 22d August, 1793, Christian Heckerdorn and Thomas McKee warranted four hundred acres, but on October 30, 1794, McKee released to Heckerdorn his portion. Christian Heckerdorn, in 1820, was one of the largest land owners in Tyrone, being assessed on seven hundred and sixty-two acres, held by warrant and patent, three hundred acres of which were in Pisgah. July 24, 1826, twenty-six acres adjoining Harmony, Heckerdorn, Miller and Moses were sold to Christian Kell. Joseph Heckerdorn bought

from Christian Heckerdorn, July 24, 1826, twenty-two acres, adjoining the lands of Abraham and Henry Long, Jr., and Adam and John Hays bought thirty-five acres in February, 1827, on which to build Oak Grove Furnace. Most of the Heckerdorn property is now included in the lands of the McCormick heirs.

On this tract was the Cold Magnesia Spring, whose waters were tested in 1821, and in 1822 David Heckerdorn erected bath-houses and made other improvements, and kept the place as a resort several years. In an old paper of October, 1825, Christian Heckerdorn advertised three hundred acres for sale, describing it as an excellent location for a furnace, having ore within one-half a mile. The Heckerdorn Tavern, on the Waggoner's Gap road, is standing, a well-preserved brick structure. Among the last hotel proprietors was Daniel B. Sheaffer.

OAK GROVE FURNACE.—In February, 1827, Adam and John Hays purchased of Christian Heckerdorn thirty-five acres, on which to build a furnace. They made an agreement with John Miller, February 20, 1827, for "the right for twenty-one years to dig and haul iron-ore from any part of land on which Miller lives and has his tan-yard, at twenty dollars per year for every year they dig ore." March 16, same year, they made an agreement with Thos. March and Jacob Souder to pay each fifteen dollars per year. Adam and John Hays, in 1827, built here "Charlotte Furnace." It was put in blast December 4, 1827, under the management of Colonel George Patterson, and was in operation until December, 1828. The average during the year was twenty-five tons of metal per week. The furnace was refitted in 1828-29, and blown in during the latter year. The name was changed to "Oak Grove." It passed from A. & J. Hays to Hays & McClure, John Hays remaining in the firm. In February, 1831, a post-office was established at the works, with John Hays postmaster.

After a time McClure retired, and John Hays continued until January 6, 1834, when he sold the furnace property, ore-rights and two thousand five hundred acres of land to Jacob F. Plies, for twenty-two thousand dollars. At this time Joseph L. Hollingshead was manager, but

on January 1, 1835, he was succeeded by Henry Snyder. The firm continued the business for some time as Plies, Hess & Co., but later as Plies, Fearing & Thudium. The last firm operating the furnace was Jacob F. Plies & Co., the company being Christian Thudium and Frederick Boger. The furnace was finally blown out about 1843, and the property passed into the hands of Christian Thudium. The furnace tract now belongs to the James McCormick heirs, who have erected upon it stave and saw-mills, and divided the tract into farms. When the furnace was blown out, in 1843, the post-office ceased to exist, but since the advent of the mills a post-office has been established, called "Lebo." H. L. Croll, first postmaster, was commissioned July 22, 1882, but, resigning in January, 1883, was succeeded by Jennie Losh in March following, who, in turn resigning, Mrs. Charles Losh, the present incumbent, was appointed in the latter part of 1884.

Near the Oak Grove Furnace lands William Nelson warranted, from 1787 to 1793, five hundred and fifty acres, and John McBride two hundred and twenty-four acres November 19, 1767. These tracts, in time, were owned by Christian Thudium, and are now part of the McCormick estate.

William Long, 3d of February, 1794, warranted four hundred acres of land, "adjoining lands on the west this day granted to John Long, and on north by land now in possession of John Caven, and to join the great road leading from Carlisle to Sunbury." This tract adjoins on the east what is now the McCormick property, and at present is owned in part by Samuel Adams. The gap through which the "great road" passed was called Long's Gap, and still retains the name. The road across the mountain was originally a pack-horse route, from south across the country to the Susquehanna River, thence along to Sunbury. This road was used long before Sterrett's Gap was made for wagons.

On order of survey, September 18, 1766, Hance Ferguson took up three hundred and four acres "on a run emptying into Sherman's creek." This also includes a patent to Hance Ferguson, dated May 21, 1804, containing two

hundred and nine acres. The tract lies near what is known as Lebo, and is owned by John Hager, whose property also covers a patent to Frederick Sour (or Sower), taken May 21, 1806. This farm was sold by Frederick Sower to William Sour, and by his heirs to its present owner.

John Johnston took out two warrants dated respectively 13th November, 1766, and November 7, 1771, and are located as "adjoining lands of James Polock (now John Carl), Sherman's Creek, and lands of Hance Ferguson and others," containing two hundred and thirty-seven acres. Benjamin and Adam Junkin bought this land May 8, 1773. Adam Junkin later warranted thirty-eight acres. Adam Junkin, in August, 1799, devised his real estate to his sisters, Jean Parkison and Mary Davis. The tract was divided, 22d March, 1806, and Benjamin Junkin, April 8, 1806, sold his half to John Carl.

The Parkison and Davis part passed into the hands of Christian Hoffman, of Dauphin County, who sold it to Thomas Lebo, its present owner. The Benjamin Junkin tract is doubtless the old Peter Hench farm, adjoining the Lebo farm. S. P. Cree also owns a part of the Junkin lands.

Near the Ferguson and Johnston warrants, on the road from Landisburg to Oak Grove, Peter Moses possessed a property early in the present century and built thereon a large stone blacksmith-shop, noted in those days as the place of manufacture of the screw-auger. At his death his son Peter succeeded him, and he died prior to 1824, for in November of that year the noted blacksmith-shop, with tilt-hammer and grindstones of Peter Moses, Jr., deceased, were advertised for rent. The tilt-hammer was operated by water-power, and was the first in that section of the country. John Miller, a relative, about 1837, converted it into a foundry and called it "Elizabeth Foundry," in which he carried on the manufacture of stoves and hollow-ware. John Waggoner rented the foundry somewhat later and carried on an extensive business until 1842, when he moved to Sheaffer's Valley and lived on part of the Patterson property, where the Lightner mill is now built. The old cupola of the foundry is still standing.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH is located about two miles east of Landisburg, in Spring township, and in its first days was a Union Church.

The early history of St. Peter's Church is involved in much obscurity, but when the Loysville Church was organized, this and other congregations were preaching stations, the ministers stopping on their way from Carlisle to Loysville to administer to the spiritual welfare of the widely-scattered members. It is probable that the congregations were first organized somewhere about 1809. Prior to the year 1815 the Lutheran and Reformed congregations had worshipped in a school-house located on the site afterwards occupied by St. Peter's Union Church.

On December 23, 1815, a constitution was drawn up between the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, in which it was stated that, owing to the increasing number of Germans in that vicinity and the rapid growth of the congregations, the school-house in which they had hitherto worshipped had grown too small, and it was concluded to build a new church edifice. It was also stated that the church should be erected on land given as a donation to the joint congregations by John Gamber. The corner-stone of this church was laid on the 15th of April, 1816. In the spring of 1817 the church was dedicated, Revs. Jonathan and Albert Helffenstein, of the Reformed Church, and Revs. J. W. Heim and Benjamin Keller, of the Lutheran Church, being present.

The church was a log structure about thirty-five by forty feet in size. Inside there was a gallery on three sides; the pulpit was cup-shaped and mounted on a high post; the seats were high and unpainted. The edifice stood until 1857, when it was torn down and the present brick church structure was erected in its stead, which was dedicated September 20, 1857. From this time the title of St. Peter's applies distinctively to the Reformed congregation, and the succeeding account belongs to it.

For the purpose of erecting a parsonage for the "German Reformed Presbyterian Church," on "April 8, 1824, Samuel Ickes sold to Philip Stambaugh, trustee of Zion Church, Toboyne township; Henry Kell, trustee of Lebanon

Church, Tyrone township; Philip Kell, trustee of St. Peter's Church, Tyrone township; William Hipple, trustee of Fishing Creek Church, Rye township; Caspar Lupfer, trustee of Christ Church, Juniata township; trustees of the German Reformed Presbyterian Church, fourteen acres of land for eight hundred dollars."

The parsonage was built in what is now Spring township, and for many years was the residence of the pastor. The old parsonage property is now in possession of William Dunkelberger. Jacob Sheibley, now deceased, on November 26, 1864, transferred to the congregation eighty-three perches for church uses. The first pastor who administered to the spiritual welfare of the members was Rev. Alfred Helffenstein, then pastor at Carlisle. But on October 13, 1819, Rev. Jacob Scholl assumed the pastorate. A short sketch of Rev. Scholl, the first stated pastor, is given. He was born in Bucks County, Pa., November 16, 1797. July 1, 1816, he was admitted into the church by rite of confirmation administered by Rev. Samuel Helffenstein with whom he afterwards studied theology in Philadelphia. On September 10, 1818, he was licensed to preach, and in the following October was ordained to the holy ministry. He preached his introductory sermon October 3, 1819, in St. Peter's Church, as pastor of the "Sherman Valley Charge," of which New Bloomfield was an integral part. In 1838 the pastoral charge had become so extended, and the congregation so increased under his ministry, that it became necessary to divide the charge. He remained in the Landisburg end of the charge until 1840. In 1841 he accepted a call to the New Bloomfield charge (the lower end), and so continued until the close of his life, September 4, 1847. His death occurred in the house now owned by Singer Whitmer, on the road leading from New Bloomfield to Newport. Rev. C. H. Leinbach succeeded to the charge in 1842, and served faithfully for sixteen and a half years. The successors, with dates, are as follows: Rev. Henry Mosser from 1860 to October, 1864; James A. Shultz from August, 1859, to May, 1867; T. F. Hoffmeier from July, 1868, to February, 1872; D. L. Steekel from July, 1872, to October, 1873; Rev. W.

H. Herbert from May, 1874, to May, 1880; Rev. H. T. Spangler from October, 1880, to April, 1884; Rev. M. H. Groh from April, 1884 to the present time.

MOUNT ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The corner-stone of this church building was laid on 19th September, 1857, and the church was consecrated on the 30th of May, 1858, Rev. Philip Willard, pastor, and Rev. Joshua Evans officiating at these services. Mr. Stephen Losh was the contractor. The entire cost of the church was over two thousand three hundred dollars.

The following is a list of the pastors at St. Peter's and Mount Zion Churches :

John F. Osterloh, from 1809 to 1816; John W. Heim from 1809 to December, 1849; Frederick Ruthrauff from October, 1850, to November, 1852; Reuben Weiser from April, 1853, to September, 1855; Philip Willard from May, 1856, to November, 1858; G. M. Settlemoyer from April, 1859, to April, 1861; Peter Sahn from September, 1861, to February, 1869; Daniel Sell from November, 1869, to December, 1871; John B. Stroup from January, 1873, to December, 1874; Isaiah B. Crist from 1875 to October, 1877; John F. Dietrich from October, 1877, to March, 1880; F. Aurand from May, 1880, to September, 1883; W. D. E. Scott, from December, 1883.

LUDOLPH CHURCH IN LITTLE GERMANY.—As early as 1837 Rev. Jacob Scholl, of the Reformed, and Rev. John W. Heim, of the Lutheran denomination, preached in Carl's school-house, near Elliottsburg. The church building was consecrated in November, 1842, by Rev. Leinbach and Rev. Heim. This church was built on the tract of Ludolph Sparks, and in his honor was called the "Ludolph Church." It is still standing. Services were held in this building by both congregations until 1869, when the Lutheran congregation built a church in Elliottsburg. The Reformed congregation worshipped in it until 1872, the year of the erection of their church edifice in Elliottsburg.

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH AT ELLIOTTSBURG.—In 1872 three-quarters of an acre was bought from Jacob Dum, now used as a burial-ground. Another lot was bought from William Sheibley, on which the church was built. The corner-stone was laid May 19, 1872. Rev. Dr. T. G. Apple, of Lancaster, and Rev. J. C. Crawford, of the New Bloomfield

charge, officiated. On the 13th of October, 1872, the church was dedicated, Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhardt, the pastor, Rev. Henry Mosser and neighboring ministers assisting in the services.¹

John Bonsam, of Ickesburg, was the contractor, receiving two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars for his work.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Like the St. John's Reformed Church, this congregation springs from the old Ludolph Church in Little Germany.

The Ludolph Evangelical Lutheran congregation was incorporated and a charter obtained in 1867. The contract for a church in Elliottsburg was awarded to A. W. Kistler for three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, in 1868. On the 21st of June following, the corner-stone was laid. Rev. Peter Anstadt and Rev. P. Sahn, the pastor, officiated on the occasion. The building was dedicated February, 14, 1869, by Revs. P. Willard and L. K. Secrist.²

BETHEL CHURCHES.—The Bethel, or Church of God, was organized at Oak Grove Furnace, by Archibald Young, in 1833. The church in Little Germany was organized somewhat later. Until 1858 the congregations worshipped in the school-houses, but in that year a stone church was built by Stephen Losh, contractor, about half a mile north of the present hamlet of Lebo. In this edifice the members in that section of the township have since held their services. The ministers since 1851 have been Elders W. G. Coulter and William Clay, 1851 to 1855, and from that time the following have served as pastors :

Samuel Crawford, from 1855 to 1856; William Johnston, from 1856 to 1857; Simon Fleegal, from 1857 to 1859; J. C. Seabrooks, from 1859 to 1861; B. F. Beck, from 1861 to 1863; J. F. Weishample, from 1863 to 1864; A. J. Fenton and Sol. Bigham, from 1864 to 1866; D. Rockafellow, from 1866 to 1867; H. E. Reeves and S. S. Richmond, from 1867 to 1869; S. S. Richmond and J. M. Speece, from 1869 to 1870; G. W. Seilhamer, from 1870 to 1874; W. L. Jones, from 1874 to 1875; W. P. Winbigler, from 1875 to 1877; F. L. Nicodemus,

¹ For pastors of congregation, see St. Peter's.

² For pastors, see Mount Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church.

from 1877 to 1879; J. A. McDannald and W. Sanborn, from 1879 to 1880; J. F. Meixel, from 1880 to 1883; J. F. Fleegal, from 1883 to 1885; W. J. Grissinger, 1885.

A congregation of the Evangelical Association was organized at Elliottsburg and a church built in 1859. Its present pastor is Rev. Geo. M. Josephs.

SCHOOLS.—As early as 1780 a school-house was built on land of Henry Ludolph Spark, and was taught by him. After Mr. Spark's decease Israel Carl succeeded for twenty years. Jacob Stambaugh, August 8, 1814, was appointed trustee of the Spark property, in behalf of the subscribers, for a school-house in Little Germany. The original school-house was a log building, including the dwelling-house of the teacher, and stood on the opposite side of the road from the present school building. In 1851 another was built for school purposes, and William Grier, Esq., of New Bloomfield, was schoolmaster for two years. The present brick house was built in 1881, and is called Germany, No. 2.

A log school-house was built in Pisgah Valley in 1798. In 1859 a brick house was built near it, known as Pisgah School-House, No. 8. By St. Peter's School-House No. 6, as early as 1800, a log school-house was built. The Reformed and Lutheran congregations held services in this school-house until 1817. In 1849 the old house was replaced by a new one.

West's School-House was situated one half mile west of Gibson's Rock, and Judge Banister Gibson first went to school in the building, which stood until about 1830, when it was replaced by another. In 1853 the present school-house, called Union, No. 5, was built.

Wilson's School-House, was built on the east end of the George Stroop tract. In 1828 this school-house, which was then old, was attended by Judge B. F. Junkin, of New Bloomfield, the school building at that time being on his father's farm. The teachers about the same time were James B. Cooper, William Power and John Ferguson.

The last school was held in the old school-house in 1835, where Henry Thatcher was

teacher. The present school-house is known as Springdale, No. 4.

The first school-house in Lebo was built by McClure & Hays about 1830. In 1854 a brick school-house was built. The present brick building was built in 1882. John Ryner and Samuel P. Cree were early teachers.

In 1838 a house was built on land given by the Misses Foster. Samuel Mateer, Henry Rice, Judge John Bear, James L. Diven, William Seager, Judge William Grier, Robert Morrow, Benjamin Wilson and Samuel Richey were teachers here. In 1873 a brick building was erected, now known as Milltown, No. 3.

Previous to the above-mentioned schools, scholars were taught in a building belonging to the late Daniel McAfee, now owned by the heirs of Wilson McAfee. The late Hugh K. Wilson was the last teacher there.

On May 28, 1845, William Sheibley, of Elliottsburg, sold land on which a stone school-house was built, and school held in it until 1867. Among the teachers were Daniel Motzer, Judge Martin Motzer, George Bernheisel, Henry Rice and Judge Grier. In 1867 a brick school-house was built on the land of Thomas Gray, and was damaged by a storm in 1876, when the present building was erected. Kansas School, No. 9, built in 1857, is the first one erected in that part of the township. Quaker Point school-house, No. 10, is situated in the southeastern part of the township. Adams Glen school-house was built in 1879. The length of school term in Spring township is five months, and in 1884 there were four hundred and thirty-nine pupils in attendance.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

GEORGE A. WAGNER.

GEORGE A. WAGNER is the great-grandson of Jacob Wagner, born in 1733, who emigrated from Switzerland with his parents in 1740, when but seven years of age. The latter having died on the passage, the lad was left an orphan on landing in Philadelphia, and was bound

out to a farmer, with whom he remained until nineteen years of age, when he removed to Bucks County, Pa., and learned the trade of a blacksmith. There he met and married Miss Catherine Bower, which event resulted in his settlement in that county. The children of this marriage were Jacob, John, George, Philip, Abram and three daughters,—Catherine, Mary and Rebecca.

Mr. Wagner subsequently, with his family, re-

are Samuel, George (deceased), Naney (Mrs. Jacob Yohn, deceased), Elizabeth, Sarah (Mrs. John Sloop, deceased), Sophia (Mrs. John Swarner), John, David, Frances (Mrs. John Hager, deceased), Julia (Mrs. John Stewart), Mary (Mrs. Thomas Stewart) and Susan.

Samuel was born on the 9th of March, 1804, in Tyrone township, Cumberland (now Perry) County, in the immediate vicinity of which his whole life has been passed in farming pursuits.



Geo. A. Wagner

moved to Cumberland County, where he followed his trade, in connection with farming, continuously for a period of forty-five years.

The death of Jacob Wagner occurred in 1808, aged seventy-five years, and that of his wife, Catherine, in 1809. Both are buried at Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.

Their son George was born in 1774, in Bucks County, and, on making Cumberland County his residence, engaged in farming pursuits. He married Catherine Heckerdorn, whose children

He was, in 1830, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Tresler, of Loysville, Perry County. Their children are Mary C. (Mrs. John Hager), born in 1831; Sarah Ann (Mrs. Jeremiah Sunday), born in 1832, who died in 1877; Leah, born in 1834, who died in infancy; Eliza Jane (Mrs. L. B. Kerr), born in 1836; Rebecca (Mrs. Daniel W. Billman), born in 1838; George Andrew, born October 6, 1840; David, born in 1842, who was wounded at Fredericksburg and died at Point

Lookout, Md., December 25, 1862; Susan S., born in 1844; Samuel, born in 1846, a clergyman of the Reformed Church, settled in Armstrong County, Pa.; Jemima, born in 1848; and Alice T. (Mrs. Charles S. Losh), born in 1851.

The birth of George Andrew, the subject of this biographical sketch, occurred in Spring township, Perry County, which has been the scene of his active career. After the usual period of youth spent at the common schools, he became a pupil of the Mount Dempsey Academy, at Landisburg, and at the age of nineteen began teaching, which pursuit was continued for eight terms, with intervals of labor on the farm during the summer months. In 1867 he rented a farm and continued to cultivate it, as a reuter, for seven years, when a portion of the land was purchased. In 1873 he embarked in the nursery business, and has since been very successful in the raising of choice fruit and the propagating of fruit-trees and shrubs. He makes a specialty of apples, peaches and grapes, raises his own standard pear-trees and finds a ready market in the county for the products of his nursery. Mr. Wagner is a Democrat in his political associations, and, though not an office-seeker, has served as school director and assessor of his township. His father has served as elder and deacon, and he as deacon of the Reformed Church of Spring township, of which organization he is now the secretary.

Mr. Wagner was, on the 29th of December, 1863, married to Miss Mary E., daughter of John R. Sheibley, of the same township. Their children are Silas Edwin, born in 1864; Albert Clement, born in 1866, who died at the age of eleven years; Clara Lucretia (Mrs. D. M. Thornton), born in 1867; John Nevin, born in 1869; Mary Bernice, born in 1871, who died in infancy; Cora Eveline, born in 1872; Sarah Ann, born in 1875, who died at the age of two years; Samuel Calvin, born in 1877; Lizzie Alice, born in 1880; David Tresler, born in 1882; and Mabel Sylvia, born in 1884.

CHAPTER XXX.

HOWE TOWNSHIP.

HOWE TOWNSHIP is bounded on the north by Greenwood, on the east by Buffalo, on the south by Watts and the Juniata River, with Miller and Oliver, from the middle of the river, on the west. It is one of the small townships of the county, containing less than ten square miles of surface.

The township now Howe was originally part of Greenwood, later Buffalo, and upon the erection of Oliver township, in 1836, became a part of it. Petitions were circulated in 1860, which were presented to Perry County Court, asking for the territory of Oliver lying east of the Juniata River to be erected into a new township, and at the April term, 1861, the following decree was ordered:

"No. 26, Decree of Court, in the matter of dividing Oliver township, and now, 6th of April, 1861, the court order and decree that the township of Oliver be divided into two parts agreeably to the report of the viewers. That part west of the river to retain the name of Oliver and the part east of the river to be called Howe township. By the Court."

ORIGINAL LAND-OWNERS.—The first mention of Greenwood township is in a warrant dated June 2, 1762, for two hundred acres of land to Robert Brison. This tract was surveyed in 1766 on Juniata River nearly opposite Newport, and in 1857 was owned by Christian and Abram Horting.

Next below, William McElroy took up a tract of two hundred and seventy-seven acres, for which warrant issued June 3, 1762, and the survey was made April 28, 1765; this is now the tract owned by the heirs of John Hopple and John Freeland.

Thomas Elliott's three hundred and six acre tract, for which the order was issued on the 20th of June, 1768, joined McElroy's below, along the river, and below this William Howe, after whom the township is named, had three hundred acres, which was warranted June 1, 1813, and patented January 29, 1839. On this tract John Sweezy made an improvement in 1791. Below this, along the river, Frederick Stoner took up a narrow strip nearly two miles in length, for

which a warrant was issued to him on the 30th of April, 1800. This was owned later by John Patterson, who kept a hotel, where at one time had been the Fahter's Falls post-office. This tract is now owned by Henry Craft and Lewis Stechley, the latter living in a new house he erected on the site of the old tavern. In the rear of this tract Samuel Martin took up three hundred and forty-one acres on order of November 18, 1768. Back of this tract were John Whitmore's three hundred and fifty-five acres, and Abram Whitmore's three hundred and nineteen acres, for which warrant issued September 12, 1774, and back of these were the mountain lands on Berry and Buffalo Mountains, for which warrants were issued in 1794 to Awl, Welch, Wert, Dawson, Ritter, Gibson, Smith and Clay. These lands extended from river to river.

On the north line of the township on Juniata River, Jacob Awl and John Welch had a warrant issued to them, on the 3d of February, 1794, for four hundred acres. The survey of this tract was made on the 28th of March of the same year. This tract extended to the Jones tract in Greenwood township, and part of it is owned by Alfred Wright.

Adjoining this tract, and below on the Juniata River was a tract, of three hundred and twenty-one acres, for which the order was issued, on the 16th of January, 1767, and the survey made on the 7th of April of the same year to John Sturgeon. This tract was No. 2444. Below this and joining Robert Brison's land aforementioned was one hundred and twenty-four acres, for which an order was issued February 23, 1767, and a survey was made August 4, 1768, for Andrew Lee.

TURNPIKE.—The turnpike following very nearly the bridle-path from "James Gallagher's on the Juniata River, thence to William Pattersons', Esq., and from thence to James Baskin's ferry, confirmed in 1771," was constructed in 1822, and abandoned by the company in 1857. On this road through the township were the "Fahter's Falls Tavern," where Lewis Stechley lives; "Fetterman's Ferry Tavern," where William Wright, Jr., lives. The "Red Hill Tavern," a famous old Conestoga wagon

stopping-place, was kept in the old house which stood on the site of the one Alfred Wright now lives in. The toll-gate was below Fetterman's, at what is now Potter Miller's place.

SCHOOLS.—At a meeting of Oliver township school board on the 7th of September, 1839, it was agreed "that there shall be six schools in the district, provided a school-room can be got at A. Ziegler's, to commence about the 1st of December and to continue three months, and that the salaries shall be eighteen dollars per month for each, except at Newport, which shall be twenty-two dollars." The whole board met on December 21, 1839, and agreed that the district be divided into seven sub-districts, bounded and limited as follows: "That part of the district formerly belonging to Buffalo township to be divided into two sub-districts by a line running from Beelen's ferry (below Fetterman's ferry) to Buffalo Mountain, leaving Jacob Harman to the lower or eastern sub-district." In the lower sub-district there was no school this year "on account of raising a house, which absorbed all their funds." On the 5th of May, 1840, the school directors met, and voted by ballot for and against schools. It was decided in favor of schools by three votes. The amount of school tax, which was two-thirds of the county tax, for this year was three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ten cents, of which there was nine dollars and ninety-five cents deficiency, and the collector, Jacob Smith's, commission was fifteen dollars and ninety-one cents, which deducted from the total amount, left three hundred and two dollars and twenty-four cents to be applied to the schools. The officers of the board for this year were William Howe, president; Abraham Ziegler, secretary; and William Kumbler, treasurer. The school tax in 1841 was one-half of the county tax, two hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-seven cents, and the State appropriation of one hundred and seventy-eight dollars, making a total of four hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents. In 1842 the school tax was two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents and the State appropriation for the same year one hundred and eighty-three dollars, making a total of four hundred and twenty-one dollars

and thirty-four cents. In this year George Taylor taught in Kumbler's school-house three months, at sixteen dollars per month, and John C. Lindsay, afterward elected, in 1863, a prothonotary of the county, taught a three months' term in Howe's school-house.

On May 2, 1843, the board held an election and voted the school system down by four votes. On March 15, 1844, a general election was held for the purpose of accepting the common-school system; the result was as follows: For schools, sixty-three votes; against schools, seven votes. The board organized on the 13th of April of this year by electing John Allison, president; Henry Troup, secretary; William Kumbler, treasurer; William Howe, collector.

A tax of one and a half mills was levied, which amounted to \$234.09. The teacher's wages were fixed at sixteen dollars per month, and the following teachers were selected for the three months' term in the districts: John Wright, for Howe's school-house; Solomon Bingham for Kumbler's school-house. In 1846 the board met on the 9th of June, and "agreed to divide that part of Oliver township on the east side of the Juniata River into three schools, and appointed Robert Mitchell, Jacob Loy and George Kimes a committee to view and fix upon the sites for said school-houses and report their proceedings to a meeting of the directors at Newport on Saturday, the 18th inst., at nine o'clock."

At this meeting it was moved and carried "that each district lay out of school one year, or until the houses were completed." At the August meeting of this year the log frame school-house built on the lands of John Patterson was let to Philip Peter for one hundred and eight dollars.

At the October meeting it was decided that two school-houses shall be built, one on lands of Jesse Oren and the other on land of Abraham Howe, and that both shall be frame houses.

The wages for the year 1846 were sixteen dollars per month. In 1851 the monthly wages were sixteen dollars and the term four months. In 1884 there were three schools; salary, \$25.60 per month.

CHURCHES.—The Bethel Church, with small

inclosed grave-yard adjoining, is situated one and a quarter miles from Newport, on the Millerstown road. It was built in 1856, and is a frame building, size about twenty-four by twenty-six feet. In it a band of devout worshippers, who style themselves the "Church of God," assemble.

MILLER'S POTTERY, about twenty rods below the Fetterman's Ferry Tavern, was built by Jacob Miller, and offered at public sale on the 3d of June, 1857, with the following description:

"A two-story potter-shop, with an excellent kiln and kiln-house, situated one and one-half miles from Newport."

CHAPTER XXXI.

WATTS TOWNSHIP.¹

THIS township occupies the point of land between the rivers Juniata and Susquehanna, from Half Falls Mountain and Duncan's and Haldeman's Islands. Its northern line is mountainous, but southward it slopes gently towards the point, where it is but little raised above the level of the river.

The Pennsylvania Canal runs along the river-side for about seven miles, and crosses into Haldeman's Island at the southern point, the old channel between them being filled for that purpose at the west end. A third island formerly existed, but, since the construction of the canal, the intervening channel has silted up, so that it is now six feet above the usual level of the river. Consequently this (Hulings' Island) is permanently united physically to Perry County, though by the original deeds, and still legally, it is a part of Dauphin County.²

FIRST SETTLERS AND LOCATIONS.—First on the south line, and back from the river, was John Eshelman, to whom a warrant was issued, March 21, 1792, for one hundred and sixty acres.

Near the river was John Finton's sixty-six acres, for which a warrant was issued in December, 1839. This tract, although well tim-

¹ By Silas Wright.

² Claypole.

bered, lay vacant a long time. Below, along the river, was Robert Ferguson, who had one hundred and sixty-four acres, for which the warrant was issued June 22, 1774. Below Ferguson was William Thompson's tract of two hundred and sixteen acres, which was warranted on the 9th of March, 1775, and surveyed on the 2d of July, 1817. The following from the records is of interest concerning Thompson :

"CUMBERLAND COUNTY ss.

"I do hereby certify that William Thompson hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the oath of Allegiance and fealty as directed by an Act of General Assembly, passed the 13th day of June, A.D. 1776. Witness my hand and seal, the 10th day of June, 1777.

"CHURCH COX [seal]."

Along the river, and reaching back to Half Fall Mountain, are two tracts containing over four hundred acres, for which warrants were issued March 25, 1791, and August 15, 1794. Below these, along the river, Frederick Watts had one hundred and ten acres, which was warranted to him on the 3d of December, 1794. Below this, along the river and of an earlier date, Frederick Watts had one hundred and two acres, for which he received the order October 27, 1766. This tract is now owned by S. W. Norris. Back of this, and not on the river, Benjamin Walker had two hundred and one acres, for which the order was issued January 29, 1767, and the survey was made July 5th of the same year. This tract is now owned by Levi Seiders, Robert F. Thompson and others. On the southeast of this tract Marcus Hulings had one hundred and ninety-nine acres, order of 25th of November, 1766. This tract is now owned by Kirk Jacobs and Leedy's heirs.

Marcus Hulings had another tract of two hundred acres, which was located at the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers, which was warranted on the 4th of August, 1766, and surveyed July, 1767. This tract is now the property of Dr. George N. Reuter. Above Hulings, and extending over two miles along the river, and near to New Buffalo, Samuel Neaves held two tracts containing five hundred and twelve acres, in pursuance of warrants issued March 5th and June 20th, 1755. Survey was made 29th of August, 1761.

Francis Ellis was next above Neaves on the river. For the Ellis tract the order was issued September 12, 1767. Jacob Steele took this tract in right of Ellis.

Next above, and along the river, was the site of New Buffalo. This tract, No. 4561, of one hundred and eighty-three acres, was taken on order of November 11, 1767, and survey of May 18, 1768, by Christopher Mann. Above Mann's tract is Andrew Long's one hundred and ten acres, which was warranted July 5, 1762, and surveyed May 8, 1766, and above this tract Stophel Munce held one hundred and twenty-four acres on warrant of May 6, 1763, and survey of May 8, 1766. Stophel Munce was the first collector of Greenwood township in 1768. In 1767 this tract was assessed in Fermanagh township, which then embraced all of the territory between the rivers in what is now Perry County. This contradicts the long-entertained opinion that Greenwood township was originally formed out of Rye township, in Cumberland County. Above Munce's tract of land George Etmiller held one hundred and sixty-two acres by order of November 7, 1767, and had survey made May 8, 1768.

John Miller had one hundred and thirty-one acres back from the river, and back of Etmiller, Munce, Long and Mann, for which he held a warrant dated December 29, 1773. Everhard Liddick took up tract No. 5004, adjoining church lands, in 1868, and the survey was made in 1800. April 8, 1775, Joseph Nagle, warranted one hundred and fifty acres, including his improvements, adjoining Dunbar Walker, Abram Jones, Hawkins Boone, Everhard Liddick and Joseph Thornton, on the head of Greenwood Run, in Greenwood township, in the county of Cumberland. The following from the records is of interest concerning Nagle,—

"Affidavit of Mary Barbara Nagle on her oath which she made on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth say that her husband, in the year about of our Lord, 1770, told her that he cut logs on the above land and that in the month of March, 1772, this deponent, when with her said husband, and ever since, dwelled and improved on the aforesaid lands.

her
"MARY BARBARA X NAGLE.
mark

"Sworn and signed at Philadelphia, before me,
"PETER MILLER."

On the 15th of March, 1803, a warrant was issued to Robert Buchanan for seventy-six acres. This land was taken by James Wilson for him. From the foregoing the reader has learned that Marcus Hulings was one of the early settlers of Perry County, and the original owner of the farm now owned by Dr. George N. Reuter.

The following letter, reproduced by Dr. W. H. Egle, in his sketch of "Marcus Hulings and His Family," will be better understood from the foregoing land locations and names of original owners:

"FORT PITT, May ye 7, 1762.

"To William Peters, Esq., Secretary to the Propriattaries land office in Philadelphia, etc.

"The petition hereof humbly showeth his grievance in a piece of uncultivated land, laying in Cumberland County on the Northeast side of Juneadgy, laying in the verry Forks and point between the two rivers, Susquehannah and the Juneadgy, a place that I improved and lived on one year and half on the said place till the enemeyes in the beginning of the last Warrs drove me away from it, and I have had no oportunity yet to take out a Warrant for it; my next neighbor was one Joseph Greenwood, who sold his enprovement to Mr. Neaves (Samuel), a merchant in Philadelphia, who took out a warrant for the s'd place, and gave it into the hands of Colonel John Armstrong, who is surveyor for Cumberland County; and while I was absent from them parts last summer, Mr. Armstrong runned out that place, joyning me for Mr. Neaves, and as my place lays in the verry point, have encroached too much on me, and Taken away Part of my Improvements; the line Desided between me and Joseph Greenwood was up to the first small short brook that empyed into Susquehannah above the point, and if I should have a strait line run'd from the one river to the other with equal front on each River from that brook, I shall not have 300 acres in that surway; the land above my house upon Juneadgy is much broken and stoney. I have made a rough draft of the place and lines, and if Your Honour will be pleased to see me righted, the petitioner hereof is in Duty bound ever for you to pray; from verry humble serv't.

"MARCUS HULINGS."

Accompanying was the following note of later date to Mr. Peters:

"May ye 7th, 1762.

"SIR: I have left orders for Mr. Mathias Holston, liveing in Uper Merion, of Philadelphia County, to take out two warrants for me, one for the Point between the two Rivers, and one for the Improvement I have in the place called the Onion bottom, on the south side of Juneadgy, right opposite to the other,

where I lived six months before I moved to the other place; from your humble servant.

"MARCUS HULINGS."

Dr. Egle's description of the draft referred to in this letter is as follows:

"Three islands are noted. One now known as Duncan's Island is marked 'Island' and house as 'Widdow Baskin's.' The large island in the Susquehanna known as Haldeman's Island, containing three houses, the one to the southern point, 'Francis Baskin's,' one-third farther up, on the Susquehanna side, 'George Clark,' while about the centre that of 'Francis Ellis.' On the north point is the word 'Island.' Almost opposite, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, is 'James Reed's house,' while between the centre of the island and the western shore is a triangular 'Island,' so marked. On 'the point' between the 'Susquehanna River' and the 'Juneadey River,' near the bank of the latter stream, is Huling's house. Some distance from 'the point' is a straight line running from river to river, on which is written, 'this is the way I want my line;' while beyond, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, nearly opposite 'James Reed's' house is 'Mr. Neave's' house. A circuitous line denominated 'Mr. Neave's lines,' crosses the straight line referred to, which included 'Part of Huling's Improvement.' On the south side of the Juniata, below the mouth thereof, is 'William Kerl's' house; opposite the point of Duncan's Island, 'James Baskin's' house, while 'Huling's house,' another improvement, is farther up, in what is named the 'Onion bottom.' Beyond this, on the same side of the Juniata, is a house marked 'Cornelius Acheson, who has encroached upon Huling's improvement in the Onion bottom—settled there last spring.' Opposite the islands on the east bank of the Susquehanna are 'Peter's Mountain' and 'Narroughs.'"

Thomas Hulings, youngest son of Marcus Hulings, who succeeded to the paternal estate, was born March 3, 1775; died March, 1808, in Buffalo township, Perry County.

PERSONS OF RENOWN.—Watson says: "Marcus Hulings came from Marcus Hook, on the Delaware, and settled at the mouth of the Juniata in 1753. The name is spelled Uhling, Hewlings and Hulings, and is Swedish. Three years after locating on the Juniata, in the spring, the Indians reached the Susquehanna on their mission of exterminating the whites, and Hulings was obliged to leave, which he did by placing his wife and child and a few valuables, hurriedly collected, on a black horse, and with them hastening to the point of the island, ready to

cross over whenever he should hear of the near approach of the savages. In his haste forgetting something, he returned alone to his house where he found an Indian up-stairs 'coolly picking his flint,' from whom to make his escape without being shot caused him to so long delay, that his wife thinking him murdered, 'whipped up her horse and swam the Susquehanna' and reached the opposite shore in safety, despite the high water.

"Hulings finding his wife and child and the horse missing when he did return, it was now his turn to be alarmed, but soon a signal from the opposite shore relieved his anxiety, when, procuring a canoe he, too, was soon beyond the reach of pursuit. The fugitives went to Fort Hunter, where Baskins and others of their neighbors took refuge."

Marcus Hulings died in September, 1788, and is buried in a grave-yard at Old Dick's Gap Church. Mrs. Hulings, whose maiden name is unknown, was a brave and intrepid woman. She died prior to the Revolution, and is buried in the same grave-yard with her husband, but their graves are unmarked.

General Frederick Watt, of the Revolution, was a land-owner within the present limits of Watts township, prior to the Revolutionary War. His daughter, Elizabeth, was the first wife of Thomas Hulings. Joseph Greenwood was a settler in the township of Fermanagh (later Greenwood, now Watts) before 1762. He is mentioned in Hulings' letter, and is assessed on five hundred acres in 1763, and when Greenwood township was erected, in 1767, it was named in his honor.

THE NAME.—The name Watts was given for David Watts, of Carlisle, as suggested by Judge Blaek, who presided over the court in absence of Judge Frederick Watts, when the town was formed, in 1849.

Alexander McAlister, of Powell's Valley, Dauphin Comnty, bought of David W. Hulings, April 17, 1839, one hundred and sixteen acres, part of warrant of William Stewart and George Lennuff, dated November 14, 1772, which came to General Frederick Watts, whose heirs sold it to Thomas Hulings, Esq., November 28, 1796, and from him, by will, to David

Watts; hence the propriety of naming the township after him. This property adjoined Dr. George N. Reuter's farm on the south and west.

A FERRY.—An act passed March 8, 1799, for a ferry:

"Whereas Mathias Flamm owns lands on the east side of the Susquehanna, opposite the mouth of Juniata, and David Watts on the west side, where the State road crosses the Susquehanna, and that they have established and maintained a ferry at the place for a number of years,—they are empowered by law, at this date, to establish and keep same in repair, and build landings, etc."

CHURCHES.—In the survey to Everhard Liddick, made in 1800, for tract No. 5004, adjoining "vacant land for church and school purposes," about three acres of land lay vacant for this purpose. There was a school-house on this ground, which is said to have sunk into the ground until the teacher could not stand straight in it. This probably was used for the double purpose of church and school. "No legal right was secured for this land till 1840, when we find the following: 'Warrant to Samuel Albright in trust for the Presbyterian and Lutheran Congregations, dated September 28, 1840.'" On the basis of warrant, some years ago, Mr. Albright made a deed to the congregations therein named. Tradition says that in Half Falls Mountain Gap a small church was erected by the early settlers, some eighty years ago (1780), near a beautiful spring, on land vacant only a few years ago. This church was burnt down about 1800. The foundation stones may still be seen and the spot recognized. There was no grave-yard here. Where the present church is located there is an old and very large grave-yard.

The first church on this ground was built from 1804 to 1809. It was a log structure, without galleries, about thirty-six by forty feet, and was probably used for school purposes. The old church was removed in the fall of 1860 and a new one built on the same site by the Lutherans and Presbyterians. Lutheran ministers who preached in the Gap Church: Mathias Guntzel, 1789-96; John Herbst, 1796-1801; Conrad Walter, 1804-9; John William Heim, 1814-30.

In 1833 the Liverpool pastorate was formed,

and the successive pastors since have been C. G. Erlenmeyer until 1836 or 1837; Andrew Berg, 1842-43; Levi T. Williams, 1843-45; Lloyd Knight, 1845-49; Jacob Martin, 1850-51; John P. Heister, 1852-53; George Nixdorf, 1854-58; William H. Diven, 1858.

SCHOOLS.—The first school-house in Watts township was on the "Church Lands." It was a log house without a floor and was rebuilt on the same foundation when it had become so low that the teacher could not stand erect in it. In the early times of building school-houses, trees growing in the morning furnished the logs or clapboards for a school-house before night. The school-houses of Watts are now known as "McAlister's," "Centre" and "Livingston's." They are all frame buildings and were erected at an average cost of three hundred dollars. In the old school-house in Alexander McAlister's meadow Professor S. B. Heiges, now principal of the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, taught a term during the winter of 1852-53.

CHAPTER XXXII.

NEW BUFFALO BOROUGH.¹

THE TOWN now known as New Buffalo was laid out by Jacob Baughman, who issued a circular, as follows,—

"A NEW TOWN.—The subscriber has laid out a town called New Buffalo, consisting of eighty-one lots, at Baughman's Ferry, in Buffalo township Cumberland County, at the junction of the roads leading from Sunbury and Lewistown. The site is elegant, being situate in a healthy part of the county, and in a neighborhood that, for the rapidity of its improvement for some years past, is not excelled by many in Pennsylvania. And as the Boat and Raft channel lies near the west side of the river, this place affords the only safe and convenient landing for many miles above Fahter's Falls. It lies about fourteen miles above Harrisburg, and affords many inducements for the industrious mechanic and enterprising dealer. On the south margin of the town is a grist and saw-mill. A lot, No. 61, the largest in the town, is reserved by the proprietor for the purpose of a place of worship and a school-house for the use of the town."

These lots were to be sold by lottery tickets at sixty dollars each, entitling the purchaser to the lot drawn as per number, for which he was to pay twenty dollars down and the balance in five years.

"An open space of ground, lying between the east side of Front Street, and within twenty feet of the brink of the river, is allotted by the proprietor as a right in common for the proprietor, his heirs and assigns, and the inhabitants of the town, to pile lumber, plaster, &c., on, but not to build on, nor to obstruct the free passage of the streets and alleys to the river. The proprietor reserves to himself, his heirs and assigns, the exclusive right to the ferry and fisheries on the river opposite the town."

The above was entered on the 4th of April, 1825, by Jacob Baughman, Jr. The town was laid out before 1820, and called "Baughman's Town" before it was decided to call it New Buffalo. Adam Liddick, of Watts township, helped to stake off the town, for which he received one lot as his wages. In laying out the town, Mrs. McAlister, Baughman's daughter, assisted in carrying the chain. Jacob Baughman, Sr., sold lot No. 49 on the 19th of June, 1820, and, at the same time, lot No. 52, fifty by one hundred and fifty feet. This lot extended from Market Street to Blackberry Alley in width, and in depth to Locust Street. At the same time he sold to Jacob Baughman, Jr., lot No. 46 on Market Square. On the 14th of June, 1820, Jacob B. Maus bought lot No. 73 for forty dollars, and Susan Steele lot, No. 18, on Front Street, for sixty dollars. On the 8th of May, 1823, Jacob Baughman's executor advertised in the *Perry Forester* as follows:

"TOWN OF NEW BUFFALOE.

"Agreeably to the last will and testament of Jacob Baughman (deceased), late of Buffalo township, Perry County, will be sold by way of Public vendue, at the house of John Baughman, Inn-keeper in the town of New Buffalo, on Monday, the 2d day of June next (1823), upwards of sixty lots of ground in said town. This town is laid out on the bank of the Susquehanna River, about five miles above Clark's Ferry, and eight miles below Liverpool on a beautiful and pleasant situation. There are already a number of buildings erected in the town; from the recent period of its commencement and its rapid growth, it is likely to become a town of considerable note in the county in a very short time."

¹ By Silas Wright.

In the article of agreement of the heirs of Jacob Baughman (deceased), made March 14, 1822, Henry had first choice of the estate, and received seventy one acres of land, with the mansion house, four lots in New Buffalo and all the ferry and fishery rights. Jacob had second choice, and received fifteen acres of land, with the grist and saw-mill and distillery. John had third choice, and received ninety-four acres of land, and a tract of land in Dauphin County. Christian had fourth choice, but what he received is not stated.

New Buffalo was incorporated as a borough on the 8th of April, 1848. The streets and alleys running east and west, commencing at the south, are Front Street, River Alley, Mill Street, Locust Street and Long Alley. Running north and south, commencing at the west, are Shad Alley, Strawberry Alley, Rockfish Alley, Market Street, Cherry Alley, Peach Alley, Walnut Street and Division Alley.

The following is a list of burgesses and their time of serving :

John Shaffer, 1849; Joseph Whitney, 1850; Peter Arnold, 1851; John Beigh, 1852; James Linton, 1853; Abraham Varnes, 1854; Edward Wells, 1855; Valentine Varnes, 1856; John Gamber, 1857-58; Jacob Tressler, 1859; John Bowman, 1860; Adam McElvy, 1861; George Leshar, 1862; Andrew McElvy, 1863; John Jones, 1864; Joseph Waite, 1865; Jeremiah Drummonds, 1866; J. L. Arnold, 1867; Jacob Liddick, 1868; J. D. Steele, 1869; William Jackson, 1870; E. D. Walls and Alexander McAlister, 1871; John H. Bishop, 1872; John W. Burd, 1873; W. F. Miller, 1874; John Bowman, 1875; H. N. Wells, 1876; Jacob Steele, 1877-78; George W. Burd, 1879; Joseph Waite, 1880; George W. Cook, 1881; N. C. Heyd, 1882; — Valentine, 1883; N. C. Heyd, 1884; E. D. Wells 1885.

MANUFACTORIES.—Urban's tannery was built in 1835, but it is not operated now. The property is owned by Joseph Waite. The New Buffalo Boat-Yard is situated in the southwestern part of the town. It was rebuilt by G. W. & Robert Leshar in 1854, and was operated by them six years. It then employed thirteen hands. It is now owned by the Garnet heirs and managed by Andrew Garnet, who employs from ten to twelve hands.

Baughman's grist-mill was rebuilt in 1861-62 by Hillobish & Bowman. It has both water

and steam-power. Jefferson Wade is the present owner. Baughman's distillery was on the same street, opposite the grist-mill.

CHURCHES.—The Methodist Episcopal Church was the first and is the only one in the town. It was erected in 1841-42 by Rev. Joseph Parker. The lot on which the church was built was given by Miss Frances A. Urban. It is located at the corner of Locust Street and Shad Alley. Previous to the erection of the church, services were held, first in a private house, on the corner of Front Street and Blackberry Alley, owned by Robert Boas, of Dauphin County. Benjamin Kepner afterwards kept the first store in New Buffalo in this building. After the school-house was built, about 1834, and until the church was erected, the services were held in it. Rev. Allan Brittain was the first preacher, and Rev. Daniel Hartman was his successor. At the date of the dedication of the first church there were but few members. After the church was dedicated a revival meeting was held, and, as the fruits of it, about forty persons were added to its membership. The church was rebuilt in 1875-76. The Sunday-school was organized in the school-house, with Owen Bruner as superintendent, and Sarah F. Thompson, Mary S. Urban and Benjamin McElvy as teachers. There were about thirty scholars. The Sunday-school is now in charge of Samuel M. Weltmer as superintendent, and has one hundred and twenty-four pupils, teachers and officers.

SCHOOLS.—The first school-house was built about 1834, and located on Locust Street, on an uninclosed lot adjoining the church lot, and used until 1874, when the two-story brick building now in use was erected on the same lot. The present house has two rooms, furnished with patent furniture, and, with all the conveniences, is well adapted for primary and grammar-school departments.

Previous to the erection of the old school-house in the town, the pupils attended school at the Hill Church in Watts township.

FERRY FORDING AND FISHERY.—Baughman's ferry-landing in New Buffalo was at the end of Peach Alley, across and at the foot of the canal bridge, and had a landing on the Dauphin

County side, at the "Stone Tavern." The fording was near the ferry, and the fishery was across from the boat-yard.

STORES AND TAVERNS.—Before Kepner's store was started the people of New Buffalo and vicinity went to Halifax or Harrisburg to market in their canoes. At this time there are stores kept by Mrs. J. L. Arnold, Jackson Bros., who keep the post-office, William Hemperly and Mrs. John Shaffer.

The first tavern was Jacob Baughman's, and stood on the corner of Front Street and Black-

berry Alley. Baughman afterward built a hotel on an adjoining lot on the same street, which he kept until he died. This is the oldest building in town, and is now owned by David Burd, of Newport, Pa. The building in which Mrs. John Shaffer has her store was the next hotel building, and in it her husband, John Shaffer, kept hotel at the same time that Baughman's was in operation. Both did a good business during the rafting season. Emory Miller keeps a temperance house for the accommodation of travelers in the old Baughman tavern-stand.

HISTORY OF UNION COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

Erection of Northumberland and Union Counties—The Officers' Land Association—County-Seat and County Division Contests—Civil List of Union—Population.

ON the 21st of March, 1772, Northumberland County was erected out of parts of Berks, Bedford, Lancaster, Cumberland and Northampton. It extended as far west as Lake Erie; as far north as the State of New York; east to the head-waters of the Lehigh or Pike County, and south to the mouth of the Mahantango. It was within the lands purchased by Thomas and Richard Penn, of the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix (now Rome, N. Y.), on the 5th of November, 1768.

When the officers of the First and Second Battalions, who served under Colonel Bouquet, were returning by way of Bedford in 1764, at that place they formed an association, and agreed that they would apply to the proprietaries for a large body of land where they could build a fortified town, and have each for themselves a commodious plantation. This they proposed to do at some distance from the already inhabited parts of the province, and thus they would become a powerful barrier against the continual inroads and incursions of the Indians. For the great Pontiac had just before conceived his scheme of uniting the whole Indian race against the white race, for its extermination, and these officers had just fought their way through many a bloody and deadly struggle to the relief of Forts Ligonier and Pitt.

The land then owned by the proprietaries afforded no such convenient site, but in the Shamokin country, where the great branches of the Susquehanna met, there lay a great breadth of land, unoccupied and unpurchased from the Indians, which afforded—or would

afford, when the title was secured—just such a place of settlement as these officers desired.

The officers put their agreement into formal writing and it was signed by Lieutenant-Colonels Turbutt Francis and Asher Clayton, Major John P. de Haas, Captains Jacob Kern, John Procter, James Hendricks, John Brady, William Piper, Timothy Green, Samuel Hunter; Henry Watson, adjutant First Battalion; Conrad Bucher, adjutant Second Battalion; William Plunkett and James Irvine, captains; Lieutenant Daniel Hunsicker, Ensigns KeMeen and Piper, *et al.* They appointed Colonel Francis, Captain Irvine, etc., commissioners to act for all the officers. These commissioners made an application to the proprietaries on the 30th of April, 1765, in which they proposed to embody themselves in a compact settlement, on some good land, at some distance from the inhabited part of the province, where, by their industry, they might procure a comfortable subsistence for themselves, and by their arms, union and increase, become a powerful barrier to the province. They further represented that the land already purchased did not afford any situation convenient for their purpose; but the confluence of the two branches of the Susquehanna at Shamokin did, and they, therefore, prayed the proprietaries to make the purchase, and make them a grant of forty thousand acres of arable land on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Lieutenant Thomas Wiggins and Ensign J. Foster, who were absent from Bedford when the agreement was signed, were subsequently admitted into the association.¹

¹The minutes of the association are published in full in the first volume of the Collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

It was partly upon the suggestion of these officers that the purchase was made. On the 3d of February, 1769, the commissioners of the officers obtained a grant or order allowing them to take up twenty-four thousand acres on the waters of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, to be divided among them in distinct surveys, each, three hundred acres to be seated with a family within two years from the time of the survey.

In the latter part of February, 1769, many of the officers of the First and Second Battalions met at Fort Augusta (Sunbury) and agreed to take the land on the terms proposed by the proprietaries, one tract to be surveyed on the West Branch, adjoining Montour's place (Chillisquaque), and the other in Buffalo Valley.

Captains Plunket, Brady, Piper and Lieutenant Askey were to go along with Mr. Maclay into Buffalo Valley to direct the surveys there. His field notes are yet preserved among the records of the deputy surveyor's office of Union County. He began at a black oak on the river, afterwards the southwest corner of the Richard Manning tract, and ran to the black or Spanish oak, on the river, on the line of the purchase, or land of George Gabriel, who had built a house at the site of Selinsgrove. The northeast corner of the purchase of 1754-58 was made to include Gabriel's settlement. The river line of the latter, from the mouth of Penn's Creek to the Indian line, was two hundred and ninety-two perches; to the Richard Willing, next above, from the black or Spanish oak, marked by Gabriel and the Indians, to a white oak, which stood on the river-bank, near Hettrick's store, was two hundred and ninety-five and one-half perches. The next is the Andrew Alle, six hundred and seventy-one perches, to a black oak, which stood below the Sunbury Ferry, nearly opposite the old tavern. The Richard Manning, extending one hundred and fifty perches to a maple, and the John Galloway, three hundred and forty-eight perches more, carry the surveys to the meeting of the waters of the North and West Branches and the borders of Union County.

The officers in whose favor the order of survey of the twenty-four thousand acres issued

were Colonel Francis, Major De Haas, Captains Irvine, Plunket, Hunter, Kern, Green, Houssegger, Sems, Hendricks, Brady, Piper, Bucher, Lieutenants Stewart, Wiggins, Hays, Nice, Hunsicker, Askey, McAlister, Ensigns Piper, McMeen, Morrow, Steine and Foster. The Land Office was to open to receive applications on the 3d of April, and in the meanwhile the surveys were made on special orders for the proprietaries or their friends.

The first survey in the valley was made for the Rev. John Ewing. From the mouth of the Buffalo Creek it ran up along the river six hundred and seventy-five perches to a walnut that stood on Dr. Dougal's (now James Moore's heirs). The starting-point of this survey is sixty or seventy rods above the iron bridge and it contained eleven hundred acres.

On the 24th of February the same surveyor, Maclay, ran the Bremmer tract for John Penn. It gathered in its fold fourteen hundred and thirty-four acres all the fine farms of Andrew Wolfe, Cameron and stretched down to Ellis Brown's, at Smoketown, and across to the back-road, at Francis Wilson's. It was called the "fiddler's tract." James Bremmer was a music dealer in the Strand, London, and it is said that he obtained this grant from the Quaker's jolly son for one night's performance on the violin.

On the 28th of February the site of Lewisburgh was surveyed for the proprietaries. It was a tract of three hundred and twenty acres, beginning at a white oak, at Strohecker's Landing, a mile up the river to the mouth of the Buffalo Creek; thence out along the creek to a hickory, at the iron bridge; thence south to a pine (whose stump the Lewisburgh and Tyrone Railroad uprooted, near the nail-mill); thence southeast along by the cemetery to the place of beginning.

On the 1st, 2d and 3d days of March, 1769, Samuel Maclay, for William Maclay, ran out the officers' surveys so far as they were located in Buffalo Valley. He commenced at the east end of Limestone Ridge at a white oak, now on Robert Glover's land, and ran west and southwest to the east line of what is now William Young's farm, in Lewis township; the western line north, three hundred and eighteen perches,

to the Buffalo Creek; then eastward, crossing the turnpike a little east of Vicksburg, to a white oak, yet standing, one hundred and twenty-five rods east of the Salem Church; then to an elm on Turtle Creek; then south and southwest to the place of beginning. It contained eight thousand acres in the heart of Buffalo Valley. On the 16th of May the officers met at Harris' Ferry (Harrisburg), and lots were cast for the choice of the lands. Captain Hendricks, having won the first choice, took the eastern, now Zeller's, Aurand's and others; Captain William Plunkett chose the Driesbach; Brady, the Maclay, now Green, Cameron and others; Captain Kern the site of Vicksburg; Lieutenant Dr. Thomas Wiggins the Simonton places; Rev. Captain Conrad Bucher the Pottious; Captain Timothy Green the site of Rocky Mill; Askey the site of Mifflinburg; Captain Irvine the Kleckner's; Lieutenant Stewart the old Foster place; Lieutenant McAlister the old John Hayes place. On the 3d of March the John Ewing, extending from the east end of the officers' warrants, down along Turtle Creek to the Gundy farm.

On the 3d of April the office was open for general applications. So numerous were they, and many of them for the same locations, that they were all put into a trunk, stirred around, some disinterested person drew them out one by one, they were numbered as drawn, and if any were descriptive of the same tract all but the first were laid aside.

In August of the same year the greater part of the surveys were made from Colonel Slifer's up to Farmersville, together with most of the surveys in Buffalo and the Lowden surveys in West Buffalo; those along Turtle Creek in August, and down to the county line and from Dr. Dougal to the mouth of White Deer Creek in October.

The settlers in the year 1769 were, as far as known, John Lee, at Winfield; John Beatty, at the spring near New Berlin; Jacob Grozeau, near Hoffa's Mill; Barney Parsons, at the old Iddings place; John Wilson, at Jenkins' Mill; Adam Haines, on the McCorley place; William Blythe's cabin is marked on a survey of the 24th of October, standing twenty-five rods

from the river, on a little run above the Ard place; Joseph McLaughlin had an improvement on White Deer Creek west of Blythe's, and Bennett had a cabin on the same creek about one mile above the factory; John Fisher had settled at Datesman's, West Milton; Michael Weyland, at George F. Miller's; William Armstrong lived at the place where the road comes out to the old ferry below New Columbia, and James Parr had commenced an improvement just above it.

A great many surveys were made in 1770 as also in 1771, in which latter year other tracts were assigned to officers out of lands surveyed to the proprietaries.

Captain Kern received two hundred and eighty-seven acres, the Chamberlain Mill tract, now Hoffa's; Lieutenant McAlister, two hundred and ninety acres, late the Howard farm; Colonel Francis, for Captain Sems, five hundred and twenty-seven and a half adjoining, now owned by Stall and others. The balance of the officers' surveys were about eight hundred, on the Chillisquaque and on the Bald Eagle, and although the exact dream of their brave hearts may not have been realized (a Roman colony perhaps was their ideal), yet they became practically just what they had planned—the bulwark and shield of the frontier settlements.

The country rapidly filled with sturdy, and, in many instances, well-to-do emigrants. The assessments of 1773, 1774 and 1776 are lost, but the assessment of 1775 shows that there were in this valley 4383 acres of land under cultivation, 340 horses, 414 cows, 141 sheep and 6 grist and saw-mills.

At the first sitting of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County, which was held at Fort Augusta, the courts being held there until the court-house could be built, the county was divided into seven townships,—Penn's, Augusta, Turbut, Buffalo, Bald Eagle, Muncy and Wyoming.

The township of Buffalo commenced at the mouth of Penn's Creek, at the head of the Isle of Que; thence the boundary extended up the creek to its forks at Coburn; thence by a line to the West Branch, at the mouth of the Bald

Eagle Creek, a mile below Lock Haven; then down along the river to the place of beginning. Buffalo contained all of Union County, all of Snyder north of Penn's Creek, and parts of the present counties of Centre, Clinton and Lycoming.

At February sessions, 1776, White Deer township was set off from Buffalo, by a line beginning at the upper side of Buffalo Creek, at its mouth; thence up the same to the mouth of Spruce Run; up Spruce Run to its forks; thence up the northeast branch to its head; thence by a straight line to the four-mile tree on Reuben Haines, on the line of Potter township,—the well-known four-mile-tree in the Penn's Valley Narrows.

At May sessions, 1774, Potter township was erected out of Penn's, Buffalo and Bald Eagle, bounded eastward by a north-northwest line from the top of Jack's Mountain, by the four-mile tree on Reuben Haines' road, in the Narrows, to the top of Nittany Mountain, and therefore including part of Hartley township.

At August sessions, 1785, Washington township was erected out of the northern portion of White Deer, by a line along the southern shore of White Deer Creek, from its mouth to where Spruce Run commences.

At January sessions, 1792, East and West Buffalo townships were erected, by dividing Buffalo. The line commenced at two gum saplings, at the line of White Deer and Buffalo, a little west of Daniel Rengler's old saw-mill (now Applegate's); thence south to the head of the spring at Andrew Pontions'; down Sweitzer's run to its mouth, at Penn's Creek (Philip Seebold's). These townships were called East and West Buffalo; but East Buffalo always went by the name of Buffalo in deeds and elsewhere, except assessment books, until the erection of the present Buffalo.

From where the Mifflin County line touched the top of Nittany Mountain, eastward along its highest ridge, to where White Deer Hole Creek runs through its break, and then direct, crossing the West Branch of the Susquehanna at the mouth of Black Hole Creek, to the end of the Muncy Hill, a line was drawn by authority of an act of the Legislature, passed the 13th of

April, 1795, by which Northumberland was again shorn, to make the county of Lycoming.

Then Centre County was erected on the 13th of February, 1800. Its eastward line cut off Nittany Valley from Northumberland. Washington township was subsequently attached to Lycoming. At the April sessions, 1811, the township of Hartley was erected by the following boundaries: Beginning on the line between West Buffalo and Washington townships; thence to the four-mile tree on Reuben Haines' road, on the line of Centre County; thence along that line south, across Penn's Creek, to the top of Jack's Mountain; thence along the summit to a point south of where Adam Laughlin formerly lived; thence north across Penn's Creek, and by a line of marked trees to the place of beginning.

UNION COUNTY ERECTED.—The first public suggestion for the division of Northumberland County was in an article which appeared in the *Argus*, of date January 16, 1811, setting forth the distance people had to travel to reach the county-seat, cost of ferriage and "the expense of ornamenting the town of Sunbury." At that time the erection of fire-proof buildings for the county offices at Sunbury was being strongly urged. In the next issue, January 23d, an article appeared in favor of a new county, and set forth the increase of value of property in the region which it was proposed to set off, the better facilities of reaching the county-seat, better and nearer markets and general saving of expense in court attendance.

These articles brought results in the circulation of petitions through that part of Northumberland County that lay west of the Susquehanna, and to which eight hundred signatures were obtained. These were sent to the Legislature, but were not acted upon at that session. During the summer of 1812 additional petitions were circulated, largely signed and presented at the next session.

Flavel Roan carried one of these petitions, and he writes that Giddy Smith's objection to signing was "that there are too many Federalists on the petition." This question became the absorbing one at the October election.

By combining with the Derry people, and with others in favor of erecting the county of Columbia, the division party carried their ticket, electing Samuel Bond, Leonard Rupert, Thomas Murray, Jr., and George Kremer as members of the Assembly.

Of course the location of the county-seat entered largely into the inducement. Swineford and Seebold, of the southern part, were interested when the people of Buffalo agreed that the seat of justice should be fixed not more than three miles from the centre of the inhabitable part.

A bill was framed, passed the Senate and House and was approved by the Governor March 22, 1813, erecting Union County out of Northumberland. Section 1, enacts that "all that part of Northumberland lying on the west side of the river Susquehanna and the West Branch of the same be and is hereby erected into a separate county, henceforth to be known and called by the name of Union."

An election was held in accordance with the provisions of the act, and the following persons were commissioned October 14, 1813: John Ray, sheriff; Simon Snyder, Jr., prothonotary, clerk of the several courts, register and recorder. On November 11th John Lashelles was commissioned deputy; and William Irwin, Esq., district attorney; Daniel Caldwell, Frederick Gutelius and Philip Moore, county commissioners; John Driesbach, coroner. The commissioners met at Mifflinburg, the place appointed, on the 12th of November, and appointed Flavel Roan clerk, fixed upon a standard of valuation of land in the several townships and rented a room of George Roush for the use of the prothonotary.

Section 2d of the act of erection provided "that from and after the third Monday of December next the Courts of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions in and for the said county of Union shall be opened and held at such house as may be designated by the commissioners of said county, to be elected at the next general election, in the town of Mifflinburg, in the County of Union, until a court-house shall be erected in and for said county, as hereinafter directed, and shall be then held at said county court-house."

Section 9th enacts "that the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and required, on or before the first day of May next ensuing, to appoint three discreet and disinterested persons, not resident in the County of Northumberland or Union, whose duty it shall be to fix upon a proper and convenient site for a court-house, prison and county offices within the aforesaid County of Union, as near the centre thereof as circumstances will admit, having regard to territory, population and the accommodation of the people of said county generally, etc."

The first court was held at Mifflinburg, February 14, 1814, and continued there until September, 1815, when it was removed to New Berlin.

LOCATION OF COUNTY-SEAT.—On the 23d of March, 1813, George Snyder, under authority of Section 9 of the act of erection, appointed James Banks, of Mifflin County, Henry Haines, of Lancaster County, and Edward Darlington, of Chester County, commissioners for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for the county-seat.

The two first-mentioned met at Selinsgrove and viewed the different places which had been suggested, and, after considering the advantages of each, reported, June 28, 1814, the village of New Berlin as the most suitable location for the county-seat and fixed the site for the court-house and public offices on a lot belonging to Christopher Seebold, Esq., and the site for a prison on the lot of John Solomon.

Much opposition was made to this selection, and petitions were circulated and sent to the Legislature of 1814-15, and referred to a committee of which Mr. Willetts was chairman. These petitions complained of the establishment of the seat of justice at Longstown (New Berlin), and prayed that a law may be passed, authorizing the appointment of commissioners to review the several places originally in contemplation for the seat of justice. Mr. Willett, one of the committee to whom the petitions were referred on the 5th and 13th of January, 1815, made the following report:

"That on due investigation by them it appears Longstown is fixed on as a site for the public buildings by two of the commissioners appointed under the

original act, though it may be as near the centre of territory as any of the other situations contemplated, has none of those natural advantages which they have and from which flow the prosperity of towns situated within a few miles of the immense Jack's Mountain and surrounded by sterile lands. Longstown, alias, New Berlin has not now nor is there a prospect that at any period hence it will have any commerce or manufactures. To perform those duties which the citizens owe the community, a great majority have to travel against the current of business to a place which combines not the opportunity at the same time to transact his private business. In it he finds no market for his produce, nor can he make purchases to advantage of those heavy articles which are of the first importance to the agriculturist. Though the town has existed for upward of twenty years, yet, from these local disadvantages, the buildings are but few.

"These considerations, though obviously important, and which have universally had influence on similar occasions, seem not to have had any weight in the honest but unguarded minds of the two commissions. Under these impressions and from the consideration that a large majority over the remonstrants on your table of the people who have asked a review etc. etc., and finally because the committee think the request reasonable and just, they submit the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill conformably to the prayer of the memorialists."

The bill passed the House, but after a long contest the Senate refused to concur, and the seat of justice remained fixed at New Berlin.

On the 15th of March, 1815, an act was passed which provided,—

"That from and after the first Monday of May next the several courts in and for the County of Union shall be opened and held in the court-house in the town of New Berlin, in the said county; and it shall be the duty of the several officers in the said County of Union, who now by law are required to hold their offices in the county town, to remove their respective offices to the said town of New Berlin on or before the first Monday of May aforesaid, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided that a full and sufficient deed in fee simple for the court-house and lot whereon the same shall be erected, shall, on or before the first Monday of April next, be tendered to the commissioners of said county on the payment of sixty-seven cents by them."

The money was paid, and the receipt therefor may be seen at the office of the commissioners at Lewisburgh, and the deed required by

the act was tendered and received March 28, 1815.

Courts were held at first in the house of John Driesbach. On August 6, 1814, the commissioners agreed with the trustees of the German congregation for the use of the school-house as a place of holding court, and it was where courts were held until removed to New Berlin.

The grand jury held their sessions in the house of Henry Yeariek. The office of the commissioners was moved from Mifflinburg to the house of — Bahm, in New Berlin, where it remained until December 14th in that year, when it was moved to the office in the court-house. The first court in New Berlin was held May 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1815.

The court-house was not finished until December of that year, from which time it was used for the holding of courts until December, 1855, when they were removed to Lewistown which has been the county-seat from that time.

The jail lot that was first selected by the commission was exchanged with Christopher Seebold, and the jail built upon it.

The prisoners of Union County were kept in the jail at Sunbury until the completion of the jail at New Berlin in 1817.

Early in the spring of 1816 the commissioners of the county, Frederick Gutelius, James Dale and John Bower, published proposals for building a jail. The contract was let March 30th to Peter Swartz for three thousand three hundred and ninety-five dollars. On April 5th following he declined to fulfill his contract, and it was let the same day to Frederick Hipple for four thousand dollars. The building was erected of stone, forty by forty-four feet. A jail-yard was inclosed in 1818, which, with the jail building, was sixty-six by ninety feet. The specifications for the wall were as follows: "Foundation to be three feet deep and three feet thick; the wall from the ground to the height of the square of the jail was to be two feet thick. The whole was to be roofed with white pine joint shingles."

For many years the old buildings at New Berlin had been an annoyance to all who had business there. In 1852 the people of New Berlin petitioned the grand jury to take meas-

ures toward the erection of new county buildings. This action on their part was soon known throughout the county, and a storm of opposition was at once aroused, which, with the feeling that had grown up by reason of the agitation of the railroad question, eventually led to a division of the county.

CONTEST OVER COUNTY DIVISION.—The first public demonstration in behalf of the proposed division was held at Freeburg on the 28th of February, 1853. Petitions, however, were in circulation in all parts of the county to that end. The meeting was held for the purpose of giving expression of opinion on the subject of building a new court-house in New Berlin. One of the resolutions passed says,—

“In regard to the moves that have been made in the northeastern part of our county in favor of a division we will now heartily subscribe to and we now do declare that we are in favor of an immediate division of Union County, and Penn’s Creek to be the dividing line.

“That we are ready and with unanimous consent co-operate with the citizens of the northern, western and eastern parts of the county in an effort to secure legislative action by petitioning to that body immediately for the desired division of Union County, and sincerely hope that they will attend to their and our interests without delay.”

In an editorial dated March 4, 1853, it is stated that,—

“Petitioners are now in active circulation in nearly all parts of the county, praying the speedy passage of an act to divide the county by a line commencing at the west end of the Northumberland Bridge; thence by the New Berlin road to Penn’s Creek, near Mower’s Mill; thence up Penn’s Creek to the east end of Jack’s Mountain, and thence along the summit of said mountain to the western boundary of the county. No names have been fixed upon, but it has been suggested that the northern division be called Buffalo, and the south retain the old name, Union.”

A meeting was held in Perry township March 12th, in Penn township the 14th, in Washington township the 15th. Meetings were held also in the northern part of the county.

A bill was prepared with the following title: “An act for the erection of a new county out of a part of Union County, to be called Snyder, and relating to the seat of justice in Union County,” and was read by Senator Slifer on the 14th of March, 1853. Petitions had been pre-

sent to the House asking that a part of Union County be attached to Juniata County. Petitions in remonstrance were also received. On March 29th Mr. Slifer presented ten petitions to the Senate for a division of Union County. A report from Legislature, April 6th, says there have been presented two thousand one hundred and thirty names for a division of Union County, about two thirds of them within the limits of Snyder County, and eighteen hundred and forty-six names opposed to the division.

The effort made to pass a bill to divide the county was brought too late in the session, and it did not come to a test by both branches of the Legislature.

At the election in October, 1853, the question of a division of the county was voted upon.

In part of the county the question of railroad bonds was put upon the same ticket with the question of division of the county. This occasioned confusion in the minds of many, and the tickets were not returned in the regular way. The vote, later, was added, and made the majority against division one hundred and eighty-one.

Petitions were again circulated and over three thousand names in favor of a division were procured, and a memorial drawn, which was presented to the Legislature in March, 1854, in which it was stated that “the county is naturally divided by the Blue Hills, Penn’s Creek and Jack’s Mountain into two equal parts, the north part being composed of Buffalo and Dry Valleys and the south part of Middle Creek, Klopferdale and Musser’s Valleys. The natural vents of those valleys for commerce and all kinds of business is the Susquehanna River, on the eastern border of the county. New Berlin is situated on the base of Shamokin Hill, entirely out of the way of commerce, to which there is nothing to attract the citizen or business man, except the process of the court to attend as witness or juror. The county is thirty-two miles north and south, and twenty-seven miles east and west, and if divided by the proposed line would make two very conveniently situated counties. The present movement for division originated a year ago, after an attempt to get new public buildings at New Berlin. The people believing

the time had arrived, petitioned, to a number of two thousand, for a division, while one thousand remonstrated. It was late in the season and was not urged.

The memorial closes with the remark, "We hope that in your wisdom you will see fit to grant the division, and thereby put to rest an agitation that can be silenced in no other way." The bill came before the Senate and was passed unanimously March 21, 1854. Major J. W. Simonton, the member of the House from Union, was in opposition to the division.

The *Lewisburg Chronicle* of Friday, April 14th, says: "The Division Bill came up on the Private Calendar on Tuesday, when it was rejected off, under the rule, by the 'I object' of a single member, Major Simonton. It remains now to be called up like any other contested bill."

It was not brought up again and was passed over for the next session.

The agitation was continued during the summer of 1854; meetings were held by both Divisionists and Anti-divisionists. Nominations were made in October of that year upon the question, and the Divisionists were triumphant in nomination and election. In December petitions for division were again in circulation.

The legislative session began in January, 1855, and Dr. Crawford, of Juniata County, soon after introduced a bill for the division of Union County. At this time over three thousand signatures were upon the petitions presented. The bill passed the committee of the whole February 21st. It was reported with amendments and passed the Senate the same day. The amendments threw the bill back to the House, and, on the 2d of March, 1855, it was passed by the House and was approved by Governor Pollock.

Section thirty-four of the bill provided that the question should be laid before the people and be decided by popular vote. In accordance therewith, an election was held on the 16th of March, with the following result: Two thousand five hundred and fifty-three for; two thousand five hundred and eight against—making a majority of forty-five in favor of the erection of Snyder County.

Section 3 provided,—

"That suitable ground and buildings and a jail for county purposes for said county of Snyder, and also suitable grounds, buildings and a jail for said county of Union, to be approved by a majority of the Court and grand jurors of the respective counties when prepared, shall be secured to the said counties without any cost or tax whatever being imposed upon the taxables of said counties for such expenditure."

Section 4 provided,—

"That to secure the conditions expressed in the third section of this act, there be pledged in trust to the judges of the courts of Union County, on or before May next, one or more responsible *bona fide* subscriptions of not less than ten thousand dollars from within the limits of each county respectively, for the purchase of grounds and the erection of buildings as aforesaid for the counties of Union and Snyder, said buildings to be of stone or brick, with fire-proof roofs and fire-proof rooms for records. . . . The subscription aforesaid shall be transferred to the building committee provided for such subscriptions respectively, and the ground necessary with the proper county buildings, shall be finished and conveyed in fee simple to the proper authorities of the respective counties on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven."

LEWISBURGH MADE THE SEAT OF JUSTICE.—The towns that made propositions for the location of the county-seat of Union were Lewisburgh and Mifflinburg, each of which gave bonds to the judge of the courts,—Lewisburgh for fifty thousand dollars and Mifflinburg for twenty-five thousand dollars. An election was ordered for October 9, 1855, to decide upon the location, which resulted in fourteen hundred and thirty-one in favor of Lewisburgh and twelve hundred and ten in favor of Mifflinburg, making a majority of two hundred and twenty-one in favor of the former. Upon this result, several locations were suggested in the town of Lewisburgh, and a vote of the subscribers to the fund was taken, upon the basis of one vote for every ten dollars subscribed. The site selected was on the corner of Second Street, and was two lots in rear of the Lutheran Church property and belonging to Jonathan Spyker and George F. Miller. They were purchased for seven hundred dollars. Plans were obtained and approved, which were similar to those of the courthouses of Bradford County, Pa., and Camden, N. J. A contract was made on December 15th,

with Lewis Palmer, of Tyrone, for the construction of the court-house and jail, at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars, to be completed and ready for use December 15, 1856. In September of that year, when the building was approaching completion, the Hon. Simon Cameron visited the town and made arrangements to furnish the bell for the court-house, which now hangs in the steeple.

The grand jury was called upon at the February term of court, 1857, by the committee—William Cameron, John Walls and Thomas Hayes—to examine the court-house and offices, with a view to their acceptance. The examination was made and the report approved by the court February 18, 1857.



UNION COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

The court-house is built of brick, three stories in height and fifty by one hundred feet. The front, on Second Street, is finished with an Ionic portico. The first, or basement, story contains seven cells for prisoners, and rooms for the sheriff. The second floor contains the sheriff's dwelling-rooms, and offices of the prothonotary, register and recorder, commissioners, treasurer and sheriff. The third story is finished as jury and court-room. The latter is fifty by sixty feet, and twenty-one feet in height.

The first court was held in Lewisburgh in December, 1855, in the basement of the Methodist Church, which building was used until the occupancy of the new court-house, in February, 1857.

CIVIL LIST OF UNION COUNTY.

GOVERNOR.

Simon Snyder, 1808-17.

AUDITOR-GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Isaac Slenker, 1862-65.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Eli Slifer, January 16, 1861-67.

STATE TREASURER.

Eli Slifer, 1855-'59.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE SENATE.

District composed of the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Columbia, Susquehanna and Luzerne.

1814-15. T. Murray, Jr.	1818-19. Simon Snyder.
1816-17. Charles Fraser.	1820-21. R. Conyngham.

Northumberland and Union.

1822. Andrew Albright.	1830-34. S. J. Packer.
1823-26. Lewis Dewart.	1833-38. Isaac Slenker.
1826-30. John Ray.	

Perry, Mifflin, Juniata, Union and Huntingdon.

1837-38. Isaac Slenker.	1841-42. R. P. Maclay.
1838-39. R. P. Maclay.	1843. Henry C. Eyer.

Mifflin, Union and Juniata.

1844. Henry C. Eyer.	1849-51. J. J. Cunningham.
1845-48. Jacob Wagenseller. ¹	1853-54. Eli Slifer.
1848. N. Middleswarth. ²	1855-57. J. M. Sellers. ³

Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union.

1858. Andrew Gregg.	1862-64. H. Johnson.
1859-61. Andrew Gregg.	

Lycoming, Union and Snyder.

1865-67. John Walls.	1871-73. A. H. Dill.
1868-70. John B. Beck.	

Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union.

1872-73. A. H. Dill.	1873-76. A. H. Dill.
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Union, Snyder and Northumberland.

1875-76. A. H. Dill.	1876 to the present, Simon P. Wolverton.
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MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

William Maclay, from 1815 to 1819.
George Kremer, from 1823 to 1827.
George F. Miller, from 1865 to 1868.

¹ Died 1847.

² Vice Wagenseller.

³ Died in Philadelphia, June 21, 1877.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

District composed of the Counties of Northumberland, Union and Columbia.

1814-15.—D. E. Owen, Robert Willett, J. Hutchinson and Henry Shaffer.

Union County.

1815-16.—Ner Middleswarth and Jacob Brobst.
 1816-17.—Ner Middlesworth and Jacob Brobst.
 1817-18.—Frederick Stees and Joseph Stillwell.
 1818-19.—John Ray and Ner Middleswarth.
 1819-20.—John Ray and Ner Middleswarth.
 1820-21.—Frederick Wise and Dan Caldwell.
 1821-22.—Ner Middleswarth and James Dale.
 1822-23.—Simon Snyder and James Dale.
 1823-24.—James Dale and Simon Snyder.
 1824-25.—Ner Middleswarth and William Forster.
 1825-26.—Ner Middleswarth and James Madden.
 1826-27.—James Madden and William Forster, Jr.
 1827-28.—Ner Middleswarth and John Driesbach.
 1828-29.—John Driesbach and Ner Middleswarth.
 1829-30.—Ner Middleswarth and Philip Ruhl.
 1830-31.—Ner Middleswarth and Philip Ruhl.
 1831-32.—Henry Roush and Philip Ruhl.
 1832-33.—William L. Harris and George Weirick.
 1833-34.—Robert P. Maclay and Simon Shaffer.
 1834-35.—Ner Middleswarth and Jacob Hummel.
 1835-36.—Ner Middleswarth and John Montelius.

Union, Juniata and Mifflin.

1836-37.—Henry Yearick, Enoch Beale and James Hughes.
 1837-38.—Abraham S. Wilson, James Hughes and Henry Yearick.
 1838-39.—John Funk, William Ramsey and John Montelius.
 1840.—Abraham S. Wilson, Isaac Hottenstein and William Cox, Sr.
 1841.—Ner Middleswarth, John Funk and Joseph Bell.
 1842.—John H. McCrum, William Ross and John A. Vanvalzah.
 1843.—Thomas J. Postlethwaite, David Glenn and Samuel Reber.

Union and Juniata.

1844.—John Hall and John Adams.
 1845.—John Hall and John Adams.
 1846.—John McCrum and Jacob McCorley.
 1847.—Jacob McCorley.
 1847.—John McMinn.
 1848.—John McMinn and Samuel Weirick.
 1849.—Samuel Weirick and John McLaughlin.
 1850.—Eli Slifer and John McLaughlin.
 1851.—Eli Slifer.
 1852.—William Sharon.
 1853.—John Beale.
 1854.—John W. Simonton.
 1855.—J. W. Crawford.

Union, Juniata and Snyder.

1856.—George W. Strouse.
 1857.—Thomas Bower.
 1858.—Thomas Hayes and Daniel Witmer.
 1859.—John J. Patterson and Wm. F. Wagenseller.
 1860.—Thomas Hayes and Wm. F. Wagenseller.
 1861.—Thomas Hayes and John J. Patterson.
 1862.—H. K. Ritter and J. Beaver.
 1863.—H. K. Ritter and George W. Strouse.
 1864.—John Balsbach and Samuel H. Orwig.

Lycoming, Union and Snyder.

1865.—S. H. Orwig, S. Alleman and Chas. Wilson.
 1866.—S. C. Wingard, D. A. Irwin and I. Rothrock.
 1867.—S. C. Wingard, Charles D. Roush and J. H. Wright.
 1868.—R. H. Lawshe, C. D. Roush and G. G. Glass.
 1869.—W. P. I. Painter, Thomas Church and Wm. G. Herrold.
 1870.—Theodore Hill, Thomas Church and Andrew H. Dill.
 1871.—Samuel Wilson, John Cummings and William Young.

Snyder and Union.

1872.—William G. Herrold.
 1873.—Charles S. Wolfe.
 1874.—Charles S. Wolfe.

Union.

1875-76.—Charles S. Wolfe.
 1877-78.—Alfred Hayes.
 1878-82.—Charles S. Wolfe.
 1882-84.—S. H. Himmelreich.
 1884-86.—Albert Schooley.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Seth Chapman,¹ July 11, 1811.
 Ellis Lewis, October 14, 1843.
 Abraham S. Wilson, March 30, 1842.
 S. S. Woods, November 20, 1861.
 Joseph C. Bucher, November 7, 1871.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Hugh Wilson, October 11, 1813.
 John Bolender,² August 26, 1815.
 Adam Light, December 11, 1820.
 George Schnable, March 26, 1840.
 John Baskin, March 15, 1841.
 Joseph Stillwell, January 21, 1843.
 John Montelius, February 27, 1845.
 Jacob Wittenmyer, February 28, 1848.
 James Harrison, March 7, 1850.
 James Marshall, November 10, 1851.
 Jacob Wittenmyer,³ November 10, 1851.
 Philip Ruhl, November 17, 1855.
 John W. Simonton, November 12, 1856.

¹ Resigned, October 10, 1833.

² Resigned December 11, 1820.

³ Legislated out.

John Walls, November 20, 1860.
 John W. Simonton, November 23, 1861.
 Martin Dreisbach, February 3, 1865.
 Martin Dreisbach, November 6, 1865.
 John W. Simonton, November 9, 1866.
 Jacob Hummel, November 9, 1870.
 Cyrus Hoffa, November 17, 1871.
 Jacob Hummel, December 3, 1875.
 William F. Wilson, December 8, 1876.
 George W. Royer, November 7, 1880.
 James Lepley, November 7, 1881.
 Morris Wesley Creamer, November 3, 1885.

DEPUTY ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

William Irwin, 1814.
 John Lashells, 1815.
 M. McKinney, Jr., 1818.
 James Merrill, 1821.
 John Mumma, 1824.
 C. A. Bradford, 1826.
 John A. Sterrett, February, 1828.
 John Wyeth, September, 1828.
 Isaac Slenker, 1830.
 Samuel Weirick, 1836.
 Robert B. Barber, 1839.
 John Porter, 1842.
 George W. Graham, 1843.
 Robert B. Barber, 1846.
 William Van Gezer, 1848.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

George Hill, December, 1850.
 William Vau Gezer, December, 1853.
 James B. Hamlin, December, 1856.
 Joseph C. Bucher, December, 1859.
 Alfred Hayes, December, 1862.
 Andrew A. Leiser, September, 1876.
 G. H. Getz, September, 1879.
 J. F. Duncan, September, 1882.

PROTHONOTARIES.

Simon Snyder, Jr.,¹ October 14, 1813.
 Joseph Stillwell, February 7, 1821.
 George A. Snyder, January 22, 1824.
 Joseph Stillwell, January 28, 1830.
 Robert P. Maclay, January 6, 1836.
 Samuel Roush, January 31, 1839.
 Jacob H. Horning, November 14, 1839.
 John P. Gutelius, October 13, 1840.
 William Roshong, November 12, 1841.
 Jacob Haus, November 11, 1847.
 Joseph Eyster, November 25, 1850.
 Samuel Roush, November 22, 1853.
 James W. Sands, November —, 1862.
 C. H. Hassenplug, November 18, 1865.
 W. O. Shaffer, November, 1883.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

Simon Snyder, Jr., October 14, 1813.
 Peter Hackenberg, February 7, 1821.

John Maclay, January 22, 1824.
 Samuel Roush, January 28, 1830.
 George Aurand, January 6, 1836.
 Robert Forster, January 31, 1839.
 John Glover, November 14, 1839.
 Samuel Aurand, November 12, 1842.
 Henry Aurand, Jr., August 25, 1845.
 Daniel Bellman, November 17, 1845.
 Christian Breyman, November 22, 1851.
 J. W. Pennington, November 29, 1854.
 George Merrill, November 27, 1857.
 Elisha H. Weikel, November 28, 1863.
 Reuben Kline, November 22, 1869.
 H. E. Guteliu-, November, 1885.

SHERIFFS.

John Ray, December 13, 1813.
 Frederick Wise, October 30, 1816.
 Isaac Mertz, October 30, 1819.
 Jacob Rhoads, October 21, 1822.
 Philip Seebold, October 20, 1825.
 John Haas, October 24, 1828.
 John Cummings, October 18, 1831.
 John Cummings, Jr., November 3, 1834.
 William Glover, October 17, 1837.
 Israel Gutelius, October 24, 1840.
 John M. Benfer, October 17, 1843.
 Henry S. Boyer, October 24, 1846.
 Archibald Thomas, October 24, 1849.
 John Kessler, October 27, 1852.
 Daniel D. Guldin, October 24, 1855.
 Lafayette Albright, December 16, 1861.
 Thomas Church, December 16, 1864.
 Lafayette Albright, December 17, 1867.
 Michael Kleckner, December 10, 1870.
 Lafayette Albright, November 31, 1873.
 Thomas P. Wagner, December 26, 1876.
 S. H. Himmelreich, December, 1879.
 C. A. Eaton, December, 1882.
 Peter W. Brown, January, 1886.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1813. Daniel Caldwell,	1827. Thomas Youngman
Frederick Gut-	1828. John Ziegler.
elius, and Philip	1829. William Betz.
Moore.	1830. Peter Hackenberg.
1814. James Dale.	1831. Philip Franck.
1815. John Bower.	1832. J. F. Wilson.
1816. Henry Roush.	1833. John Keller.
1817. Mishael Lincoln.	1834. James Harrison.
1818. Jacob German.	1835. Samuel B. Barber.
1819. William Kessler.	1836. John K. Snyder.
1820. Sebastian Witmer.	1837. Archibald Thomas.
1821. Joseph Fuehrer.	1838. Jacob Hummel.
1822. Christian Miller.	1839. Henry Hilbish.
1823. Uriah Silby.	1840. Samuel Bopp.
1824. George Weirick.	1841. Jacob McCorley.
1825. Samuel Aurand.	1842. Solomon Engle,
1826. John Montelius.	1843. Michael Clemens.

¹ Simon Snyder, Jr., Esq., was born at Lancaster, November 9, 1763, and died at Harrisburg, May 10, 1838.

1844. H. Saunders, Jr.
 1845. Jacob Martin.
 1846. R. H. Laird.
 1847. Joseph Winters.
 1848. James Barbin.
 1849. John Wilt.
 1850. George Heimbach,
 1851. S. K. Herrold.
 1852. Adam Sheckler.
 1853. Sam Leitzel.
 1854. John D. Romig.
 1855. R. V. B. Lincoln,
 Jacob Hummel,
 George Schoch.
 1856. William Rule.
 1857. R. V. B. Lincoln.
 1858. James Pross.
 1859. D. H. Kelly.
 1860. F. Bolender.
 1861. J. M. Walters.
 1862. Robert Reed.
1863. Samuel Marshall.
 1864. Michael Kleckner.
 1865. Michael Brown.
 1866. T. V. Harbeson.
 1867. S. B. Hoffman.
 1868. E. S. Gutekunst.
 1869. T. V. Harbeson.
 1870. S. B. Hoffman.
 1871. William Steans.
 1872. J. W. Kauffman.
 1873. Joseph Bopp.
 1874. George Schoch.
 1875. Joseph Bopp, Geo.
 Schoch and John
 Yarger.
 1881. Joseph Musser,
 Samuel Marshal,
 and J. Machemer.
 1884. Jacob Spigslinger,
 Robert Brown, and
 Thomas Reber.

COMMISSIONERS' CLERKS.

1813. Flavel Roan.
 1817. Frederick Gutelius.
 1821. John Mauch.
 1831. J. H. Horning.
 1834. S. Weirick.
 1836. M. H. Weaver.
 1841. J. J. Maclay.
 1843. J. S. Dubois.
1851. C. Breyman.
 1851. (November), David
 Schwenck.
 1853. A. J. Peters.
 1855. Andrew Kennedy.
 1869. Peter Hursh.
 1878. E. S. Gutekunst.
 1879. J. B. Miller.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1814. Michael Schoch.
 1817. Joseph Stilwell.
 1818. Thomas Shipton.
 1820. Chris'r Seebold.
 1823. William Kessler.
 1826. Samuel Wilson.
 1829. Samuel Aurand.
 1831. Jacob Mauck.
 1835. Isaac Peters.
 1838. John P. Seebold.
 1841. Michael Kleckner.
 1843. Philip Gross.
 1845. Archibald Thomas.
 1847. Charles Seebold.
 1849. Daniel Horlacher.
 1851. Jacob Mauck.
 1853. Henry Solomon.
1855. R. H. Laird.
 1857. H. P. Sheller.
 1859. R. H. Laird.
 1861. John A. Mertz.
 1863. William Jones.
 1865. John Hayes.
 1867. William Jones.
 1869. William Hauck.
 1871. John Hertz, de-
 ceased. William
 Jones appointed
 to fill vacancy.
 1873. James Pross.
 1875. B. F. Eaton.
 1878. Thomas Church.
 1881. Weidler Roland.
 1884. J. P. Brooks.

DEPUTY SURVEYORS.

1813. Simon Snyder, Jr.
 1818. Adam Wilt.
 1821. John Hayes.
 1833. Robert G. H. Hayes.
 1836. Solomon Engle.
 1836. Michael H. Weaver.
 1839. Robert G. H. Hayes.
 1846. James Madden.
 1846. Philip Hilbish.
1850. Robert G. H. Hayes.
 1854. J. Henry Motz.
 1858. Wilson I. Linn.
 1859. Conrad Sheckler.
 1868. Reuben F. Brown.
 1874. Conrad Sheckler.
 1876. C. M. Hayes.
 1883. John R. Tollmer.

CORONERS.

1816. Isaac Mertz.
 1819. Daniel Winter.
 1822. Jacob Swineford.
 1825. Christian Shroyer.
 1828. R. Vanvalzah, Jr.
 1831. John Bower.
1834. Jacob Aurand.
 1837. Joseph Long.
 1841. Matthew Brewer.
 1842. Jacob Reichley.
 1845. John D. Smith.
 1858. William L. Harris

The office of Coroner has not been filled since 1878.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

- Christian Miller, January 6, 1820.
 Henry C. Hickok, April 12, 1853.
 George A. Frick, December 28, 1854.
 O. Norton Worden, May 14, 1855.
 John B. Miller, August 12, 1856.
 Samuel Slifer, December 9, 1857.
 William Jones, January 12, 1858.
 Andrew Kennedy, January 15, 1858.
 George A. Frick, January 2, 1861.
 Samuel Slifer, January 12, 1861.
 Andrew Kennedy, June 24, 1861.
 Joseph J. R. Orwig, January 14, 1864.
 Samuel Slifer, January 14, 1864.
 Andrew Kennedy, June 29, 1864.
 S. P. Myers, April 7, 1865.
 Samuel Slifer, January 11, 1867.
 Andrew Kennedy, October 30, 1867.
 Simon P. Myers, April 7, 1868.
 Paul Geddes, July 15, 1869.
 John Stitzer, November 12, 1869.
 Samuel Slifer, January 6, 1870.
 Mellville Reese Dill, May 5, 1870.
 John S. Stitzer, November 15, 1872.
 Samuel Slifer, January 9, 1873.
 William Rule, April 30, 1873.
 D. B. Miller, May 6, 1873.
 Samuel Slifer, January 12, 1876.
 John Stitzer, January 22, 1876.
 William Rule, March 20, 1876.
 D. B. Miller, May 3, 1876.
 G. N. Le Fevre, March 29, 1877.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE BY APPOINTMENT.

- John Bolender, March 26, 1813.
 George Weirick, March 26, 1813.
 Thomas Shipton, August 27, 1813.
 Thomas Youngman, November 10, 1813.
 John Cummings, December 10, 1813.
 Christopher Seebold, March 26, 1813.
 Henry Spyker, March 30, 1813.
 Adam Wilt, March 26, 1813.
 Henry Yearick, March 26, 1813.
 John Wilson, November 1, 1813.
 Philip Burchart, March 26, 1813.
 Joseph Fuehrer, March 26, 1813.
 Peter Hackenberg, Jr., March 26, 1813.
 Dan Caldwell, March 26, 1813.
 Christian Miller, January 25, 1814.
 Frederick Gutelius, November 11, 1814.
 Abraham Aurand, June 23, 1814.

William Kessler,¹ June 24, 1816.
 John Schnee, May 13, 1816.
 George Schnable, July 14, 1817.
 Jacob German,² May 9, 1817.
 Robert Willett, October 20, 1817.
 Andrew McClenahan, May 30, 1817.
 Samuel Wilson, June 3, 1819.
 Michael Rathfon, March 16, 1819.
 John Reifsnyder, June 3, 1819.
 John Bassler, May 17, 1819.
 George Aurand, January 4, 1820.
 John Nesbit, March 26, 1821.
 James McClellan, June 4, 1821.
 Samuel Haupt, October 4, 1821.
 John Glover, Jr., March 21, 1822.
 Jacob German, March 29, 1822.
 Valentine Haas, September 23, 1822.
 Samuel Ludwig, March 29, 1822.
 Charles Weirman, December 11, 1823.
 Joseph Stiliwell, November 18, 1823.
 Joseph Musser, December 8, 1823.
 Mathew Brewer,³ December 10, 1823.
 John Mauck, June 22, 1825.
 Solomon Engle, April 17, 1827.
 William Cameron, February 19, 1827.
 Thomas R. Lewis, November 23, 1827.
 Henry Strubel, April 14, 1828.
 Henry Herold, April 14, 1828.
 Dr. Isaac Hottentstine, March 12, 1828.
 Michael Wittenmoyer, April 20, 1829.
 Isaac Smith, April 20, 1829.
 James Fleming Linn, January 2, 1829.
 John Maclay, December 7, 1829.
 Robert G. H. Hayes, March 12, 1829.
 Simon Snyder, February 3, 1829.
 John Rank, February 3, 1829.
 Jacob McCorley, February 3, 1829.
 George Clingan, December 15, 1829.
 Amos Stroh, May 5, 1830.
 James Madden, February 24, 1831.
 Samuel Geddes, August 2, 1831.
 John Reifsnyder, April 25, 1831.
 Jacob J. Marr, May 31, 1831.
 Jacob Musser, May 17, 1832.
 William Kessler, January 11, 1833.
 William Roshong, September 3, 1834.
 Jonathan Farnsworth, February 2, 1835.
 John Highly, November 18, 1835.
 Isaac Jones, March 27, 1835.
 Samuel Roush, December 1, 1835.
 Henry Noll, December 9, 1835.
 Peter H. Hawk, November 4, 1835.
 John Lenig, April 20, 1835.
 John Enmit, March 14, 1835.

David Schwenck, June 7, 1836.
 James Harrison, February 3, 1836.
 Samuel B. Barber, June 7, 1836.
 Peter Hackenberg, Sr., June 8, 1836.
 Philip Ruhl, March 27, 1837.
 Joseph McCool, November 6, 1837.
 Daniel Bellman, March 3, 1837.
 Andrew Glover, March 27, 1837.
 John Courtney, October 24, 1838.
 Lewis Bertram, December 25, 1838.
 Levi B. Chris, January 3, 1838.
 Jacob F. Hummel, November 14, 1838.
 Jacob Riblet, December 26, 1838.
 Conrad Stock, January 11, 1839.
 George N. Youngman, April 16, 1839.

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Jacob S. Whitmer, May, 1854.
 David Hackendorn, May, 1855.
 V. C. Gundy, May, 1863.
 A. S. Burrows, May, 1872.
 B. R. Johnson, October, 1882.

POPULATION OF UNION COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Buffalo				2376	924	1348	1346	1560	1521	1714
East Buffalo						812	970	968	1011	1010
Gre										904
Hartleton Bor									292	300
Hartley				1230	1730	1866	2142	1530	1143	1561
Kelly					739	788	834	779	942	1041
Lewis								658	1007	845
Lewisburgh Bor				579	1094	1220	2012	2606	3121	3680
Limestone							807	913	880	880
Mifflinburg Bor				620	663	704	783	865	911	1168
New Berlin Bor				515		679	741	672	646	605
Union				1369	2085	1630	1452	820	840	724
West Buffalo				1183	1404	1460	1007	1075	1046	1208
White Deer				1677	1295	1252	1339	1639	1676	1865
				9633	9854	11759	13634	14145	15857	16905

CHAPTER II.

BENCH AND BAR.¹

THE BENCH.

CHARLES II., along with his grant of land to William Penn, gave him the government over it, and in that was the power of establishing courts of judicature and the appointment of the judges.

With an Orphans' Court modeled after the Orphans' Court of the city of London, a Court of Chancery being utterly prohibited, the system of County Courts was established.

The simplicity of them has been preserved, there being a Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Oyer

¹ Resigned April 30, 1819.

² Resigned December 14, 1821.

³ Resigned September 27, 1838.

¹ By J. Merrill Linn.

and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, all held simultaneously, by one judge or set of judges, from which there is appeal to one Supreme Court.

The act of Assembly of the year 1722 gathered up the scattered trails of prior acts into one uniform law, and this was followed by reorganizations of the system of the judiciary under the Constitution of 1776, of the Constitution of 1790, of 1836 and again of 1873.

There were attempts at Circuit Courts and, in cities, of Nisi Prius and District Courts, but they have all faded into the severe simplicity of the County Courts, except that, under the Constitution of 1873, in cities and large counties there are separate Orphans' Courts. And now where one county, as it may, when there are forty thousand inhabitants, constitutes a separate judicial district, there are no associate judges not learned in the law; and if the business of the county requires it, there may be additional law judges. But where there is more than one county in a district,—that is, where the president judge holds the County Court in more than one county,—the counties so under him are what is called a judicial district, and associate judges, (two), not learned in the law, remain.

The act of Assembly of the year 1791 divided the State into five districts for the purpose of holding courts. The act of 1806 divided the State into ten districts, Northumberland, Luzerne and Lycoming constituting the Eighth District. Luzerne went off with the Eleventh District into Wayne, Pike and Monroe, leaving Lycoming and Northumberland in the Eighth, and when Union County was erected out of the county of Northumberland, by the act of the 22d March, 1813, it was declared to belong to the Eighth District, consisting further of the counties of Lycoming, Northumberland and Columbia, which latter was erected out of Northumberland the same year.

The act of the 21st March, 1842, created the Twentieth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Mifflin, Union and Huntingdon, and the act of the 5th of April, 1849, took away Huntingdon, leaving Mifflin and Union in it. When Snyder County was erected, in

1855, out of Union, the Twentieth District consisted of Union, Snyder and Mifflin, and so remained under the act of 9th of April, 1874, and the act of 7th of August, 1883.

The act erecting Union County out of Northumberland was passed the 22d of March, 1813. Under the act the courts were to be held at Mifflinburg until commissioners, appointed by the Governor, should determine the location of the county-seat.

Governor Simon Snyder appointed James Banks, of Mifflin County, Henry Haines, of Lancaster County, and Edward Darlington, of Chester County, the commissioners.

Two of them, Banks and Haines, Darlington not acting, met at Selinsgrove on the 28th of June, and made their report in favor of Longstown, as it was then called, fixed the site of the court-house and offices on a lot belonging to Christopher Seebold, and the site of the prison on a lot belonging to John Solomon.

The act of the 8th of March, 1815, provided that after the first Monday in May of that year the courts should be held at New Berlin, which name the act gave to Longstown, though it did not lose its patronymic for many a long year—forty at least—thereafter.

Meanwhile the first court was held in Mifflinburg on the 14th day of February, 1814. In the old one-story log building that had been used for a church, probably a union of denominations, but called the old German Church, on the north side of Green Street, between Fourth and Fifth, second lot from Fourth Street, the court convened.

John Ray, the sheriff, had provided a crier in the person of Christian Brown, who, when Seth Chapman, president judge of the Eighth District, with Hugh Wilson as his associate, took their seats, opened the court.

The commission as president of the Eighth District, consisting of the counties of Columbia, Northumberland, Lycoming and Union, was read, and then the commission of Hugh Wilson, Esq., as associate judge of Union County, bearing date the 14th of October, 1813; then the commission of Simon Snyder, Jr., Esq., as prothonotary, clerk of the Quarter Sessions, clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, clerk of the Or-

phans' Court, register of wills and recorder of deeds for the county of Union, was also read,—all the offices were compact in his one person. Then followed the commission of John Ray, sheriff, and John Driesbach, Esq., coroner. Then Enoch Smith, an old lawyer from Sunbury, stood in his place, and moved for himself and for E. G. Bradford, Samuel Hepburn, Ebenezer Greenough, Charles Maus, William Irvin and John Lashells to be sworn in as attorneys, and then Mr. Lashells moved that John Johnston and Ethan Baldwin be sworn in as attorneys, and, on motion of Mr. Bradford, George Hall, George Frick, Allen Marr and Hugh Bellas were also sworn, and William Irvin as deputy attorney-general of the county. This constituted the bar of Union County on that day. Lashells and Maus lived in Mifflinburg at the time. Irvin came from Harrisburg and the rest from Northumberland County. The last survivor of the party was George A. Frick, Esq., who died at Danville on the 10th of June, 1872, at the age of eighty-five.

The quaint record of the day goes on: John Ray, Esq., high sheriff of the county, comes into court and returned to the court the *venire facias juratores* to him directed, with a certain panel thereunto annexed, containing the names of the persons by the sheriff summoned as the grand inquest, and they were John Boal, Adam Reager, Arthur Thomas, Jacob Musser, John Fisher, James Madden, Robert Chambers, Valentine Haas, Jacob Housewerth, John Nagel, James McClure, John Williams, Aaron Chamberlin, Levi Zimmerman, Philip Gemberling, Frederick Wurtz, James Caldwell, Andrew Grove, David Simmons, Abraham Tenbrook, Henry Rarnstone, John Aurand, John Seidle and John German, and they all attended except John Nagel,—all cognizable names in the local history, and they are men notable at the time, for in those days the sheriff chose the foremost men of the county for its grand inquest. Indeed, in those days—it is yet remembered by some—there was a solemn announcement of the entrance of the grand inquest, and a premonitory thump on the floor by the tipstaff, and a hush of silence in the court-room, all

business at once stopped, and led by the solemn old tipstaff—the people turned in awe, and as this body, of imposing appearance, filed into their box, stood a moment before they seated themselves, their foreman remaining standing, the clerk of the court asked them for their bills. All other business was suspended, and in solemn silence they took their departure—until then the court not resuming their business.

The sheriff, John Ray, in his bill of charges for February sessions, 1815, against the commissioners, charges "To Court Crier, \$6.00," but does not say who he was. George Shoch, now in his 82d year (A. D. 1886), remembers that it was Christian Brown. Upon the removal of the courts to New Berlin, at May term, 1815, Daniel Winters is the court crier until September, 1819, and at December term, 1819, Philip Miller appears as such. Court criers appear to have been appointed by the sheriff until the act of March 23, 1829; thereafter they were to be appointed by the sheriff, by and with the approbation of the court, to be paid a sum for each day's attendance, to be allowed by the court. The act of the 14th of April, 1834, gave wholly to the court the power to appoint crier and tipstaves, to be paid as the judges allow.

Philip Miller held the office until 1853, a period of thirty-four years, when he became so deaf that even the conservatism of Judge Wilson had to retire him. Benjamin Schell then became crier, much to the disappointment of Jimmy Cornelius, a noted tipstaff, until February, 1862, when Judge Woods appointed David Slifer, Schell becoming a tipstaff, until, at the death of Slifer, Schell was reinstated, and remained until February 16, 1874. Frank Donehower was appointed, and bids fair to remain until he quits fishing.

Philip Miller's profile struck you as you entered from the western door—his bald head looked like a polished hickory-nut, his pointed shirt-collar stood high up on his face; he wore a dark purple pin-tail coat, and if he was opening the court his jaws were shaking, his cheeks wabbling and his lips, not well sustained by teeth, flopped in and out, and the sound that came was utterly unintelligible. His principal duty,

outside of proclamation, was to keep a large snuff-box, about the size of a modern spittoon, tacked up against a post inside of the bar, filled with snuff. Lawyers and judges were fond of snuff. Beside the titillation, it was often a neat assistant in opening a case, or gave time to balance when taken aback.

Their wages appear to have been a dollar a day; their perquisites—recognized perquisites—one dollar paid by an attorney when sworn in, and candle-ends, which gas has taken away. They all grow very old and very deaf, and the funny mistakes of the court crier relieve the severity of the court.

Tipstuffs were officers appointed by the marshal of the King's Bench, to attend upon the judges with a kind of rod or staff tipped with silver, who take into their custody all prisoners, either committed or turned over by the judges at their chambers. The King's Bench was the criminal court of the kingdom. The judges are sovereign justices of the Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery—conservators of the peace and sovereign governors of the land. It is the peculiarity of courts that their retainers become a queer lot. They are often stranded chips. Among others, we remember James Cornelius, Robert Lyon, John Nesbit, Benjamin Schell, George Schoch, L. B. Christ, John Norton, George Roland, Edward Buoy, Jacob Nyhart, Peter Meixell, James Blair, E. A. Stark, Joseph Walker, David Ginter, Daniel Reber. Of late—within two years—a selection of the constables of the different townships has been made for attendance on the court.

In these old proceedings we find the Traverse jurors and the panel of petit jurors, the distinction preserved, the former for the Common Pleas and the latter for the criminal courts.

The commonwealth business appears to have been at the first courts of Union County just about what it is in the year of our Lord 1886—the same kind of cases, and about the same character. As the Quarter Sessions docket now shows the complaint of the *nullius filius*, just so the docket of the first court of February sessions showed.

The petitions for license to keep houses of entertainment were among the first—two were

presented at February term and forty-two at May term, 1814; they were presented to the court, who recommended them to His Excellency, the Governor, for his license.

But there was no lack of business. If the territorial part of this history will be consulted, it will be observed that the territory of the new county of Union was all the land of the county of Northumberland on the west side of the river,—a large block of land in which many and varied interests had gathered from its early settlement.¹

Under the act creating the county, all processes to issue from the courts of Union County, returnable to the courts of that county, were to bear *teste* as of the first Monday of November, 1813,—that is, the suit would begin as if issued on that day; all *certioraris* directed to, and appeals from the judgment of, any justice of the peace within the territory of Union County, and all criminal prosecutions which might originate there before the first Monday of November would be tried at Sunbury. Their prisoners were to be kept in the Sunbury jail, and the sheriff was allowed ten cents mileage for the transportation, and this was to be continued until the proper buildings were erected in the county.

By an act of Assembly of that year, March 28, 1814, all suits pending in the Common Pleas of Northumberland County on the 1st day of October, 1814, where the defendants resided in the territory of Union County, were transferred to the docket of that county, and so of the proceedings in the estates of decedents. In fact, the county of Columbia having been erected out of Northumberland at the same time, there had to be a mutual transfer of this kind between all the counties.

Thus it happened that over three hundred

¹ Snyder, speaking of the early settlement, says: "This region, then called by the general name of Shamokin, was in those days the frontier, and looked upon by the dwellers on the sea-board as we upon Iowa and Kansas at the present time. It served as a place of refuge for all runaway and desperate characters from the southeastern counties. The sheriff and constable seldom ventured into the wilds on this side of the river, which acquired the significant title of *Rascal's creek*." This has special reference to Penns.

cases were transferred to our docket during the year, some of them very early—one, for instance, that had been sued in “the fifteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the III., by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,” etc., before William Plunkett, Esq., A.D. 1774,—and they brought with them the names of hosts of old lawyers,—Vame, Hartley, Steadman, Burd, Duncan, Ewing, Eckert and a hundred others, and a generation of lawyers died out before these cases went off the list. Some cases were tried; many of them stayed on the list by continuance for fifty years, and it seems that in 1823, by leave of court, they were dropped from the list. Hugh Bellas, then prothonotary at Sunbury, received seventy-five cents for the docket transfer of each case.

The first court, as has been said, was held in February, 1814, in the old German Church, now owned by William H. Smith, who had it by descent from his grandfather, Thomas Lehman. The commissioners then contracted with John Driesbach and others, who procured a building, still standing (then a one-story building, now has an addition of another story) on the southwest corner of Fifth and Green Streets: a building with two rooms, used for school purposes,—one side for the school-room and on the other the teacher lived. The contractors took out the partition and adapted it for the use of the court, and as rental the county paid them ten dollars for six months. The property now belongs to the heirs of Isabella Henry, used partly as a dwelling and partly as a trimming-shop. To George Roush they paid six dollars for six months for the room used for the prothonotary, and for September and December terms, 1814, and February term, 1815, Henry Yearick charged them four dollars for the three sessions for the room used by the grand jury. This comprised the necessities of the court at Mifflinburg.

At the last session held there, February 13, A. D. 1815, the court adopted their first set of rules. They are printed, the date of their adoption being filled in with ink, and they are signed at the end with the written names of Seth Chapman and Hugh Wilson. A receipt

is on file in the commissioner's office in the beautiful, almost copper-plate, handwriting of Flavel Roan, dated February 16, 1815, signed by Seth Chapman, for \$8.75 due to Andrew Kenedy, for thirteen copies of the rules, ordered to be filed in the office and sold by commissioners to attorneys.

The next set of rules were prepared by Judge Ellis Lewis and adopted at New Berlin, December 18, 1837. These remained, with some emendations made by Judge Wilson, until 1862, when Judge Woods adopted another set, and they have remained until the present, with some additions and emendations.

Judge Bucher appointed a committee, consisting of William Van Gezer, J. Merrill Linn and Alfred Hayes, Esqs., to revise the rules, and the revision has been just completed.

The act of Assembly creating the county gave jurisdiction to the judges of the Supreme Court, and attached the county to the Middle District, and afterwards to the Northern District, so long as the Supreme Court sat at Sunbury. Gradually the Northern District has been broken up, as the counties are permitted to apply to the Supreme Court to be attached to any district it may please. In 1860 the causes were heard in Philadelphia, being attached to the Eastern District; then for awhile at Harrisburg, the Middle District; but now it is again at Philadelphia, the causes being heard about the first week in May of each year, that week being assigned to it, along, with Snyder and Clearfield.

THOMAS COOPER succeeded Benjamin Rush as president judge in this district in August term, 1806. In 1811 Cooper was impeached before the Legislature, and the Senate drew up an address to the Governor for his removal, and Governor Snyder did remove him July 10, 1811. He was a brilliant and able man, went to South Carolina, became president of a college and the father of secession. John C. Calhoun was his pupil. His speeches are full of the intensest hatred of the North; point was given to them, no doubt, by this removal.

Following close on, the 11th day of July, 1811, SETH CHAPMAN received his commission as judge of the Eighth Judicial District. He

resided at Northumberland, and presided over the district twenty-two years, and in Union County just twenty years.

He was an able man, of social habits, and it was urged against him that he was indolent and dilatory, and that there was a want of confidence in his legal qualifications.¹ He was impeached before the Legislature in 1825-26,—the main charge, partiality; but acquitted, twenty-six Senators voting in favor of acquittal and five voting guilty.

The articles of impeachment against Judge Chapman were for instances gathered from the three counties over which he presided. The first was that he arrested and imprisoned Jacob Farrow without complaint supported by oath or affirmation, and without lawful cause, in Northumberland County. The second was from Union: that, contrary, to the act of Assembly, he reversed a judgment of a justice, Christian Miller (Stephen Hughes for the use of Daniel Cline *vs.* John Ramer), although twenty days had elapsed before the *certiorari* issued. The third was, that in case of Wistar *vs.* Clark, in Northumberland County, when requested to reduce his charge to writing and file it, he filed one that was not the same he had delivered to the jury. The fourth was in Columbia: that he had put a construction on an article of agreement that it was a deed of conveyance, because it contained the words "and do by these presents sell, convey, &c.," which was reversed by the Supreme Court, who said that the rest of the agreement showed it was not intended to be a conveyance. The case was an ejectment under the old form, —John Doe on demise Richard Roe. The demise was laid for the term of ten years. The case was sued in 1800, but owing to mental derangement of the party, the case was not tried until after the ten years had

expired. The plaintiff moved to amend by extending the demise to thirty years,—a matter of form allowed at the time,—but Judge Chapman struck the amendment off. This would non-suit the plaintiff, and was reversed. On the second trial the case turned on the instruction of the agreement above stated; but the plaintiffs, after the evidence was in on both sides, demurred to the evidence. The defendant refused to join in the demurrer, and Judge Chapman refused to compel him. A lawyer can readily understand the tactics. The demurrer would have taken it away from the jury. C. T. Tilghman's opinion in the Supreme Court (11 S. & R., 381) is one of those clean-cut legal arguments for which he was able, and sustained Judge Chapman. The parties who are disclosed as the managers of the impeachment indicate very strongly the motive of it. And it is remarkable that just as the case came up for trial in the Senate, in 1827, were counted the votes of the people of Pennsylvania refusing to call a convention for the amendment of the Constitution, and not for ten years did they consent to it, and then reluctantly, and really against the full sentiment of the people.

An examination of the court minutes shows that he did as much as the courts ordinarily do in a term. The great legacy of three hundred cases from the old list evidently clogged the business, and the bitterness of partisan politics had much to do with it. Governor Snyder served three terms, from 1808 to 1817, and Chapman was his appointee after the removal of Cooper. Perhaps the long-contested case of John Snyder's heirs against Simon Snyder, the Governor, had much to do with the estimation of him. That case was from the Circuit Court docket, No. 97, November term, 1807. It appears to have been first tried in 1810, when the jury disagreed. June 18, 1812, it was again tried, and the jury found for defendant. In August, 1814, it was reversed by the Supreme Court, and tried again in December, 1814, when it first came on the Union County list. The jury found for the plaintiff, and the court granted a new trial. In 1819 it was again tried, and the jury found for the plaintiff

¹ Under the act erecting Circuit Courts, Judge Molton C. Rogers held the first Circuit Court in New Berlin on the 9th of April, 1827. On the 10th, Peter Gearhart was put on trial for murder; Bellas and Bradford for the commonwealth, Lashells and Maus for the defendant. (May 16, George A. Snyder remarks: "Took Judge Chapman two and one half days to try Henry Frock for stealing walnuts, while Judge Rogers, in April, tried a murder case, two fornication and adultery cases, in three days.")

and a rule for a new trial was discharged. It was reversed in the Supreme Court, and came on to trial in May, 1822, when the jury was dismissed because there was found to be a relative of the plaintiff on the jury after it was sworn. It was tried at a special term in October, 1822, found for the plaintiff, and again reversed in the Supreme Court; and in 1824 was referred to Dan Caldwell, Michael Rathfon, Valentine Haas, John Reifsnnyder and Joseph Spotts, who found for the defendant, and it died away for want of an appeal. It thus mingled with the gubernatorial contest of Snyder, for, being the nominal defendant, he was accused of conspiring with Selin to cheat his brother's orphan children, and it ran on up to the year Chapman was impeached. The merits of the case, at least so far as a bitter partisan like Simon Snyder, Jr., could give it, are in Linn's "Annals of Buffalo Valley," page 465. Only the particulars of the legal history are here given, and, so far, they illustrate his character.

It was not left to rest there. In the fierce battle that raged over the Judicial Tenure question in the Constitutional Convention of 1836, it was again lugged in to bear upon the question of the independence of the judiciary. When Mr. Dunlap alluded to the case in the debate, Mr. Merrill explained that Governor Snyder had no interest in the case, but was in possession of the land as guardian of the owners, who were minors. "The judges," he said, "had been of his appointment" (and this related not only to Chapman but the judges of the Supreme Court), "and the jury had become so suspicious that he (Judge Chapman) was so influenced by some improper motives, that they entirely disregarded his charge." "The cause had been tried several times; afterwards, seven very respectable men, as arbitrators, decided according to the judge's charge, and the same title was afterward tried in the Circuit Court of the United States, and the decision was the same way."¹

It may aid in forming a just estimate of the character of Judge Chapman, that he was

blamed by the defendant's party for cowardice, indolence, shrinking from the clamor of the people; on the other side, he was accused of improper motives. The Supreme Court sustained him twice, and one jury and seven arbitrators, who were able men, on the facts.

Judge Chapman and Judge Wilson constituted the court until August 26, 1815. John Bolender was commissioned and he took his seat at September sessions, 1815. The latter resigned on the 11th of December, 1820, when, on the same date General Adam Light was commissioned.

Judge Chapman held his place for seven years after his impeachment, resigning on the 10th of October, 1833. His enemies followed him with unrelenting virulence. A committee of the Senate was appointed in 1833 to investigate his official conduct, and on the 7th of March commenced to examine witnesses, when, on the 11th, a stop was put to the proceedings by the receipt of a note from the judge, saying that he had deposited his resignation with the Governor, to take effect on the 10th of October next. He adds, "This course might have been taken sooner, but it could not be thought of while it was believed any charge of want of integrity could be bro't against me."

What would seem a rather singular move in our day took place at September term, 1833. That imposing body, the grand inquest, with William Forster as their foreman, thought it within their province to petition the Governor to appoint William W. Potter, Esq., president judge of the Eighth Judicial District, *vice* Seth Chapman, resigned. Why not? But on the 16th of December, 1833, the commission of Ellis Lewis was read and he took his seat.

ELLIS LEWIS was born on the 16th of May, 1798, in Lewisberry, York County, Pa., a place about ten miles south of Harrisburg—in the "Red Lands"—on a small branch of the Conawago. Somewhere in 1740 some "Friends" of Chester County, under the influence of William Penn, settled in those pleasant parts. It was near Donegal, and the "Scotch-Irish" were squatting on his lands. Among those "Friends" were Ellis Lewis, the progenitor of the judge, who laid out and gave the name to the town.

¹ Deb. Pa. Con. vol. v. 13, p. 41.

The judge's father died when he was but four years of age. A long minority and the faithlessness of trustees dissipated the patrimonial acres; but the judge inherited the brains, the refinement and literary taste of his ancestor. He was apprenticed to Wyeth, the publisher of the *Dauphin Oracle*, a paper published in Harrisburg, to learn the printing trade. An apprentice in those days had a very menial place, and Ellis Lewis was compelled by his master to eat his meals in the kitchen with the colored slaves. This created such an utter disgust that he ran away, and Wyeth published him as a runaway, in the usual style, with a wood-cut of a man running, having a bundle on a stick slung over his shoulder, offering one cent reward.

Nevertheless, he became a printer and an editor, read law and was admitted at the Dauphin County bar in 1822, at the age of twenty-four; in 1824, appointed deputy attorney general for Dauphin County; in 1832, a member of the Legislature. It is said that in 1828 he heaped coals of fire on the head of Wyeth by having his son, John Wyeth, appointed deputy attorney-general of Union County. Governor Wolf made him his attorney-general of the State of Pennsylvania in 1832, and in 1833 appointed him to the Eighth District. Ten years later (1843) he was appointed president judge of the Second District, Lancaster County, and in 1851 elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court. Drawing the second lot, he became the chief justice in 1854, and declining a renomination, at the expiration of his term, in 1858, retired. Before the constitutional change of 1851, all judges were appointed. After that they are elected by the people. All the Supreme judges were elected for fifteen years, and, all going in at once, they drew lots—the one drawing the first lot would be chief justice, for three years, and his term would expire, and another judge would be elected. Jeremiah S. Black drew the first lot, and his term expired the first Monday of December, when Ellis Lewis became chief justice, his term expiring the first Monday of December, 1857. Black was re-elected in 1854, for fifteen years.

In 1858 he was one of the three commissioners to revise the criminal code of Pennsyl-

vania, whose report was adopted, and became the act of March 31, 1860, which is the present Criminal Code of Pennsylvania. He published an authoritative work, "An Abridgement of the Criminal Law of the United States." His decisions in the County Court were noted, and in view of his extended knowledge of medico-jurisprudence he had an honorary title of M. D. from a medical college, and twice from different colleges received the title of LL.D.

ABRAHAM SCOTT WILSON was appointed to the Twentieth Judicial District March 30, 1842, when Judge Lewis was transferred to Lancaster. Upon the change in the constitution making the judiciary elective, he was elected in the district, notwithstanding that it was largely Whig, and he had for his opponent Joseph Casey, who was an able man and an active politician. Judge Wilson presided with dignity; his integrity was unquestioned, and his impartiality such as made every suitor satisfied, though defeated. He was very careful in his decisions; his temper never ruffled, and his gentle manners made him very acceptable in his place. His biography belongs to his home at Lewistown, but it may be here recorded what Judge Burnside said of him: "He was as good a lawyer as there was in the district, and he was an honest man." Near the end of his term he had a stroke of paralysis, which partially disabled him. His devoted wife traveled with him and did the drudgery of his office, and it was a pleasant thing for the younger members of the bar to sit by him on the bench and take notes for him. When his term was ended he was too helpless to think of asking for the place again, and he retired to private life. It was not long—December 20, 1864—when James F. Linn announced his death, in this court, at his residence in Lewistown, on the 18th day of December, 1864, at the age of sixty-four years. He was born just across the river, at Chillisquaue Creek.

HON. SAMUEL S. WOODS was elected to fill the bench in October, 1861. His opponent was the Hon. Isaac Slenker, of New Berlin, and the vote was so close that it required the vote of the soldiers in the field to decide the



J. C. Bucher

contest. He was a large, portly man, of quick temper, but easily appeased, of ready apprehension, loud and clear in his expression, and without hesitation in the expression of what he thought was right; he would even strain a point in his charge to the jury for that which he deemed the correct decision of the facts. He was strong in his Republican convictions, and it was deemed a matter of moment at that time that men of firm purpose sat upon the bench, when it needed not only men and money, but also the strong background of loyalty at home. His death was announced in court on the 19th of February, 1873, and the resolutions of the bar gave a very nice appreciation of his character as a judge, in saying that "he was remarkable for his force of character, keen perception, ready comprehension and strong grasp of the facts in litigation, and in this more than ordinarily gifted." He died at his home in Lewistown on the 5th day of February, 1873, at the age of fifty-three. His life belongs to Mifflin County. Just as fierce a contest for the seat on the bench came, when Judge Woods' term expired, in 1871.

The ermine fell upon the shoulders of a young man who had just entered his thirty-sixth year, and had been at the bar thirteen years.

JOSEPH CASPER BUCHER was born in Middletown, Frederick County, Md., January 28, 1836. His father, Rev. J. C. Bucher, D.D., was then a resident minister of the German Reformed Church at that place. When the son was six years of age the father accepted the pastorate of the German Reformed Church at Reading, Pa., where he remained a number of years. Whilst at Reading the son was a pupil of Father Kelly, a Catholic priest of some celebrity as a teacher. Upon the removal of the father to Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pa., the son entered the preparatory department of Marshall College, located there. In 1853, during his collegiate course, the institution was removed to Lancaster, Pa., and united with Franklin College under the name of Franklin and Marshall. There the subject of this sketch completed his collegiate course and graduated in 1855, with one of the highest

honors of his class. The valedictory oration was assigned to him, and his address, delivered on commencement day, bore ample testimony that he was worthy of the honor, it being delivered with a power and eloquence that raised the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest pitch. After graduation he spent a year as principal of an academy in Maryland, and then commenced the study of the law in the office of Hon. Isaac Slenker, of New Berlin, Union County, Pa. He was admitted to the Union County bar in 1858, and went into partnership with his preceptor. In 1859 he was nominated for district attorney of Union County on the Democratic ticket, and was elected in the fall of that year by the handsome majority of 257 votes, although the Republican majority in the county on the State ticket was 523. He discharged the duties of the office with fidelity and ability.

On the 20th of November, 1861, he was married to Mary Ellen, daughter of Hon. John Walls. He was fortunate in this alliance. His wife was a woman of culture and refinement, and her tastes were congenial to his own. She presides over his hospitable home with dignity and grace, and has contributed largely by the force of her character to the advancement of the interests of her husband.

In 1862, Hon. Isaac Slenker, his preceptor, was elected auditor-general of Pennsylvania. The partnership was then dissolved and Mr. Bucher removed to Lewisburgh, where he opened a law-office. His practice was extensive and varied, but was confined principally to the counties of Union and Snyder, although he frequently tried causes elsewhere. In his profession he was singularly successful, having very many of the best traits of an advocate. He obtained a superficial knowledge of the German language whilst at college, and during his residence at New Berlin acquired the habit of speaking it with fluency, and that was the *patois* of Snyder County, especially of the west end. His manner was hearty and cordial. He was easy of access. Had a quick, bright apprehension, and a very retentive memory. Had the faculty of gathering facts and spreading them in narration, grouped with graphic power.

His voice was loud and clear; his expression without hesitation, and of such confidence that it would carry conviction. Then, besides, he mingled freely with the people. He knew almost every one in the counties, their history, character, foibles and idiosyncrasies, so that his selection of jurors and his knowledge of how to touch them was rarely amiss.

In 1871 he was made the Democratic candidate for president judge of the Twentieth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Union, Snyder and Mifflin, against Hon. Samuel S. Woods, of Mifflin County, the incumbent of the office. In politics he had always been an active Democrat; his voice had been heard with no uncertain sound in support of the principles of his party in almost every school-house in the counties of Union and Snyder. The political passions engendered by the war had not yet had time to cool. He was on terms of social intercourse with many of the Republican leaders, who, whilst friendly to him personally, differed widely from him in his political opinions. The contest was waged with unexampled bitterness; it assumed the fierce heat of a Presidential struggle. The political organization to which he was attached stood around him in one unbroken, compact mass. On the other hand, the Republican organization could not be held together. His intimate acquaintance with the people, his admitted ability and integrity, together with the active and open support of a majority of the Republican lawyers of the district, was more than his opponent could withstand, and he was elected in the face of a large adverse political majority. The vote was exceedingly close in so small a poll. In Union the majority for his competitor was 278; in Mifflin the majority for him was 278, and Snyder gave him a majority. Thus the counties in which the candidates resided were a tie, and Snyder County decided the result by the slender majority of nine votes. He entered upon the duties of his office in December, 1871, and carried with him to the bench the same energy, quick and ready apprehension, incisive, yet full way of expression, that had characterized him as a lawyer. After a few years he got rid of the ways of the advocate and became an able

judge. Jurors would hear and understand every word he said. He had great administrative powers, and conducted the business of the courts with dispatch. He grappled every question of law as it presented itself, and it was clearly put on the notes of trial, and every bill of exception cheerfully signed and sealed, so that if a case went to the Supreme Court, the record plainly disclosed what had been decided. His decisions were well sustained by the Supreme Court.

At the close of his term he had the confidence of the bar as well as of the people. He was a candidate for re-election in 1881, and defeated his competitor by a decisive vote in every county of the district, having received 1189 majority in Mifflin County, 867 in Snyder and 183 in Union—aggregating 2239. The adverse majority in the Presidential contest of the previous year was upward of 1400. He is now in the midst of his second term. His fifteen years' experience have well seated him on the bench,—an able, capable and upright judge, with a clear sense of right and of an abundant legal knowledge.

He has shown himself to be a public-spirited citizen, always ready and willing to assist the needy and deserving. He has given the weight of his influence and contributed largely to the advancement of the material interests of the town and county in which he resides.

Up to the year 1851 judges were appointed for life, or during good behavior; by that amendment and under the Constitution of 1874, the terms of the president judges are ten years; of the associates, five years.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Appointed.

HON. HUGH WILSON was a grandson of Hugh Wilson, one of the founders of the Irish settlement in Northampton County, where he settled as early as 1736. Hugh's father, Charles Wilson, born January 30, 1726, in Ireland, married Margaret McNair, and Hugh, their third child, was born in the Irish settlement, June 15, 1761. He married his cousin, Sarah Craig, sister of General Thomas Craig and the Captains Charles and William Craig, who are

celebrated in the annals of the Revolutionary War,—all children of Elizabeth Wilson, who married the elder Captain William Craig, of the French and Indian War. Hugh Wilson removed from Northampton County to Buffalo Valley in 1792, his wife carrying their son Hugh (who died in Freeport, Ills., July 3, 1873), then an infant, in her arms on horseback all that long journey. They settled on a farm in what is still Buffalo township, a short distance southwest of the Dreisbach Church, where they lived and died. Upon the organization of Union County, Judge Wilson was appointed, October 11, 1813, associate judge, and served as such until March, 1840. He died August 13, 1845, at the age of eighty-four. He was a cousin of Hugh Wilson, who lived one mile west of Lewisburgh, and died the same year, nearly of the same age. Judge Wilson left numerous descendants. Among his children were William C., who died at Salina, Clinton County; Hugh, above referred to; John; Eliza, who married Walter Devling; and Craig Wilson, whose descendants, with some of those of Hugh, still reside in Buffalo Valley, Union County.

JOHN BOLENDER, commissioned August 26, 1815; resigned December 11, 1820.

ADAM LEIGHT, commissioned December 11, 1820.

GEORGE SCHNABLE, commissioned March 26, 1840. He was born on the 17th day of March, 1791; married to Sarah Betz, a daughter of John Betz, a granddaughter of George Troxell, a first resident of Lewisburgh. He was appointed and commissioned a justice of the peace July 14, 1817; commissioned associate judge March 26, 1840; removed to Williamsport in 1848, and died there December 13, 1863, at the age of seventy-two.

JOHN BASKINS, commissioned March 15, 1841; resigned and removed to Mercer County, 1843.

JOSEPH STILWELL, commissioned January 21, 1843. He taught school in Lewisburgh in 1808. He was treasurer of the county in 1817; member of the Legislature, 1817–18; February 7, 1821, appointed prothonotary for three years, and again January 28, 1830, hold-

ing office to January 6, 1836. He was also commissioned justice of the peace, November 18, 1823. He was also a practical surveyor, and November 10, 1825, he commenced to lay out the turnpike, by survey, from Mifflinburg to Bellefonte, commencing at Mifflinburg; and in 1837 was recording secretary of the Union County Agricultural Society. He died August 22, 1851, at the age of seventy-four, and his widow, Mrs. Ann Stilwell, died June 28, 1862, at the age of seventy-two.

JOHN MONTELIUS.—In 1838, John Montelius was elected upon the anti-Masonic ticket. Gov. Ritner had received the nomination for Governor in 1838, for re-election by the anti-Masonic party, but was defeated by 5000 votes; he had been opposed by the Masons, by the Democrats, and that slavery influence whose tide began to flow in on Pennsylvania, even raising the bitterest contests in the convention for the amendment of the Constitution, made a determined attack on him.

The official returns gave the State to Porter, but fraud was alleged. Thos. H. Burrowes, Secretary of State, and chairman of the executive committee, issued an address urging an investigation. The Senate was decidedly anti-Masonic. The question of an investigation depended on the organization of the House, and that again depended on which of the eight members from Philadelphia County would be accepted or recognized.

The return judges of Philadelphia, being in majority Democratic, threw out the Northern Liberties' vote, and when they did so, the anti-Masonic judges left the meeting and organized separately. The majority returned the Democratic members; the minority the anti-Masonic. In the office of the Secretary of State the minority return was found. When the House assembled each party elected Speakers,—Thomas S. Cunningham by the anti-Masons, William Hopkins by the Democrats,—and it was who the Governor would recognize.

A mob from Philadelphia and other cities collected, and howling around the Capitol, taking possession of the chambers of the Senate and House, all business was stopped. Governor Ritner called out the militia, and to them were

issued from the United States Arsenal at Frankford cartridges which were known as "buck and ball;" to the top of the cartridge was fastened the usual musket-ball, and over that three buck-shot. This gave the name to the war, "Buck-shot War."

Montelius acted with his party at first. Believing his party wrong and finding that the eight members from Philadelphia (Democratic) were not only returned by a majority of the board, but elected by five hundred majority, he acted with the Democrats, and the militia having restored order, the Houses were able to meet on December 17, 1838. Butler and Sturdevant, of Luzerne, and Montelius, of Union, appeared in the House, over which Mr. Hopkins was presiding; they were sworn as members and thus ended the case. The Senate and Governor recognized that House. Montelius issued an address to his constituents, explaining his course, and blaming the Secretary of State for keeping back his returns. He was commissioned associate judge of Union County February 27, 1845, retaining his seat until the change by election. He died at Mifflinburg, aged eighty years, two months, twenty-three days.

JACOB WITTENMEYER, appointed February 28, 1848; elected November 10, 1851; died June 23, 1856, at the age of sixty.

JAMES HARRISON, appointed March 7, 1850; died April 15, 1866, at the age of seventy-two.

Elected.

JAMES MARSHALL.—Some few years after the close of the Revolutionary War a large influx of immigrants from various countries was made manifest in the Keystone State, and among those sturdy Scotch-Irish families, which have since been so strengthening and valuable to the nation, may properly be named the Marshalls. They removed from County Down, Ireland, and settled in what is now Union County, taking up a large tract of land in White Deer township. Of the earlier members of this family we have no means of knowing; but in the first years of this century were to be found, as the representatives, James Marshall and Nancy, his wife, who had issue

of five children, as follows: George, Sarah, James, Samuel and Margaret. The eldest son received an academic education, and chose the ministry as his life-work; and, as the Rev. George Marshall, D.D., became a strong tower in the Presbyterian Church. Forty years he labored for the Master at Allegheny City, Pa., and was recognized as a man of extensive learning and wide-reaching influence. Many mourned when his life was cut short, in 1872, at the age of sixty-five. "His labors were blessed in the edification of Christians and to the conversion of hundreds."

The younger son (Samuel) now lives in this township. James Marshall, born 1809, received the education afforded by the public schools of those days; but, unsatisfied with the limited advantages, set himself to study and acquired good, practical knowledge, being unusually strong in mathematics and penmanship. He married Miss Jane, daughter of Charles and Mary Cramer, of Dry Valley, Pa., in 1830, and was blessed with one child (Sarah Jane), who married S. B. Pawling, November 20, 1856, and bore him five children, viz.: James Marshall, born July 21, 1857, married to Miss Mary Catharine Lohr on February 7, 1883, and, at this writing, has one child (Edna Lohr), born December 25, 1884; Elizabeth Jane; Samuel Albert, born February 3, 1860, died April 28, 1875; Sarah Agnes, born June 4, 1862, died May 27, 1865; John Correy, born February 8, 1865, died June 11, 1865. Mrs. Pawling deceased May 21, 1865, a victim to the same fell disease (diphtheria) which took from the once happy home the mother and two children within the short space of three weeks.

The Cramers came from New Jersey the latter part of the eighteenth century; Charles Cramer, with his parents, eleven brothers and two sisters, settling in the Dry Valley. In due time he took unto himself a wife, and four sons and four daughters were born to gladden their home. Of these, Jane was the second, born 1810. James Marshall early became a school-teacher and so valuable were his teachings and manner that for twenty-four years he occupied such office, and among the number of his pupils was the young lady who became his

wife in 1830. One of the strong men intellectually and morally, he wielded corresponding influence. From the very birth of the Republican party he became its earnest believer and active supporter and was upon several occasions honored with more than the party vote for place. In 1851 he was elected associate judge for the term of five years, and performed the duties of such position to the satisfaction of the citizens. During the stormy days of the Rebellion he was one of the most ardent support-

of the peace, and it has been said of him, "He was the best 'squire we ever had."

The family was for many years connected with the Presbyterian Church of Milton, and Judge Marshall was an earnest Christian. His life was spent in doing good to all; his advice was sought by hundreds and freely and graciously given, and his years passed to the close of his honorable career, peaceful, happy and valued by his fellow-citizens. He died June 28, 1873, at the age of sixty-four years. Mrs.



James Marshall

ers of the Union, and did yeoman service as committee on quota in raising money and troops in his township, traveling to and from Harrisburg frequently on such duties. In 1867 Judge Marshall was candidate of his party for the Legislature. His opponent, Captain C. D. Roush, received a majority of three votes, and Mr. Marshall contested the election, carrying it to the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. A committee was appointed and upon its report Captain Roush was given the seat. For fifteen years he served the people as justice

Marshall still survives her lamented husband and finds a loving welcome in the home of her grandson and husband's namesake, James Marshall Pawling.

JACOB WITTENMEYER, elected November 14, 1851.

PHILIP RUHL was born in Berks County in 1790, moved to Union County, near Rajs church. He served as a lieutenant in Captain Bergstresser's Company in 1812. Married Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of Dr. Smith, of Mifflinburg. In 1820 moved to Buffalo Cross Roads,

and lived there until his death, September 17, 1879, and was buried at the Driesbach church. He was a colonel of the militia from 1830 until the abandonment of the system; a member of the legislature in 1830 and 1832; commissioned justice of the peace March 27, 1837, and remained one for forty years; associate judge from 1855 to 1860. He left one son and two daughters.

JOHN WIGGINS SIMONTON was the son of James Simonton and Ann (Bell) Simonton, who were natives of Dauphin County, and were married April 9, 1807, living in Hanover township until 1813, when they moved to Columbia County, returning to Dauphin in 1827, and moving to Union County in 1836. Judge Simonton was born in Dauphin County December 5, 1812; married to Sarah H. Irwin, March 2, 1843, and has three surviving children, Mary E. married to Allison Taylor, James, married to a daughter of Thomas Barber; and John H., living in Colorado. He was captain of the "Jackson Guards," "Mifflinburg Greens," major of the battalion of volunteers, and after the death of Col. Jackson McFaddin, brigade inspector, until the war of 1861 dissolved all organizations. He was a member of the Legislature of the district of Union and Juniata for the year 1854; elected associate judge in 1856, and held the place for three successive terms.

HON. JOHN WALLS was born on the 24th of August, 1800. His years have been running with the century, and at this writing, though more than half of his eighty-sixth year has passed, his step is as quick and his movements as alert as those of our best men in their prime. A house yet standing in good repair, in Halifax, Dauphin County, Pa., was the roof-tree of a family of nine—seven boys and two girls—born to Isaac Walls and Mary, his wife, whose maiden-name was Shepley, whose father had emigrated from Germany, and settled in Lancaster County. Like so many others, Shepley had sold out for Continental money, which, when he came to buy, was worthless. He bought in Armstrong township, Dauphin County. After going to school at Harrisburg, John went behind the counter of the store of McCleary, at the age of sixteen, in Harrisburg; and then went to Mil-

ton, induced to go there with Michael Hoff, by McCleary, in the year 1818, and was there until 1827, when he opened a store at McKee's Half Falls, which was McCleary & Walls, and they opened another store, McCleary & Walls, in Muncy, in 1829, which was dissolved in 1831, and he removed to Lewisburgh in 1831, where he has been continuously a merchant until the present day—seventy years since he first lifted the yard-stick to sell a silk dress, which was the first thing he did at Harrisburg, and sixty-six years in business in his own right or associated with others, and handling grain all the while. In 1842 he associated his brother Johnson with him at McKee's Half Falls, and in 1844 at Lewisburgh, under the style of J. & J. Walls, until the death of his brother Johnson. He is the oldest merchant in business between the Bald Eagle and the Bay. In all this long life he has always made friends and retained them, and he has seen three generations swept away and yet they gather around him. It may seem a trifling circumstance, yet it illustrates his character: When in Milton—everybody snuffed in those days, especially the old ladies—they sent the box to the store, with a penny, the box sometimes holding but a pennyworth, sometimes as large as a spittoon. He always filled the box for a penny, and when the old lady sent the little boy with the box and the penny, the charge was always, "Go to Johnny." Some old screw would tell him "that won't pay," but he never sent a box away otherwise than filled. So this trait of his permeated the whole conduct of his life, in big and little things; his life was full of large generosity.

The store at McKee's was opened at the time when he became the contractor to supply all the cement for the Pennsylvania Canal line, which was a large and important thing, and required the best activities of the man to manufacture and supply as it was required under the contract.

"Yes," said an old octogenarian, "John Walls dadied me all my life. When work was scarce he fed me and my family, until work came again, and I made it a point always to pay John Walls. He'll tell you so." So it



W. Wallace

was in everything, in social and business life. He gave liberally, he stood by all that was right, and his helpful hand was felt everywhere.

When he became the Democratic candidate for associate judge, Curtin was the Republican candidate for Governor. Curtin had eight hundred majority in Union County, and John Walls three hundred. He was commissioned associate judge of Union County November 20, 1860. He was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania in October, 1864, and served till the end of the term (1867), resigning from the judgeship. He was a director in the Northumberland Bank from the year 1834 until the bank was removed to Sunbury, and then became a director of the Lewisburgh Bank, which office he still occupies. Especially in the days when there was but the Northumberland Bank to supply this valley with money, business men always found in him a generous protector and assister; only those who know what an iron hand the oppressor has can ever realize what such a man in the community may be.

He was married to Margaret Adlum Green, a daughter of General Abbott Green, on the 25th of September, 1832, and who died May 7, 1858, leaving a family of eight children.—Abbott, who went to California in 1851, died there; Augustus G. Walls, M.D., a very noted physician of Lock Haven; Mary Ellen, who is married to Judge Joseph C. Bucher; George W. Walls married to Irene Snyder; John Johnson Walls; and William Walls, married to Annie, a daughter of Colonel Eli Slifer. The latter three are engaged in business with their father in Lewisburgh. He was married a second time, April, 1861, to Sarah J. Wilson, a daughter of William Wilson, who died January 9, 1876.

Judge Walls was acquainted and associated with the best men of the day in all these long years, who have grown up and melted away, and with his wonderful memory and his bright, unimpaired faculties, he has a store-house of memories which makes him one of the most interesting men of the day. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church March

24, 1854, under the ministrations of Dr. Clark, and there was felt, too, his generous hand and warm heart. When he was seventy-nine years of age his right hand became affected with a dangerous malignant affection, and putting himself in the hospital, it was taken off by Dr. Agnew, and the indefatigable old gentleman, at the age of eighty years, learned to write with his left hand.

MARTIN DRIESBACH.—Martin Driesbach, Sr., emigrated from Germany in 1752, and came into Buffalo Valley in 1773, having purchased from Dr. William Plunkett the tract still owned by the Driesbachs. He it was who gave the seven acres to the church, which will ever keep his memory fragrant—known as “The Driesbach Church.” His wife, Eve, died March 10, 1789, at the age of sixty-seven. He died February 18, 1799. Martin Driesbach, Jr. (2d), lived and died at the place near the church. Martin Driesbach (3d), the judge, was his son. He was born in Buffalo township December 8, 1800, and died March 15, 1880. He was married to Elizabeth Kleckner in 1882, and had children,—Solomon, Cyrus, and Charles, died; Hiram, William, Martin and Miriam. His wife, Elizabeth, died October 2, 1875. He was appointed associate judge by Governor Curtin on the 3d of February, 1865, and elected to the same office, and commissioned November 6, 1865; his term expired December, 1870.

JACOB HUMMEL was born in Berks County, Pa., the 22d of May, 1806. His grandfather, Jacob Hummel, who was a fifer in the Revolutionary army when a boy of eighteen years of age, moved to the well-known “Rising Sun,” in Monroe township, at an early date. The judge’s father, John Hummel, had come up with his father to the “Rising Sun,” but, after a few years, he returned to Berks County, married Catherine Weary, and two of his children, Sarah (afterwards married to David Strohecker) and the judge, were born. In 1808 he came, with his family, to the “Rising Sun,” remaining there until 1813, when he moved to Kelly township, where he died 11th of July, 1853. The judge’s mother lived until the 12th of July, 1883, dying at the age of ninety-eight

years and one day, in Lewisburgh. There were of the family, David, and Elizabeth, who was married to Abraham Shaffer, father of John Shaffer, merchant tailor. The judge was elected county commissioner in 1838 and again in 1855, and twice elected associate judge of the County Court, in 1870 and again in 1875, holding the two terms in full. He removed to Lewisburgh, ——— —th, —, where he now resides. He is one of those men of strong common sense and sterling integrity, showing the best characteristics of his race, enjoying in the community such a reputation that it was felt that, whatever official or social act he did, it would be with prudence and a due regard to the rights of his fellow-men.

CYRUS HOFFA was born on Limestone Run, in Turbut township, Northumberland County, March 29, 1838, a son of Jacob and Rachel (Follmer) Hoffa, the latter being a daughter of John Follmer. Attendance on the common schools of the district was followed by a course at the academy at McEwensville, under Low Rynerson, and at Gettysburg, where he graduated. He was married, December 26, 1859, to Margaret A. Auten, daughter of Robert Auten, and the following spring, her father having purchased for him the farm and mill known as Chamberlin's, in Kelly township, Union County, where John Bear, of Lancaster, erected the first mill in September, 1784, he removed there, where he still resides. During this time he farmed the land and ran the mill, and bought grain, and for eight years was largely engaged in the lumber business with his brother, Samuel F. Hoffa, in Clinton County. Since 1878, with John Hunter, he has been engaged in the grain, flour and feed business at Ashland, Pa., under the firm name of Hunter & Hoffa, the most extensive in Central Pennsylvania, their sales amounting to over three hundred thousand dollars annually.

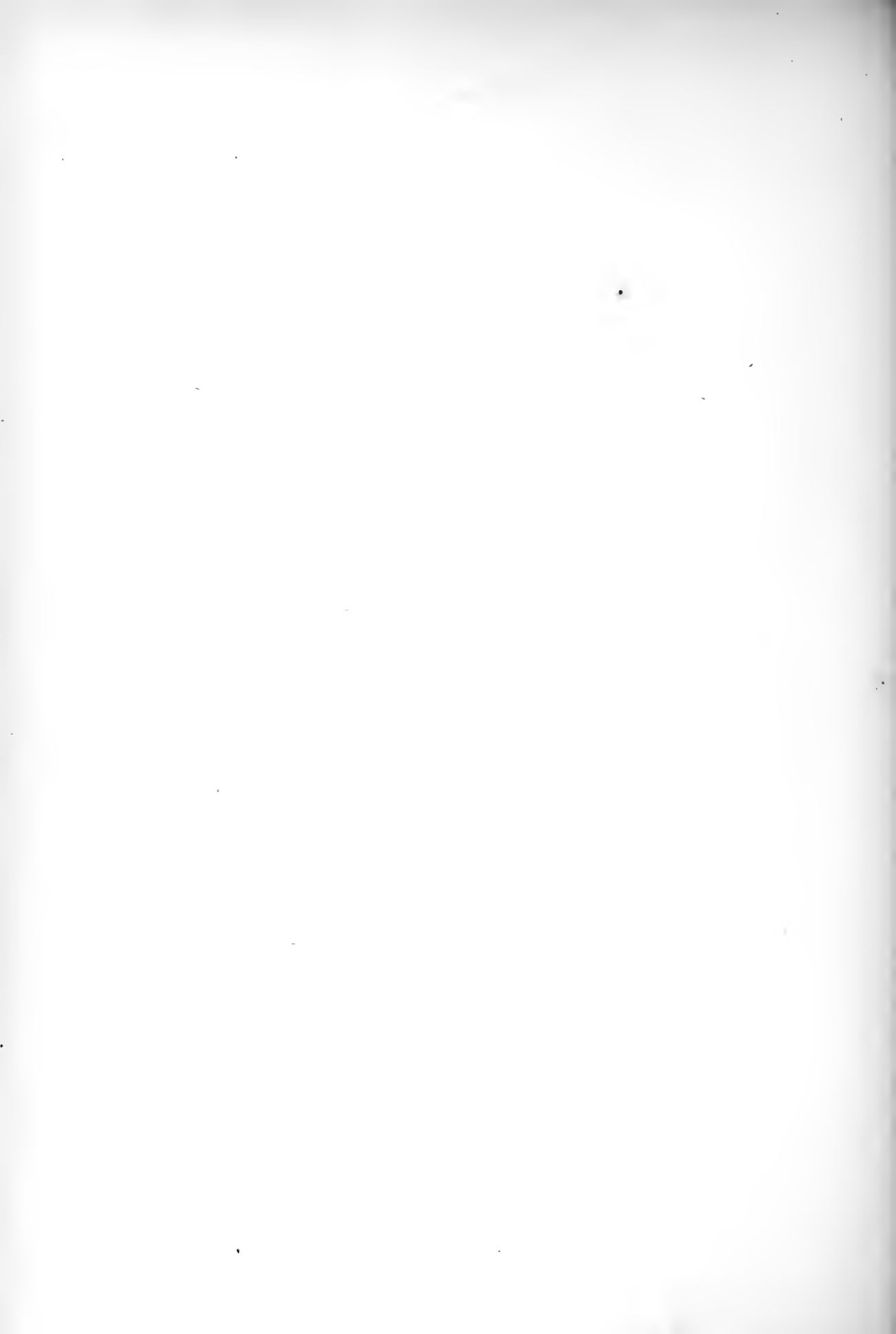
Having such an extensive trade in the coal regions, where they demand the best and will have it, and Pennsylvania flour being of a low grade (of low reputation at least), and the roller-miller system now taking the lead, the judge began to examine into the different systems of roller-mills. He spent some time in

doing this; his practical knowledge of the business, his large experience and thorough training and method enabled him to select the very best of all that was offered. Having associated himself with several other well-known business men of means, in 1883 a mill was built at Lewisburgh by the company, under the name of the Buffalo Milling Company, under the management and superintendence of the judge, with a capacity of three hundred and fifty barrels daily, and putting upon the market a flour of such a quality, under the name of "Oriole," that the demand for it is equal to the supply. A more particular description of the mill is given in another place. The judge's rare good judgment in choosing his associates and in seizing the opportunity, his ability to thoroughly master all the details of the business personally—the manufacturing as well as the financial—his pluck and firm hold, which is always supported by a knowledge of the situation, have made him a successful man, and insures the success of his business. With that same appreciation of ability, he has an old friend, in the person of A. H. Steninger, as his accountant and book-keeper, whose clean sheets are as much the pride of the manager as his clean-working mill.

In the township of Kelly the judge was elected for thirteen successive years as school director, and in 1871 he was elected associate judge (himself a Democrat in politics) in a county of a Republican majority ranging from seven to eight hundred, and when he retired, bench, bar and community joined in a testimonial of respect. It has not so happened to any judge, president or associate, retiring from the bench, although all who were there were men of mark and behaved well in their office. There was a meeting of the bar on the 27th of February, 1877, Judge Bucher in the chair, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Vangezer, Linn and Dill, reported resolutions, saying in substance that in his retiring he carried with him the profound respect and esteem of every member of the bar, for his amiable and gentlemanly deportment on the bench, and the integrity, impartiality and fidelity with which he had discharged his duties. With a keen sense of



Gen Hoffa



right and wrong, with a well-balanced mind, a well-trained intellect, with good judgment and tact, and, at the same time, a firmness that is immovable and a courage that never falters, the judge has met his duties and filled his place in the community. His quiet, continued and judicious acts of benevolence he would not wish to be mentioned.

He had four daughters and two sons by his first marriage,—Regina, Carrie R., Hattie A., May E., John and Robert A. His first wife died August 24, 1872. His second marriage was on the 16th of December, 1880, to Elizabeth R. Angle, a daughter of J. J. Angle.

WILLIAM FORSTER WILSON is the son of John Forster Wilson, of Hartley township, Union County, who died April 6, 1859, aged sixty-six years. His mother was Agnes Boal, a daughter of John Boal, a noted man in the county, of Scotch-Irish descent, living at the farm (now) of the Hon. George F. Miller, and had the ferry there, whose wife was a Sawyer, and whose other daughters were married,—Elizabeth to Matthew Laird; Mary to John Reznor; Sophia to Samuel Woods. John Boal was the foreman of the first grand jury at the first court in Union County, at Mifflinburg, at February term, 1814, and died in 1819. Mrs. Agnes Wilson, the judge's mother, died at Williamsport, March 14, 1875, at the age of seventy-four, being the youngest of John Boal's daughters. There were eight of the family,—John, now in Mifflin County; James, deceased; Sophia, who died in Williamsport; William F., the judge; Jane Margaret; Monzez, living in Williamsport; David, a captain in the United States army; and Harriet, married to Dr. Weirick, living in Washington County, Ill. The judge was born in Hartleton, Union County, Pa., on the 7th of March, 1832, and received his education at the common schools of the place. The family were refined and well abreast with the education that is current in families of the kind, in which there is an atmosphere the breathing of which makes intelligent.

The judge was elected a justice of the peace in 1870, and continued in that office until 1876, when he was elected associate justice of the County Court, serving five years, since which

time he has lived as a quiet citizen of Hartleton.

GEORGE MYERS ROYER was born in Kelly township, Union County, Penna. (on the old Giddy Smith place), on August 2, 1830—son of Isaac Royer, born 1803, living yet in Nebraska. His mother (born July 9, 1809; died May 9, 1881, in Nebraska) was Lavina (Myers) Moyer, daughter of George Myers, who came from Lancaster County in 1827 or 1828, and his father, Joel Royer, purchased that place of Young in 1829. In 1845 his father moved to West Buffalo, the Struble place, near Rocky's mill. The judge was married, March 22, 1853, to Caroline Kleckner, daughter of Eli Kleckner. He learned the blacksmithing trade with Daniel Bogemeef, and worked at it up to the year 1865, and then bought Eli Kleckner's old farm, and went to farming, and has lived there ever since. He was elected associate judge in November, 1880, and served the term of five years in a manner very acceptable to the people.

JAMES LEPLEY was the son of George Lepley and Anna (Youngman) Lepley, who were natives of Northumberland County. The former died January 14, 1874, and the latter January 7, 1874, leaving a family of five children. James was born in Beaver township, Union County, Pa., and, after going to the common schools, was a teacher himself, and attended the Union Seminary at New Berlin. He taught school for a number of years, down to 1871, making fence and working in the summer-time, and for several years farming. In 1873 he moved to East Buffalo township, and engaged in the sale of farming implements and machinery, and followed threshing. In 1877 he became agent for the Champion Reaper Company, and worked for them four years, and on the 1st of January, 1882, became agent of the Central Manufacturing Company of Lewisburgh, and remains in that business. His business, thus taking him far and near over the county, made him well acquainted with the people,—their wants and wishes and needs,—and with his fair abilities and diligent self-culture he came to be very competent to fill his place upon the bench as associate judge, to

which position he was elected in November, 1881, for five years. He was married, December 17, 1863, to Mary Fox, daughter of Daniel Fox, of Hartley township, and has a family of five girls and two boys.

MORRIS WESLEY CREAMER was born in 1821, in Union township, in the county of Union. His father's name was Samuel S. Creamer, and his mother's Mary Parks, a sister of Mrs. Adam Gundy. While young his parents removed to Ohio, where he began teaching, at the age of seventeen. After teaching for eleven years he moved to Boone County, Ill., where he resumed his profession. In 1854 he came to Pennsylvania, and he has ever since been engaged in teaching in the county of Union, mainly as an assistant in the University Academy, or in the Boys' Grammar in the graded schools of Lewisburgh. He was one who made teaching a profession, not a stepping-stone to something else, or to fill the interval between bricklaying and plastering, but devoted his whole life to it. Nor did he discharge his duties in a perfunctory way, but put them on that higher plane which in all professions is far above making it a mere means of making a living—he cultivated his profession, cared for it and loved it. He is also a man whose reading is wide, takes an interest in all affairs of life, politics, religion and reform, and has pronounced, though courteous, opinions on all these subjects.

LAWYERS.

HON. JOSEPH C. CASEY'S father was born in Ireland, came to this country at an early day, and commenced teaching school. The judge was born in Ringgold Manor, Washington, Md., December 17, 1814. Some time after, his father removed to Newville, Pa., and opened a school there. The judge also taught a school several years near Newville, Pa., before he commenced to read law. He read law with Charles W. Penrose, Esq., and a while with Judge Reed; was admitted to the bar in 1838; practiced in Cumberland and Perry Counties until April, 1844, when he moved to New Berlin. He was married in June, 1840, to Mary Anne Knettle, of Carlisle, by whom he had three children, who are all

dead. His wife still survives him and is living in Washington, D. C. He was elected to Congress in 1848, and when he left for the seat of government, he associated with himself in practice Charles Merrill.

He was a candidate for president judge of the district in October, 1851, against the Hon. A. S. Wilson, but was unsuccessful.

James Hepburn had been appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by Governor Pollock. The first one hundred and eighty two pages of the first volume had been prepared by Mr. Hepburn, when he died, and Mr. Casey was appointed and issued the first volume of Casey's Reports, May 1, 1856, and the twelve volumes contain much quoted law, ably reported from 1855 to 1860.

He was appointed judge of the Court of Claims May 23, 1861, and on the reorganization of the court, by which the judges were increased to five, he was appointed the first chief justice, March 13, 1863. He resigned in November, 1870, to engage in private practice, and died suddenly in Washington City, February 10, 1879, at the age of sixty four.

DEPUTY ATTORNEYS-GENERAL APPOINTED.

From the venerable bodies of advocates and sergeants, in England, some were usually selected to be His Majesty's counsel learned in the law, the two principal, of whom were called his attorney-general and solicitor general, but the attorney-general was created by letters patent and had a salary. Penn's first Council or his first Governor, Captain Blackwell, named an attorney-general first in 1688, and from that time on the governor has named his attorney-general in this State, the act of April 21, 1857, only defining the office. It is his place to exhibit informations, and prosecute for the commonwealth, and to file bills for the commonwealth in matters of revenue, and as to all matters of the rights of the commonwealth against, and franchises granted, by the commonwealth in the hands of citizens. He appointed deputies for each county. The act of May 3, 1850, changed the name to district attorney, made the office elective for

the term of three years and their duties are defined as those of the deputy attorneys-general.

WILLIAM IRWIN was the first sworn in, on the 13th of February, 1814. He came from Harrisburg; never resided in the county.

JOHN LASHLELLS was the next, taking office in 1815, and continuing until 1818. He came to this county from Adams, was admitted to the bar on the 14th of February, 1814, at Mifflinburgh, and removed to New Berlin when it became the county-seat, and practiced at his profession until he died, May 18, 1847. He was buried at Buffalo Cross-Roads, in the Presbyterian graveyard, on the 20th, his remains being followed by the judges of the court and a large number of the bar from this and Northumberland County. He died at one o'clock in the morning, after a long and protracted illness, brought on a good deal by his incessant labor in his profession.

It was remarked by Judge Wilson, in taking notice of his death, that the records of the court furnish evidence not only of the industry and labor with which he pursued his profession; but of the confidence reposed in his high legal attainments as a lawyer, as a correct and honorable practitioner,—not a page and scarcely an action registered in the dockets of the county, from the time he commenced until his health declined—a period of thirty years—that do not present his name as counsel for one or the other of the litigant parties. He was among the most active and conspicuous members of the bar, sustaining the character of an able, honorable and conscientious advocate. He was noted for his courtesy and candor in his intercourse with the members of the bar, and was held in high esteem by the court. He left a son (John), who died, and a daughter, who married Absalom Swineford, a member of the bar; she is still living at New Berlin.

M. MCKINNEY, JR., was deputy attorney-general from 1818 to 1821.

JAMES MERRILL was born at Peacham, Vt., May 8, 1790, the eldest son of Jesse and Priscilla (Kimball). He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1812, in the same class with Hon. John Blanchard, a year or two before Thaddeus Stevens, who graduated from the same place

in 1814. He and Blanchard came to Pennsylvania together; he went to York, Pa., where he taught in the county academy, which Stevens succeeded to; studied law under David Cassatt, Esq., of York. In the year 1816 he came to Lewisburgh, while the bridge was building, and stopped at the house of John Lawshe, Jr., keeper of the "Black Horse."

He intended to settle at Lewisburgh, but Lawshe advised him to go to New Berlin—the county-seat—and took him over. He had not enough money to pay his bill and his fare over, but Lawshe told him to never mind that—it was paid afterwards; but James Merrill was always John Lawshe's great pride. His sign appeared at Maurer's, opposite the New Berlin Hotel. In May, 1817, he was the postmaster; 1821–1824, deputy attorney-general of the county. He takes an active part in the politics of the day, being a delegate with Hon. George Kremer, and, with Rev. Fries, turning out in Masonic regalia and addressing them.

In 1826, October 16th, he was married, by the Rev. Thomas Hood, to Miss Sarah Hepburn, by whom he had two children—Charles and Mary. He was married, a second, time, to Mrs. Sarah Hepburn, a daughter of John Cowden, by whom he had one son (George); and, a third time, to Miss Sarah B. Lewis, by whom were born General Lewis Merrill, U.S.A., and Jesse Merrill, Esq., of Lock Haven. There was not anything of a social, political or legal character in which he did not appear to have some part. His reading was wide and extensive, his manners very genial and popular and he was an eloquent and learned lawyer. The place where his talents, learning and industry were displayed was in the convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, where he was a senatorial delegate, with Wm. P. Maclay, Wm. L. Harris and John Cumings as his *confreres*. There he was prominent, able and effective. His antagonists were such men as Ingersoll and Woodward and Dunlop. In learning and ability he was their peer.

His various speeches show a wide range of learning, and his illustrations were drawn from historical and economical works, which showed

his large acquaintance with books. A lawyer's reputation is but of the day in which he lives, —necessarily ephemeral. And it must be in some other line of effort that he wins a name that goes down with the ages. More than to any man in the convention, the people of Pennsylvania are indebted to him for the admirable shape the Constitution of 1836 took, and its pro-slavery taint was against his earnest endeavor. He loved his profession, he loved the State of Pennsylvania and he had a high reverence and love for the Presbyterian Church. In the convention his brilliant and solid powers were exercised, especially in the discussion of the judiciary. To a flippant remark of some one, that the difficulties in the committee arose from the fact that there were too many lawyers in it, he broke out,—

“What was the objection the gentleman urged against lawyers? That they looked to precedent and respected authority! that they looked to those opinions, principles and institutions, which in times past, have preserved the property and secured the liberties of mankind! This is what the gentleman denounces as a departure from common sense and common honesty!”

He was so far conservative that he had voted against the calling of a convention, and when there he

“thought because we had been so long happy and prosperous under this instrument, we should touch it with tender hands. It had been urged that because we have had a Constitution for forty years or more, it should be changed; that it stood in need of being remodeled to keep up with the spirit of the times. Was this the rule which gentlemen desired to have established? Are we never to have settled institutions? Never any rule by which we hold our property? Is the Constitution ever to be subject to mutation and change? What was the objection to the government of the people, among foreign nations? That the people did not protect the rights of the people. To show a popular government to advantage to the world, you must show that it does protect the rights of the people. I wish the people to govern in all countries and that we set an example, which, if followed, would lead to this desirable result.”¹

His old friend, Thaddeus Stevens, moved that a committee be appointed on the subject of secret societies and extra judicial oaths. Mr. Merrill characteristically supported this—any proposition that would give them light and information as to their duties as members of

the convention; they were sent by the people; their whole strength was to be developed in order to perform their duty, and when a committee was raised on any given subject, they should be hampered with no instructions or restrictions, but left free, and even required to report. His idea was that the convention was not sent to re-enact the Constitution of 1790, nor to make a new one, but to amend the old. He followed Ingersoll in his great speech on the judiciary. He defended the Pennsylvania legal system with great force; he had a great admiration of it, and had imbibed our peculiar horror of a Chancery. He said it was the best in the world. In no country was justice administered with greater impartiality, and in no country was the law business so nearly even with the current business of the people. He said, in apologizing for so often entering the lists in its defense, “that, whenever any gentleman goes out of his way to have a fling at the judiciary, it is the duty of some other gentleman to reply.” He defended the learning and wisdom of the men who framed the Constitution of 1790, exclaiming against any innovation on it. He boldly avowed his opinion that a colored man (if free and otherwise qualified according by the Constitution of Pennsylvania) had the right to vote, and there existed no power to prevent him, and he hoped the word “white” would not be inserted as the qualification of a voter. He was strenuous in support of residence as a qualification, and hoped to see the day when a registry law would be passed. Purity and the freedom of elections the people required of them. He, like Stevens, felt the tide of Southern influence, and resisted it—standing by the Constitution of 1790, framed in the air of pure liberty; resisted anything novel when no evil could be demonstrated in the practice of the old; objected to short terms and frequent elections, especially of those offices which had no political influence or patronage, and the appointment of such he believed should be in the people. His object was to break up the influence of great central political power, by which public opinion was created, controlled and perpetuated.

His speech on the distribution of power is

¹ Deb. Pa. Con. 1, 153.

a fine specimen of his mode of argument. By a succession of questions he wrought up step by step until, when the last question was thundered forth, there was no answer—it was conviction. Speaking of the remedial power of the Legislature, he said: "Who will say they (the laws) are wrong? Ought the power to remedy such evils exist? What are laws worth if we cannot secure the due administration of them?"

"If this great remedial power ought to exist, where can it be so safely lodged as with the representatives of the people?"

He was just as learned and just as full of information on the subject of banks and paper circulation. He argued,—

1st. That bank paper circulation was necessary:

2d. That it was favorable to popular rights and free institutions. His speech which may be found in Deb. Pa. Con., vol. vi. 320 *et seq.*, is one of the most learned political economic discourses that ever fell from the lips of any man. It showed an acquaintance with the history of money very remarkable and had a great deal of curious learning in it. His conclusion was that a circulating medium entirely of precious metals was impracticable; that such a medium increased its price or interest, and the poorer classes were ground to the dust.—"To abandon the credit system is to fall back into barbarism." (*id.* 339.)

"In regard to the insertion of "white freemen," he was of the opinion that the Constitution of 1776 breathed the pure air—"All freemen having a sufficient common interest with and an attachment to the community had a right to elect officers." He endeavored to have a provision inserted in the Constitution for the colored race, that upon showing to a judge his ability to demand the right of suffrage in writing, written in a legible and intelligible manner by himself, and his ability to understand the contents of common books, together with residence, would permit him to vote. "These people are here in our midst. They have the right to have their persons and property protected as others have—by being allowed to vote for those who made the laws and administered them."

But the color line was being marked. Led by such men as Woodward, the men of the convention saw not yet that this yielding to the dominancy of Southern oligarchy would have to be recovered, and our State made to breathe the free air of 1776 only after much blood was shed.

The members of the Constitutional Convention having signed the amended Constitution on the 22d day of February, 1838, adjourned *sine die* on that same day. There remained but three years of his life, for he died at the early age of fifty-two on the 29th of October, 1841. The latter year was passed in great suffering. He was an excessive smoker, and his leisure hours were passed with a pile of literature on one side and a barrel of cigars on the other. A broken tooth irritated the side of his mouth, which rapidly developed into cancer, which consumed the great part of his face,—causing most excruciating pain, and was exceedingly offensive; which to one so fond, of friends and family added very much to the pain of his existence. He had been trained in the Congregational Church by an upright father and a piously devoted mother. His life showed the influence of his training; he seemed to have a repugnance to uniting with any church until he could get a Presbyterian Church in New Berlin, which was done in 1840-41—when he united with the church and was made an elder, but before the next communion season came around he was gathered to his fathers. He had a grand equipoise of character,—was courteous, refined, engaging in conversation; the widow, the orphan and the poor found in him an advocate. He and the great commoner were fast friends. Stevens' blue-gray eye softened when he spoke of him and, as it seemed to him, his early death. Had James Merrill lived to Stevens' great age, he would have been one of the men of mark. Judge Black said of Stevens, that he was clearly great; but religiously, his mind was a waste, howling wilderness. James Merrill, amid great and excruciating pain—with articulation almost destroyed by his fell disease, with clear, unwavering mind until death relieved him, with faith unshaken—to a friend, said, "I die a Christian."

JOHN MUMMA, who was deputy attorney-general from 1824 to 1826, came to New Berlin about the year 1821. He boarded at Seebold's Hotel a few years, and then took rooms with a widow, Mrs. Grossman, who kept a hotel on Water Street, whom he afterwards married. She was a lively, attractive woman, about forty years of age, some fifteen years his senior. He died February, 1826, and is interred in the New Berlin Cemetery. He was buried by the Masons, the Hon. Alexander Jordan officiating at his funeral. He left no children.

C. A. BRADFORD was deputy attorney-general from 1826, to February, 1828.

JOHN A. STERRETT was deputy attorney-general from February, 1828, to Sept., 1828.

JOHN WYETH was deputy attorney-general from September, 1828, to 1830.

ISAAC SLENKER was born in the upper part of Union County in 1800, in Gregg township, and died at his residence in New Berlin, April 17, 1873, in the seventy-third year of his age. He studied law with James F. Linn, at Lewisburgh, and was the senior of the long line of students who came from his office. He was admitted to the bar May 13, 1828. Judge Chapman remarked that he had passed the best examination had before him in five years. He settled in New Berlin, getting into a full tide of practice, and coming into conflict with such men as James Merrill, John Lashells and Ebenezer Greenough. He imposed upon himself that severe course of legal training which he himself said, laid the foundation of the disease of which he died. His mind acted slowly and, as he expressed it, "What these men had at their finger-ends he had to work half the night to obtain." He was the son of a farmer, worked his way, taught school and paid his tuition with money afterwards earned in his profession. He was appointed deputy attorney-general in 1830, and held the office until 1835. In 1834 he was elected to the State Senate, his term expiring in 1838, and upon retiring, resumed his practice with energy and success. In 1861 he was a candidate for president judge of the judicial district against Judge Woods, and although the district was Republican, it took the soldiers' vote to defeat him.

In 1862 he was nominated by the Democratic party, and elected auditor-general. He went into the office with the determination to become acquainted with its details, that nothing should pass his hand that he had not knowledge of. Some one came down from the hill one day, and said, "That there was an old man up at the hill, who was determined to know everything; he'll break himself down." It was so. Relief from toil brought some physical relief; but finally he had to yield to the disease of an over-wrought brain.

He was a large, finely-formed man, of apparent great physical strength, of quiet, refined, unobtrusive manners, pleasant and genial, and before he went away his soul was tried in the furnace of domestic affliction. He survived the loss of his whole family, except his wife and little granddaughter. His son James, a bright and intelligent young man, had only gained his manhood and started in his father's profession, when he died of consumption. Mr. Slenker was an elder in the Presbyterian congregation from its early commencement in 1843. He had so retentive a memory that the Psalms and the hymns of the Hymnal he could readily repeat. He gave largely and liberally to all worthy objects, was very kind to the poor, and in his day and generation did the work his hand found diligently. His memory is fresh and green among his contemporaries, while his works go on down with the enlarging cycles.

SAMUEL WEIRICK was deputy attorney general from 1836 to 1839.

ROBERT B. BARBER was deputy attorney-general from 1839, and from 1846 to 1848; was born on the 3d of February, 1812, at White Springs, Union County. He was a son of Samuel Barber and Mary Vanvalzah, descendant of Dr. Robert Vanvalzah, of Buffalo Cross-Roads. The genealogy of the Barber family is given in the annals of Limestone township. Robert B. attended the Mifflinburg Academy, then taught by Nathaniel Todd, in 1832, and graduated at Jefferson College in 1835; read law and was admitted to the bar, and settled in New Berlin to the practice in 1838. The same year he was married to Miss Jane M. Foster, a daughter of John Foster, of Centre County.

He was appointed deputy attorney-general in 1839, and again in 1846, holding the office until 1848. He shortly afterwards retired to his farm, near the place of his birth, where he has lived ever since. His children are Benjamin Newton, Charles Wilson, John Foster, Hannah and Jane Foster, who is married to James W. Whitley. He is a gentleman of cultured literary attainments, and has been quite prominent as a Democratic politician, though he has not held office other than the above. He has been a ruling elder in the Buffalo Presbyterian Church for many years.

JOHN PORTER was appointed in 1842, and read law with James F. Linn.

GEORGE WASHINGTON GRAHAM was born in Lewisburgh, Pa., November 17, 1821; son of Alexander Graham and Maria Margaret Styker, daughter of Henry Styker. He graduated from Princeton College, studied law in the office of James F. Linn, and was admitted to the bar of Union County at December term, 1842. He commenced to practice at Lewisburgh in an office where J. Beall has his shop, and served as deputy attorney-general from 1843 to 1846. On October 30, 1845, was married at Lewisburgh to Miss Eliza Budd, of Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y. In 1846 Mr. Graham joined Nathan Mitchell in the manufacture of iron at the Berlin Furnace, taking up his residence there in 1847. The tariff of 1846 destroyed the business, and in 1848 the furnace and business was sold to Jared Irvin, and Mr. Graham returned to Lewisburgh, where he remained until 1850 when he went to Lafayette, Ind., remaining there three years; removed to Cincinnati, which was his residence until 1865 when he moved to Stevenson, Ala., was admitted to the bar at Huntsville, and was appointed United States commissioner for the district. There being no one to take the iron-clad oath at Stevenson, he was appointed postmaster. The duties of this office were attended to by his son, Frank D., who served as deputy, being but sixteen years old, and filling the position for two years. Mr. Graham was highly esteemed; his fine person, pleasant address and courteous manners won him friends, and General Brooke, register in

bankruptcy at Huntsville was enabled to give him a great deal of business. He secured a fine legal practice, was a strong Republican and delegate to a number of conventions. He was solicited to become a candidate for Congress, but his health was such that he declined. His death was unexpected, being sick but a few hours. He died at Stevenson, Ala., November 8, 1870, where his remains were interred. Mrs. Eliza Budd Graham was born at Peekskill, February 17, 1824, fourth child of Joshua Budd, of Huguenot descent, immigrating to England after the St. Bartholomew massacre, and Undril Budd came to America, settling on the Hudson at Budd's Manor. His wife was the daughter of Judge Stephen Crane, of New England descent and family fame.

The children of Mr. Graham were Frank Dorsey, born February 28, 1849, and Mary W., born March 15, 1851, and dying at Stevenson March 17, 1868. Frank D., after his post-mastership at Stevenson, was appointed clerk in General Burke's office of register in bankruptcy, at Huntsville. In 1869 he was made first postal clerk on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and was in the service gradually promoted until 1877, reaching the Pan-Handle road. While making the night run from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, August 7, 1878, they were run into by a freight train; he was injured and died. He was married at Memphis, November 6, 1877, to Miss Lora B. Avery, who survived him but a short time, dying October 18, 1878. "Nor long did his love stay behind him."

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (*elected*).

GEORGE HILL was the son of Daniel Hill, a farmer of Lycoming County, born August 3, 1821. His father died when he was six years old. He was apprenticed to the coach-making trade at McEwensville, and, his term expiring when he was twenty-one, he went to New Berlin and worked at his trade; taught school, attended Mr. Sheddon's academy at McEwensville; in 1845 began the study of law at Milton, under Governor Pollock, and finished, under Mr. Swineford, at New Berlin; admitted to the bar 1848; located at Selin's Grove, where he remained nine years. From 1850 to

1853 was district attorney of Union County. He moved to Sunbury in 1858, where he successfully pursued his profession. He was married twice; his first wife was Miss Martha Bielar, daughter of Samuel Bielar, of Catawissa, December 25, 1848, and had seven sons and two daughters, one of whom (J. Nevin Hill) is an accomplished and able lawyer in Sunbury. His wife died June 2, 1871, and he was again married, to Miss Sue Kerlin, daughter of A. I. Kerlin, Middletown, Pa.

WILLIAM VAN GEZER was born in Orange County, N. Y. His mother married a second time and his step-father bound him as an apprentice to the tailoring trade. He read law with Daniel Mulvany, of the Norristown bar, and was married while living at Pottstown. During the early period of his life he developed a fine oratorical power, speaking at public assemblies at the age of seventeen or eighteen. He moved to New Berlin in 1846, and after ten years' residence, while yet district attorney, when the county was divided, and the county-seat was removed to Lewisburgh, he changed his residence to Lewisburgh, where he resided until his death, March 26, 1884, at the age of seventy-two. He was one of the most remarkable lawyers of his day. Judge Casey said that if Van Gezer would have possessed readiness to change front and adapt himself to the varying shape of testimony in the cause, he would not have had his equal in Pennsylvania. He remembered the name of a case, the book in which it was reported and the page. The writer turned to him suddenly, when he was just about to rise to argue a case, in the Supreme Court, and said "Van, where is it decided that suit is demand? I hunted all night for it." He answered at once: "In *Middleton vs. Boston Locomotive Works*, 2 Casey, 257. And," he added, "you will not find it in the syllabus, but about the middle of the judge's opinion. And you will not find it alluded to anywhere else in the Pennsylvania reports, except in 2 Watts & Serg." A reference at once verified his accuracy. Not only that. Where there was a long line of decisions upon a given point, however long and however the court swayed, he would begin at Dallas,

track it through to the last report, giving the name of the case and the place where reported. He was eloquent and effective before a jury, abounding in invective, never coarse or indecent, but able to flay a man alive with the scalpel; in passionate appeal, strong; in close, logical reasoning, able to trace any principle in its history. He never lost his temper in the trial of a cause, never interrupted the opposing counsel, however aggravating he might be, but never forgot to lay it to him when his time came. He thoroughly understood all the fine intricacies of real estate law. Sugden,—old Power's Sugden, they used to call him,—said that he and Coke were the only men who understood real estate law outside of Fearnie. Van Gezer was certainly a fourth. He was a good *raconteur*. His social qualities were of a high order. His contemporaries will never forget the weeks of the Snyder County Court, when they all gathered into Cronimiller's office. Although having a wonderful power of narration and description, his store of stories, singular to say were never used before a jury, or in argument, nor in his speeches, political or otherwise, except perhaps in his temperance speeches. He was always ready to make an address upon any conceivable subject or occasion. He was a good *vade mecum* to the bar, and could always be relied upon to cite a case.

JAMES B. HAMLIN was born February 25, 1828, in Warren County, Pa. His parents were James and Rachel Hamlin, who had also three other children,—the Rev. Benjamin B. Hamlin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (now presiding elder of the Harrisburg district), Fannie E. and William L. Hamlin. He was educated at the public schools, with a brief term at the Mifflinburg Academy. He studied law with the Hon. George F. Miller in 1853, and was admitted to the bar at the May term of 1855. One of the committee of his examiners who spoke of his death, when it was announced in court, said "that he never was on any committee where there was better evidence exhibited of the student being well grounded, having an intelligent perception of the elementary principles of our profession." He was elected district attorney at December term,

1856, and died at Baltimore, at the house of his brother, the Rev. B. B. Hamlin, on the 2d day of February, 1860, in the thirty-second year of his age. His lungs were his weakness, and he was always bright and hopeful. His five years of practice had shown great competency, and the members of the bar were much attached to him. He was buried, one wet, stormy day, in the hill side grave-yard, at Salona, in Clinton County, but his body was afterwards removed to Cedar Cemetery. A tree, planted by a member of the bar at his grave, was transplanted with the removal, and has grown a great flourishing tree in these last twenty-six years.

ALFRED HAYES, Esq., son of Thomas Hayes, was born July 17, 1837, entered the academy and was graduated from the University of Lewisburgh August 15, 1855. His progress at school was so rapid that he was withdrawn for awhile. Very shortly afterward he entered as a clerk in the Lewisburgh Savings Institution, and remained there nine months. He entered the law office of George F. Miller, and spent the session of 1857 at Harvard Law School, and in 1858 went to Philadelphia, entered the office of John C. Bullitt, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia May 12, 1860, and in Union County, May 19, 1860. He was elected district attorney in 1862, and held four successive terms, until 1876; in his fifth term he was elected member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in 1877 and 1878. The temperament of Mr. Hayes, with his thorough and careful education, and his training in the bank and Bullitt's office, conspired to make him a thorough, efficient and careful lawyer. Of very cautious disposition, reticent, he became especially fitted for cases where there were matters of account and in equity. He came to be regarded as a standing master in Chancery. Beside his exemplary life, his conscientious uprightness and impartiality, begotten of his integrity and cautious mode of dealing with all matters that came under his cognizance, gave him a standing and a weight in his profession in the community. While in the Legislature he gained a place of great regard. In the House,

so numerous and so noisy, the fact that when he rose to speak he had their attention at once, showed that he was there a man of mark.

He was elected an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Lewisburgh, February 28, 1871, following a life so pure, so consistent, that he readily mingles with the world—his religion like a gentleman's dress. He might well be given Sir Humphrey Gilbert's device—Mars and Mercury united by a cross, with the motto, "Quid Non." He was married to Mary M., a daughter of William Vanvalzah, of Buffalo Cross Roads, and has a family of five children. His oldest son, Charles Harold Hayes, entered at the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1880, graduated in 1884, and was at once ordered to the "Hartford," flagship of the Pacific squadron.

ANDREW A. LEISER.—Jacob Leiser, the grandfather, was born at York, Pa., October 4, 1779, and his wife, Mary Leiser, was born near the same place December 3, 1780. When a young man he removed to Milton, afterwards to Kelly township, Union County, and died on his mansion farm, a mile west of West Milton, May 26, 1862, in his eighty-third year. Mary, his wife, died May 13, 1855, in her seventy-fifth year.

William Leiser, M.D., the father, was born in Kelly township, October 25, 1821; entered the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg Pa.; graduated Doctor of Medicine by the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1848. He located at New Columbia, Union County, and shortly after removed to Lewisburgh, where he continuously resided and practiced his profession until his death, April 21, 1877, in his fifty-seventh year. The surname is from the maternal side. Andreas Albrecht was born April 2, 1718, at Zella, in Thuringia; married November 18, 1766, at Bethlehem, Pa., to Elizabeth Orth. He died at Lititz, Pa., April 19, 1802, in his eighty-fifth year, and is buried in the Moravian Cemetery, grave No. 190. He was a gun-maker by trade. His wife was born August 4, 1739, in Lebanon County, Pa.; died June 4, 1830, at Lititz, in her ninety-first year. Her parents were Balthesar Orth and Ann Catherine Roemer.

John Henry Albright was born at Lititz, August 5, 1772; married, March 27, 1795, to Anna Barbara Hubley, born March 21, 1773, at Lancaster, Pa.; died February 25, 1830, in her fifty-seventh year. He died at Nazareth, to which place he removed in 1816, on January 27, 1845, in his seventy-third year. He engaged in merchandising, and was also a carpenter and gunsmith. He was the next youngest brother of Andrew Albright, mentioned in the annals of the valley as once sheriff, member of Assembly, associate judge, and died Senator-elect. John Henry's son, Andrew Albright, was born at Shippenburg, Pa., March 28, 1802; married to Agnes Dunn. In 1830 he built a mill in Moore township, near Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa., and died there February 23, 1837, in his thirty-fifth year. His wife was a daughter of James Dunn, a Scotch-Irishman, and Esther Williams. She died at Warrior's Run, August 29, 1849; buried at Warrior's Run Church.

Maria Louisa Albright was born at Nazareth, March 11, 1827; educated at the Moravian Seminary at Nazareth; removed to Delaware township with her mother; was married to Dr. William Leiser, May, 1849, and died in Lewisburgh, November 12, 1881, in her fifty-fifth year.

Andrew Albright Leiser, the descendant, was born at Lewisburgh July 17, 1850; prepared for college in the public schools of the town, and at the Academy of the University, entering the college—with the "First Prize," given for the best preparation for entrance—in September, 1865, and went through the full curriculum, and graduated in July, 1869, taking an oration of the first class, and having the valedictory, which is the highest honor. The rest of the year 1869 was spent as "second master" in Renwood Boarding School for Boys, New Brighton, Pa., and he began the year 1870 as instructor in the Academy of the University at Lewisburgh, and at the end of the year took charge of the Classical Preparatory Department in the same, during the absence of the principal, Freeman Loomis, in Europe (remaining there 1870-71). He then commenced the study of law with the Hon. George F. Miller, and was admitted May

term, 1874. In September, 1876, upon the resignation of the Hon. Alfred Hayes, the district attorney, he was appointed district attorney, by Judge Bucher, for the balance of Mr Hayes' term. In November, 1876, he was elected to the same office, and held it for the term of three years; elected a Republican, but there was no opposing candidate. While in college he was a member of one of the secret literary societies (*Φ K Ψ*), and had the honor of presiding at the Grand Arch Council of that fraternity, convened at Philadelphia in July, 1876; possibly the largest gathering of the sort in the history of the order. April 17, 1877, at Bethlehem, Pa., he was married to Miss Susan Matilda Brickenstein, daughter of John Christoph Brickenstein and Ann Sophia. His children are Andrew Albright Leiser, Jr., born at Lewisburgh, Pa., February 6, 1879, and Marie Leiser, born at the same place February 14, 1883. In May, 1881, he entered in partnership with the Hon. Charles L. Wolfe and Dale Wilson, under the style of Wolfe, Leiser & Wilson. Wilson removed to Philadelphia in October, 1882, and the partnership is now Wolfe & Leiser. He is a Republican, of the independent type, and is a member of the church of his fathers—the Lutheran. We have of him a rare combination of that cross of blood which has brought Pennsylvania to the fore—German and Scotch-Irish.

DAVID HENRY GETZ, born October 31, 1844, in Lancaster County, was the son of William Getz and Fanny (Groff) Getz. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, came to this country nearly two hundred years ago, and were, on his father's side, among the earliest in Union County. He went to the Lebanon Valley Institute at Annville. His father moved to Union County in 1862, and David H. enlisted in Company H (Captain Linn), Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in February, 1864, which regiment, being in the Ninth Corps, joined the Army of the Potomac on the 6th of May, 1864, and, beginning at the Wilderness, he participated in every march, fight, victory and hardship of the corps until the triumph in the surrender of Petersburg. Discharged on the 27th of July, 1865, the same fall he

entered the senior academic at the University of Lewisburgh, and continued there through the freshman year. He read law first in the office of Judge Bucher, in 1872; afterwards in the office of the Hon. C. S. Wolfe, and taught school in the mean time. He was admitted to the bar December 21, 1875; was elected district attorney in the fall of 1879, held the office for three years, and has since continued in his profession. He was married November 20, 1884.

JOHN FORSTER DUNCAN, ESQ. James Duncan, the grandfather, came to Lewisburgh in 1773, and built a cabin in connection with William McMurray. Owing to the Indian troubles, they returned to York County in the year 1782, and afterwards went to Fredericksburg, Va. Having had some disagreement with his father, he wrapped his clothes in a handkerchief, had one of his brothers row him across the Rappahannock, walked to Lewisburgh and worked there as a laborer. His father allowed him to sell the tract of land he had, taking to himself all over fifty dollars. With the balance he went to Northumberland, bought a stock of goods such as he could carry on horseback, and went to Aaronsburgh, in 1790. In 1800 he was the first sheriff of Centre County, built Elk Mills in 1817, and rebuilt Spring Mills in 1822, and, taking John Forster into partnership, Duncan & Forster became a well-known mercantile firm. He retired from business in 1840, and died October 14, 1845, at the age of ninety-five. W. Cook Duncan, the father, was married to Mary Jane, a daughter of John Forster, of Centre Mills, Centre County, who died December 16, 1878, at Lewisburgh, at the age of fifty-two. He was a member of the legislature, 1860, from Centre County, and removed to Lewisburgh September 3, 1863.

John F. Duncan was born at Millheim September 26, 1853; was graduated from the University of Lewisburgh in 1875; read Law with Hon. George F. Miller, and was admitted to the bar May 19, 1878, after which he spent a year at Harvard Law School. He was married, June 25, 1884, at Hastings, Minn., to Miss Clara L. Gardner, daughter of Stephen

Gardner. In connection with his profession, he established himself in the insurance business, and built up an active and extensive agency. He was elected district attorney in November 1882, and re-elected November 3, 1885. With a liberal education, a strong and persistent disposition, a clear head and remarkably well-poised intellect, as well as erect and dignified carriage, his many engagements in his insurance business and active participation in manufacturing enterprise, being a stockholder in the nail-mill, has not prevented him from pursuing his profession in a steady, self-reliant way, that has enabled him to stand fairly and firmly in it. He has entire self-control, and in the negotiation and transaction of his professional business no ebullition of temper mars the steady and courteous management of it.

He was a staunch Republican: in the campaign of 1882, during the height of the independent movement he was the only one elected.

THE BAR.

CHARLES MAUS came from Northumberland County; was admitted among the first who opened the court February 14, 1814, and opened an office in Mifflinburg. He had been admitted to the bar of Northumberland County at April term, 1800. There was then considerable rivalry between places to secure the location of the county-seat. The residents of Longstown (afterward New Berlin), employed Maus, and promised to give him a lot and to build him a good brick house if he succeeded in getting the county-seat at New Berlin. He went to Harrisburg and had the bill shaped, and the county-seat was located there, under the name of New Berlin. But, like so many of those kind of promises, the object attained, the promise is forgotten. There was no lot conveyed, no house built. Maus moved to New Berlin in 1815, when the county-seat was located; removed to Sunbury June 21, 1816, then to Mahoning township, Columbia County. In the year 1822 he returned to New Berlin, and died May 7, 1830, and his remains were interred in the cemetery above New Berlin.

JAMES F. LINN.—The great-grandfather of James F. Linn, of Scotch-Irish stock, emigrat-

ed from the north of Ireland about the year 1722, and settled originally in New Jersey, opposite Bristol, Pa. He was a man of giant frame and of immense muscular strength. It is said that he could lift a barrel full of cider with his hands and drink out of the bung hole. His name was William, and he had an only son William. There is a tradition in the family that this son William was in Philadelphia with his team, was impressed by the great quartermaster, Benjamin Franklin, into the baggage-train service of the British army, and compelled to wagon it out to Pittsburgh. Both going over and in returning, he stopped to water his horses at a spring at the base of North Mountain, six or eight miles north of Shippensburg, a place that delighted him. On his return and discharge he purchased the place. At any rate, William Linn, Sr., and William Linn, Jr., are both in the assessment lists of Lurgan township, Cumberland County. William Linn Jr., lived and died on that farm. He had two wives—Susanna McCormick and Jane Trimble—by the first of whom he had three children and by the latter seven. He became a very wealthy land-owner, owning some large tracts in Genesee County, N. Y. He purchased the soldiers' tract of Francis Turbett—five hundred acres—now owned by Kaufman, Stahls and Reedy—and gave the tract to his sons—Charles, John and David.

The middle tract was John's, who was a son by the first wife, born April 2, 1754, at Roxbury, his mother dying while he was very young. He was the second son, his elder brother, William, being a classmate of Aaron Burr at Princeton, contested the honors of the class with him, became a celebrated divine, and left behind him a race of able ministers and lawyers, well-known about Ithaca and Schenectady, highly celebrated for their ability. John came to Buffalo Valley in 1773 or 1774, remaining here until 1779. He lay many a night with a bag of grain against the door for a pillow, and his rifle by his side, and during that time served a "tour," as they used to call it, against the Indians; while absent his house was sacked by them. He left in 1779, went to Cumberland County, married Ann Fleming, 7th of November, 1780, returned to Buffalo Valley, and died from an attack of

of pleurisy, 18th of March, 1809. He had a family of ten children, seven of whom survived him, of whom James Fleming Linn was the ninth, born December 6, 1802. He worked on the farm, at his mother's, until 1818. Then he took up the idea of being a silversmith, and to learn it, put himself under the instruction of Wm. Housel, of Milton. At the end of a week he retired, to his utter disgust, covered with iron filings, brass filings and grease, and never returned. His mother, one of those grand old dames of the Scotch-Irish style, had quietly instructed Mr. Housel. The same spring he went to visit his uncle and namesake, James Fleming, on Sherman's Creek, Cumberland County, to go to school to him, and especially to be taught surveying, book-keeping and mathematics generally. His uncle had quit keeping school, and he returned to his mother's, going to school at Milton to Kirkpatrick until 1822, when he lifted sixty dollars of his money of William Hayes, his guardian, and went west to seek a mode of living, determined, if nothing would turn up, he would go down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, board a vessel and lead a naval life. He went on foot.

At Cincinnati he got homesick. Near Mechanicsburg, Ohio, he bought a horse, traversed the greater part of Ohio and came home through Virginia. Going to school, but restless, he bespoke a passage with General Abbot Green on one of his arks down the river, thinking to go to Lancaster County, where some of his mother's family were in the mercantile business. While the high waters were getting ready for General Green's ark, or the ark waiting for the waters, his brother William, a genial, high-souled fellow as ever lived, was a juror at New Berlin, and got into conversation with James Merrill, who strongly urged that he James F. should take up the study of law. He became a student at his office May 27, 1823. He was then a well-educated young man as far as his advantages could make him, a fine mathematician and Latin scholar. He stood six feet two in his stocking feet, and could place one hand on a five-barred fence and spring over without touching, and was an elegant horse-



James J. Sumner



man and very fond of dancing. His uncle, James Fleming, meanwhile had not forgotten him. Sick, he sent for him, in October, to come and take care of his property; he was tired of it. He found him on the way to recovery, gave him his watch and some other articles, and told him to go home and bring a wagon for his movables and he would go with him. He sent his brother John; but his uncle declined to come at that time, and he heard nothing of him further, until one day in 1824, at the door of Mr. Merrill's office appeared an old man, in an old long overcoat, jaded and footsore and travel-stained. He took him home to his mother's and he died within the month. He was his sole legatee and executor; but, out of a large estate, about three thousand dollars was realized, owing to bad investments and expense of collection. He was admitted to the bar, March 13, 1826, and on the 11th of April, 1826, he went to Lewisburgh, and taking his boarding at Randall Wilcox's tavern, commenced the practice of law. In his diary he says: "I came to Lewisburgh, where I have taken up my residence, for better or worse!"—where he finished his life on the 8th day of October, A.D. 1869, after a residence of forty-three years and six months, at the age of sixty-seven. He was appointed justice of the peace January 2, 1829.

Beside his profession of the law, he was a practical surveyor, and very fond of it. He made copies of all surveys, and preserved a copy of every one he made. The copies were in a book, and the others were filed away separately into townships and counties with a number, and all were indexed in a pass-book, so that a stranger would turn to them and understand. There are over six hundred, and they are a complete history of the early transfers, and many titles would be inexplicable without them. He also preserved a memorandum of every business transaction in which he was engaged. The little slips of paper on which the calculations and memorandums of the transactions happened to be made were all gathered up and put away with the case. He kept a Common Pleas docket, copied precisely from the prothonotary's docket, in which there was no

entry except what was to be found there, a collection docket, a brief-book, issue-lists—in fine, from 1826 to the day he did his last, there is in his office a history of his business. He was an accurate and careful lawyer. His profession of a surveyor went well with his legal profession in matters of settlement of estates and in the land law trials. He was learned in his profession, and withal, in the early part of his life carried with it his reading of poetry and history; in later life was much devoted to theology. While he never permitted business to obtrude itself on Sunday, he nevertheless gave to his profession the week-days pretty solidly. He was a Democrat, along with the old Democrats of Jefferson, Jackson and Martin Van Buren; became an Abolitionist, voted for Birney, and lived to see the day when his favorite themes, Temperance and Abolition of Slavery, were triumphant. He was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, with all his dignity and apparent austerity, very friendly to all the amusements of life. But from his Scotch-Irish Presbyterianism he believed that national sins as well as personal sins were expiated in blood, and when he took his son's hand to bid him goodbye when he left for the War of the Rebellion, and some one hopefully remarking that it would soon be over, he said, "No it will not be over until the sin is wiped out in blood."

While a student in Mr. Merrill's office, Judge Huston, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, came to see Mr. Merrill. Making kindly inquiries of the student, he said to him "Look after your pleadings," an advice he followed, for his care in his pleadings was a marked feature of his professional work. Nothing irritated him quicker than to hear any one say they heard the lawyers "plead," which was the common expression for the argument of the case. "Lawyers don't plead to a court or jury; they argue their cases," he would say with an indignant fire.

Mrs. Margaret Irvin Linn died June, 1867. They left to survive them six children—Mary Louisa, married to the Rev. Dr. Harbaugh; Wilson Irvin Linn, married to Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Abram Brown; John B. Linn, J. Merrill Linn; Annie C., married to Dr. John C. Angle; Laura, who died in October, 1871.

ABNER C. HARDING was born February 10, 1807, at East Hampton, Middlesex County, Conn.; educated at Hamilton Academy, Oneida, N. Y.; studied law at Lewisburgh, in the office of James F. Linn; admitted to the bar on December 16, 1830. He is mentioned as one of the seven who formed the first temperance society in Lewisburgh, in 1831, and in 1832 he is again mentioned as having addressed a temperance meeting, and sixty-eight members were added to the society. He was married to the widow of Daniel Buyers, of Lewisburgh, and removed to Illinois, where he continued the practice of law and managed farms. In 1848 he was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution under which Illinois remained until 1870. He was in the Legislature in 1848, 1849, and 1850. During the ten years preceding the Rebellion he was engaged in railway enterprises. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, and rose to the rank of Colonel. For distinguished bravery at Fort Donelson he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general from March 13, 1863, and had a command at Murfreesborough, Tenn. In 1864 he was elected to Congress and was on committee of war and militia; re-elected in 1866, and was on committee on the Union prisoners' claims and militia. He entered zealously into the construction of railways in Central Illinois, and was one of the master-spirits in projecting and building the Peoria and Canawka Railroad, now a part of the Chicago and Burlington and Quincy combination. He is supposed to have left a fortune of \$2,000,000, no small part of which he amassed in railroad enterprises. Some years before his death he endowed a Harding Professorship in Monmouth College. (*Appleton's Encyclopedia* H. 646.) He died July 19, 1874, at the age of sixty-seven.

HON. GEORGE F. MILLER—On December 22, 1885, at the assembling of the Union County Court, after the motions, J. Merrill Linn, after some prefatory remarks spoke as follows concerning George F. Miller:

"The long and successful life of the Hon. George F. Miller ended on the 21st day of October, 1885. Born on the 9th day of May, 1809, in Chillisquaque township, Northumberland County, Pa., he had not yet passed the first half of his seventy-sixth year—not a very great age

in years, yet very well up; nevertheless years well filled with the industry of life. He traveled that hard road—that very common road to eminence like the tent maker of old, supporting himself with the labor of his own hands on the way to the gate of his professional life. His father and mother were John and Mary Miller, and they could give him little beyond the roof of his birth and the sustenance of childhood, until he was pushed, as the eagles do their young, from the nest in the crag, and made to bear their weight on unaided wing. He labored on a farm, taught school and gathered means to attend the academy of Mr. Kirkpatrick at Milton. After teaching school for several years he entered the office of my father to prepare for admission to the bar, and was admitted at May term 1833, at the age of 24 years. While a student, he was one of the kindest, most attentive and obliging of men. He always got up when a client came in, gave him a chair, had him comfortably seated, and went through all the preliminary small talk of the weather, the crops and the current events of the day, which seemed necessary to prepare the way for the graver business, and when the ground was ready, took his book and went into the back-office so as not to interfere with the proper confidential relation of attorney and client. And indeed, in after-life there is nothing more touching than the profound respect with which he regarded his preceptor—his punctilious attention, his unswerving politeness; and though they practiced at the bar together for more than thirty years—generally opposed and in strenuous convention—there was never a harsh word, or other than friendliest intercourse. In those early days he often opened out his anticipations, laid bare his hopes, to his preceptor. One dream was that if he could ever reach a fortune of ten thousand dollars by his profession, he would retire and enjoy it. The mirage was in the retracy, not in the fortune.

"The Hon. Ellis Lewis was appointed president judge of the Eighth Judicial District, which was composed of the counties of Lycoming, Columbia and Union, as created by the act of 1834. Mr. Miller was very much discouraged in his early attempts in practice, but Judge Lewis noticed him, watched his struggle, put him on his feet when he blundered, befriended, and encouraged him. One time, when his failure was signal he poured out his whole soul in the ear of the kindly-disposed judge, and his cry was a despairing one that he never could succeed. The judge said to him, that he should go on, and at the end of ten years he should come back, and he would give ten thousand dollars for what he had made in the mean time. Little over ten years had gone around, and Mr. Miller was practicing before the Supreme Court, where Ellis Lewis himself was sitting, in the high tide of professional success—neither of them now caring about the offer. But Mr. Miller sprang to his work with an energy that never relaxed. He lived in our town of Lewisburgh, nine miles from the county-seat. It was no unusual thing for him in his early practice to close his office after people went to bed, walk to New Berlin for a memorandum or a copy of a record and be back before others were stirring. He was found in his office at four o'clock in the morning and often after midnight.

"His practice was very large; his labor was immense.



C. J. Miller



He kept three green bags, which were always stuffed—one for Union, one for Northumberland and one for Lycoming. A client never put any business in his hands but that he might walk away and feel that it would be certainly and carefully attended to. He never neglected anything; he never forgot anything; his memory was that of the proverbial lawyer's. The same indefatigable work followed in the preparation of his cases. He gathered a large library, and there was no case in his range that he did not seek and find in aid of the case in hand. He was distinguished for his unswerving loyalty to his clients—his clients were just as loyal to him—for however great the distance they may have come, if the shutters were shut, they turned away not to another attorney, but to return again. This bar was educated under his influence, and down to the latest day of its existence it will feel the impulse that he gave it. To us he is an exemplar of a careful man, a diligent man, one who attended to the business intrusted to him with care and zeal, and one who under many disadvantages, became renowned in his profession. He seized hold of his own work in the world, infused the spirit of industry among his fellows, stimulated the energies of all about him, and when his hands dropped, he left his profession among the members of the bar much farther on. The integrity of his word given to a member of the bar was perfect; and in this bar under his influence I have never known a written agreement among attorneys. By this legacy he has left us—his perfect integrity of word, his diligence in the preparation of his cases, the gathering of facts and collecting of the law bearing on his case, his sacred, inviolable loyalty to his client, his tenacity of purpose and grit, his marvelous memory, his courtesy to the fellow-members of the bar, his kindness to the younger members—his influence in the creation of the bar will widen out further than tradition will carry his name."

He was offered the nomination for president judge of the Twentieth District in 1861; was elected to Congress to represent the Fifteenth Congressional District, composed of Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland and Union Counties, in October, 1864, and re-elected in October, 1866, and served those two terms, a hard-working, industrious member of committees. In the Thirty-ninth Congress he was a member of the committee on railways and canals and public expenditures. In the Fortieth Congress he was a member of the committee on railways and canals, the pension committee and Revolutionary claims and pensions. After returning from Congress he practiced more leisurely at the bar, and for several years had withdrawn from his profession.

He left to survive him a widow and two sons—D. Bright Miller and G. Barron Mil-

ler, both of them lawyers and practicing at the bar of Union County.

He took an active part in the establishment of the university at Lewisburgh; was elected secretary of the board of trustees, and served sixteen years. He became president of the Lewisburgh, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad, and devoted himself with all his energy, practical judgment and shrewd foresight to its interests, and he lived to see it in successful operation as far as Spring Mills.

He was always earnest in the advancement of everything connected with the business interests or the improvement of the town; gave to every such enterprise his time and money; always by a judicious subscription encouraged engagement in matters that promote the material welfare of the community. He was a stockholder and long a director in the Northumberland Bank, and after it was removed to Sunbury, and changed to the First National Bank of Sunbury, he became a director. He became a director in the Lewisburgh National Bank, and remained until his death.

HON. GEORGE R. BARRETT was born in Clearfield County, March 31, 1815. In 1831 he engaged for a short time in the printing business at Bellefonte; in 1834, he began the study of the law in Jefferson County and in the meantime published the *Jeffersonia*; in 1838 he came to Lewisburgh and completed his legal studies under the direction of James F. Linn, Esq.; was admitted to the bar the following year, and returned to his native county; in 1839 he was appointed deputy attorney-general of Clearfield County, and in 1842 of Jefferson. In 1842-4 was a member of the State Legislature; in 1852 was Presidential Elector; in 1853 was appointed president judge of Twenty-third Judicial District, composed of Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne Counties, to fill a vacancy; in 1854 he was appointed as a commissioner to codify the revenue laws of the United States, after which time he resumed his profession at Clearfield; in 1855 he was elected president judge of the Twenty-second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and in 1865 was unanimously re-elected, but resigned in 1869, and resumed

practice. In 1884 he retired and is living a private life at the age of seventy-one.

ABSALOM SWINEFORD was admitted to the bar of Union County November 10, 1839. He was married to Mary A., a daughter of John Lashells, Esq., May 15, 1838, and had two children, both of whom studied law, and were admitted to the bar of Union County. The one, Howard, lives in Richmond, Va., Edward, in St. Louis. Mr. Swineford edited *The Good Samaritan*, a paper in the interest of temperance, of which he was a hearty advocate. The first number appeared October 23, 1846, and in 1851, he added to its title *The Family Presbyterian*, the publication of which ceased in 1852. He then proposed to publish the *Anti-liquor Advocate*, but there was not sufficient encouragement to continue it. He left Union County with his family in 1866, and resided in Franklin County, Mo. He died in Richmond, September 6, 1881.

JOHN KINCAID, son of Joseph and Mary Kincaid, was educated at the academy at Lewisburgh, read law with James F. Linn, and was admitted to the bar December, 1842. He never practiced at the profession. He lived on his farm across the river, without further ambition. When he commenced to read, Mrs. Kincaid, who was an intimate friend of Mrs. Linn's, and talking of John—it seemed there had been some family argument about the matter—said she did not want John to become a lawyer, and, forgetting in her heat where she was, said "they are all liars." Mrs. Linn's neat little figure was raised to a dignity as she said quietly, "My husband is a lawyer." A few confused commonplaces terminated the call, and years afterward they both laughed over it. He has settled into a queer, old reclusive.

ISAAC G. GORDON was born December 22, 1819, at Lewisburgh. When young he worked as a moulder in the foundry of Geddes Marsh. He studied law in the office of James F. Linn, and was admitted to the bar of Union County in April, 1843, and the same year entered into partnership in practice with Hon. George R. Barrett. In January, 1846, he removed to Brookville, Jefferson County, where

he has since resided. In 1859 he was elected member of the Legislature, and re-elected in 1860. In 1866 he was appointed president judge of the district composed of Venango and Mercer Counties. In 1873 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

CHARLES MERRILL, son of James Merrill, Esq., was born at New Berlin, was graduated from Lafayette College, and was admitted to the bar December 16, 1845. He then entered into partnership with Hon. Joseph Casey. In 1855, at the division of the county, he removed to Middleburgh, the county-seat of Snyder, and entered into partnership with John P. Cronimiller which continued until 1861. (See Bench and Bar of Snyder County).

He enlisted as a private soldier in Company H., Fifty First Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain J. Merrill Linn, and continued in the service. His health was entirely broken at the end of the war, and after remaining awhile at Lewisburgh with his brother George, he went to Nashville where his brother, General Louis Merrill of the U. S. Army, was stationed, and there died.

His body was sent on and buried at New Berlin. He was highly cultivated; he had an immense range of information on every subject and was an elegant lawyer. An incident which occurred at the battle of Roanoke Island will illustrate. The five companies of the Fifty-first were ordered to rush across the swamp in front of the earth-work that commanded the road, to get on their left flank. The swamp was deep—to the arm-pits in some places—and it was necessary to jump from one clump of roots and moss to another, or wade. After getting across the front, in making for the flank, his captain and himself landed on one clump, and, resting a moment, the captain remarked that this was something like "Fog Reel," a noted place in Brush Valley Mountains. "Well, as far as the swamp is concerned, it may be," he said; "but the vegetation is entirely different," and went on to speak of the difference of the trees and shrubbery, showing a most wonderful knowledge of botany and woods. While talking, he

had his hand upon a sapling, with the forefinger extended. A bullet struck just above the end of his forefinger and protruded. Without moving or stopping his talk, he rubbed the end of his forefinger over the ball, as if it had always been there. Just as cool and unconcerned as at the council-table, he stood by the flag, corporal of the color-guard, when balls were raining about it and shells were bursting.

With abundant knowledge, a genial manner, a wonderful command of language and power of expression, had not his health been broken, he might have attained great eminence, and the remembrance of him among his acquaintances is like a sense of music when the inspired voice and lute are gone.

HON. JOSEPH CASEY came to the county in 1844. A sketch of his life will be found on page 1200.

JOHN R. FOLLMER, Esq. Frederick Follmer, one of the old stock that lived by Limestone Run, came over into Union County, and built what is now called Sypher's Mill, on White Deer Hole Creek 1788 when Daniel Follmer, the father of John R. was but nine years old. Daniel was born March 13, 1786. He was married to Margaret Reed, in June, 1808, a daughter of James Reed, of Scotch-Irish descent, who, with his family came from Lancaster County and settled in what is now Gregg township about 1788. Daniel Follmer left a family of five daughters and two sons—Maria B., married to John Foresman; James W.; Cynthia; Elizabeth, married to Robert Caldwell; John R.; Daniel G.; and Margaret R. John Reed Follmer was born Dec. 24, 1821, at the place where he now resides—his father's place, attended school at Hammond's school-house, and the log one by the mill, Milton Academy, one session in 1838, and then the Lewisburgh Academy. In 1843 he commenced to read law in the office of James L. Linn; was admitted at May term, 1845. He began to practice at Williamsport in September, 1845, two years; settled at Selin's Grove, Snyder County, in 1848. For a time he suffered from ill health, and after recovering adopted the profession of a

surveyor. He was elected county surveyor in 1884 for the term of three years.

JOHN BLAIR LINN, the son of James F. Linn, was born at Lewisburgh, October 15, 1831, was prepared for college at the Lewisburgh Academy, under John Robinson, Esq., late of the Philadelphia bar; entered Marshall College, at Mercersburg, Pa., in May, 1846, (sophomore class), half advanced, where he graduated, at the age of seventeen, in the same class with the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, president judge of Clinton and Centre.

He read law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar September 16, 1851. The years 1852 and 1853 were spent in Sullivan County, which had just been opened out, where he was elected district attorney. Returned to Union County in 1854, where he was in practice until his removal to Bellefonte, in April, 1871. April 10, 1873, he was appointed deputy Secretary of State by the Hon. M. S. Quay, and May 15, 1878, upon the resignation of Mr. Quay, he was commissioned Secretary of State, where he remained until after Governor Hoyt was inaugurated, and then returned to Bellefonte.

He and Dr. Egle were made editors of the Second Series of Pennsylvania Archives, the publication of which was recommended by Governor Hartranft in his annual message, January 7, 1874, and they were issued in twelve volumes, under Mr. Quay's supervision. In 1877 he published the "Annals of Buffalo Valley," a local work embracing the history of Union County principally. It is a book of 620 pages, replete with interest, though largely local, and involved an immense amount of painstaking labor. While he was Secretary of State there were published under his direction "Duke of York's Laws, 1676-82, and Laws of the Province, 1682-1700." Governor Mifflin, under the authority of the act of Assembly of the 2d of October, 1781, had appointed Alexander J. Dallas to collate and republish the Laws of Pennsylvania from the 14th of October, 1700, to 1781, and this was done in 1797. By a petition of right, and direction to Benjamin Fletcher (Governor-General), laws, enacted and named in it were declared to be in force in the

province from that date, 1700. So what we call Smith's Laws—a compilation sanctioned by the Legislature—is from 1700 to 1810. But prior to that the country was governed by the Duke of York; and though the laws and ordinances were all absorbed in the petition of right, they were of great historical value and in danger of being entirely lost.

In 1882, Mr. Linn edited the "History of Centre and Clinton Counties," in a handsome volume of nearly seven hundred pages, which has preserved all that is of value of "men and things" in those counties in a readable and entertaining shape.

He was married twice,—first, to Julia A. Pollock, daughter of Fleming Pollock, of Milton, by whom there were two children—Sallie and Bessie; and, again August, 1867, to Mary Wilson, daughter of Samuel Hunter Wilson, of Bellefonte, by whom there were two children—May and Henry Sage.

JAMES MERRILL LINN was born in the house he lives in, fifty-two years ago, last 17th day of October, in the year 1833, the fourth child of James F. and Margaret I. Linn. Educated at the Lewisburgh Academy, when the first session of the university commenced, in September, 1846, he entered what was then called the senior academic; entered college the next year, and graduated on the 20th of August, 1851, not quite eighteen, and with the salutatory. In 1852 he went to Lancaster to read law with a former student of his father, James Black. That year Franklin and Marshall College was consolidated and removed to Lancaster, and he was appointed tutor, teaching the Greek and Latin of the freshmen and sophomore classes. This was for two years, and, returning to Lewisburgh, was admitted to the bar in September, 1854. He opened an office in Phoenixville, Chester County, and remaining six months, it became pretty certain that the division of Union County would take place, and Lewisburgh become the county-seat. He returned to Lewisburgh, and became a partner of his father in 1858, under the firm-name of J. F. & J. M. Linn. The proclamation for seventy-five thousand men came out while engaged in a lawsuit in Snyder County. The

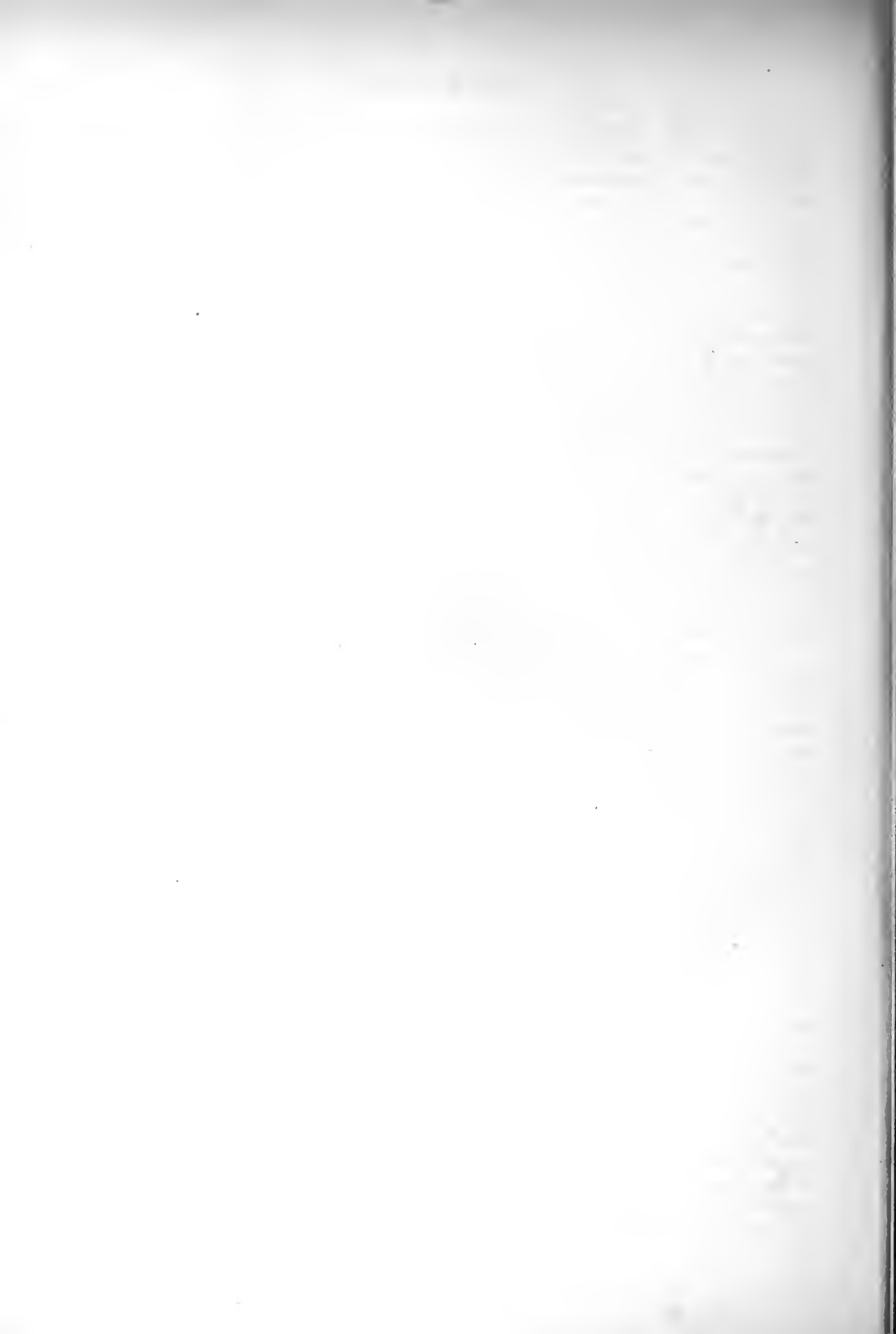
wrangle stopped at once, and setting off to Lewisburgh, he reached there in time to go with a company in the three months' service as second lieutenant. On the expiration of that term he raised a company for three years' service, and was enlisted in the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel Hartrauft, and commissioned captain of Company H, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. A great portion of his service was staff duty, but more especially as judge advocate of the division. The campaign at Vicksburg planted malaria, which the campaign in East Tennessee confirmed and added, so that in the spring of 1864, his health was broken, and a resignation followed.

Two or three years elapsed before he could resume his professional work, but then he got into active practice. His father dying in 1869, he entered into partnership with A. H. Dill, a partnership continuing ten years and very successful, professionally. In October, 1879, the partnership was dissolved, and from that time on, he has engaged in his profession alone. He was married, December 26, 1867, to Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of Philip Billmyer of Lewisburgh, Pa., and has one son, Philip Billmyer Linn, born May 25th, 1869.

SAMUEL HENRY ORWIG was born at Mifflinburg, Union County, Pa., on the 8th day of August 1836. His father, Samuel Orwig, a son of George Orwig, who laid out Orwigsburgh, in Schuylkill County, came to this county when twelve years old and settled. His mother was—Myers, whose parents lived on their farm in West Buffalo; but they dying while she was a child, John Ray became her guardian, with whom she lived until married to Mr. Orwig. Samuel H. Orwig was educated partly at the Mifflinburg Academy, which was then taught by Henry G. Maguire, and he spent two years at the Lewisburgh University, 1852-53; taught a public school in Lewisburgh one year, and one year in Hollidaysburg. Then became a clerk in Philadelphia, and at the same time read law in the office of Judge Kelley, and then spent two years in the Law School at Yale, in which he graduated, and in the same year, on motion



J. Merrill Linn



of Hon. G. F. Miller, was admitted to the bar of Union County on the 14th of December 1857. He entered into partnership in the practice of law with Alfred Hayes, Esq., and was elected to the Legislature in 1864, from the district of Union, Snyder and Juniata, and in 1865 from the district, of Lycoming, Union and Snyder. In the Legislature he served on the committees of "Ways and Means," "General Judiciary" and "Local Judiciary;" was largely instrumental in procuring the repeal of the law taxing real estate for State purposes, for the collection of the money due the commonwealth for unpatented lands law; for establishing the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, extending the right of voting to soldiers in the field, the constitutional amendments, securing the charter of the Lewisburgh and Spruce Creek Railroad and in much legislative work of general and local interest. During the invasion of the State by Lee's rebel army he served as a private in Company D., Twenty-eighth Regiment (emergency men). He was the Republican nominee for Congress in 1882 in the Twentieth District, composed of Centre, Union, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk and Mifflin, and was defeated by Governor Curtin. In 1884 he was nominated by the Republicans against S. P. Wolverton for the State Senate.

WILLIAM CAMERON, JR., was born at Lewisburgh. He was the son of William Cameron, of the same place, whose biography appears elsewhere. He was educated at Lewisburgh, and admitted to the bar on the 12th of September, 1859. He was a pleasant mannered young man, very agreeable in conversation, and bid fair to make a place in his profession. He died suddenly on the 29th of November, 1862, at the age of twenty-four. His family is mentioned in the biography of his father.

ANDREW H. DILL was born in Hereford, Baltimore County, Md., January 18, 1836. His father was the Rev. Henry G. Dill, who was a minister of the Methodist Church, born in Adams County, Pa., in the itineracy of which he would remove from place to place, according to his appointments, and is still living retired at Lewisburgh. His mother was Sarah A. Gilbert, daughter of Bernhart Gilbert, of Adams Co., Pa.

In 1849, Andrew H. Dill entered Dickinson Seminary, from which he graduated in 1852, entering the junior year in Dickinson College; graduated in the first section in June, 1855. He then engaged in teaching in Frederick County, Md., and became a student under John Lynch, of Frederick City, where he was admitted to the bar in 1858, after which he practiced in Columbia County; opened an office in Gettysburg; after six months' stay he associated himself with Isaiah Dill, his uncle, at Huntsville, Ala. In April, 1861, he returned to Pennsylvania and settled in Lewisburgh, Union County, where he has continued in practice ever since; from 1869 until 1879, associated with J. Merrill Linn, under the firm name of Linn & Dill; and from 1881, associated with Erwin M. Beale, under the firm-name of Dill & Beale.

In 1869 he received the Democratic nomination for member of the House, was elected for the district of Lycoming, Union and Snyder; and in the fall of 1870 elected to the Senate, district of same counties; in 1872-75, for the Senatorial district of Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union Counties; 1875-76, for the district of Union, Snyder and Northumberland. He resigned during his last year, when he became the Democratic nominee for Governor, as against Hoyt, since which time he has pursued his profession.

He, during this time, was all the time engaged, or a partner in some manufacturing interest. In 1865 he became a partner of Billmeyer, Dill & Co., in the manufacture of bill-timber and boats; and remained so associated until 1880, when he entered the firm of Dill, Watson & Co., whose operations are carried on in Somerset County, Pa. He is also the president of the Central Manufacturing Company, of Lewisburgh, engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

During his terms in the Legislature there were many important matters of legislation; among others, the bill providing for the Constitutional Convention, and, after the adoption of the Constitution, the legislation necessary to give its provisions effect. His one able characteristic was that he never lost his head,

always had the standing of a bill or measure in his mind—never lost the thread—and thus, obtained and maintained a very high place among his fellows. His very good common-sense, tact and prudence in management availed him very much.

And this was so in his profession. He had the first principles of the law well and clearly laid. He had a clear, logical, and what in legal parlance is called a legal mind—reasoning closely and with good judgment, following that track alone which led definitely to his point of attack. In the conduct of a case he had most excellent judgment and tact, readily seeing the bearing of evidence, when to bring it out and when to let it alone. In the examination of a witness he got out the evidence in good shape, and could leave an unwilling or adverse witness just at that point which was often very damaging. In addressing a jury he was eloquent, had a fine flow of language; never indulged in anecdote or fun, but had equally good judgment in knowing how to present the facts in the best shape, carrying out luminously the favorable and shading in very distant perspective the unfavorable.

He was married, on the 14th of October, 1864, to Miss Catharine S. Slifer, daughter of Colonel Eli Slifer.

JOHN ADAMS BEARD, son of Augustus and Amanda (Bechtel) Beard, who are residents of Robeson, Berks County, was born June 30, 1861. He was educated at Mifflinburg; read with Horace P. Glover, admitted to the bar December 21, 1882; resident at Mifflinburg.

WILLIAM JONES. William Jones was born August 9, 1822, in Chillisquaque township, Northumberland County, Pa., about a half-mile below Lewisburgh. His parents moved to Lewisburgh four or five years after, and lived in the property now the American Hotel, John S. P. Weidensaul. He read law with the Hon. George F. Miller, and was admitted to the bar of Union County, at New Berlin, in 1848. In 1852 he went to California, and returned in March, 1855, since which time he has practiced his profession at Lewisburgh. He was two years treasurer of the county, 1867 and 1871, and has been town

clerk and treasurer of the borough from 1862 until the present time. He was married, March 20, 1856, to Ada Bell, and has two children, daughters.

CHARLES SPYKER WOLFE¹ was born at Lewisburgh, Union County, April 6, 1845. His father, Samuel Wolfe, was of Pennsylvania German extraction, his ancestors having emigrated from Berks County to this section before the Revolution, and one of them was killed by the Indians in a predatory excursion, about the time of the famous Wyoming massacre, and is buried on a farm near Lewisburgh. Samuel Wolfe, his father, married Catharine Lawshe, a descendant of a Huguenot family. He was the leading grain dealer of the West Branch, and had extensive transactions with the farmers and business men of a large region of country in buying wheat and shipping it by canal to Baltimore, Philadelphia and other points. He gained a reputation for honesty and uprightness over a wide extent of country, where he was so well known that his word was never questioned. This reputation proved to be a legacy of great value to his son, who, when quite young, started out to secure the nomination to the Legislature as he was invariably greeted with the remark, that "if he was as good a man as his father, the district would have reason to be proud of such a representative."

Samuel Wolfe was one of the founders of the Lewisburgh University, where his son was afterwards educated, and held the position of treasurer of the institution at the time of his death, when Charles was only five years old. By dint of his industrious and enterprising business methods he had accumulated a fair competency, so that his widow and children were left in comfortable circumstances, and the latter given a good education. Charles was admitted to college in 1861, having been awarded the highest prize given his class at the preliminary examination. He was at this time in very delicate health, and in consequence was compelled to leave college one year, and was not graduated till 1866, when he was awarded the highest honors of his class. The

¹ Geo. W. Mapes.



Charles S. Wolfe



intervening year he spent in Minnesota with a party of civil engineers, who were surveying the Winona and St. Peter's Railway.

During his college course he enlisted in Captain Lambert's company of Independent Cavalry, and served in the Fishing Creek Confederacy campaign, and also was with his company in one of the Cumberland Valley campaigns, where he served as orderly to General Couch. He kept up his studies during the period of his military service, so as to be able to keep pace with his class. At the expiration of his collegiate course he entered Harvard Law School, and was graduated therefrom. February, 26, 1868, he was married to Martha E. Meixell, whose father was Joseph Meixell, and maternal grandfather, James Moore, Sr., and uncles, James Moore, Jr., and Dr. William Ludwig, who were among the most prominent and generous of the founders of the university at Lewisburgh, and the most esteemed and enterprising of Union County's citizens. This happy union has been blessed with one son, Joseph Meixell, and four daughters,—Catherine Lawshe, Mary Moore, Martha and Eleanor.

Upon the completion of his law course Mr. Wolfe returned to his native town and engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. Here, by his indefatigable industry, he soon established a lucrative practice, which has since constantly increased. He has now associated with him a partner in the person of A. A. Leiser, Esq. Mr. Wolfe's powers of endurance are extraordinary, and he has, at times, continued at his work, incessantly, for twenty-four hours, without rest or sleep. He has achieved a very high place in his profession, and ranks high as a lawyer in this State.

His most notable characteristics as a professional man are thoroughness in research and the power to state his positions in clear and forcible terms. Every person who has had the opportunity to hear him argue a point of law or a legislative proposition has been forcibly struck with those traits of his mental power. He first goes to the bottom of every subject with which he grapples, and then states his points in terms so clear and forcible that even a child might understand them. But,

while he has achieved notable success for one so young in his chosen profession, Mr. Wolfe is best known to the people of this State as an able, honest and courageous legislator.

He was first chosen in 1872 to represent the counties of Union and Snyder in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, and was re-elected the following year. In 1874 he was elected to represent Union County, and took an active part in preparing the body of legislation enacted in that year for the purpose of putting in force the provisions of the new Constitution. He was associated in that body with Hon. John I. Mitchell, Judge Orvis, of Centre County, Newmyer, of Allegheny, Stranahan, of Mercer, and others of ability and experience; and, although the youngest member of the body, he was considered one of the most active and useful legislators who had the honor to represent this commonwealth in that session.

He was re-elected for 1875-76, and, although the Democrats were in the ascendancy in this body, he divided the honors of the Republican leadership with John I. Mitchell and won popularity by his conduct of the Boom Bill investigation and his management of the proceedings, which resulted in the trial and expulsion of certain members.

During the session of 1877 General Simon Cameron resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and secured the position for his son. Mr. Wolfe resolved to become a determined foe to the Cameron interest and offered himself again as a candidate for the Legislature and was enthusiastically elected upon the distinct issue that he would not vote to return Hon. Don Cameron to the United States Senate at the expiration of his term, in 1879.

When the Legislature of that year assembled, the House was no sooner organized than, under the call of the chairman of the State Committee, the Senatorial caucus was called, nearly two weeks in advance of the election. There were many protests and mutterings among the Representatives and Senators at this haste, but Mr. Cameron was nominated. Twenty-seven members and Senators, including Mr. Wolfe, absented themselves from the caucus. An adjournment was effected for one week, during

which time all but five yielded and Mr. Cameron was elected. Mr. Wolfe and his few companions looked forward to the balance of the session with anything but pleasurable anticipations. But this period of depression was of short duration, as Mr. Wolfe was a man of such aggressiveness and ability that in a short time he was able to turn the tables against his enemies and assume his natural place as the leader of the House. This session was destined to witness one of the most stubborn and exciting legislative contests ever known in the history of the commonwealth.

In 1877 much valuable property was destroyed in Pittsburgh during the riots there, and for the losses thus incurred Allegheny County, by special enactment, was made responsible. These losses amounted to such an enormous sum that the people of the county applied to the Legislature for relief, and a bill was introduced appropriating four million dollars for that purpose. The balance of the State objected loudly to being taxed to pay this claim, and a determined opposition to the passage of the bill was soon organized. Mr. Wolfe led the opposition. The contest became very violent, and for a long time it seemed very doubtful as to the final result. At last some of the friends of the measure, despairing of passing it by ordinary influences, undertook to compass its success by bribing, and were detected and exposed.

A committee of investigation was appointed, of which Mr. Wolfe was a member. They made a report recommending the expulsion of four members. The friends of the measure prevented their expulsion, and thus forced resort to criminal prosecution. This committee was composed of Messrs. McKee, Wolfe, Mapes, White, Hackett, Bradford, Kirke and Sherwood. Mr. Wolfe was the leading spirit in this endeavor to bring the men to justice. Eminent counsel were employed, including Judge Black, Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Franklin B. Gowen, Judge Simonton, of Harrisburg, George H. Irwin and others.

The Legislature had made no provision for the expenses of the trial. But the determined committee obtained the necessary funds by

private subscriptions, and pushed the suits. Every obstacle which ingenuity, trickery and legal acumen could interpose was placed in the way of the prosecution; but when the defendants had exhausted all means of delay and were compelled to face a jury of their peers, by the advice of their counsel, four of them pleaded guilty, and one was tried and convicted.

In all the tedious work of this laborious prosecution Mr. Wolfe was the acknowledged leader, and to his untiring energy and his relentless determination to vindicate the fame of the State, must be attributed in great degree all the good effects that followed.

In connection with this part of Mr. Wolfe's public record it should be mentioned that the prosecution and conviction of the Riot Bill bribers was accomplished without the expenditure of a single dollar of the public funds. All the expenses of the trial—and they were greater than those of any other State trial in the history of the commonwealth—were paid by private subscriptions.

It is not improbable that the success which attended Mr. Wolfe's efforts to punish crime in high places had something to do with the organization of the reform movement under the Committee of One Hundred in Philadelphia.

The reputation acquired by Mr. Wolfe in his crusade against the Riot Bill corruptionists led to his overwhelming re-election to the House in 1880, which in that year had a Republican majority of forty-three votes, and the Senate a majority of sixteen. The interest of the session centred upon the election of a United States Senator to succeed William A. Wallace, and many people of the State had expressed their preference for Galusha A. Grow, who, though a man of great ability, was not acceptable to the radical wing of the party. A bolt was organized, and fifty-six Senators and Representatives, prominent among whom was Mr. Wolfe, refused to enter the party caucus. The bolters held the balance of power in the contest that followed, and voted for Mr. Grow steadily until he withdrew. The struggle ended in the election of John I. Mitchell as a compromise candidate. Throughout this contest, from its

inception to its consummation, Mr. Wolfe was a foremost and effective worker against the radical wing of the party.

In his legislative career he displayed the same effective oratory that marks his services as a legal advocate. His argument against the constitutionality of the Riot Bill has been pronounced a master-piece of eloquence and legal authority. Mr. Wolfe's greatness as a speaker rises to its loftiest height in the heat of some fierce debate in the halls of the Legislature. It needs opposition, friction, contradiction or the blind assault of an infuriated antagonist to rouse his latent energies, and when that is done he rises like some mountain torrent, with logic, invective, ridicule and withering satire sweeps all before him.

The inauguration of President Garfield was hailed as the signal for purer morals in Pennsylvania politics. The President was in hearty accord with the Independent spirit which had elected Mitchell to the United States Senate, and he announced his purpose to recognize all elements of the party equally. The courageous independence of the Federal administration effected a change in the tactics of the leaders of Pennsylvania Republicanism, and they evinced a disposition to meet the Liberal element half-way in the work of reconciliation. William F. Davies, of Bradford County, one of the State Senators who had bolted the Senatorial caucus the winter before, was suggested by the Independents as an available person for State Treasurer, and the Radical Republicans offered to support him, and there was a tacit, if not an explicit, understanding that Davies was to be the party nominee; but the death of the President and the accession to that office of his successor, who himself represented the Radical wing of the Republican party, changed the policy of the Pennsylvania Radicals, and they resolved that the State should present herself to the new Administration in the attitude of a supporter of the Stalwart policy. To accomplish this purpose the pledges of fealty to Davies were cast to the winds and the forces of the Radical wing of the party were concentrated to nominate a candidate whose record should harmonize with the third term idea.

Mr. Wolfe attended the convention which nominated General Baily for State treasurer. He conceived that body in complete submission to the men who in two National conventions had been bound to the unit rule, and controlled by the Pardon Board, that had destroyed at a blow the fruits of the Riot Bill prosecutions.

Hot with indignation at what he deemed a base stultification of the Republican party, Mr. Wolfe retired to his quiet home in Lewisburgh, chagrined and humiliated. The action of the convention had placed him in a position that offered but one alternative—he must either indorse the nominee of the convention, and thus tacitly approve the action of the Pardon Board, which wiped away the results of the great triumph of his life, or come out in open rebellion against the machine. One thing meant self-stultification and the other meant sacrifice of political prospects. He chose the latter and without a word of consultation with his friends he announced himself as an Independent Republican candidate for State Treasurer.

The history of the brief campaign which followed constitutes one of the most interesting chapters in the political annals of Pennsylvania. In the four weeks intervening between his announcement and the day of election he spoke in nearly every city in the State, his speeches in every instance ringing with brave words for reform in methods of party management. His appeal to the people evoked a response which justified his courageous attitude and opened the way for the organized opposition which has since appeared against the machine.

In the following year he was an active supporter of the Independent Republican ticket. Since then he has entirely eschewed politics and has been devoting himself assiduously to the law. Mr. Wolfe's personal character is that of the radical. His perceptive powers are keen, his convictions immovable and his manner impetuous. He is impulsive and combative in the highest degree. He lacks patience; he is intolerant of those who lack his own power of reaching quick conclusions, and his brilliant manner of thought and speech sometimes dazzles and misleads his own judgment. With these qualities he combines a conscientiousness

which shines conspicuously through his every act, and a fidelity to his duty which always compels respect. He possesses the elements of political greatness, and his individuality is more vividly defined than that of any man of his years in Pennsylvania. The impartial historian must write him down as one of the fearless few who were brave enough to sacrifice the prospect of political advancement to a sense of duty to the Commonwealth.

SAMUEL S. BARTON was born in Mifflinburg, Union County, Pa., on the 6th of August, 1799; admitted to the bar September 17, 1861, and died at Lewisburgh September 13, 1864. He left to survive him, a widow, and two children—Winter Barton and Annie, married to Appleton H. Bubb.

JACOB G. MOYER was born July 4, 1836, son of John Moyer and Violetta (Meiwell) Moyer, in Kelly township, Union County, Pa.; admitted to the bar December 18, 1861, and practiced one year in Lewisburgh, going into the army. In 1865 he began practice at Williamsport, and in the spring of 1868 removed to Philadelphia; now at 32 North Fifth Street, and in good practice. Married, 1865, to Mary P., daughter of Francis Wilson, who died January 8, 1866, leaving a son, Mayne Moyer.

GEORGE MERRILL, was a son of Jas. Merrill, by his second wife, Mrs. Hepburn, a daughter of John Cowden; elected register and recorder of Union County November 27, 1857, to November 28, 1863; admitted to the bar February 18, 1862; removed to Topeka, Kansas.

HENRY S. MARR, admitted February 17, 1863.

HUBLEY D. ALBRIGHT, admitted May 20, 1863; retired from practice.

CHARLES D. BREWER, admitted May 20, 1863; removed to Williamsport in 1870.

AARON WOLFE, admitted May 20, 1863; removed to Tiffin, Ohio.

SPKYKER G. KENNEDY, admitted May 20, 1863; removed to Kansas.

CHARLES S. SWINEFORD, admitted September 21, 1863; removed to Richmond, Va.

DANIEL BRIGHT MILLER, the son of Hon. George F. Miller, was born at Lewisburgh, Union County, Pa., February 2, 1840. He

was educated at the university at Lewisburg, and graduated July 31, 1862, with degree of A.B., and received degree of A.M. July 27, 1865. He enlisted, August 30th, in Company E, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was commissioned first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster Two Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 3, 1864, by Governor Curtin, and captain and commissary sergeant December 12, 1864, by President Lincoln; breveted major November 2, 1865, by President Johnson.

He was admitted to the bar of Union County May 16, 1864, while home on leave of absence. After his discharge from the army he returned to Lewisburgh and entered into the practice of law, the firm being known as G. F. Miller & Sons.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER MARR was born at Lewisburgh, July 8, 1838; a son of Rev. Phineas B. Marr, and Mary, daughter of Alexander Graham. He was educated at the university at Lewisburgh, graduating in the class of 1860; entered as a law-student in Hon. G. F. Miller's office, teaching meanwhile at Danville; admitted to the bar in 1865; settled at Ashland, Pa., where he has since been in the practice of his profession.

EDWARD SWINEFORD was admitted May 22, 1866; removed to St. Louis, Mo.

GEORGE BARRON MILLER, second son of the Hon. George F. Miller, was born in Lewisburgh, October 7, 1844; educated at the university at Lewisburgh; graduated and admitted to the bar of Union County February 19, 1866. He served his "tour" during the war in Company D, Twenty-Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel James Chamberlin. He was married to a daughter of Henry Frick, of Lewisburgh, and is one of the firm of G. F. Miller & Sons.

ADDISON G. MARR, born January 24, 1844; son of Rev. Phineas B. Marr and Mary Graham, daughter of Alexander Graham; educated at Lewisburgh and Princeton; began study of law May, 1866; admitted May 22, 1867; settled in Shamokin August, 1867; married, January 24, 1871, to Miss Maggie W. Sheriff, daughter of J. W. and M. A. Sheriff, Lewistown.

EFFINGER L. REBER was born at Lewisburgh, Union County, Pa., March 21, 1843, son of Thomas Reber and Mary (Beck) Reber.

He enlisted June 21, 1861, in Company D, Fifth Reserves, Captain Thomas Chamberlain; was made a sergeant; promoted sergeant-major March 6, 1862. He was made adjutant of the Two Hundred and Fifth Regiment September 3, 1864, and mustered out with that regiment with the brevet rank of captain. He was married in the spring of 1864; admitted to the bar of Union County September 18, 1866; settled at Northumberland, and died December 27, 1877, of softening of the brain, which had its origin, no doubt, from the concussion of a shell at Fort Steadman, where he was thrown senseless for a time.

J. THOMPSON BAKER was born in Buffalo township, Union County, Pa., April 13, 1847, the son of Jacob Baker and Catherine, daughter of Philip Pontius. His ancestry on both sides were the earliest settlers in the valley, and were men of pluck and energy, and held conspicuous part in the formation of their communities. They are mentioned in the local histories of the township.

J. Thompson Baker was educated at the university at Lewisburgh, and admitted to the bar at September term, 1870. With a very thorough start in his profession, in which he has been successful, and fluent in both English and German his cordial hearty manner puts clients at ease and in that accessible mood in which such relation is best sustained. With very tenacious memory and fine appreciation of humor, he is a very entertaining speaker.

DANIEL WEBSTER COX was born August 3, 1850, at Cærnarvon, Berks County, of Charles D. Cox and Sarah F. Cox. His father removed to Union County April 1, 1857, and his son was educated at Randolph's Academy, the University at Lewisburgh and Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport. He read law with Linn & Dill, and was admitted May 16, 1871. Married, 23d of September, 1880, to Hannah J. Weidensaul, and has resided and practiced at his profession in Lewisburgh.

ROBERT C. MITCHELL was admitted September 16, 1872.

GEORGE W. IDDINGS was admitted December 17, 1872.

GEORGE W. BLISS was admitted May 20, 1873.

J. R. ZELLERS was admitted March 16, 1874.

FRANK SPENCER MARR, a son of Dr. William H. Marr and Eliza (Baldwin) Davis. He was educated partly at an academy at Princeton; graduated at the University of Lewisburgh; read law with J. Merrill Linn, and admitted to the bar May 19, 1874; settled at Sunbury in the practice; married to Elizabeth D., daughter of Rev. N. S. Buckingham, on the 16th day of June, 1885.

GEORGE A. GUYER was admitted December 22, 1874.

WILLIARD OGDEN SHAFFER.—The grandfather of Williard O. Shaffer, named David Shaffer, came from Berks County to Union at an early day, and married Anna Maria Baucher. He died at the age of eighty-nine, in 1864. His son Daniel, born February 5, 1821, married Mary Ogden, of Chillisquaque, Northumberland County, in 1845. Williard was born March 18, 1847. He attended the "Old Academy," as it was called, under Randolph, and the university; graduated in 1872, and for a year he taught an academy at McEwensville. Registered as a law student with Linn & Dill in the summer of 1873; admitted to the bar May 18, 1875; deputy prothonotary until 1877; entered into partnership with S. D. McDonald, as Shaffer & McDonald, and continued in the practice of the law until January, 1884, when he became prothonotary; elected to that office November, 1883.

CHARLES O. CORNELIUS was admitted May 18, 1875, but removed to Ashland, Saunders County, Neb.

G. NEWTON LEFEVERE was admitted December 21, 1875.

SAMUEL DAVIES McDONALD, born of Rev. Samuel H. McDonald and Ann Addams. She had for her first husband Jacob Beaver, whose children were Mary (married to I. W. White), General James A. Beaver and J. Gilbert Beaver (who was killed at Antietam, second lieutenant Company H, Fifty-first Pennsyl-

vania Volunteers). She married Rev. McDonald in 1844, and their children were A. Addams, William H., Kate, A. Annie R. and Samuel D., born August 23, 1853, at Belleville, Mifflin County, Pa. He was educated at his father's academy, at Belleville, and graduated at the university at Lewisburgh in 1873; began reading law at the Columbian Law School, Washington, D. C., September, 1874, and graduated there June, 1876, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia the same month. He was admitted to the bar of Union County on his diplomas in July, 1876, and has continued to practice his profession at Lewisburgh since. He has been attorney for the commissioners a number of years; actively Republican in politics, and has a steady power of application to his profession, with a very appreciative knowledge of its niceties.

MARTIN L. SCHOCH was born at New Berlin April 18, 1840, a son of Abraham Schoch, tanner, and Hannah Seebold, youngest daughter of Christopher Seebold, one of the first settlers of New Berlin. Attended the common schools and Union Seminary until he was eighteen years old; learned the tanning trade with his father and worked at it until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He enlisted, April 18, 1861, in the three months' service as a private in Captain Chamberlain's company (G), Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out in the latter part of July. On September 3, 1861, he enlisted for three years as orderly sergeant in Captain Hassenplug's Company (E), Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; served with company and regiment until January 1, 1864, and then, at Blain's Cross-Roads, Tenn., re-enlisted for the war, January 12, 1864; promoted to second lieutenant of company. While home on a veteran furlough, on the 23d day of February, 1864, was married to Anna E. Kleckner, daughter of Michael Kleckner, of New Berlin. April 26, 1864, promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment. June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, received gun-shot wound through left shoulder; sent to hospitals at Washington and Annapolis and discharged on account of wounds at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 2, 1864. Soon after

returning from the army he entered into partnership with his father in the tanning business, at New Berlin. He continued in the tanning business until 1875, when, on account of increasing disability caused by his wound, was compelled to quit. He entered as a student-at-law with J. M. Linn, Esq., at Lewisburgh, in the fall of 1875, and was admitted to the bar of Union County at March term, 1878.

HORACE P. GLOVER was born in Hartleton, Union County, Pa., on the 10th day of December, 1852, the son of Robert V. Glover and Helen (Pellman) Glover. He graduated at Lafayette College in the class of 1871. He was cashier of the Mifflinburg Bank from 1872 until 1877. He pursued the study of law with J. Merrill Linn, and was admitted to the bar at March term, 1878, and to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania May 2, 1882. He settled in practice at Mifflinburg, in the county of Union, and is a very careful and able lawyer.

ERWIN MORRISON BEALE, son of John H. and Mary Theresa Beale, was born in Lewisburgh September 11, 1849. John H. Beale came to Lewisburgh in April, 1839, from Mifflin County, and on June 22, 1847, married Miss Mary Theresa Beyers, daughter of Charles Beyers, residing in Lewisburgh, and he has resided here ever since, doing business as a merchant tailor, and has always taken an active part in politics, being the chairman of the Democratic County Committee for a number of years. Educated at the old academy, under John Randolph, until he quit teaching; then attended the academy of the university at Lewisburgh and entered college in 1866, dropping the languages and taking a scientific course. Made his junior speech, then the smallest and youngest boy who had made a junior collegiate speech. On account of age and health, left school, but never returned. Remained at home until fall of 1871, when he entered Grover & Baker's Sewing-Machine Company's office, at Philadelphia, and, after about six months there was transferred to their general Western office, at St. Louis, as assistant general manager, having charge of all their city business and the office, besides the book-keepers. They did the immense business of two to three millions yearly all over the

West. He remained there until March, 1875, when he was promoted general manager of their office at Pittsburgh to close up their business. They closed their business in 1876, and he returned home, and on the 10th of April, 1876, began studying law with Linn & Dill, and, after a few weeks, became their confidential clerk and kept up his studies with the rest of the class, besides doing an immense amount of labor during those busy times. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1878, and remained with Linn & Dill—having an interest in the firm January, 1878—until April 1, 1879, when he opened an office for himself and practiced alone until April 1, 1881, when he formed a law partnership with Hon. A. H. Dill, which still continues to exist. He is a direct descendant of John Beale, who came over with William Penn in 1682. His grandfather, Joshua Beale, was recorder of Mifflin County from 1830 to 1836, and his great-grandfather, Wm. Beale, was Senator from 1812 to 1815, and his great-great-grandfather was judge from 1783 to — in Mifflin County and weighed four hundred and eighty pounds. On his mother's side, his grandfather was Dr. Charles Beyers, who was one of the first physicians of Lewisburgh.

ROBERT DAVENPORT EVANS was admitted to the bar September 21, 1880; was born August 30, 1856, at Lewisburgh, Union County, Pa.; son of Thompson G. Evans, who was a son of Joseph, a son of William, a son of Joseph, one of the first residents. His mother was Rhoda A. Davenport. Educated at the university; graduated in 1875; three years principal of the Starkey Institute, in the State of New York; principal of the grammar schools at Lewisburgh; read law with Linn & Dill and removed to Wilkesbarre, where he is a law partner of General Osborn and county solicitor.

CHARLES ROWLAND JAMES was born May 23, 1853, at Lewisburgh. His father was Charles Sexton James, a professor of mathematics at the University of Lewisburgh from 1852 until 1877, and shortly afterward became president of Monongahela College, Greene County, Pa. He was married to Mary Evans, a granddaughter of Nathan Evans, who once lived in Union County (Linn's "Annals," 391), on

the 10th of September, 1844. Charles R. graduated at the University of Lewisburgh, the valedictorian; registered in the office of J. Merrill Linn, July, 1876; admitted to the bar December 16, 1879; opened an office at Lewisburgh, and in November, 1881, removed to Allentown, where he has been quite successful in the practice of the law, doing little more than making a living, however.

THOMAS KITTERA VANDYKE was the son of James Cole Vandyke, late of the city of Philadelphia, the seventh in the line of a family that came from Holland somewhere about 1600, who was born October 2, 1815; graduated at Rutgers; read law with Thomas Kittera, Esq., was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia, 1838, and was United States district attorney under James Buchanan. On his mother's side he is a descendant of Governor Simon Snyder.

Thomas Kittera Vandyke was educated at the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, and graduated at Lewisburgh University in 1875; read law with J. Merrill Linn, Esq., admitted March 15, 1880, and practiced at his profession in Lewisburgh.

JAMES C. WALTER was admitted March 15, 1881.

JOHNSON WALLS VANVALZAH was born 26th of March, 1856, a son of William Vanvalzah (who was a son of Dr. Robert Vanvalzah) and Catharine Van Buskirk; educated at the public schools of Lewisburgh; read law with Linn & Dill; admitted to the bar September 21, 1881; opened an office in Lewisburgh; chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

THOMAS EDWARD HALFPENNY, born February 6, 1856, near Lanrelton, son of Mark Halfpenny and Christiana (Forster) Halfpenny; was married to Laura A. Zeller, February 6, 1879; commenced reading law with J. T. Baker, Esq., in 1881, was admitted to the bar May 19, 1884, and settled at Lewisburgh.

FRANK I. CUSHMAN was admitted August 14, 1884; removed.

WILLIAM RUCKMAN FOLLMER, born January 22, 1857, in Limestone township, Montour Co., son of Henry E. Follmer, who was born Jan. 26, 1826, in Limestone township, and

was married, Oct. 5, 1854, to Miss Ellen Ruckman, daughter of William Ruckman, of Lewis township, near Turbotville, Northumberland County; came to Union County in 1869, and located on a farm across the river from Milton; died April 25, 1881. W. R. Follmer graduated at university of Lewisburgh, in class of 1877; read law in the office of Linn & Dill, Esqs. In the fall of 1879 went to Helena, Texas; taught in the academy at that place and was admitted to the bar in Karnes County, Texas, March 30, 1881; was admitted to the bar in Union County December 20, 1882, and settled for practice in Lewisburgh. He was commissioned notary public May 12, 1885, and was nominated District Attorney by the Democrats in the fall of 1885.

CHAPTER III.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE first mention of a physician within the limits of Union County is in the account of the officers of the First and Second Battalion, who served under Colonel Bouquet in 1764. Among them was Lieutenant William Plunkett, who was also a physician and was mentioned as Dr. William Plunkett. He served in the French War as a lieutenant, and secured for his services six hundred acres of land, part now owned by Judge Driesbach. He owned large bodies of land, and was one of the leaders in the Pennamite War. He lived afterward and died at Sunbury in the spring of 1791. He married a daughter of John Harris, Sr., about 1754, and at that time resided at Carlisle, where four daughters were born. His daughters were Elizabeth, born in 1755, married to Samuel Maclay; Isabella, born January, 1760, married to William Bell, Esq., of Elizabethtown, N. J.; Margaret, married to Isaac Richardson, removed to Wayne County, N. Y. It is not known that he practiced here, although he lived on the Driesbach farm for several years.

J. Blair Linn mentions, in "Annals of Buffalo Valley," that Dr. JOSEPH EAKER, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, married Elizabeth

Blythe, whose father, William Blythe, was one of the first settlers in the Buffalo Valley. A tract of land of six hundred and forty acres was taken up in the name of Margaret and Elizabeth Blythe April 3, 1769. The Elizabeth Blythe tract was on Red Bank Run, below the late Samuel Henderson's house. Dr. Eakers lived at this place after his retirement from the army until October, 1798, when they sold the place to James Hepburn and went West, where she died. The doctor returned, resumed practice and was drowned in Muddy Run, above Milton, many years ago.

In 1778 DR. JOHN HOUSTON was residing in White Deer township, and is assessed in that year. Nothing more is known of him; he evidently did not remain many years.

The next physician was one who lived and practiced in the Buffalo Valley for many years, and whose sons and grandsons followed in the same profession,—DR. ROBERT VAN VALZAH, who died at Buffalo Cross-Roads, April 18, 1850, aged eighty-five years. He was born near Croton River, N. Y., April 17, 1764. His father was one of the early settlers who emigrated from Holland to New York and settled along the Hudson. Robert was the only son, and when sixteen years of age served two tours in the Continental army, after which he studied medicine, and in 1786 came to the Buffalo Valley. He arrived at Sunbury without funds sufficient to pay ferriage across the river. One of the Beattys gave him a shilling to pay his ferriage over the river, a favor he never forgot, and repaid it by caring for one of the family during his life, and afterwards on the old farm at Buffalo Cross-Roads until her death, in 1875, according to his will.

His sons were Robert, Thomas, John and William. Robert and Thomas became eminent as physicians; John and William settled on the homestead at Buffalo Cross-Roads.

Robert studied medicine with his father, settled at Mifflinburg before 1829, and died there March 14, 1851, aged sixty-two years. He had seven sons, five of whom were physicians, as follows: Robert F., who practiced at Spring Mills, Centre County, where he died. He had four sons, two of whom, Frank and Henry, are physi-

cians, the former at Spring Mills, Centre County, the latter in Clearfield County. The second son of Robert Van Valzah, Jr., was Thomas, who practiced medicine at Boalsburg, Centre County.

DR. JOHN H. VAN VALZAH, also a son of Robert, Jr., was killed by the Indians in Nebraska in 1870.

DR. SAMUEL B. VAN VALZAH, son of Robert, Jr., practiced several years in Lewisburgh and Mifflinburg, and is now a resident and practitioner in Durand, Ill.

DR. SHEPHERD L. VAN VALZAH, the youngest of the sons who were physicians, is now practicing at Watsonstown, Pa. His son, Dr. Grier Van Valzah, is also practicing at Watsonstown.

DR. THOMAS VAN VALZAH, the son of Robert Van Valzah, Sr., long a practitioner of medicine at Lewisburgh, moved to that borough about 1818, and practiced until 1836. A full account of his career and his sons will be found in the medical chapter of Mifflin County.

WILLIAM VAN VALZAH, a brother of Drs. Robert and Thomas, who settled on the homestead, had four sons, of whom Robert T. and William became physicians; the former settled at Ashland, Schuylkill County, where he died. William is now practicing in Philadelphia.

Elizabeth, a daughter of Dr. Robert Van Valzah, Sr., married Peter Wilson, and settled in Spring Mills, Centre County. They had three sons, one of whom, Robert, became a physician, and is now settled in Clearfield County, Pa.

In 1795 the name of DR. ROSWELL DOTY appears in the assessment roll of East Buffalo township. He was the son of a physician in Sharon, Conn., and his brother, Dr. Ezra Doty, settled in Mifflintown in 1791. He did not remain in East Buffalo but a short time, as he soon located in Lewistown, Mifflin County, with his brother, Southard Doty, also a physician. He died in that borough in 1820.

DR. CHARLES BEYER came to this country as a Hessian soldier when a young man. After the Revolution he remained in this country, as did many others, studied medicine and graduated

at a medical college in Philadelphia. In 1793 his name appears on the assessment roll of Union County as residing at Lewisburgh, and as a physician. He was probably the first physician to reside in the town. He continued practice from that time until his death, September 13, 1830. His practice was throughout the Buffalo Valley, and, with Dr. Robt. Van Valzah, he did the professional work in the early years of the county. He resided for many of the first years of his residence in a building on the north side of Buffalo Creek, near where the iron bridge crosses; later he resided near the water-works, and in his latter days built a frame house on Second Street, below the court-house, where he died.

DR. WILLIAM JOYCE was a graduate of a medical college, and came to Lewisburgh about 1820, and began a practice which grew to be extensive. He moved to Indiana, and died April 18, 1851.

DR. ISAAC VORSE, a native of the Eastern States, came to Lewisburgh about 1822, practiced medicine, and kept hotel on the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, on the site of the residence of William Nagel. He died January 17, 1839.

DR. HENRY BERKHAUS, a German physician, practiced at Lewisburgh from 1824 to 1836, and moved to Dauphin County.

DR. SAMUEL L. BECK was born in Berks County April 6, 1802, came to Lewisburgh when a young man, studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and graduated in 1828. He located for practice soon after in Lewisburgh, and continued until 1846, when he abandoned the active practice of his profession, and began the purchase of unseated lands throughout the county, of which he became the owner of several thousand acres. He retained his residence in Lewisburgh, and died in March, 1883.

DR. — TAYLOR, a brother-in-law of Dr. William Joyce, came to Lewisburgh, entered into partnership with Dr. Joyce and continued a few years, when they both went to Indiana.

Shortly after Dr. Joyce left Lewisburgh DR. SAMUEL STROHECKER came to Lewisburgh and practiced about ten years and removed to Centre County, where he died August 26, 1869, aged

seventy-five years. He was a native of Northumberland County, opposite Lewistown.

DR. WILLIAM H. LUDWIG was born in White Deer township in 1808, studied medicine, in 1831-32, with Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, at Lewisburgh, and after a course at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania graduated in the spring of 1833. He began practice in Allenwood, where he remained about three years, and in the fall of 1836 purchased the property, business and good-will of Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, his preceptor, and began a practice in Lewisburgh which continued until his death, November 28, 1848.

DR. JOSEPH F. GRIER was born in Chester County in 1802, and when a young man came to Lewisburgh, and in 1831-32 studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Van Valzah and soon after entered a medical college in Philadelphia, graduated and returned to Chester County, where he practiced a few years and in 1837 moved to Lewisburgh, opened an office and followed the practice of his profession until his death, February 10, 1858.

DR. G. W. GREEN, a son of General Abbott Green, of Lewisburg, read medicine with Dr. William Ludwig, entered a medical college, graduated and moved to Ohio, where he practiced his profession a short time and moved to Lewisburgh, where he practiced until his death, January 12, 1848.

DR. WILLIAM HAYES, a native of Lewisburg, studied medicine, about 1835, with Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, of Lewisburgh, and Dr. Seiler, of Harrisburg, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College. He settled first at Bellevue, Ohio, and about 1842 came to Lewisburgh and remained in practice until the Rebellion broke out, when he joined the army as a surgeon. At the close of the war he returned to Lewisburgh, where he remained a year or two and moved to the Palisades, on the Hudson, and remained in that place several years and located in Muncy, where he still resides.

DR. THOMAS HOWARD WILSON was born in Lewisburgh May 17, 1821. He obtained his education at the academy, and studied medicine with Dr. William H. Ludwig, after which he entered the Medical Department of the Univer-

sity of Pennsylvania, and graduated April 4, 1844. He began practice in his native place in May following, and has continued until the present time

THOMAS A. H. THORNTON was born in Washington, D. C., in January 7, 1817. He was educated in Baltimore, studied medicine in that city with Dr. Baker, and attended a course of lectures in the city; also entered medical college at Castleton, Va., and graduated in the spring of 1836; began practice in Cunningham, Luzerne County; continued in that place until 1848, when he located in Lewisburgh and continued in practice until his death, September 8, 1867.

DR. THOMAS C. THORNTON, a son of the above-mentioned, was born in Cunningham, Luzerne County, March 24, 1839; studied medicine with his father and Dr. J. R. Casselberry (now of Hazelton); entered the Medical Department of the University of Vermont; graduated in June, 1862; entered the army as assistant-surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment; promoted to surgeon and assigned to the Sixty-eighth Regiment, and served until the close of the war, after which he settled in Lewisburgh and is still in practice.

DR. WILLIAM LEISER was born in Kelly township October 25, 1821; received his education at the Mifflinburg Academy and at the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pa.; studied medicine with Dr. Samuel L. Beck; attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated March 7, 1848, beginning his practice in New Columbia, Union County, soon after removing to Lewisburgh, where he began practice and continued until his death occurring, April 12, 1878. In 1870 he engaged in the drug business with Josiah Baker, under the firm-name of J. Baker & Co. In his profession he was able, learned and skillful.

His son, William Leiser, Jr., also a physician, was born in Lewisburgh, March 11, 1854; prepared for college in the common schools of Lewisburgh, entered the University of Lewisburgh and graduated as a Bachelor of Science, in June, 1872; read medicine with his father

Dr. William Leiser, Sr., attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in March, 1875, and began practice at Lewisburgh with his father and Dr. Aaron W. Eyer (who had been a fellow-student at the university at Lewisburgh, graduating as Bachelor of Science in the same class ; also reading medicine with Dr. Leiser, Sr., and graduating M.D. in the same class at the University of Pennsylvania). under the firm-name of Drs. Leiser & Eyer, at Lewisburgh.

In September, 1876 he, with Dr. Eyer, went to Scotland, and spent the school year in attendance upon a special course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Edinburgh, returning home, after a trip through Scotland, England, Ireland, Germany and France, the following summer, and resuming practice with his father and Dr. Eyer at Lewisburgh.

In the fall of 1878 Dr. Eyer removed to Leadville, Col., where he has been in successful practice ever since, leaving Dr. Leiser at Lewisburgh, where he has since continued in the enjoyment of a very substantial practice

In the spring of 1885 he attended a course of instruction and clinics upon the eye, since which time he has devoted considerable attention to practice of that kind, in connection with his general practice, and with uniform success.

DR. NATHANIEL C. PURDY, a graduate of a medical college of Philadelphia, came to Lewisburgh about 1855, and in 1865 moved to Montandon, where he lived until 1885, when he moved to Grover, Bradford County, where he now resides.

DR. J. C. McNEIL studied medicine with Dr. Thomas A. H. Thornton, graduated at medical college, and practiced in Lewisburgh from 1857 to 1864, and died in August of the latter year.

DR. THEODORE S. CRIST, a native of Lewisburgh, studied medicine with Dr. T. H. Wilson in 1857, and graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1859. He practiced in Lewisburgh two or three years, served during the Rebellion as an army surgeon, after which he settled in Chester, Delaware County, where he practiced until

1875, when he moved to Centre County, Pa., and is now farming.

DR. ASA P. MEYLERT, about 1855, came from Scranton to Lewisburgh, and was for a year or two in practice with Dr. William Hayes, and later alone for several years. He removed to St. Louis, and afterwards to New York, where he now resides.

DR. SAMUEL BLAIR was born in Florida in 1828. When ten years of age was brought to Wyoming Valley ; about 1852 taught school and studied medicine with Dr. Charles Brundage, of Conyngham, Luzerne County ; graduated at Carleton College, Vermont, in June, 1856 ; practiced a short time in Conyngham and entered the regular army as a surgeon, remained a year and returned to Conyngham, where he practiced a year and moved to Hartleton, and, in 1862 located in Lewisburgh, where he remained until about January, 1882, when, by reason of ill health, he retired from practice, and died March 25, 1883.

DR. THOMAS McLAUGHLIN was born in Northumberland County ; studied medicine with Dr. T. H. Wilson, of Lewisburgh, in 1866 ; attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and graduated in March, 1869. He began practice in New York City, and died there November 24, 1873, in his twenty-ninth year.

DR. FRANCIS C. HARRISON is a native of Ireland ; emigrated to Vermont about 1831 ; studied medicine with an uncle, and with the faculty of the Castleton Medical College, Vermont, from which institution he graduated in September, 1845. He practiced a short time in Castleton and moved to Columbia County, Pa., where he preached from 1846 to 1867, when he moved to Lewisburgh, which place has since been his residence. He also attended lectures at Crosby Street Medical College, New York, and at Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, from which latter institution he received an honorary degree March 6, 1867. He practically abandoned the profession after moving to Lewisburgh. He was elected president of the Lewisburgh National Bank in May, 1868, and is still president.

GEORGE G. GROFF, M.A., M.D., born in

Chester County, Pa., April 5, 1851; prepared for college at Treemount Seminary, Norristown, Pa.; studied the arts and sciences for two years at Michigan University; graduated M.D. at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1877; settled in Lewisburgh, 1879, as professor of natural history, in the University at Lewisburg. Dr. Groff is an active member of the Chester County Medical Society, of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania and of the Lewisburgh Scientific Society. For a number of years he was assistant editor of *The Physician and Surgeon* and for one year conducted *Science and Health*, a sanitary journal. He is the author of *What to do First in Accidents*, numerous sanitary charts, and is a regular contributor to several medical journals. He has been much interested in sanitary and hygienic reforms, and frequently lectures on these subjects. Dr. Groff is at present (1885) medical and sanitary inspector for Central Pennsylvania, under the State Board of Health. He has been a visitor for the State Board for Public Charities for several years, and is assistant surgeon in the Twelfth Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania. He was once elected coroner for Union County, but did not serve.

DR. P. F. HYATT is a native of Otsego, N. Y.; studied medicine with Dr. Ezra P. Allen (a prominent physician in that State) and graduated at Georgetown Medical College, Washington, D. C., in 1861, and later at Jefferson Medical College. He entered the army as surgeon, in Washington; practiced medicine afterwards in Bordentown and Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1885 moved to Lewisburgh, where he now is in practice.

DR. AARON W. EYER was born in Union township; studied medicine with Dr. William Leiser; graduated in March, 1875, at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, after which he was associated with Dr. William H. Leiser in practice at Lewisburgh, for three years, and moved to Leadville, where he now resides.

DR. MARTIN L. FOCHT, a son of the Rev. D. S. Focht, long a prominent Lutheran minister in Perry County, studied medicine, attended lectures and graduated March 8, 1881,

at the University of New York. He located in Lewisburgh, where he now is in practice.

The first to practice homœopathy in the county of Union was IGNATIUS BRUGGER, who was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, July 31, 1809. He received a university education in his native country, and in 1827 attended lectures at the University of Freiburg, on medicine, surgery and obstetrics. He came to America in 1834 and at once sought out Dr. Detweiler, of Hellertown (now of Easton) and who was a graduate of the same university. With Dr. Detweiler he studied homœopathy and practiced with him several months, and was at Quakertown, Skippack and Philadelphia for about three years. In January, 1838, he located at New Berlin and practiced with marked success until 1856, when he moved to Lewisburgh and entered into partnership with Dr. J. F. Harvey, who settled in that place a year or two before. This partnership continued about two years, when Dr. Harvey moved away and Dr. Brugger continued in practice until his death, March 3, 1879.

DR. WILFRED GERMART, a native of Lewisburgh, was a graduate of Lewisburgh University; studied medicine with Dr. I. Brugger, and graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, March 10, 1879; located at Lewisburgh, and is in practice in the town.

The first physician in Mifflinburg was DR. JOHN LARRABEE, who was practicing there in 1803. He appears not to have remained long, and was succeeded by DR. CHARLES FISHER and, in 1814, DR. JOHN KENNEDY and DR. JAMES SMITH also were located in the town. The first remained but a few years. Dr. Smith was the son-in-law of Jacob Brobst, and lived on the corner where James R. Ritter now lives. In 1829 DR. ROBERT VAN VALZAH, Jr., and DR. JOHN G. PIPER were practicing. Dr. Van Valzah lived where James Chambers now resides. He died March 14, 1851, aged sixty-two years. Dr. John Piper resided where Mr. J. D. S. Gast now lives, and practiced until his death, October 18, 1860. He left no children. He was a brother of Dr. Frederick Piper, of Hartleton.

DR. A. J. CROTZER, a native of Centre County, came to Mifflinburg in 1839, and was

clerk in a store. In 1847 he entered the office of Dr. John Rothrock as a medical student, after which he attended lectures, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College. He returned to Mifflinburg and began practice, which he continued until 1861, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he lived and practiced until his death, in January, 1881.

DR. GEORGE S. KEMBLE was born in Harrisburg, in 1827, studied medicine with Dr. Rutherford, and graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1851. He first located at Mifflinburg, where he practiced three years and moved to Philadelphia, remained in that city four years and became prominent as a surgeon and physician. He was a surgeon during the Rebellion, and in 1867 returned to Mifflinburg, opened an office and drug-store, and continued in business until April, 1875, when he was appointed physician in the Jewish Hospital, of Philadelphia, which office he held for two years, after which he returned to Mifflinburg, and died September 2, 1884.

DR. JOHN ROTHROCK came to Mifflinburg from Lyeoming County about 1845, practiced about four years, and moved away.

DR. J. B. HOWER was a practicing physician in Lancaster County, and was a member of the Legislature from that county, and, about 1850, came to Mifflinburg, practiced several years and moved to Freeburg, Snyder County, and, after a residence of five years, removed to Berrysburg, Dauphin County, where he died in 1880.

DR. DAVID H. MILLER was a native of Buffalo township, and a son of Benjamin Miller. He studied medicine with Dr. A. J. Crotzer, and graduated at _____ in 1850, and located in Mifflinburg, where he practiced until his death in — 1880. His daughter is the wife of Dr. Shadel, of Shenandoah.

DR. CHARLES BRUNDAGE, who had practiced medicine in Luzerne County, moved to Mifflinburg in 1858, and practiced four years, and moved to Buena Vista, Illinois.

DR. DAVID M. BRUBAKER was born in Lancaster County, studied medicine and graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College March 5, 1859. Settled at Mifflinburg, began practice,

and also engaged in the drug business, both of which he continues.

DR. SARAH KLECKNER is a native of Mifflinburg. Graduated at the Female Medical College, Philadelphia, March 4, 1861. Practiced at Mifflinburg a few years, and is now located at Ottawa, Kansas.

DR. B. THOMPSON read medicine with Dr. Ludwig, and, about 1848, began practice at Mifflinburg, where he died.

DR. JOHN REYNOLDS GAST was born in Mifflinburg; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, March 8, 1862; practiced in Davis, Stephenson County, Ill., and Centreville, Ohio; entered the army, and was on the medical staff at Camp Chase, Ohio. After the war, he practiced several years in Philadelphia; from 1872 to a recent date, at Mifflinburg, and has now retired from practice, residing at Mifflinburg. Among the students of Dr. Gast were Dr. Walter, of New Berlin; Dr. Shriner, of Fort Scott, Kan.; Dr. James Young, Williamsport; Dr. Strohecker, Beavertown; Dr. Foster, of Fort Scott, Kan.; Dr. James Stewart, of Conshohocken, Pa.

DR. JAMES KLECKNER was born in Lewis township; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1877; practiced at Hartleton for a short time, and moved to Mifflinburg, where he now resides.

DR. EYER WALTER is a native of Limestone township; graduated at medical college, Philadelphia, March 13, 1880; practiced a short time at Mifflinburg, and removed to Kansas, where he is now in practice.

DR. JOHN CHARLTON STEANS is a native of Buffalo township; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 11, 1876, and located at Mifflinburg, where he is still in practice.

DR. HENRY W. RHOADS is a native of Pottstown, Berks County. He studied medicine and graduated at Washington University, Baltimore, February 4, 1876. He practiced at Hartleton and Mifflinburg, where he died, in the fall of 1884.

DR. SAMUEL P. GLOVER is a native of the borough of Hartleton; graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in May, 1884; practiced

a short time in Mifflinburg, and is now professor in a medical and literary institution, in Beirut, Syria, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. — NEWTON, a native of Connecticut, was the first physician in Hartleton, and died there about 1825. He was soon after succeeded by DR. HOWARD ALDEN and DR. FREDERICK A. PIPER, who were both practicing there in 1829. The former did not remain long, and the latter died April 22, 1831. He was an elder brother of Dr. John G. Piper, long a practicing physician of Mifflinburg, and the father of Dr. William A. Piper, a resident of Philadelphia, and founder of Piper City, Ill.

DR. JOHN RAY GEDDES, a young man of promise, succeeded Dr. Piper and died in 1837. After the death of Dr. Geddes, DR. THOMAS WEIRICH located in Hartleton, and had an extensive and successful practice until his death in 1843. Immediately after the death of Dr. Weirich several physicians succeeded him, of whom DR. WILLIAM F. SEEBOLD was the only one who remained any length of time. He was a native of New Berlin, graduated at Washington University, Baltimore, in March, 1842, and began practice of medicine at Hartleton in the fall of the same year, and is still in practice in that borough.

DR. MARTIN L. MENSCH is a native of the town, and graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania March 4, 1866, and soon after began practice in Hartleton, and is still there. Of others are DR. JOHN H. MYERS, a graduate of Baltimore Medical College, April 2, 1883, who is practising in Hartleton.

DR. JOSEPH B. FOLLMER, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, March 4, 1884, is also a practitioner in the town.

DR. WILLIAM B. REYNER, who died at Cleveland July 22, 1884, aged fifty-nine years, was a native of Buffalo Valley, and a son of John Reyner, who lived in what is now Lewis township. When eighteen years of age William moved to Mesopotamia, Trumbull County, Ohio, where he studied medicine and lived until 1854, when he moved to Cleveland, which, from that time

until his death, was his residence. During the war he was chief surgeon of a brigade, and later, health-officer of Cleveland and president of the Microscopical Society. He did valuable work in microscopy and several inventions in that field are now used by the profession.

DR. BENJAMIN T. PONTIUS was born in Buffalo township, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1850, settled in his native township and practiced until his death in the fall of 1884.

The account of DR. ROBERT VAN VALZAH, who lived at Buffalo Cross Roads from 1786 to 1850, is recited earlier in this sketch.

Before his death, and about 1842, a DR. — SCHUYLER began practice at the place, and after two years moved to Hartleton where his stay was also short, and then moved to Bloomsburg, where he now is.

DR. THOMAS MECKLEY practiced at the place a few years, and is now at Jersey Shore, Pa.

DR. WILLIAM REICHART is a native of Millheim, Centre County, and graduated at the Medical College of Pennsylvania March 5, 1852, and practices in Limestone township.

DR. WILLIAM W. TRUCKEMILLER, a native of Delaware township, Northumberland County, graduated at the University of Buffalo, N. Y., February 25, 1865, and now practices in Gregg township.

DR. CALVIN C. MOHN, a native of Centerville, Snyder County, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, in March, 1882, and located at Laurelton, where he is in practice.

DR. — MOHN, a brother of Dr. C. G. Mohn, of Laurelton, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in March, 1885, and located at Kelly's Cross-Roads, where he is in practice.

DR. ISAAC A. FETTEROLF was born in Berks County and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons February 28, 1877, and located at Boyerstown, where he still lives.

DR. D. M. SAMPSEL, native of Snyder County, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1885 and located in the town of Winfield.

The first physician who located at New Ber-

lin appears to have been DR. JACOB STEM, who came about the year 1807, and practiced there until his death.

JAMES CHARLTON came to New Berlin about 1811; taught school for a time, studied medicine and entered upon its practice, and made that the business of his after life, and died there in 1831. His wife was a daughter of Samuel Templeton, who resided a short distance east of New Berlin, on the road to Dry Valley.

Several years prior to the death of Dr. James Charlton JOSEPH R. LOTZ, then a young man and a miller, came to New Berlin, and worked in Kleckner's mill. He was born in Reading April 21, 1799, and a few years later, his father, also a miller, moved to Thompsonstown, Juniata County. When the young man was engaged in the mill his ambition for a more intellectual sphere prompted him to commence the study of medicine. During his student life he performed the duties in the mill during the day, with his text-book in hand, prolonging this labor to the small hours of the morning, and would walk once a week to Selin's Grove, a distance of ten miles, to recite to his preceptor. He attended his first course of lectures in 1823 and 1824, at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in the class of 1827. He commenced the practice of medicine in New Berlin, Union County, in 1827, and soon had a lucrative practice. His professional life included nearly fifty years, and, historically considered, is the most remarkable half-century of the Christian era. Dr. Lotz loved his calling, and he rose to a position of eminence and influence, not only as a physician but as a surgeon. Twenty students were graduated under his tutelage. In Cooper's "Surgical Dictionary" of 1844, the name of Dr. Lotz appears among an array of about thirty names of the best surgeons in the United States who have contributed to the advancement of surgical science. His entire professional life was spent in one place,—New Berlin. He was the inventor of several surgical instruments.

The Medical Faculty, of Union County, attended his funeral in a body. After the funeral they returned to the late residence of Dr. Lotz, where Drs. Harrison and Charles Wilson, in

behalf of the professional brethren, expressed their sincere feelings of sympathy and regret. Dr. George Lotz, son of the deceased, replied acknowledging the gratitude felt towards the medical men for the regard toward his father. In 1833 Dr. J. R. Lotz married the eldest daughter of Judge Stilwell. In 1841 he united with the Presbyterian Church and remained a consistent member till his death, January 18, 1875. Three sons and four daughters survive him.

Dr. George Lotz, his son, practiced in partnership with his father at New Berlin about seven years. He served in the army as surgeon of the Ninety-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was a member of the enrollment board, Fourteenth Congressional District. He moved to Boston in 1867, engaged in the drug business where he died several years ago, aged forty-three years.

REV. A. B. CASPER, a Reformed minister, practiced as a homeopathic physician at New Berlin for about eight or ten years when he retired from the active ministry. He devoted much of his time to the practice of medicine. He died about the year 1880.

Dr. Charles Wilson, of New Berlin, read medicine with Dr. Lotz, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1845. He first practiced one year in Tremont, Ohio, in company with Dr. James Wilson, a brother, who is now president of the First National Bank of Tremont. He then moved to Selin's Grove, Snyder County, where he practiced five years, when he moved to New Berlin, his native town, where he had an extensive practice till he died, November 9, 1877. His widow and two children survive him. His only son, Dr. Samuel G. Wilson, now practices medicine at Independence, Iowa.

DR. JOHN P. SEEBOLD, a son of Philip Seebold, was for several years in the mercantile business and from 1838 to 1841 was county treasurer. He studied medicine with Dr. Joseph R. Lotz and graduated at a medical college in Philadelphia, after which he practiced medicine in New Berlin from 1856 to 1862, when he moved to Stevenson County, Ill. He was a brother of Dr. Seebold who practiced at Laurel-

ton, and was regarded as a man of excellent medical attainments.

DR. SIMON WESLEY BURG, born in Lower Windsor township, York County, read medicine with Dr. Charles Wilson, in New Berlin, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 8, 1862, practiced medicine in New Berlin, where he died in the year 1885. He was married to a daughter of Abraham Schoch, who survives him.

DR. HENRY M. WILSON, born at New Berlin, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College March 10, 1877; practiced at New Berlin. He read medicine with Dr. Charles Wilson, now deceased.

DR. J. W. HOY was also a practitioner at New Berlin for several years, and after 1876 moved to Bloomville, Ohio.

DR. WALTERS is also practicing in New Berlin.

CHAPTER IV.

Agricultural Matters—The County Society—Buffalo Valley Farmers' Mutual Fire Association.

UNION COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.¹—The Union County Agricultural Society was organized at the court-house, in New Berlin, November 13, 1853. The East Buffalo Society, which had been in existence for a year, passed a resolution calling the meeting for such an organization. Martin Dreisbach presided at this meeting; Samuel Weirick, secretary. Jacob Gundy presented a constitution, which, after several amendments, was adopted. He was one of the vice-presidents of the State Agricultural Society, and was elected president; Samuel Shadel, of Perry, and others, were elected vice-presidents; R. H. Laird, treasurer; R. V. B. Lincoln, assistant secretary; O. N. Worden, recording secretary; Samuel Weirick, librarian; James P. Ross, Isaac Slenker and Henry W. Snyder, executive committee.

At the May term of court, 1857, Jacob Gundy and others presented a constitution and form of charter, under which they asked to be incorporated. At the September term, 1857, articles of incorporation were granted. The

first fair was held at New Berlin in October, 1854. The articles on exhibition were kept in the commissioners' office, and the cattle in the lot on which the public buildings were erected. There was no track for driving, and the fair was kept open only one day.

The second fair was held at Lewisburgh, in the college building, in the year 1855. The cattle on exhibition were kept in an inclosure near by. It was kept open three days.

The third fair was held at Hartleton, in the year 1856. A temporary shed was erected to exhibit the articles in, and the cattle were kept in an inclosure at another place. The fair was kept up two days.

The fourth fair was held at Mifflinburg in the year 1857, where a small shed was erected for the exhibition of articles, and the cattle were in an inclosure near.

The fifth fair was held at Chamberlain's ground, near Lewisburgh, in the fall of 1858. Pens and sheds were erected for hogs and sheep, and cattle were tied to the fence. One of the attractions of this fair was a military drill by the students of the university.

In 1859 the society purchased ten acres of land in East Buffalo, one mile west of Lewisburgh, on which they erected commodious buildings, and held the first fair on the grounds in the fall of that year. The Lewisburgh and Chester County Railroad now occupies about one acre of this ground. The society bought eleven acres in addition to the original purchase, which gives them a fair-ground of twenty acres, on which are erected good and commodious buildings, pens and stalls. There is an excellent driving-track on the ground. A dwelling-house has also been erected at an expense of fifteen hundred dollars, in which a tenant lives, whose duty it is to keep the premises in proper order and the track in good driving condition. It has held thirty-one fairs since its organization. At the last fair, held in October, 1885, the receipts were about twelve hundred dollars. This society is in a flourishing condition and out of debt. The present officers are Emanuel Pontius, president; J. Girton, treasurer; George E. Long, Esq., secretary. The cause of agricultural education has been promoted through

¹By Daniel S. Boyer.

the agency of this organization. From a very small beginning in the year 1854 it has continued to grow and increase in numbers, usefulness and efficiency, until it has become one of the best-managed institutions in the State. The following-named persons have been presidents since its organization: Captain Jacob Gundy (nine years), Hon. Eli Slifer, Francis Wilson, James Shriner, James Beale, C. C. Shorkey, A. Frederick, Philip, Frederick and Emanuel Pontius.

JACOB GUNDY.—Among the representative men of Union County who have made agriculture a study and a success, we find the name of Jacob Gundy, who was born in East Buffalo township, Union County, Pa., on the 15th day of December, 1807. His great-grandfather, Christian Van Gundy, resided in Lancaster County, Pa., and was killed by the Indians. Of him or his ancestors but little is known. The name of Van Gundy (changed by Christian, the father of Jacob, to Gundy), and the known fact that the family belonged to the sect known as Mennonites, indicate that they came from Holland. As shown by "Rupp's History," Christian Van Gundy was killed by the Indians and lies buried in Earl township, Lancaster County. He had a son who was also named Christian, and born in Lancaster County. After his marriage he came with his family to Union County and located on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about a quarter of a mile below Lewisburgh, where he ran a ferry-boat. This was before the Revolutionary War, and he, as a sergeant of militia, saw service in the Indian troubles of that day. He was at one time sent in charge of a party of men to bring in an old couple who lived in White Deer township of Union County. They arrived at the old couple's home in the evening, and that night were attacked by the Indians, who, after an all night's siege were driven off, leaving one chief dead and having others wounded. The brave defenders had two of their number wounded. In the morning the party attempted to leave, when they were pursued by a large party of Indians, who succeeded only in killing and scalping the old couple, the rest making their escape and reaching Lewisburgh in safety. The

family were twice driven out of the valley by the Indians. Mr. Van Gundy bought three hundred acres of land (part of which is now owned by Joseph Shriner), on which he built a dwelling-house and a grist-mill. Over the title to this land he had a famous lawsuit with the heirs of Ludwig Derr, which lasted seven years, and resulted in Mr. Van Gundy losing his all. After the end of the suit, he, with but eight dollars in money and his rifle, set out on foot for Ohio. He reached Ross County, Ohio, in good condition and located seven miles from Chillicothe, where by request of and with the assistance of the people, who had grown weary of going seventy miles to mill, he erected a grist-mill. He then went to Wheeling, now West Virginia, and, by killing and selling deer, made the money with which to buy the nails, glass and iron for his mill, which he transported thereto on pack-horses. He first obtained a lease of six hundred acres of land on which his mill was located, and afterwards obtained a deed of it. Four hundred acres of this he owned and resided upon until his death. He reared a large family, of whom was Christian Van Gundy, who was born in Lancaster, February 3, 1766, and came with his father to Union County while quite a young lad. He learned the milling trade with his father, which he followed many years. At one time he managed the grist-mill, saw-mill and hemp-mill of a Mr. Bear, working almost night and day in them. In this way he earned the means with which to buy about two hundred acres of land, part of which is now owned by his son Jacob. He also had a lawsuit as to the title of his land, which he brought to a close by buying off the other claimants, and thus obtaining a good title. He cleared up the land and built a house and out-buildings, and remained thereon until his death, which occurred October 1, 1836. He married, on the 30th day of June, 1794, Miss Mary Magdalena Fullmer, who was born in Berks County, Pa., September 16, 1773. She was a lady of fine attainments and highly educated in German. She was a good Bible scholar and a very fine writer, a specimen of her hand-writing now in possession of her son being equal to copper-plate. She died May 4,

1827. Her children were Anna, John, George, Adam and Jacob. The two youngest are still living. Jacob Gundy was born December 15, 1807, and grew up on the home farm in East Buffalo township. His father was, during the boyhood days of Jacob, in debt on his farm, and the boys had but limited opportunities for schooling, but were early taught that God's mandate was that man should obtain his living by the sweat of his brow. When twenty-one

controversy arose as to whether wheat ever run into chess. He took strong grounds against the idea and backed up his opinion by many written articles, which appeared in the papers of that day. These articles gave him prominence among the people as a farmer who was making a study of his calling. We next hear of him as president of a small agricultural society in his native township. When the State Agricultural Society was organized he was elected,



Jacob Gundy

years of age he received from his father one hundred and five acres of the homestead and commenced farming on his own account. Mr. Gundy first came into public notice in 1833 by his strenuous advocacy of temperance, and it was said of him that he raised the first barn ever put up in Union County without the use of liquor, and to-day he can truthfully say that since 1833 he has never used liquors of any kind as a beverage. Some time after this a

without his knowledge, to represent his Congressional district as vice-president of the society, which office he held two terms. He then started the movement which, after many vexatious delays, owing to want of interest in the people, resulted in the organization of the Union County Agricultural Society, of which he was chosen first president. He was president several years in succession, and in all thirteen years, and has been many times vice-president

of the County Society. Mr. Gundy was sent as a delegate to represent his State in a convention held in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of organizing a National Agricultural Society. At this convention he became acquainted with Daniel Webster, Stephen A. Douglas and other prominent men. In politics Mr. Gundy was first an Anti-Mason and his first vote was cast in the interests of that party. He then joined the Whig party, and in the formation of the Republican party became, and has always remained, a firm supporter of its principles. He has held various township offices and for many years has been school director, and voted for the free-school system when but six men in the township voted for it. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and has many years been either a deacon or an elder in that church. He was the first Sabbath-school superintendent in his township and held the position many years. He is now in the seventy-eighth year of his age, in full possession of his mental faculties, and is passing away in peace and comfort the remaining days of a well-spent life.

Mr. Gundy was united in marriage with Miss Rachael Zentmeyer, daughter of Jacob and Eve Catharine (Wieland) Zentmeyer. She was born March 27, 1811, and is of German ancestry, her grandfather, whose name was Jacob, having emigrated from Germany. When she was three years old her father moved into East Buffalo township, and where William Stryker now resides bought a farm, which he cleared up and on which he lived many years. In his old age he sold the farm and moved into Lewisburgh, where he died. One of his sons, Enos Zentmeyer, served in the Mexican War and also three years in the Union army in the War of the Rebellion. To Mr. and Mrs. Gundy there have been born nine children, viz.: Leah E., September 17, 1831; Ann Catharine, October 8, 1833, died in infancy; John C., July 7, 1836, served in Company C, Third Regiment, of ninety days' men; Rachel J., March 14, 1839; Sarah C., October 27, 1841; Franklin J. P., August 8, 1844. He enlisted August 16, 1862, as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the battle of Fredericksburg, on the

13th day of December, 1862, he was badly wounded. His father succeeded in getting him home and he recovered, and was discharged March 5, 1863. On the 16th day of August, 1864, he again enlisted, this time as a sergeant in Company I, Two Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged August 16, 1865. The next child was William L., born April 6, 1847; Amanda E., born October 15, 1850; Emma D., born July 31, 1854, married to Joseph Kunkle; to them was born, on the 26th day of July, 1883, a daughter, Rachel M.

EMANUEL PONTIUS.—John Pontius, the great-grandfather of the above-named gentleman, came to America from Switzerland in the early part of the seventeenth century, and with his wife, settled in Berks County, Pa. Their son Henry, born 1744, took part in the Revolution and attained the rank of lieutenant. He came into the Buffalo Valley at the close of the French War, but did not remove permanently until 1770, about which time he took up six hundred acres on Cedar Run, and built the house which is still to be found there, though, of course, largely remodeled. Lieutenant Henry Pontius was a noted Indian fighter and was one of the principal actors in the frequent dramas brought about by the contiguity of Indians and early settlers. He married Catharine Wolfe, and their children's names were Andrew, Frederick, Henry, Nicholas, John, George, Peter, Philip, Jonathan, Catharine, Christina and Barbara. He died in 1822, his widow following him in 1829. Philip, the eighth son, born August 15, 1789, was drafted for the War of 1812, but having several brothers in the army, and being needed on the farm, paid the amount required and remained at home. In 1814 he was married to Abigail, daughter of Benjamin and Elinor (Robinson) Thompson, who was born in 1790, and the union resulted as follows: Catharine, Benjamin Thompson, Matilda, Emanuel, Samuel, Eliza Ann, Henry P., Mary A. C., Angeline L. In his younger days Mr. Pontius taught school, and later was for many years a member of the school board, also secretary of board of trustees of Mifflinburg Academy, and was recognized generally as a valu-

able, public-spirited man. He served the township as supervisor, assessor, etc., several times, and is remembered by all as a fine old gentleman. He retained an excellent memory till his latter days, and departed hence in 1872, aged eighty-three years.

Emanuel Pontius received his education under the public-school system, and was as a lad thoughtful and studious. Even while following the plow he learned from nature, and

subject; applied himself to the improvement of his stock. The crops came largely into his calculations, and where one blade of wheat had previously grown he sought to make two appear, and succeeded. A kind, considerate man and a lover of, and judge of good stock, his value was recognized by the members of the Union County Agricultural Society by his election to the presidency, which position he ably fills at this time. He acted as assessor of Buffalo town-



Emanuel Pontius

books were his favorite companions. As he approached manhood sympathy for his parents held him home when other members of the family had left, and he faithfully performed the part of a good son, upholding them and fully caring for their interests. A war Democrat, he desired to participate in the Rebellion, but duty was paramount and he submitted his wishes to their comfort, as owing the givers of his life. As a son he was tender and faithful, and upon the decease of his parents it was said of him, "he was a true and loving child." As a farmer he sought practical knowledge on the

subject to the satisfaction of the citizens and was for several years a member of the Board of Education. In Mr. E. Pontius the cause of education has a fervent friend. A hearty believer in youth, he advocates moral culture and earnestly helps forward the good work. He early united himself with the Reformed Church and is a consistent member of that denomination. In the spring of 1885 he purchased a handsome home in the borough of Mifflinburg, where he at this writing resides.

BUFFALO VALLEY FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION.—This fire insurance or-

ganization was effected under the act of Assembly, approved May 1, 1876, on an application for corporate privileges, under articles of association signed by Jacob Gundy, J. A. Gundy, Samuel Dunkel, W. W. Brown, J. B. Kelly, Andrew Ruhl, J. H. Smith, E. F. Gundy, Elisha Shorkley and Elias Brown, and acknowledged before J. C. Gundy, justice of the peace, August 20, 1877. After having been approved by the insurance commissioner and the attorney-general on August 31, 1877, J. A. Gundy and J. B. Kelly set about to obtain the two hundred thousand dollars of insurance subscribed or applied for, which was necessary to have before a charter would be granted. In September, 1877, at a meeting of the signers to the articles of association, J. H. Smith was elected president; Samuel Dunkel, vice-president; Andrew Ruhl, treasurer; and J. A. Gundy, secretary. In February, 1878, the president and treasurer, with a majority of the signers to the articles of association, certified to the Governor that they had two hundred and eight thousand dollars of insurance applied for, and on March 1, 1878, Governor Hartranft granted the charter. The first policies were issued March 11, 1878, insuring property to the amount of two hundred and eight thousand dollars. The first loss occurred August 17, 1878, occasioned by the burning of the barn of Michael Wolfe, in East Buffalo township, for which loss the sum of \$1488.30 was paid, necessitating an assessment of seven per cent, on the premium notes. The officers for 1886 are Andrew Ruhl, president; D. W. Pellman, vice-president; J. B. Kelly, treasurer; J. A. Gundy, secretary; and Martin Dunkel, E. F. Gundy, W. W. Brown, G. A. Stahl, Daniel Strickler, M. H. Oaks, R. V. Glover, Joseph Sanders, J. W. Heinley and Michael Oldt, directors.

On December 31, 1885, the association had \$1,205,983 of insurance wholly confined to farm property in Union County, with premium notes amounting to \$60,299.15, and cash in treasury and agents' hands amounting to \$764.45, with salaries and losses unpaid of \$261.25. Total fire losses from date of organization to December 31, 1885, \$3242.92. No assessment has been laid except the one referred to above.

The cash premium required is two dollars per thousand dollars of insurance. Policies are issued for five years, with same premium on renewal.

CHAPTER V.

THE BOROUGH OF LEWISBURGH.¹

ABOUT one hundred and fifty years ago from the date of this writing (1886), when the last white settlement in the province of Pennsylvania was on the Big Swatara, in Lebanon County, a white man passed up along the east bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, was ferried across the Chillisquaque Creek by Shewano, an Indian, and was on his way to see the great Indian chief Shikellimy, at his home in the curve of that reach of limestone at Miller's farm, near West Milton. Perchance as he rose on the brow of that great Indian burial-mound that once was above the end of the railroad bridge, looking across, he saw the shores clothed with the forest and the bosom of the river studded with a cluster of islands. The Buffalo Creek opened its mouth opposite the foot of what is now St. John's Street, laving with its pure waters the pebbled beach of a beautiful little island, over which the sycamore spread its giant arms and the maple adorned with its soft, green leaf, about which, softly gliding in his light canoe, the Indian speared the salmon, and upon which, for many years afterward, his white brother drew his seine, to gather from it the pearly and silver-sided shad. An unbroken forest of oak, interspersed with some giant pine, crowded down over the whole space until it came near the mouth of Spring Run (now known as Brown's Run). At the descending bank, where the old mill once stood, the forest ended; there spread out a broad savannah to the river, whose shore was lined with giant sycamores from the mouth of the run up to where the forest touched the shore. Here, in the embrasure of the run's mouth, sheeted all over with the drooping water birch and willow, adorned with looped tresses of the pine, lay

¹ By J. Merrill Linn, Esq.

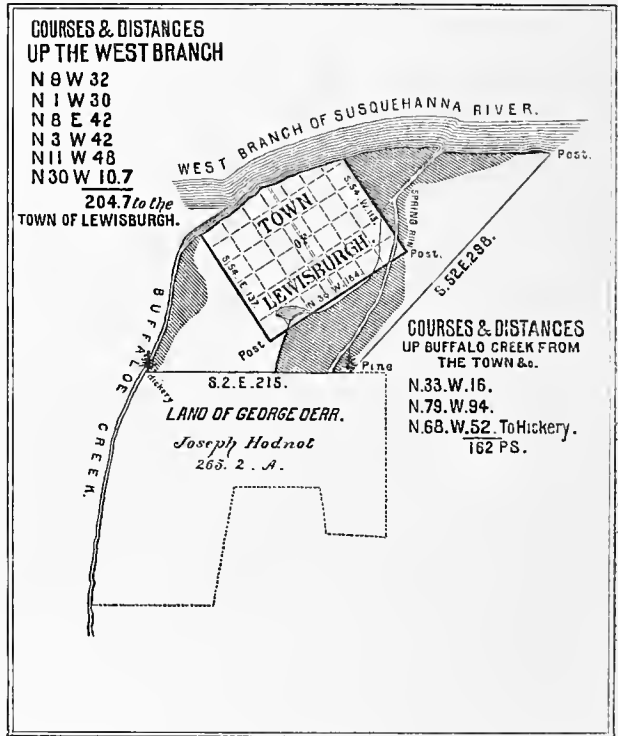
hidden many a canoe; beneath the broad sycamores were pitched many a cone-shaped tepee. The tasseled maize waived their long, bright, green spears from the shore to the upland. Here, where the sycamores once stood and where darts, knives, ear-rings and broken pottery have been found, long before the advent of Ludwig Derr or the white flint of the rifle, the Indian had a settled home. His darts were made of the black flint, brought from a long distance, and their sun-burned pottery from the clay of that point there, which has so long resisted the wash of the river.

Nearly all the territory of Union Co. was bought by Thomas and Richard Penn, along in the purchase made at Fort Stanwix (Rome, N. Y.), on the 5th of November, 1768.

The first surveys made for the proprietaries of Pennsylvania were called manors. It was the policy of William Penn, and continued by his sons as long as they were proprietaries of the province, to reserve out of each purchase from the Indians one-tenth of the lands, to be selected and laid out before the Land-Office was opened for the granting of applications or warrants to individuals, which was intended as the property of him and his successors. One of these, a warrant for a thousand acres, dated the 31st day of January, 1769, signed by John Penn and directed to John Lykens, surveyor-general, was for "five hundred acres at the mouth of the creek known by the name of Lycoming, and the other five hundred acres in any part of the purchase lately made at Fort Stanwix, of the Six Nations, which shall not interfere with any previous warrant."

Here they ordered William Maclay, deputy surveyor, to mark off for them a tract of three hundred and twenty acres, under a special warrant, dated 31st of January, 1769, surveyed 28th of February, 1769. He commences at a white-oak, at Strohecker's Landing; at sixty perches he notices on his field-notes the spring on the university grounds, and he makes the line a mile long to the mouth of the Buffalo

Creek; thence he ran up Buffalo Creek to a hickory which stood where the road reaches the creek at the iron bridge; thence he ran due south two hundred and eight perches to a pine, the stump of which was dug up when the Lewisburgh and Tyrone Railroad was made, north of Eighth Street school-house (it stood about eight feet inside of the line of the purchase made by Purdy and Shipman of Jacob Derr's heirs); thence south fifty degrees east two hundred and ninety perches to the river. Some of the trees



MAP OF LEWISBURGH.

upon this last line still stand near the cemetery. The present borough limits contain all this land except down at the southern corner, where what is known as the Spidler place was taken off by an act of the Legislature.

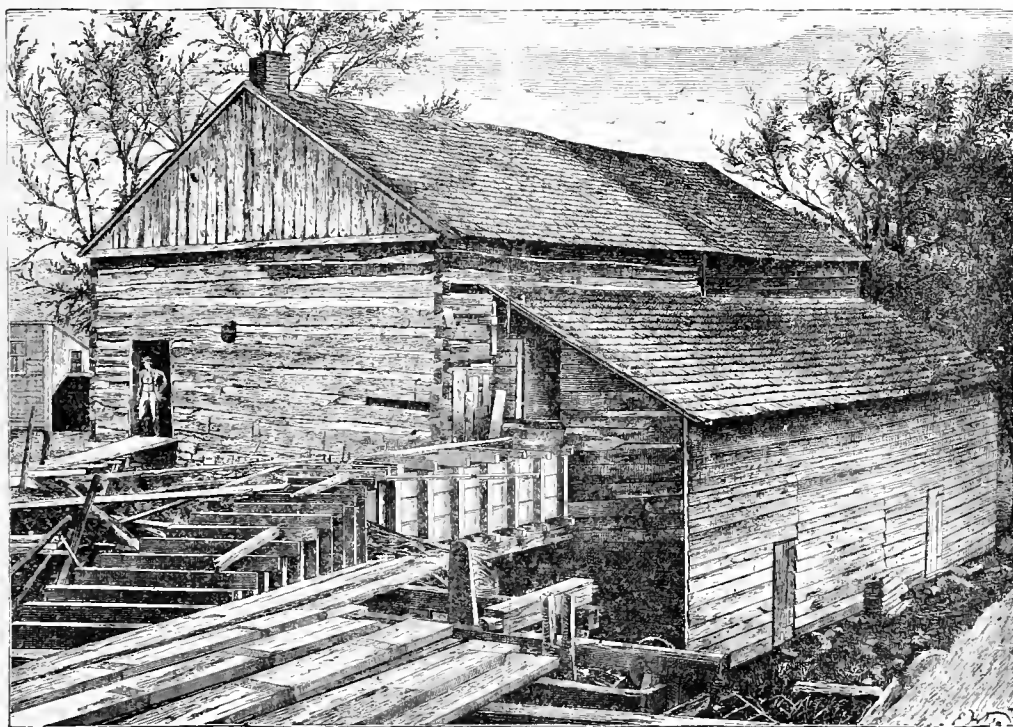
On the 14th of March, 1762, a warrant had been issued to Richard Peters, Esq., for two thousand acres on the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata.

On the 1st of January, 1769, he received an order for two thousand acres in lieu of the above for his service at the treaty of Fort Stanwix,

to be laid out in the then late purchase of 1768; and pursuant to this order, the proprietary tract of three hundred and twenty acres, called by the name of "Prescott," was patented to him on the 11th of August, 1772, and on the 17th of November, 1773, Richard Peters makes a deed of conveyance to Ludwig Derr.

Ludwig Derr lived in Heidelberg township, Berks County, the home of Conrad Weiser, the Indian interpreter, in 1756, and this is the first notice of him. He came to Buffalo Valley early in 1769, to look out locations. Charles

Where the upland rose by the run Ludwig Derr built his mill, erecting an immense dam across from near the end of St. Catherine Street over towards Asbury Donachy's house, its head near Samuel Maus', where the race began, and its flood far back over the meadows between Fifth and Sixth Streets from St. Catherine's north,—one can hardly tell how far, but it is now being rapidly built up. The old mill stood close against the eastern side of Smith & Fry's mill; the race, commencing at Sam. Maus', came across the face of the plateau eastward to



LUDWIG DERR'S MILL.

Lukens, who made the surveys from the mouth of White Deer Creek along the river in October, 1769, mentions in his field-notes that Ludwig Derr was with him, and he evidently squatted on "the proprietaries' tract" at the time, for the next year, the 20th of September, 1770, Charles Wilson, who made the survey of the tract next below, Strohecker's, mentions in his field-notes that Ludwig Derr was living on the proprietaries' tract. He was, perhaps, the first settler in Buffalo Valley; certainly the first settler on the site of Lewisburgh.

near the front of the mill, turned south and poured its gathered flood into the dips of the great water-wheel. Just here at its head, before it ran under the bridge of the old mill road into the aqueduct of the flood-gate, it rounded into a basin, on whose northern edge stood a great oak-tree, sentinel over Ludwig's trading-post, a story-and-a-half house built of heavy oak logs, its roof half-sloped, like a modern mansard, one heavy battened door to the lower story, two-feet-square windows, and a dormer in the half-slope of the roof.

He had built there in 1770, and probably went to building his mill at once; although it is not certain which year it was built, it was running in 1772. That year he bought the Joseph Hodnot tract, just west of the other, whose boundary, speaking generally, is along the western side of the "proprietary tract;" out along the pike as far as Linnville; up the railroad as far as Ellis Brown's; then across by the road leading from Linnville to the Buffalo Valley road; up that road to Shorkley's, and across to the creek; down the creek to the iron bridge. He purchased of John Coxe, merchant, Philadelphia, June, 1772, for one hundred and seventy-five pounds.

When Ludwig Derr wanted to borrow money of the Loan-Office, in 1774, Robert Fruit and Thomas Hewitt, the county commissioners, valued the tract "on which the said Derr now lives, having a grist and saw-mill, dwelling-house and barn, clear upland and meadow, at 1000 pounds Pennsylvania currency" (about \$2,666.60). In 1775 he is assessed with thirty acres of cultivated land, five horses, four cows, two sheep, a grist and saw-mill.

In November, 1771, Walter Clark bought eleven hundred and fifty acres, surveyed to Rev. John Ewing, in trust for himself, Robert Fruit, William Gray, Robert Clark and William Clark, just above the mouth of Buffalo Creek, which they divided into six parts, each taking a part and selling the remaining sixth to Ludwig Derr, July 31, 1773.

In the year 1772 Northumberland County was erected, whose southern boundary was the Mahantango and Juniata, Lake Erie on the west, New York on the north and the head of Lehigh on the east; and among the first grand jurors of the first court of the county Ludwig Derr appears.

Ludwig Derr was evidently a courageous, discreet and popular man. His mill and trading-post was known far and near, and was a stopping-place for travelers. It was the meeting-place of the patriots during the Revolution; yet his trading-post and mill stood, and he stayed with them, when the torch was put to dwelling, post and mill, by the Indians, from Wyoming to the Mahantango.

He signed his own name Ludwig Döer; his wife signed her name Catherine Darr; Richard Miles got his horse shod at "Tarr's Mill" in May, 1773; so that must have been the pronunciation of his name.

. . . . On a hot summer afternoon in August, in the year 1776, a ten-year-old boy, the son of this same Christian Van Gundy, was dabbling his toes in the water from off an old ferry-boat down there at Strohecker's, when he saw the canoes of a party of Indians dart out from between the islands which clustered down below the mouth of the Chillisquaque, glide up along the shore to about opposite where he was; squaws and luggage were put ashore, and the men paddled across to the mouth of the run, disappearing into its shaded recesses. He asked leave of his father to go up to the trading-post. Ludwig had knocked in the head of a barrel of whiskey and had supplied the Indians with tin-cups. They got on a fearful bender. The aborigines had one advantage over his white competitor on a drunk. They had the war-whoop, and the dance, and the scalping horror well cultivated before the introduction of the fire-water. The boy saw the wild frolic of the drunken Indians in its fullest intensity; they whooped and danced; seized each other by the hair and imitated the scalping process, tearing off the scalp with their teeth. In the midst of their wild revel a tall, lithe man strode up the bank, from behind the mill, kicked over the barrel, exclaiming, "My God, Ludwig, what have you done?" Derr replied, "Dey dells me you gif no dreet down on de fort, so ich dinks ich gif um von hier, als he go home in bease." Captain John Brady had been at Sunbury, at Fort Augusta, that day—in fact had been one of the commissioners to treat with them—but there had been no presents made. Later in the day, after they had gone, he thought of Derr's fire-water ranch, and mounting his mare, rode home. He lived on Mr. Jonathan Wolfe's farm, across the river. He saw that they had gotten over there and that the squaws were working the canoes back to that side and were hiding their tomahawks and guns in the thickets of sumac on his own land—a sure sign the Indians were getting drunk. He crossed in a canoe, and he it was who appeared on the scene and ended the frolic. It is said that the Indians remembered this long years after among their grudges against Brady.

Christian Van Gundy kept a tavern at Strohecker's Landing, and his house stood on Derr's land, above the white-oak corner. The remains of it were removed by the excavation for the Susquehanna Railroad. In 1774 he began an ejectment suit against Ludwig for the site of the town. And again in 1781 there were a number of suits about it, which ended in the finan-

cial ruin of Gundy. The old form of ejectment was then used. This suit was entitled in the proceedings of the November term of that year, "Lessee of Christian Van Gundy vs. Thomas Troublesome, lessee of Ludwig Derr, with notice to Christian Hettrick, tenant in possession."¹

During these eight long years of the Revolutionary War the settlers of this valley were greatly annoyed by the Indians, and many people had gone away. The news of peace in 1784 brought them back in great numbers. Meanwhile Ludwig had dug his race out from Samuel Maus' corner of Fifth and St. Catherine, along the bank, outside of Fifth Street, following the bank north through his own land and dispensed with his dam. The large embankment of this dam and the deep tail-race were still visible in 1846, and later before any houses were built up west of the old race.

Some time after 1804 the right to make a dam was purchased, farther back, on the farm of Hugh Wilson (now Ellis Brown's), and it was described as led from a dam erected and built along a race made through the lands of Hugh Wilson, beginning at a marked black oak near the bank of Spring Run, where the dam is erected to fall into the race mentioned on George Derr's land, which is described as running from the upper side of his tract, where the new race crosses the line, along the old mill-race, through the lands of George Derr and thence through the lots of the town of Lewisburgh.

On the 3d of April, 1797, George Derr, only son of Ludwig and Fanny, his wife, sold the

tract of two hundred and eight acres outside of the town plot to Tobias Lehman.

Tobias Lehman died, and on April 2, 1808, John Hays made a survey by which the property was divided. He left six children,—Henry; Barbara, married to George Bailey; Elizabeth, to John Freedly; Margaret Spidler; Catherine, married to Daniel Neyhart; and Mary, to John Brown. A tract of four acres was cut out for the mill-site and race. John Freedly married the miller's daughter. The next purpart was the one hundred and thirty-two acres between the mill and the race, where it turns west from Fifth Street until it enters the Hodnot tract. This land John Brown became the owner of. Another part, seventeen acres, and still another of fifty-four acres, were bought by Daniel Nyhart. Freedly was a heavy man and subject to vertigo. Stooping down, one summer morning in June, 1815, he fell in and was drowned in the basin before his mill. Henry Smith, a youth of seventeen years, helped pull his body out. In 1809, March 11th, the heirs of Lehman joined in a deed to Freedly for the four acres mentioned above and the mill-race. Freedly died intestate, leaving but one daughter, Elizabeth, who in 1821 conveyed to John Brown the mill-seat, and thus he became the owner, in fee, of all the land through which the race ran.

John Brown, Sr., died August 7, 1845, at the age of sixty-two, and a survey was made for the purposes of partition November 18, 1845, and the report of the inquisition making the partition was finished March 17, 1846. Substantially, purpart A was land between St. John's and Market Streets, eight acres sixty perches, which latter was the race; B was between Market Street and St. Lewis Street, ten acres one hundred perches, fifty of which was the race; C was between St. Lewis Street and the line along Brown Street to river, seventy-four acres fifty-one perches; and D was the mill-seat with twenty acres. The land beyond St. John Street had been previously sold; John Brown, Jr., took the mill-seat; A. J. Foresman, married to one of the daughters, took C, which became the property of the University of Lewisburgh, incorporated by the act of October 5,

¹ Christian Hetrick, a private in Capt. Samuel McGrady's seven-months' men. His party was called out upon the appearance of some Indians upon Buffalo Creek. They did not come up with them, and on Hetrick's return home, a mile and a half above Van Gundy's mill, he was shot, October 6, 1781. When found he had a bullet wound, and was scalped and tomahawked. His widow, whose name was Agnes, married Ephraim Morrison, in 1787, and these facts are from an affidavit made to get a pension for Hetrick's children. Her children were Andrew, born May 1, 1775; Catherine, 15th March, 1777; Elizabeth, 15th June, 1779; Polly, 16th October, 1781. He was one of the first residents upon the site of Lewisburgh, and is buried just above Andrew Wolfe's, where the rocks jut out upon the road, in the corner of the woods.

1846; B and A were taken by Joseph Smith, married to another daughter.

In order to remove the race from Fifth Street, on October 1, 1851, John Brown, Jr., bought from Levi Sterner, and so the race remained until 1882, when it was proposed to build the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburgh Railroad. On August 10, 1882, the Borough Council decided that the use of the race as a water-way entailed expense on the tax-payers, and that the public health would be improved by the abandonment of it. Smith & Fry, on April 7, 1883, sold to the borough for thirty-seven hundred dollars their title to the property. The borough then sold, on May 12, 1883, that part between Third Street and St. John's to William Fegley, in trust for the owners of property along it with certain reservations.

The old mill, already described, was built about 1771. John Brown, Jr., owned the premises until it was purchased by John C. Smith and Jonas A. Fry, April 1, 1869, who, in the summer of 1874, built another mill on the premises. The mill was remodeled in 1884, the old machinery taken out and improved on the roller-system plan. Prior to 1874 the mill was run by water-power, but in 1874 a steam-engine was attached, but since the purchase of the race by the borough steam is used exclusively. Smith's addition to the borough was laid out May 1, 1847, and Wolfe's addition was laid out by Jonathan Wolfe on July 10, 1854. The university extension was laid out by the Rev. A. R. Bell, treasurer of the university, James F. Linn being the surveyor.

Ludwig Derr laid out a town in 1785. In March, 1785, Samuel Weiser, the son of the white man who looked over its beauty fifty years before, laid out a handsome plot. He called the streets from the river back Water, Front, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, and those running from the river westward, beginning at the south, St. George, St. Catherine, St. Lewis, Market, St. John, St. Mary and St. Anthony. The alleys were named after fruit-bearing trees and bushes. The deed of conveyance was in consideration of his services.

The first lot sold is the one on the corner of St. Lewis and Water Streets, to William Wil-

son, on March 26, 1785. On the same day he granted the three lots—the one occupied by J. T. Baker, Esq.—Nos. 42, 44 and 46 to William Gray, Walter Clark and William Wilson, "in trust for the Presbyterian congregation near Lewisburgh, for a Presbyterian meeting-house and burying-ground." The congregation, under an act of Assembly, alleging that many persons were buried on lot No. 48, sold No. 42, and bought No. 48, in the year 1804. The lots were sold slowly; hence, during the summer of 1785, a lottery was instituted. At least one holds title thereby; for John Brown paid three pounds Pennsylvania currency, and drew lot No. 21, corner of Fourth and Market Streets, where Dr. T. H. Wilson lives. In September, 1785, Ludwig went to Philadelphia to sell lots and afterwards nothing is known of him. He had sold some lots, but how many is not ascertained. The average price of these appears to have been about twenty-five pounds. The lots Nos. 50 and 48 he sold in Philadelphia to Proctor, on October 6, 1785,—Wiedensaul's and the parsonage, were sold for \$133.33. Fanny, his son George's wife, said that George, becoming uneasy about him, went to look after him. He looked for him in the market and at his boarding-house, never found him—dead. At that time she was not married to him. She was a sister of Christian Yentzer, a merchant, and she came up here in 1786 and married George in two years afterwards. George was an only son, and inherited all from his father.

He sold the whole town-plot to Peter Borger, excepting about thirteen lots which his father had sold. He reserved the lots through which the race ran, in the southwest corner of the town. This was on December 28, 1788, and on January 2, 1789, Borger conveyed to Baron Carl Ellinkhusen, of the city of Rotterdam, Netherlands, who executed a power of attorney to Borger to sell the same. In June, 1790, Borger made a conveyance of fifty lots to Joseph Mathias Ellinkhusen, the son of Carl, and to Clara, his wife. On September 3, 1790, Carl revoked the license to sell given to Borger, and gave one to J. C. Helborn, a Catholic priest. After this event Borger sold one hundred and thirty lots to Richard and James Potter, of Philadelphia.

The titles became very uncertain, and the improvement of the town was retarded. Suits on the title of Potter's failed by reason of the defective execution of the power of attorney from Ellinkhusen to Borger. There was a test case (*Griffith vs. Black*, 10 S. & R., 160), which, from an old memorandum, appears to have cost the resident lot-holders \$1533.60, and this was paid by John Lawshe, Jr., Andrew Billmyer, George Schnable, William Hayes, Dr. Beyers, Thomas R. Lewis, George Knox, James Black and William Sherrard, proportionally. The last suits were in 1841, in which the writs were quashed.

In November, 1788, just before the sale of George Derr to Borger, William Gray made a resurvey of the town, and his plan indicated the roads then existing, and the lots built upon, with their occupants. On Water Street: Lot No. 343, the lot of Martin Hahn, William Williams. Joseph Sherer lived on No. 146; Halfpenny's brick house opposite the factory. On Front Street: Joseph Evans, cabinet-maker, lived on the now vacant lot corner of Front and St. John. The only house on Market Street was on the vacant lot of Jonathan Wolfe, occupied by Nicholas Smith. David Snodgrass lived on the *Chronicle* lot, and there is a house on Spyker's corner, and opposite, on Marsh's. Dr. Buyer built the house on corner of Second and St. Catherine, where George Troxell lived. On Third street, Harvey's lot, John Hamersly lived. John Ballinger lived in a house behind William Nagle's. There was a house at John Griffin's; Thomas Arnor lived there. One opposite, in which Alexander Steele lived, who had a tan-yard on that square. Edward De Long lived opposite. Flamairus Byers and Wendel Grove lived next, and those were all the people that lived in the town at that time. Flavel Roan owned three lots,—James Walls', John Nesbit's and Henry Frick's,—and had the ferry over Buffalo Creek. George Derr lived at the mill; the old house stood in what is now the garden, just two rods northeast of where Hull's tannery pipe tapped the race. George Knox probably built that tannery somewhere then, as by deed of July, 1787, George Derr conveyed to Knox, for tan-yard purposes, as much water as will

run out of an inch hole at the bottom of the race, two poles from Derr's house.

The "Encyclopædia Americana" of 1790 thus describes the town: "Lewisburgh, or Tarstown, a town in Northumberland County, situated on the west side of the Susquehanna, seven miles above Northumberland. It contains sixty houses." On one old plan is marked "A plan of Louis Borough, . . . laid out by Lewis Doerr, 1785," "Resurveyed November, 1788, by William Gray, D. S." By this survey, "All the lots are sixty-six feet in breadth; those on Water, Front, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth are one hundred and fifty-seven feet six inches in length or depth each, east and west; those on Market Street, between Water and Second Streets, and between Fourth and Fifth Streets, are one hundred and sixty-five feet in depth north and south, and those between Second and Fourth are one hundred and fifty-five feet each; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, which are one hundred and fifty feet in depth each. Market and Third Streets are sixty-six feet wide; all the other streets are fifty feet and all alleys fifteen feet wide." The plan, hanging in the town clerk's office and recorded in Sunbury, is evidently one made about 1791, and is entitled,— "Plan of the town of Lewisborough, laid out by Lewis Derr in the year 1785, now the property of M. J. Ellinkhusen, Esq., of Philadelphia."

Ludwig Derr never intended the land between Water Street and the river to be built upon. His first deed—the Murray Nesbit—has in it a landing-place, opposite to it and of the same breadth, and the lot of Weidensaul's Hotel calls for low-water mark as its eastern boundary. In March, 1786, George and his mother sold the ground between the railroad and the foot of Market Street, below Water Street, and, meanwhile, his mother having died in September, sold the land between Water Street and the river, from St. John's Street, or Halfpenny's factory, to St. Anthony Street, or the Buffalo Bridge, to Flavel Roan and Sankey Dixon.

The residents of Lewisburgh in 1785 were John Bolinger, Henry Conser, Godfrey Deering, Joseph Evans, George Knox, Peter Leonard,

Nicholas Smith and Jacob Welker. In 1786 the additional residents were Thomas Armor, John Hammersley, Flavel Roan, David Snodgrass, Alexander Steele, George Troxell and William Williams; in 1787, Christopher Baldy, James Barrett, John Eaton, Wendell Grove, Gideon McCracken, Allen Scroggs, Frederick Wise and Christian Yentzer.

Of these early residents, Bolinger, Deering and Smith left after one year's residence. Henry Conser removed to Centre County. After sixty years his son, Rev. S. L. M. Conser, a Methodist minister, was stationed at Lewisburgh in 1852 and 1853. Joseph Evans lived in a house on the corner of St. John and Front Streets, now vacant, until 1811, when he died, and Cameron was the next tenant of it. Captain Evans, as they called him, had two sons,—William and Joseph,—and two daughters,—Peggy, died unmarried, and the other daughter married Valentine Miller, the grandfather of John V. Miller. William lived at McClure's and Joseph was the father of Thomas, of the book-store. George Knox had the tannery. One of his daughters married William Keith, November 19, 1801. Nancy was married, August 31, 1809, to Robert Montgomery; and his son George was married, October 21st same year, to Miss Jane McIvov, near Pine Creek. He had a son James and a daughter Belle, who married, as the second wife, William Armstrong, whose son is Hon. W. H. Armstrong, of Easton. The children of Peter Leonard live about Lewisburgh. When Mifflinburg was laid out, in 1792, Jacob Welker, the tailor, moved to that place. Flavel Roan was born July 31, 1760, the son of the Rev. John Roan and the brother of Mrs. W. Clingan. He died on February 19, 1817, and was buried in the Presbyterian grave-yard, at Lewisburgh, near the pavement a little east of the present church. He lived probably in the old house on the boat-yard lot, near where the blacksmith-shop is, and kept a ferry. That ferry had been leased to Henry Conser in 1784, who sold it to Stephen Duchman, and he to Flavel Roan.

At the first election under the Constitution of 1790, Flavel Roan was elected sheriff of Northumberland County, and was commissioned

October 18, 1791. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1794, and afterwards was commissioner, was general scribe of the valley, clerk of elections and of meetings of return judges, wrote the obituary and marriage notices, and in 1813 became the commissioners' clerk for the county of Union, which he retained until his death. He left a diary, kept between the years 1803 and 1813. It was written in a fine hand, had his observations of the weather twice or three times a day, followed by what he did during the day and where he stayed all night, and contains a graphic description of the times.¹

He was commissioned notary public of Lewisburgh September 3, 1791, and served in this position until his death. He died a bachelor, and was a well-educated, painstaking and careful man.

William and Alexander Steele had the tanyard on Fifth Street. William died in 1806. George Troxell died in 1790. The Troxells of this country are the descendants.

George Troxell, one of the first residents, was one of the first to die. He lived on the corner of Second and St. Catherine, and it is probable that house or part of it is the only one of the original houses of the town. He died in 1790. He left a number of children—George Troxell, married to Mary Hoffman May 15, 1806; Abraham Troxell was married to a sister of

¹ He was teaching school in Derrstown when he began his journal in 1803. He goes with William Hayes and William Wallace to Mrs. Williams' house, where there is a social hop; it was then Andrew Albright's great tavern, a house so large that people came from far and near to see it, old Henry Smith said—where the woolen factory now is. There was a children's ball—sixty children and forty spectators—and then there is a hop at Mrs. Mary Harris', at Hugh McLaughlin's and at Hugh Wilson's; and a ball at Colonel Baldy's, at the Cross-Roads, and John Foster comes down from Penn's Valley, and they must have a ball at the Stone tavern, where Griffin's house now stands, of which Edward Morton is manager. Mr. Graham preaches from Luke xviii. 1, and he posts books for John Driesbach's lottery, and they wind up the month with a hop at Hugh Wilson's, a ball at Colonel Baldy's and a frolic at Billy Poak's, which is the stone tavern again. He mentions once that Mr. Clark was very sick, and he went to Lewisburgh for the doctor. He did not find the doctor at home, but did find him at the tavern, where he stayed until "all was blue." The sick man got the doctor's attendance in the course of a day or two.

George Yentzer ; one of his daughters, too, was married to John Betz, school-teacher, under whose skillful hands the organ of the Driesbach Church was repaired in the great revival under Frommer, and who, with his wife, were accounted the handsomest couple in Union County ; a daughter of theirs was married to the Hon. George Schnable, whose children were George, and Mrs. Catherine Paeker, of Williamsport ; another daughter was married to Andrew Ensworth.

William Williams was the first store-keeper. The old store-room stood next to Martin Hahn's, the house of McKinty being in the rear of it. It was torn down by James F. Linn forty years ago. Flavel Roan mentions being at a social hop at Mrs. Williams' in 1804. Christopher Baldy was constable of Buffalo in 1790-93. Commenced a tan-yard at Buffalo Cross-Roads in 1793. A daughter of his, Susan, married Jacob D. Breyvogel, printer, of Sumbury, in 1881. He kept a hotel at Buffalo Cross-Roads in 1802, and was one of the Republican standing committee of that year ; postmaster at Lewisburgh in 1807 ; elected brigadier-general of the First Brigade of militia. His wife, Susanna, died July 27, 1808, and he afterwards, June 11, 1809, married Eve, the widow of Daniel Metzgar, the latter also dying in this year (1808). Flavel Roan chronicles a call on him on the 12th of June, and a young son born to them on the 31st of December. Next to his quotation of the text at Buffalo, he puts in brackets, "I make it a point to always stop at Baldy's." And on the 18th of June, 1810, he mentions General Baldy's flitting in town. He removed to Cayuga Bridge, Seneca County, N. Y., where he continued keeping hotel. Wendell Grove was the brother of Michael Grove, the celebrated Indian fighter, and kept the ferry across the river at the woolen-factory. He was still a resident of the place in 1792. Frederick Wise became sheriff of Union County in 1816 ; married a daughter of John Wierbach and moved to Brush Valley. Christian Yentzer was a merchant, and was in partnership with Derr in a store, under the firm-name of Derr & Yentzer. His sister Fanny, then a girl of eighteen or twenty years of age, above mentioned, married George

Derr, and one was married to Abraham Troxell, which may serve to explain somewhat the tangled web of relationships for which Lewisburgh has been proverbial.

In 1789 Henry Fulton was a merchant of the town, and in May, 1790, Josiah Haines and John Thornburgh started a store. Colonel Matlach, who had been appointed one of the commissioners to survey the Susquehanna for inland navigation, on May 19, 1790, detained his boat at Northumberland to carry Haines & Thornburgh's goods to Derrstown. Out of the unused leaves of their day-book John Hayes made a docket for his business as justice of the peace, beginning May 25, 1790, and ending September 26, 1795. He married Clara Ellinkhusen. Josiah Haines was a member of the Legislature in 1793.

In 1791 James Black came to this town. He belonged to the class of well-to-do people in those days. He kept a store where Murray Nesbit lives, and also conducted Ellinkhusen's ferry. That lot was sold to Francis Guise October 5th, and the deed recited a privilege of a landing on the bank of the river, opposite to and of the same breadth as the lot. George Derr had sold to Cowden & Hepburn the land between Market Street and St. Lewis Street, east of Water Street, and built a store and house, which, remodeled, is now owned by Mr. Wolf. He had a writ of ejectment issued, which reached the Supreme Court in 1798, where it was held that an ejectment would not lie for an incorporeal hereditament. That was the last of it. Mr. Black's store was burned ; he became financially involved. Hugh Wilson bought the lot in 1800 and sold it, May 4, 1810, to Adam Grove, who sold it to Thomas Nesbit May 8, 1822. It is now owned by his son, Thomas Murray Nesbit. The property north of the alley was given to the Black family, and there they kept hotel and boarding-house, retaining their old-time gentility, until the maiden sisters Polly and Hannah dropped into the grave. Among the clerks of James Black in 1797 is William Hayes.

The "Annals of Buffalo Valley" contains the following, relative to William Hayes and his descendants :

"His ancestors, John Hayes and Jane, his wife, with four children, emigrated from Londonderry about the year 1730; settled in Chester County, where his house burned. He then moved to Northampton County, where he kept public-house and store. During the Indian troubles he used to beat a drum on the hill-top, near his house, to warn the settlers of approaching danger. He died in 1788, aged eighty-three. His widow died at Derry, Northumberland County, aged ninety-four, in 1806. Of the four children born in Ireland,—1, William, moved to the State of Virginia at an early period; 2, Isabella, married to Patton, whose descendants live near Bellefonte; 3, John, died near Meadville, Pa.; 4, Mary, married a Gray, afterwards a Steele. Of those born in Pennsylvania,—5, Elizabeth, married Thomas Wilson (grandfather of Francis Wilson, of Buffalo); 6, James;¹ 7, Robert, born in Northampton County in 1742; 8, Francis, who moved to Tennessee; 9, Jane, married a Brown, settled first in Virginia and afterwards moved back to Pennsylvania. Robert married Mary Allison, and moved to Northumberland County in 1790. He lived nine years on a farm near Warrior Run Church, seven years at Derry, and in 1806 moved to the farm in Delaware township, where his son Joseph lately lived. At that time there were seven or eight acres of the place cleared and two indifferent huts on the premises, which were used as a dwelling and school-house. He died in 1819, and his children were,—1, John, whose descendants live at Waterford, Erie County, Pa.; 2, Jane, married to Moses Laird (father of Robert H. Laird, Esq., of Lewisburgh); 3, William Hayes, born in 1776; 4, James Hayes; 5, Joseph Hayes, who was living a few years since at the age of ninety; 6, Mary Walker, who died at eighty-four years of age; 7, Sarah Shipman, descendants residing in Michigan; 8, Elizabeth, married her cousin Brown, living near Franklin, Pa. William Hayes' wife was Mary, daughter of William Wilson, of White Deer, now Kelly township. Children,—Robert and Thomas, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Dr. Seiler, of Harrisburg; Mrs. John Chamberlin; Mrs. Dr. Thomas Murray; James Hayes, late of the auditor-general's office at Harrisburg; Dr. William Hayes, of Muncy. Mr. Hayes was the second postmaster of Lewisburgh, and held the office a long time, in connection with his store, which was the principal one in the valley for many years."

¹ Lieutenant James Hayes served under Colonel Boquet in the French and Indian War, and received for his services a tract of land at the mouth of Beech Creek, in Clinton County, on which he settled, raised a large family and died. He is buried in the Hayes grave-yard, so called from him, at Beech Creek. He is the only one of his brother officers who fulfilled to the letter his contract with the proprietaries by settling upon his allotment.

William Hayes became a leading property-holder and citizen of Lewisburgh and of the county. In 1819 he built the stone house in which Mark Halfpenny lives, and died there February 17, 1843, at the age of sixty-one years.

William Hayes stopped business in the spring of 1829. Robert Hayes kept the store until 1839 and sold it to Thomas Hayes and Peter Beaver. William Hayes bought the tannery of George Knox in 1825. Thomas Hayes had learned the trade with Knox, commenced operating in 1826, and sold to Henry W. Fries in 1840.

Henry Gross came to town in 1840, was clerk for Hayes & Beaver. Thomas Hayes bought out Peter Beaver and the firm was L. Hayes & Co., with Gross as partner, until 1845, Henry Gross went to Aaronsburg, where he kept store until 1853; was in the Custom-House, Philadelphia, three years, and then went into the coal business in Philadelphia, where he now is.

John Black, son of James, became employé of William Hayes, and a boatman at the time when the keel-bottom boats were in use.¹

¹ *Keel-boats*.—They were fifty to sixty feet long, ten to twelve feet wide, pointed at both ends, with a long oar and swivel that could be shifted to either end. They had no deck, but tarpaulin was used in bad weather. Loaded, they floated down the river, but coming up, they were poled. Two planks ran side by side along the centre of the vessel, and with long poles pointed with iron, the polers placed their shoulders to the end and walked the plank.

John Black was born in Lewisburgh, Union County, on the 4th of October, 1796. He helped build the dam at the mouth of the Juniata, and two sections of the canal at Bainbridge. In 1832 he was superintendent of the construction of the York County half of the Columbia bridge, which was burned in 1863. In 1835 and 1838 he rebuilt all the dams and locks on the Conestoga from Lancaster to the Susquehanna River. About the same time he also built the lock and a section of the Tide-Water Canal, the Tide-Water dam at Columbia and the tow-path bridge connecting with the old Columbia bridge. In 1840 he undertook and successfully completed what was then considered a remarkable feat in engineering skill—tearing down the old and building a new bridge on the Pennsylvania Railroad over Mill Creek without causing any delay to travel. He was one of the contractors and chief manager of the construction of the Croton aqueduct, by which New York City is supplied with water. In 1843 or 1844 he went to Canada and built a section and lock of the Beau-

Just below Williams' store-room, next the now vacant lot in front of McKinty's, stood the house of Joseph Mathias Ellinkhusen. The first story was built up with stone; the second floor was on a level with the garden in the rear of the house. Just in front from the shore the Ellinkhusen, or lower ferry, kept by James Black, stretched across the river, by the foot of a little island, just below the mouth of the old cross-cut canal, to the old Steadman Tavern, as it was known in those days, where Flavel Roan at John Lawsie, Sr.'s, always stopped to get a drink on his way to and from Sunbury.

The Ellinkhusen house had an uncanny reputation for many a long day; the little girls that went to school in the old Williams' store-room, as they came out, gathered in a little flock to rush by the haunted old house. Mathias Joseph Ellinkhusen was a son of Baron Carl Ellinkhusen, of Rotterdam. He first appears among the residents of 1791. He was evidently in this country in 1783. On a pane of glass in one of the windows of what is known as the Tolland House, Germantown, there is engraved, as by the diamond of a ring, a likeness of Frederick the Great. On the lower margin is inscribed "M. J. Ellinkhuysen, fecit, 1783, Philadelphia." Mr. Toland, the proprietor, had the pane removed and framed. At the time of the Revolution this house was George Miller's, a captain and colonel in the army, and it was occupied by his family. In 1783 the war had closed, and he must have been a guest there, and it was supposed he was a Hessian officer.¹ A deed dated the 12th of January, 1789, for two lots, Nos. 66 and 291,—Ralph Kar Ruff and Mrs. Frick opposite, to Captain Bartholomew

harnois ship canal around the rapids in the St. Lawrence. From 1846 to 1849 he was engaged in the construction of the outlet lock and basins of the Lachine Canal at Montreal, and in the construction of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, running from Montreal to Portland, Me., a distance of over three hundred miles. In 1852 he returned to Lancaster and rebuilt the Harrisburg Railroad from Harrisburg to this place. His last public work was done soon after this, when he rebuilt the York Furnace bridge. Since then Mr. Black has been living in retirement, enjoying the rest he had so well earned. He died in 1885.

¹ *Pennsylvania Magazine*, vol. v., p. 247.

Von Heen—entitles him "major," and that was no doubt his rank in the Hessian contingent, and he remained in this county, as many of them did. However, as stated, Peter Borger sold fifty lots to Joseph and Clara, his wife. They came in 1790 with a good outfit of clothing and money, with his trustee, Rev. Charles Hilburn or Helbron.

The principal notice we have of the son and his wife are from the recollections of Mrs. Mary Brady Piatt. Mrs. Ellinkhusen was short in stature, very lady-like in manner and astonished the people by her elegance and passionate fondness for skating. She married John Thornburg, who died young. She afterward married Mr. Moore, and removed to Erie, Pa. Ellinkhusen was a man of very genteel address, and fond of society. His father had given him the town site and a good outfit of clothing and money. Emigration declined, and the convivial habits he had acquired, probably before leaving Europe, shortened his days. Personally he was much esteemed. He was quite an artist, and often drew with pencil striking likenesses of his companions. Sheriff John Brady was a joker. He had found a cannon near Muddy Run, and he told Ellinkhusen that he would present it to him if he would take care of it. On cleaning out the mud which covered the muzzle, two large black snakes came out, greatly to the horror of Mr. Ellinkhusen. He told Brady the circumstance afterward. "Why," said Brady, "they were my pets; I would not have lost them for a hundred dollars;" and Ellinkhusen, no doubt, died in the belief that he had let loose some play-fellows of Brady's. Ellinkhusen and Thornburg were both buried beneath what is now the vestibule of the Presbyterian Church. The annalist recollects well the wild cherry tree that stood near the brick wall inclosing these graves. The tombstone of Ellinkhusen was preserved by the late James F. Linn, Esq., and is in the cellar of the church.

The taxable residents in 1793 were as follows:

James Black, Thomas Caldwell, Francis Deering, Edward Delong, John Donachy, John Dunlap (ferry), Clara Ellenckhuysen, Joseph Evans, Leonard Groninger, Adam Grove, Wendel Grove, Samuel Heineman,

George Holdship, Lawrence Kemble, George Knox, George Links, Alexander Lewis, Daniel Metzgar, William Poak, David Russel, Joseph Sherer, David Snodgrass, Lewis Swinchart, John Thornburg, Abraham Troxel, Benjamin Wells, Joseph Wells, Christian Yentzer, Dr. Charles Buyers (physician), Alexander McBeth, Matthias Shaffer, Hugh McLaughlin, William Stedman (Esquire).

In 1794 a bridge was built across the mouth of Buffalo Creek. The Court of Quarter Sessions directed an allowance of fifty pounds, or one hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents. It was without a roof. In 1807 the ice broke in Buffalo Creek and carried off this bridge. It was rebuilt in 1809 by James Moore, Sr., and in 1848 the west half of the bridge was carried away and lodged on the river bridge. It hung that way until 1851, when the old bridge was removed and a new one commenced, and that was burned in 1854, October 15th, when the saw-mills of Frick, Slifer & Co. were burned.

The people of the town were in the Whiskey Insurrection; some of them, at least, erected a pole with a flag and motto "Liberty." It stood on the site of the brick house late of Samuel Wolfe, and was cut down when the troops passed by out to Billmeyer's. Ten years have passed since the town was laid out. The houses numbered thirty-seven, and there was a population of one hundred and twenty-five.

William Stedman had become a merchant, under the name of Stedman and Smith, in the stone store across from Thomas Nesbit's, which had caused the lawsuit with Black. The first post-office was established in Lewisburgh July 1, 1797, and he was appointed.

Henry Spyker became a merchant also. He was a son of Peter Spyker, who was president of the courts of Berks County in 1780. The Spykers, Christs, Kadermans, etc., came over with Conrad Weiser to New York, in 1710, from a place called Herrenberg, in Würtemberg, Germany. In 1729 they all removed together to Tulpehoeken, where Henry Spyker was born, 29th August, 1753. He was adjutant, in 1776, of a militia regiment on duty at Amboy, N. J., where he heard the thunder of the battle on the 25th, 26th and 27th. His manuscript journal is yet in the pos-

session of his granddaughter, Mary Spyker, at Lewisburgh, together with many valuable papers, a complete file of almanacs from 1756 down. He was paymaster of the militia from October 1, 1777, to July 27, 1785, during which he disbursed £122,847 7s. 6d., and accounted satisfactorily for every cent. He was afterwards member of Assembly for Berks, 1788 to 1790. In 1797, when Jonathan was twelve years old, just the age of Lewisburgh, he removed to Lewisburgh, where he engaged in store-keeping for a few years; was then appointed a justice, which office he exercised until within a few days of his death. He used to tell of two Germans of the valley, who came to his office to make some sale and have a note written, and when through, the party who was to have the note told the other to keep it, and he could then know when it was due and come and pay him.

On 5th of August, 1795, Henry Spyker commenced building the first brick house ever erected in Lewisburgh (still standing), on the corner of Front and St. Catherine Streets, and owned by James S. Marsh. John Meffert, of Tulpehoeken, was the contractor. Most of the brick were brought from some point down the river, and a few were made on Thomas Wilson's place, now a part of George Wolfe's, near the fair-ground. Abraham Troxell did the hauling.

This is the house where the large chimney with its crane was built, so that apple-butter could be boiled there, and the people of the house saved the trouble of carrying it to the garret. Christian Reed built a barn for him in 1791, and he charges him with sixteen gallons of whiskey, used at the work during July and August. Spyker was commissioned a justice of the peace for East Buffalo March 9, 1799.

Thomas Caldwell kept a store on lot of Dr. Harrison; John Metzgar opposite the Cameron House and Dr. Byers. John Pollock opened a store in 1795.

General Potter hauled his iron from Centre Furnace to Lewisburgh to be shipped in keel-boats. They hauled their whiskey from Potter's.

Hon. Andrew Albright came to Lewisburgh

in 1798 and opened a tavern where Halfpenny's factory now stands, where he resided until he was elected sheriff; commissioned October 24, 1803, when he removed to Sunbury. He was member of Assembly in 1808. His wife died March 9, 1810, and he subsequently married the mother of Mrs. John G. Youngman, of Sunbury. He was appointed associate judge in 1813 in place of General Wilson, deceased, and had just been elected to the State Senate when he died. He was noted for his integrity, and was very popular throughout our valley. He owned Colonel Slifer's upper farm on Buffalo Creek when he died. He left no children, but brothers Henry, Jacob, Godfrey, and a sister, Susanna, married to Philip Backman. An obituary in the *Sunbury Enquirer* of that date concludes: "Society has been deprived of a valuable member, and a wife of an amiable husband. In private life he sustained the character of an honest man and Christian, and was universally beloved. He has held various public and responsible offices, with honor to himself and advantage to his fellow-citizens." He died on Tuesday, November 24, 1822, at Sunbury, after an illness of three months, in his fifty-third year. He was born at Lititz, February 28, 1770. His father's name was Andrew; his mother, Elizabeth Orth, of Lebanon. His first wife was a daughter of Melehoir Rahm, a very prominent man in Dauphin County.

He built a long, two-story, weather-boarded house, painted red, long after known in the parlance of the town as the "Red Roost." It was so large a house that people came from a distance to see it. He was postmaster in 1802, and it is related that in that year, the night of December 23-24, a fire occurred at Nesbit's, on the east side of the river in the night. It was noticed by Andrew Albright. The night was fearfully cold, and, observing no one stirring at the house, he mounted his horse and swam him, through the floating ice, across the river, awakened the family, and thus saved them from destruction. Barnaby McMaster, the weaver, lost his loom and all he had, barely escaping with his life and family.

It was at this house that Stewart was said to have stayed the night before his duel with John

Binns, which took place across the river, "at the end of the fence behind Lawshe's house, opposite Derrestown."¹

Daniel Franklin kept the hotel next, who died of a sore leg, Flavel Roan says, and shortly after, his widow, Jean Franklin, married Charles Seagraves, who thereafter kept it.

For many years before it was torn down to give way to the grist-mill it was the habitat of a number of tenants, whose quarrels among themselves, and with the tenants of a long two-story building opposite, inhabited in the same way, gained for them the names of the Red and White Roosts.

In November, 1853, Nesbit, Hayes & Ficht-horn tore away the "Red Roost" and erected the first steam flouring-mill on the site, called Eagle Mill. This was burned and re-erected, and afterwards purchased by William Brown, who sold it to Abraham Frederick, who, in turn, sold it to Mark Halfpenny. The latter's woolen-mill at Laurelton had been burned June 11, 1866. He purchased the Eagle Mills, with the "White Roost" opposite, and fitted it up as a woolen-mill, with machinery comprising two sets of forty-eight-inch cards, two hand-mules, (three hundred and sixty spindles each), ten narrow and three broad looms, and machinery necessary for the manufacture of flannels, etc., and an annual capacity of about seventy-five thousand pounds of wool. In 1870 the firm of M. Halfpenny & Sons was formed by the admission of W. E. Halfpenny and W. S. Halfpenny, and in 1874 the firm of M. Halfpenny & Co. was formed of M. Halfpenny, W. A. Scheyer and W. I. Halfpenny, and the annual capacity increased to one hundred and twenty thousand pounds of wool.

The factory was burned in 1878, May 17th, and with it the "White Roost" went up in smoke.

The present structure, built the same year, of brick, has a main building, two stories, fifty-four by one hundred and fourteen, with two wings, forty by forty-eight and thirty by sixty; one-story boiler and dye-house, twenty by seventy, having machinery consisting of three sets of 48-

¹ Linn's "Annals," 349.

inch cards, eight automatic jacks, two thousand one hundred and sixty spindles, fifteen Crompton broad looms, and all the machinery necessary for the manufacture of fancy cassimeres. The present capacity is ninety thousand yards six-quarters cassimeres; they employ fifty hands. Frank Halfpenny was admitted to the firm in 1878.

Of the inhabitants of Lewisburgh, we may notice that in 1801 John Lawshe, Jr., is keeping the "Pennsylvania Arms," which remained known as the Black Horse—the horses rampant of the State coat-of-arms being thus recognized—until it was torn down to give way to the private residence of William Cameron, Esq., on the corner of Second and Market.

November-4, 1801, Mrs. Jean McClure died; buried on the 5th in the Presbyterian yard, Lewisburgh. She left fourteen children, one hundred and ten grandchildren, one hundred and forty-eight great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren,—total two hundred and seventy-six. Thirty-six of them attended the funeral. She was of an amiable, benevolent and friendly disposition, and might be called a true Christian.¹

In 1802 Isaac Latshaw, John Metzgar and Albright, at the ferry, were keeping hotels; John Brice; John Donachy, weaver; Daniel Franklin; Thomas Hartley, carpenter; Barney McKinty; David Russell, mason. In 1803 John Ely, George Gueker, John Moore, blacksmith. In 1805 the log school-house or academy was built on the present site of the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church. It was one story, about twenty feet square. In 1813 Jonas Butterfield kept school there. This was occupied as a High School under various teachers, and as an academy under James McClune a while, and until the brick academy on the corner of Front and St. Mary's Streets was built. McClune went to Mifflinburg. In 1840 Rev. Hugh Pollock, from Belfast, arrived and took charge of the academy, made vacant by the removal of James McClune to Mifflinburg. In 1844 John Robinson became the principal; in 1846, the Rev. Samuel Shaffer, who pur-

chased it of the stockholders. It afterwards passed into the hands of John Randolph, and has now subsided into a double dwelling-house.

Additional residents.—1806, John Conser, Samuel Cosgrove, George Kremer, Jacob Renfrew, Christian Wolfe, hatter. 1807, George Bellman, clock-maker. 1808, Henry Billman, George Clark, John Friedly, Thomas Gny, Conrad Horning, George Kremer, store in Chamberlin's building; John Martin, carpenter; Peter Myers, Daniel Rees, inn-keeper; John Sergeant, nailor; Charles Sitgreaves, saddler; Joseph Stillwell, school-teacher; Michael Stronb, weaver; Henry Wagner. 1809.—Dr. Ethan Baldwin, (Roan says of the doctor, "He is a Democrat and full of ostentation.") John Espey, Daniel Neyhart, Robert Smith. 1810.—Joseph Bower, John B. Gordon, dyer; Alexander Hutchinson, Mathew McClure, John Bross. November 10th, McQuhae & Hepburn open a new store.

Daniel Doudle was an acquaintance of Governor Snyder in his boyhood, and in maturer years he would sometimes pay the Governor a visit at Selin's Grove, and thus formed an acquaintance with George Kremer. George Kremer was a nephew of Governor Snyder, and came to reside with him when a mere lad. After George moved to Derrstown and established himself in business and a bachelor's hall there, Daniel extended his visits thither, and became so much pleased that he resolved to forsake York altogether and remain with George. Accordingly, he sent for his money, a considerable stock of dollars, and took up his abode in Derrstown. He and George agreed very well, for George humored him in all his whims, but he quarrelled sadly with old Peggy Miller, the house-keeper. Sometimes he would come in a towering passion to George with, "Now, George, I can't live with the old devil any longer. Just send me off to Selin's Grove to Simon, and he will send me to York." "Well, well," said George, "Roan (Clark) or John shall take you and your money in the cart to Selin's Grove as soon as you like." "Do you think," Daniel would reply, "I would trust myself with the damned rascals? They would murder me for my money before we got half-way to Selin's

¹ *Kennedy's Gazette.*

Grove." Then an argument would commence on the honesty of Roan and John, which generally lasted until Daniel, in his rage against these two, had forgotten his wrath toward old Peggy. At length Daniel fell into the hands of an old Methodist woman, who, by her exhortations, made considerable impression on him. After spending an evening at Mother Grove's, Daniel came home with a face so solemn and important that the whole family noticed it, and, knowing where he had been, the clerks followed him on his retreat to bed and peeped and listened at his door. Daniel locked his door, looked carefully around, undressed (taking off his hat the last of all, as was his custom), kneeled by the bedside and commenced thus: "O, Lord God;" then ensued a long pause. Up rose Daniel, exclaiming, "It is too damned cold to pray here!" and jumped into bed. Whether Daniel made another effort to pray is uncertain. He once acted god-father for one of his friend's children. The clergyman asked the name of the child. Daniel, understanding him to ask *his* name, promptly replied: "Daniel Doodle, to be sure. Don't you know me any more?" Daniel, at this time eighty years of age, usually dressed himself once a day in state, in a blue silk-velvet coat, white vest, ruffled shirt, brown silk-velvet small-clothes, and turned-up shoes, and paraded himself down to the river-bank and back, to exhibit himself to the ladies. He lived to be one hundred and one or one hundred and two years of age, dying in August, 1828, at Mr. Kremer's, near Middleburg, where his bones rest with those of his friends, Frederick Evans and George Kremer. Certainly three more singular men were never so intimately associated in life and rest so close together in the solemn silence of death. Kremer came to Lewisburgh in 1806, and the impression one gets of him from Flavel Roan's journal, who often speaks of him, of meeting and going home with him, and whom he always calls "Citizen Kremer," is that he has imbued the wildest notions of French democracy. He removed from Lewisburgh to his place near Middleburg in 1827.

Among other characters of this date were Billy Nicholas, a carpenter of White Deer, and

old Mr. Mook, the Revolutionary soldier. Saturday was the usual day to assemble in Lewisburgh, and, getting pretty drunk, old Mook asserted he could "hex a bullet" at an hundred yards. Mook held a silver bullet in his hand and began powwowing. Billy shot from the porch of Metzgar's tavern, knocked the bullet out of Mook's finger, skinning the latter considerably, thus disabusing Mook's mind of the idea that he could "hex."

1812.—Joseph Collins, tailor; Robert Donaldson, Evans & Kremer, store; Charles Kemerer, tailor; Widow Langs, William McQuhae, Andrew Miller, William Wilson, store-keeper.

Alexander Graham came to Lewisburgh. He was born at Magherafelt, Ireland, July 17, 1783; died at Lewisburgh August 23, 1839; married to Maria Margaret Spyker, daughter of Henry Spyker, who was born at Tulpehocken, Berks County, July 5, 1786, and died at Lewisburgh March 18, 1863.

They left ten children, —Thompson; Margaret, who married Dr. James F. Grier; Henry L.; Caroline, married to Robert Hayes; Henrietta, married to John Elliot; Mary, married to Rev. P. B. Marr; Thomas; George W.; Rosetta, married to J. Greer Boggs; Lucinda, married to Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, and again to Charles M. Elder.

In 1823, Thomas R. Lewis kept a hotel at the sign of "the Lewisburgh Stage," on Market Street, at Shaffle's drug-store.

In 1826 the old market-house, which stood in the square, was taken down. Kremer sold out his stock of goods to Samuel Roush, who removed them to Millinburg. Kremer moved to the Stees place, adjoining Middleburg. Joseph Hutchin opened store in Kremer's building.

Jonathan Wolfe lived while a boy at Mishael Lincoln's, working for twenty-eight dollars a year. He had gone to school to James Aiken. Hutchinson had a quarrel with his clerk, when Aiken suggested Jonathan, and Hutchinson sent for him. This was in 1827. He remained there and went to Philadelphia in 1829. There he got largely acquainted with business men. Samuel Wolfe, his brother, who had married a

daughter of John Lawshe, had rented Kremer's room in 1833, and they went into partnership as S. & J. Wolfe. After several years Samuel bought the Derr mill of Green, sold his interest to Samuel Hursh, and it was Wolfe & Hursh, two years. Then Samuel went in with Schnable. Hursh sold to Jonathan; then Lewis Iddings came in and it became Iddings & Reber. Samuel engaged in business at the river, and was one of the most noted merchants of the day; in his fairest day he was cut off, September 15, 1840, and at nearly the same time Grantham Lawshe, his partner, died.

When Kenedy was appointed postmaster, in 1849, he had the Kremer room. Thornton & Baker dissolved as druggists, and Baker moved in with Kenedy, and finally Kenedy took his office out and the drug business was established. In 1853 Wolfe became agent of Adams Express Company, which position he still retains.

The first church that was organized was the Methodist, in 1812. A Union church building was erected on the old foundry lot. The history of the foundry details the fate of the building and of the churches, their success.

The county of Union was erected in 1813, George Kremer being in the Legislature. The following is a description of the place in that year: Henry Beck came to Lewisburgh from Earl township, Berks County, March 30. Then Frederick Freedley owned Brown's mill; George Knox had Hull's tan-yard; Henry Spyker lived in the brick house at the river; Robert Smith, a boatman, where James S. Marsh lives; Mathias Shaffer, in a two-story house, where M. Halfpenny now lives; Richard McClure, where his grandchildren do now; William Evans, where Joseph Housel now lives; on the opposite side lived Evans' sister. These were all on Front Street. Garman kept ferry at the stone house, now Martin Hahn's; John Sargent had a nail-factory, where F. Davis now lives; Andrew Shearer kept at Weidensaul's; William McQuhae had a store on the southeast corner; George Kremer's was the only store-house on the river, where the water-works are now; Jas. Black had a distillery, and kept store just above the latter, and where Norton's coal-yard now is; White Roost, now M. Halfpenny's, was oc-

cupied by Billman; the old Albright tavern by William Poak. At the month of Buffalo Creek there were three houses, owned and occupied by John Pross, Valentine Miller, etc. Leisenring, a potter, lived opposite John A. Mertz's; Mrs. Nicely's lot was occupied by John Lawshe, Sr., the "Green Tree"; J. B. Linn's, by John Metzgar; Esquire Cameron's, the Black Horse, was kept by John Lawshe, Jr.; George Kremer had a store where Jonathan Wolfe now lives. Second Street was then vacant down to Joseph Glass' lots, lying in common, and pine-trees growing on them. The brick house of Joseph Glass was built by Henry Beek in 1823; Joseph Bennett lived where the Union National Bank now is; on part of Peter Beaver's lot Henry Burget kept a tavern; George Metzgar lived where Charles Sturgis has his jewelry store, and had a hatter-shop; an old log house, in from the street, next Jonathan Wolfe's, was occupied by John Montgomery; old Mr. Kimmell kept store in the next house; William Hayes kept store where Peter Nevins' widow now lives. Dr. Beyers lived on the corner of Third and St. Catherine. No house from there to Market. Alexander Graham lived and kept store on Dr. Harrison's corner. There were no houses on Third Street north. On the Billmyer lot, depot lot, etc., was a large pond, where they often shot ducks. On Fourth and St. Louis, Betsy Ammon's house was built this year. There was an old house at the race at St. George, and one at the east end of Fourth, occupied by Strickland; Dr. Wilson's lot was occupied by Mr. Espy, who kept tavern; on William Moore's (now Paul Geddes'), Thomas Poak kept bachelor's hall and a brewery; William Shearer lived in a house lately standing on Cherry Alley (removed by Cyrus Driesbach), and followed weaving; Caleb Fairechild had a blacksmith-shop on the east side, north of St. John's Street; north was a stone house, occupied by Daniel Rees as a tavern. C. Beyers' was occupied by a family named Seydel; next was Sam Grove, a boatman; Adam Grove lived on Thomas Nesbit's (deceased) lot; he was the youngest of the Grove brothers, Indian fighters, and followed boating; James Geddes living on the corner of Fourth and St. Anthony, and had a saddler-shop;

next, north, John Norton, and the next Burget's house, which Henry Beck moved into. On the opposite side lived John Moore, famous many years as a blacksmith; George Snider, father of Widow Strohecker, lived where John Bieber lately resided; there was an old tan-yard on the property.

The streets were resurveyed in the spring of 1813, and a slight angle made to suit the buildings. James Geddes and Thomas Fisher carried on a tannery. Peter Nevius, Joseph McCool and Andrew Best were their apprentices. John Musser lived at the Slifer mansion farm. High's mill, at the fording, was then abandoned. George Derr had built another mill, where Joseph W. Shriner's now is. In repairing it, some years ago, Mr. Shriner found an old stone, with date of 1778 carved upon it, no doubt the date of Gundy's mill, a few rods above it. On Derr's farm lived Abram Troxell and William C. Davis; John Guyer, on the Shuck place; Thomas McGuire kept tavern at the old ferry, now George F. Miller, Esq.'s; Jonas Butterfield kept school in the Market Street school-house, now Presbyterian parsonage; Breyvogel kept where the Lutheran parsonage now stands; Charles Cameron lived on Front and St. Mary's. Among those who enlisted in the regular army, Dr. Beck recollects Valentine Miller, George Christ, Dennis O. Boyle, John Buck and Alexander Hutchinson. Abram Fry lived at the boat-yard; Granny Phillips kept cakes and beer next the Revere House, on late Judge Schnable's lot; John McFadden kept tavern where Charles Penny now lives. John Rees, John Beyers and James Forrest succeeded Jonas Butterfield as school-teachers.

June 1st the inhabitants of the town met and resolved that the president, secretary and directors should serve free gratis, and this agreement was to remain in full force forever. The same day John Hayes' account for surveying the town was examined and allowed. One item was a gallon of Geneva whiskey, one dollar.

POSTMASTERS.—William Steadman, July 1, 1797; Richard Sherer, January 10, 1798; Andrew Albright, 1802; Christopher Baldy, 1807; Alexander Graham, 1817 to August 13, 1839,

his death; William Murray, 1840; Alexander McClure, August 21, 1848; A. Kenedy, January, 1849; Henry W. Crotzer, October, 1854; George W. Forrest, 1861; A. Scott Sheller, May, 1878.

THE LEWISBURGH BOARD OF TRADE was organized November 20, 1885, to promote the business and commercial interests of the place. At the organization there were twenty-three members and S. W. Schaeffer, president; William Jones, Secretary.

THE LEWISBURGH BRIDGE.—On the 26th of March, 1814, the charter of the bridge over the West Branch of the Susquehanna at Lewisburgh was granted by the Assembly, under the corporate name of "The President, Managers and Company for erecting a Bridge over the West Branch of Susquehanna at the Town of Lewisburgh," and John Driesbach, Jacob Brobst, William Hayes, William McQuhae, James Geddes and Andrew Reedy, were appointed commissioners to open subscription books.

On the 15th of March, 1816, a supplement was passed, authorizing the Governor to subscribe four hundred shares for the State, and on the 19th of June the company was organized. July 4th a contract was made with Reuben Fields for the erection of the bridge, for fifty-two thousand six hundred dollars. There was afterwards allowed him two thousand four hundred dollars in addition to the contract price.¹

James Lee, the old tavern-keeper at Northumberland, gives the history of the contract and building of the bridge in his testimony in a suit between Burr & McCay (reported 6. Barr, 148):

"In May, 1816, Theodore Burr was at my house, in Northumberland, and I asked him whether he proposed attending the letting of the Lewisburgh bridge. He said he had enough bridges on hand, and recommended Reuben Fields as a first-rate builder, who worked with him on the Harrisburg bridge. I went to Harrisburg, got an introduction to Mr. Fields, who came to Lewisburgh the week following to look at the points for material contiguous to the site. A few days before the letting he bought up a plan and draft for the bridge. Theodore Burr advised Fields and

¹ The managers with whom the contract was made were William Hayes (President), George Kremer, Dan Caldwell, James Geddes, Jacob Musser, George H. Brown.

myself to build on that plan. We presented the plan to the company on July 3, 1816, together with our proposals. The day following Mr. Hepburn drew the contract between the Lewisburgh Bridge Company, Fields and myself, and on the 7th we commenced excavating the foundation for stone-work. In September we had got up two piers, and the two abutments half-way. Mr. Fields came up that fall and commenced the wood-work. Early the next spring one of the reaches was up, and another part raised on the east side."

On the 3d of May, 1823, there was a meeting of the stockholders. George Kremer was elected president, and the first dividend of \$1.50 per share of fifty dollars declared.

The superstructure was up and it was passable for teams November 1, 1817. The first toll was taken on the 8th of February, 1818. The bridge was under the management of merchants, was almost a free bridge, and the town was largely benefited by the trade of the other side of the river. The stock owned by the State was purchased by Mr. Cameron, and he became the principal owner. The system was changed and the stock made to pay, and the town lost all that trade.

A determined opposition was made by Nathan Mitchel, in 1846, by establishing a ferry, but it had to succumb. The bridge stood all the raps of high waters and ice floods until the year 1865. On Saint Patrick's day, 17th of March, there was a flood that spread a lake all over the eastern side of the river, and a channel ran down along where the row of farm-houses were. About four o'clock in the afternoon of Friday two spans of the Milton Bridge came floating down, and, with an awful crash, struck the Lewisburgh Bridge, carrying off three spans. A ferry was established, which was carried on by John and Charles F. Hess until the new bridge was built, which was opened for travel.

For the building of a new bridge the shares in the old were purchased, franchise and all, for the sum of five thousand dollars. An amended charter was procured, enabling them to make it a wagon and a railroad bridge. The superstructure was built by the Keystone Bridge Company for the sum of \$46,226.44; the piers and other expenditures added about \$80,000, so

that a general estimate of the expense of building the bridge would be about the sum of \$130,000. This sum was raised by a subscription of about \$96,000 to the capital stock and the balance was paid out of their income. The construction of the Lewisburgh, Bellefonte and Tyrone Railroad was commenced at once, and the track laid across, connecting Lewisburgh with the railroad. The advent of the first locomotive was witnessed by the assembled people of the town, all the bells rung and all the steam whistles were blown.

The contract for the masonry was awarded in September, 1867, and the bridge was open for travel in October, 1868. Ground was formally broken by James Kelly, the oldest-born citizen in the place, striking the first pick, and a graceful speech from Colonel Eli Slifer, the president, on the 4th of September, 1867. James Kelly had worked at the building of the first bridge, just fifty years before that. The bridge is built on what is called the Howe truss, and the length of the superstructure is twelve hundred and eighty-three feet, and cost thirty-seven dollars per foot. The old bridge was eleven hundred feet long, and the total cost of construction was \$59,000. The amended charter under which the company is now acting was passed the 19th of February, 1868.¹

CROSS-CUT CANAL is a canal from the main West Branch Canal to the river at Lewisburgh, a distance of about a half-mile, opening by a lock into the river, below which is a dam built by William Cameron, which raised the water sufficiently to float boats to the wharves along the river.

It is almost disused in 1886, owing to the increased facilities of transportation by railway.

As early as the year 1771, the Susquehanna River is declared a navigable stream and commissioners are appointed to clear it and make it navigable. This was superseded by the act of the 31st of March, 1785, and, in 1790, Colonel Matlack, Major Adlum and Samuel Maclay were the commissioners. They explored the water-ways to Lake Erie.

¹Pamp. Laws, page 177.

The produce of the country from that time on for forty years went down in arks and the goods came into the country by wagons. There were, however, long, narrow boats, sixty feet long by five or six wide, which were poled up the Susquehanna.

In 1827 the people began to talk about canals, and a meeting was held at Lewisburgh, and when it was shown that the system of canals would be extended up the West Branch, a committee was sent to endeavor to have it on this side of the river.

The engineer said it would cost three hundred and forty thousand dollars more on this side than the other; it was located there and the construction was let at Milton on the 1st of October, 1828. In the same year, near its close, the turnpike was surveyed from Lewisburgh to Mifflinburg. A committee appointed by the citizens met and drafted a petition to the Legislature for the Cross-cut.

The first boats passed through the Cross-cut to Lewisburgh on the 7th of December, 1833. Let us see the difference in the cost: Twenty tons of merchandise by wagon cost \$600, by the canal \$200—\$1.50 and 50 cents. per cwt. Before the Reading came it cost about 28 cents per cwt., and it now averages 12 to 15 cents per cwt.

THE INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH.—There was an act passed March 31, 1812, incorporating the streets, etc., of Lewisburgh. The first election held under this act for directors of streets, lanes and alleys of the town of Lewisburgh was held at the house of Andrew Billmyer, on Saturday, the 17th day of October. Henry Spyker, John Martin, John Lawshe, John Gordon and William McQuhae were elected.

October 23d the directors elected John Lawshe president and Henry Spyker secretary. James Geddes was appointed supervisor, Andrew Sherrard constable, George Knox overseer of the poor. The first ordinance passed was one requiring the opening of the streets, the most of which were fenced in and cultivated at that time. They were finally opened in

1813, except in the case of Dr. Charles Beyer, who, May 5, 1813, represented that he had not rails to fence with, and if he opened the streets he had inclosed in his lots, it would be to the great damage of his grain; and the directors, agreeing that this was so, let him off, upon his agreement to pay two bushels of wheat and two of rye, immediately after harvest, for the use of the corporation, after which they were to be opened.

Under this act there was no burgess, the directors electing a president. Subsequently, March 21, 1822, it was incorporated as a borough (*Pamphlet Laws*, page 68). The election place was fixed at Randall Wilcox's, who kept the Black Horse, and John Nesbit and Alexander Nesbit were appointed to superintend the first election, Alexander Blair was the last burgess under this act.

By the act of 1851, March 11th (*Pamphlet Laws*, page 158), the number of Councilmen was fixed at six, instead of five, two to serve respectively one, two and three years, the burgess to give the casting vote on a tie, and four to constitute a quorum.

The following is a list of burgesses from that time:

1851. Alex. H. Blair.	1869. J. B. McLaughlin.
1852. Jonathan Wolfe.	1870. J. B. McLaughlin.
1853. Thomas Reber.	1871. J. C. Smith.
1854. Peter Hursh.	1872. J. C. Smith.
1855. William Moore.	1873. John V. Miller.
1856. George A. Friek.	1874. William Cameron.
1857. J. Schroyer.	1875. Joseph Musser.
1858. William H. Chamberlin.	1876. John E. Morgan.
1859. William Friek.	1877. G. W. Walls.
1860. James Hayes.	1878. O. R. Vorse.
1861. James Hayes.	1879. O. R. Vorse.
1862. Samuel H. Orwig.	1880. Joseph Musser.
1863. M. Driesbach.	1881. John K. Kremer.
1864. Chas. C. Shankley.	1882. W. W. Wolfe.
1865. J. B. McLaughlin.	1883. W. W. Wolfe.
1866. J. B. McLaughlin.	1884. D. P. Higgins.
1867. J. B. McLaughlin.	1885. John C. Smith.
1868. H. P. Sheller.	1886. Thomas G. Evans.

The borough was divided into two wards (act of April 4, 1854, *Pamphlet Laws*, page 271), and the third was erected 7th April, 1870 (*Pamphlet Laws*, page 1041).

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—No regular fire company existed in the borough prior to 1831, the previous measures for protection against fires being on a limited scale. In the year above noted a subscription-list was circulated for the benefit of a fire company and three hundred and forty-five dollars was raised by that means.

On the 28th of December, 1836, the Council first acted in this matter, ordering that a tax be levied for the purchase of five ladders, four poles and fire-hooks. Three years later, February 9, 1839, three petitions were presented to the Common Council, asking aid for the then existing Lewisburgh Fire Company, but no action appears to have been taken at that time; but on March 5, 1839, the Council appropriated four hundred and fifty dollars to aid in purchasing a fire-engine, and authorized Robert Hayes to examine the "United States" or any other engine for sale in Philadelphia. He recommended the purchase of the "United States," and April 6, 1839, the Council instructed its treasurer to secure it for three hundred dollars, if possible. The next appropriation was made in May, 1842, when fifty dollars was voted to aid the Lewisburgh Fire Company.

March 31, 1851, the Council decided to loan the engine to the Lewisburgh Valiant Fire Company, and in May, that year, bought a trumpet for the use of the same company. October 1, 1840, the Council leased for five years a building on Fifth Street for an engine-house.

The next action of importance was taken January 26, 1874, when the Council entered into an agreement with the Silsby Manufacturing Company, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., to purchase a Silsby No. 2 steam-engine, to be called the "William Cameron," twenty-five hundred feet of hose and three hose-carts, for the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars. At this time William Cameron was the chief burgess, and very generously paid the entire amount out of his private funds as a donation to the borough.

The Town Council undertook to properly

house the costly gift. They bought a lot on Fourth Street, south of Market, corner of Fourth Street and Pine Alley, from John Walls, for twelve hundred and fifty dollars, conveyed August 6, 1877, and the same day made a contract with Joseph Musser to build a house for twenty-three hundred and forty-three dollars, which was completed by the close of the year. It is a two-story brick building, thirty by thirty-five feet, surmounted with a tower sixty-five feet high from the ground, in which is a clear-toned bell. The assembly-room of the companies manning the apparatus is as neatly furnished as any in the central part of the State. The engine has a throwing capacity of six hundred gallons per minute. Water is continually kept hot in the boiler by a heater in the cellar of the building, so that it can render service on a few moments' notice.

The company organized to man the engine in 1831 (which was a small machine worked by a crank, and called the coffee-mill) disbanded after a few years. The "Valiant Fire Company," organized in 1851, did not keep up its organization more than a few years, the engine which it manned being heavy and clumsy. For a number of years there was no regularly organized company in the borough, and several efforts to organize companies were not successful on account of the lack of interest in such matters.

On the 2d of March, 1874, the present department was organized to take charge of and man the steamer "William Cameron" and its attendant apparatus, purchased January 24, 1874. Officers were chosen as follows: Chief, John V. Miller; First Assistant Chief, Daniel Myers; Second Assistant Chief, T. N. Reber; Third Assistant Chief, E. L. Painter; President, W. O. Shafer; Vice-President, T. E. Halfpenny; Treasurer, J. Wesley Cornelius; Secretary, D. P. Higgins; Assistant Secretary, W. N. Wensel; Trustees, W. N. Winset, J. P. McClure and S. H. Noll; Foreman of Engine Company, Geo. E. Long; Assistant Fireman of Engine Company, W. E.

Yoder; Foreman of Hose Companies, J. P. McClure; First Assistant Foreman of Hose Companies, W. J. Augstadt; Second Assistant Foreman of Hose Companies, J. C. F. Brown; Third Assistant Foreman of Hose Companies, F. N. Housel.

Of the sixty-eight men belonging to the department, ten men and a foreman belong to each hose company, and the remainder belong to the engine company proper.

The department is efficiently manned and has demonstrated its usefulness not only at home, but at the great fire in Milton, in May, 1880, and at Williamsport, in August, 1883. At each of these places it was warmly commended, and at the latter place received a generous purse from Payne, Cochran & Co. for its zeal in quelling the destructive element.

THE LEWISBURGH GAS COMPANY.—An act of the Assembly, approved January 31, 1856, empowered William Cameron, Peter Beaver, William Frick, John Walls, George F. Miller, Byron Anmon and Eli Slifer to form the above company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars; but an effort to raise this amount by subscription met with so little encouragement that the corporators disposed of their interests, in the summer of 1858, to Birkenbine & Mears, of Philadelphia, but restricting the maximum price of the gas the firm intended to produce. In October, 1858, they began the erection of the works and excavating for the mains. The building was put up at the east end of St. Catharine Street, and mains were laid up that street to Third, along Third to Market, down Market to Front, and from Market to Fourth Streets. The plant was completed at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars; and the first gas was distributed from it and used in the borough on the night of January 28, 1859. After operating the works a few years, Birkenbine & Mears sold out to John Cowell, of Williamsport, and in the summer of 1866 Jonathan Wolfe became the owner of the plant. On the 27th of November, 1866, the present company was organized, with thirty-six stockholders,

having a board of seven directors, and of which John Walls was chosen president and has so continued to the present. Dr. William H. Marr is the present manager. Soon after the accession of the present company, mains were extended through the principal streets not before supplied and to the college buildings, and, from time to time, other pipes have been laid in response to the demand for them. About two million five hundred thousand cubic feet of gas are at present manufactured and consumed.

LEWISBURGH WATER COMPANY.—On the 26th of May, 1883, a partial organization of the above company was effected, when an application was made to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, which was granted and approved May 30th the same year. After this the election of officers took place, when Eli Slifer was chosen president, George S. Matlock, secretary, and Alfred Hayes, treasurer.

The plans drawn by S. C. Bates and Joseph C. Nesbit were accepted, and, in the summer of 1883, an engine-house was erected at the foot of Market Street, from which a main, ten inches in diameter, was laid five hundred feet into the river to the place known as the Salmon Hole. A stand-pipe, twelve feet in diameter and one hundred and thirty-six feet high, was erected near the engine-house, from which mains were distributed through nearly all the principal streets of the borough. The plant was completed at a cost of about thirty-seven thousand dollars, and the main filled for the first time November 17, 1883, and the stand-pipe eleven days later.

The present machinery consists of two fifty horse-power boilers and two duplex pumps, either one of which will pump fourteen hundred and eighty-six gallons per minute. In 1884 an average of thirty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-seven gallons of water was pumped daily, which was increased to an average of fifty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-four gallons in 1885. At that time there were five miles of pipes and forty-five hydrants on the streets. Ordinarily the pressure of water in the stand-pipe is about fifty pounds to the square

inch, and, in case of fire, this water could be shut off and the water pumped directly into the mains from the river at a pressure of one hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch. The works are in charge of S. C. Bates, superintendent and engineer.

THE LEWISBURGH NATIONAL BANK is the successor of the Lewisburgh Savings Institution, which was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, April 20, 1853, and which had as incorporators William Cameron, George F. Miller, John Walls, William Frick, Peter Beaver, John Haughton, Alexander Ammons, Thomas Hayes, James S. Marsh, Eli Slifer, Jonathan Nesbit, Alexander McClure, John Gundy, William F. Packer, David Reber, George Schnable and John B. Packer. The authorized capital was one hundred thousand dollars, and William Cameron was chosen president and H. P. Sheller treasurer. An office was fitted up in the residence of William Cameron, which has been the place of business of the bank ever since. President Cameron served until November 10, 1856, when he was succeeded by William Frick, and Treasurer Sheller resigning, May 23, 1855, had as his successor David Reber.

An act of the Legislature, April 27, 1857, authorized a change of name to the Lewisburgh Bank, and under the State laws it became a bank of issue, with William Cameron as president and F. W. Pollock, cashier, being elected June 27th of that year. The latter served until May 4, 1859, when David Reber became his successor, and held that position until the change to a national bank, when he was re-elected cashier, and has since served in that capacity.

On the 28th of December, 1864, the stockholders of the bank decided to organize under the National Banking Laws and applied for the necessary authority to make the change. The certificate was granted January 12, 1865, at which time the bank assumed its present title. The authorized capital is two hundred thousand dollars, but it has not yet been increased beyond the one hundred thousand dollars authorized to the Savings Institution. On the

expiration of the first certificate, January 11, 1885, the bank continued business under a new certificate, extended for twenty more years. William Cameron was president of the National Bank until May 13, 1868, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Dr. F. C. Harrison.

The bank is at present controlled by the following persons: President, F. C. Harrison; Cashier, David Reber; Teller, J. B. McLaughlin; Directors, Eli Slifer, F. C. Harrison, John Walls, George Gross, J. B. Packer, Mark Halfpenny, G. B. Miller, D. B. Miller and Joseph Sanders.

WILLIAM CAMERON,¹ Esq.—Charles Cameron was born at Inverness, Scotland, and came to this country in 1755, when he was five years old, with his father, Simon Cameron, who accompanied his minister, Colin MacFarquhar, and settled at the Donegal Church, in Lancaster County, on the farm now owned by his son, General Simon Cameron. After growing to maturity, and having married, he removed with his family first to Sunbury, in 1808, then to Washingtonville, and in 1810 to Lewisburgh, where he appears in the assessment as following the occupation of a tailor; and there he died, on the 16th day of January, 1814, in his house on the corner of Front and St. John Streets, now a vacant lot belonging to the estate of William Cameron.

He left to survive him a widow, Martha Cameron, who died in Lancaster County afterwards, on the 10th of November, 1830, while on a visit to her son, Colonel James Cameron, and sons and daughters of seniority in the order named,—William, John, Simon, James, Daniel, Eliza, Jane and Catharine.

William, the oldest, was born at Maytown, Lancaster County, Pa., on the 15th day of October, 1795, and had been taught his father's trade. This he worked at diligently, except that when the trade was dull, and the rivers raised their annual and seasonable floods, by which the produce of the country was carried by the fleets of boats and arks to their markets below,

¹ Contributed.



Wm Cameron



he joined the rivermen, and many a time walked from the bay to his home, foot-sore and weary; and except that when a regiment was raised for the war, some time in September, 1814, he volunteered as a private in the "Northumberland County Blues," attached to Colonel George Weirick's regiment, and marched to Marcus Hook. This regiment appears to have been discharged in Philadelphia in the latter part of December, 1814. His reminiscence of their muster at Philadelphia shows its size then. They marched out from the city, about Fourth Street, to the old "Brick Tavern," and encamped on the Union Green.

He returned to Lewisburgh and followed his trade. The year that William went to war William Young bought Gideon Smith's place—Giddy Smith's, as Flavel Roan familiarly calls him in his journal,—and where he went of an evening to read a play—on Buffalo Creek, where one sees now a handsome old stone house, bravely done up with black pointing, with curving gateway and flowered lawn, and there came to live with him, when only the stone wing, with its shed roof, had yet been built, as his ward, Eleanor McLaughlin. Within the year that Charles Cameron had died, in (1815,) her father, Hugh McLaughlin, also died. He lived in Lewisburgh in a log house, on the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, where William Nagle now lives, and owned several lots near there besides, and traded them (to the Grants, for whom John Lawshe was the agent,) for seventy acres of land, next adjoining William Clingan's, in Kelly township. But death cut him short in his work. It had not been all paid for, and there were long minorities for some of the children. John Boal, who lived on G. F. Miller's place at the river, and Thomas Wilson were the executors. There were James, Eleanor, Mary (who died at twenty), Catherine McFaddin (wife of the late Colonel Jackson McFaddin), Hugh McLaughlin and Margaret (who died unmarried). Here Wm. wooed and won his "Nelly," as he always fondly called her, and in the old stone house they were

married on the 5th day of January, 1820, by the Rev. Thomas Hood, in the early bloom of her girlhood—she was born on the 20th day of June, 1803.

The first year of their married life was passed in the upper rooms of the old yellow house that stood where the *Journal* office now is; and the next two years, the second year after it was built, 1823, in the second story of the building of J. M. Linn's office. Two families lived there, and just back of it stood a log house with an old-fashioned fire-place; for two years both of the ladies occupied jointly the great hearth, each having their own fire, and never a word of brawl the "live-long time," as one of them phrased it.

Across the street, on the corner of the alley, where Mrs. A. McClure now lives, there stood an old hatter's shop, which some time before had taken fire and was partially burned. Early one spring morning, while William was preparing to take one of his trips on the river, looking across from her second-story window, Mrs. Cameron wondered whether they could not get that place from Mr. Hayes on the same terms as the former parties had it. William wondered how they could ever pay for it. Martha, William's mother, said they should not venture on it. But William said that Nelly might try it if she wished, and perhaps in a few years they might buy it.

William started. Mrs. Cameron got the lease, cleaned up the place and made it habitable, and when William came home and entered the door, she sat with her baby on her arm and Elizabeth by her knee. A gladder flush spread over his stern face, and a happier man he never was than on that evening. A lovable trait in his life, and it gives a glow to his great sombre face to think of it,—he bought all those places, the home of his father, the home of his Nellie in town, and the places where he wooed her, on either bank of the creek, which was hallowed by the light of his early love.

They bought the site of the old hatter's shop,

built as their means permitted, and this was the foundation of their fortune.

The act to provide for the commencement of a canal, to be constructed at the expense of the State, and to be styled "The Pennsylvania Canal," was passed on the 25th of February, A.D. 1826. Up to the 1st of June, 1829, four hundred and eighty-eight and one-half miles were under contract and completed at a cost of ten million dollars. The West Branch Canal was completed as far as Muncy. General Abbott Green and William Cameron had a contract, on the eastern division from Duncan's Island to the mouth of the Swatara, to build the dam, still known as Green's Dam, and Section 2 of the canal, in the beginning of 1828,—the contract was awarded November 24, 1827,—which were very heavy contracts; and the next year, the largest contract on the West Branch,—Nos. 1 and 2, and the guard lock at Muncy Hill,—were let to Cameron, Ritner & Cameron. One said that William Cameron's profit on the latter was ten thousand dollars, and they went to Harrisburgh, together, to draw the money—a snug fortune they thought it then, and thereafter they had money to lend. While he was "canaling" they bought the farm across the river from Daniel Bright, the father of Mrs. G. F. Miller, and Mrs. Cameron moved there with her little family, and commenced again in a cabin. It was a very forlorn place, swamps and great gully holes, and in the intervals of "canaling," the carts and horses and shovels and barrows went to the farm; it was ditched and drained, the holes filled and the land leveled, until it became a garden of a place. Thus was the fortune of Mr. Cameron founded, on pure hard work and careful management, the credit of which latter he never failed to give to Mrs. Cameron, with a gleam that lighted his eyes and sent a glow over his iron-cast face.

February 19, 1827, Governor Schultz commissioned him a justice of the peace, and he was known by the honored title of "The 'Squire" until his last day. And when one spoke of the

"'Squire" in Lewisburgh and its vicinity, it was well-known who was meant; and whether the title carried with it the meaning of broad acres, or large influence, local or moneyed power, he was *par excellence* "The 'Squire."

It is remarkable that in the contracts that were awarded, as well as those above mentioned, as the many he afterwards had, they were such as required great administrative ability, good judgment and breadth of comprehension, as notably, the tunnel of Elizabethtown, the railroad bridge at Harrisburgh on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, the dams at Columbia and Lewisburgh.

In the years 1839, 1840 and 1841 he was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business in Philadelphia, under the firm-name of "Welsh, Cameron & Co.," and was a leading member of a firm that first successfully operated the railroad from Columbia to Philadelphia, then part of the public works. During the first year the road was not a success under State management, and was getting deeper and deeper in debt, when Mr. Cameron was solicited to take hold of it, and under him it became a success. In 1853 he was mainly instrumental in establishing the "Lewisburgh Savings Institution," which grew into a chartered State bank, and then, under the National Banking Act, "The Lewisburgh National Bank." On the witness stand he gave his occupation as in the banking business and that bank was and is a synonym of credit.

His wealth was of a varied and substantial character. Owning a large amount of the best property in Lewisburgh, he could ride from the east end of Limestone Ridge, north across the heart of Buffalo Valley, on his own land, away beyond the Buffalo Creek, over farms of the best quality, of rare beauty and fertility, and along the east bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna to the border of Milton.

As has been said, his father was Scotch, his mother was German (Martha Pfoutz), and his was a rare combination of the qualities of the



David Weber

two races,—shrewdness and thrift, painstaking care, clear sagacity and indomitable energy. He controlled all matter that came within his power with an iron rod, and however severe it might have seemed, the result, in the prosperity of all those about him, signified his real beneficence.

He remembered how much he owed to his wife, and at his death he gave all to her during her lifetime, or the great bulk of it.

It is a trite and common saying that with all the getting of a man in this world, he gets but his narrow six feet. It is as common and trite a thing that the wider and deeper and the more substantially a man's work is done in this world, the less does the world appreciate it. He was not in public life, like his brother Simon, whose name appears in the prosperity of Pennsylvania and in the glory of his country, for a half-century; nor like his brother James, who stood and fell at the head of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders of New York, in the first battle fought for the suppression of the Rebellion.

But in his more quiet walk of life, his energy, thrift, pluck and sturdy advance, while it led him to fortune, had a reflex influence on the community, and led them in that way, too. And all he acquired and touched was brightened and bettered. He took town properties and farms, dilapidated and running to waste, and under his careful hand and unsparing expenditure they became not only pleasant to behold, but in the fact that they were improved, and the methods by which it was done, the community was so much the richer, but far more the reflex influence of those very acts made the community wiser and better. He put no money in stately piles of gifted buildings for the weak honor of its name, but thousands upon thousands of dollars he put into the improving and draining of lands, and thus most materially educated the people of the valley in which he lived.

That was no doubt William Cameron's mission, and he filled it. The people of Lewisburgh and of Buffalo Valley can cast their eyes

over their well-built and prosperous town and their lands—a crowning glory of Pennsylvania's thrifty farming race—and remember with a fervent feeling of gratitude that William Cameron lived there.

He died at his home in Lewisburgh on the 10th of September, 1877, having almost completed his eighty-second year.

He left to survive him his widow, Eleanor Cameron; his daughter Mary, intermarried with the Hon. John B. Packer; Jane, intermarried with Dr. Francis C. Harrison, now president of the Lewisburgh Bank; two granddaughters, children of his daughter Elizabeth, who was intermarried with John A. Green; both of the latter are dead; and William Cameron, Jr., and Nellie, married to Harry Marsh, children of a deceased son, William, who died in 1861, having been admitted to the bar, and already shown himself to be of fine ability.

Not ostentations in the display of gifts, his real good gift was in the example of his life and the shape he dealt with what he acquired. One gift to his town was a steam fire-engine, at a cost of over ten thousand dollars, which is of that same practical turn as all his other acts. He never forgot his friends and in the community where he was the "Squire" there were standing orders at the coal merchants, twice a year, they to see to it that none were suffering, and from his own great store-houses were freely sent many seasonable and timely gifts.

Curiously, gathered at his funeral were two dozen old acquaintances, aged from eighty-nine to seventy-seven years, two-thirds of them above eighty. They were a rare lot of old-timers; but looked at and known who they were—being the great, solid men of the community—it strongly illustrated the character of the man in his friends.

DAVID REBER is the son of John and Catherine (Moser) Reber, who came to Buffalo Valley in the year 1803. His father purchased land about the Lochiel—the farm of Solomon Betz, now owned by Samuel Miller—and added other land, and when he divided it among

his sons there were two hundred and ninety acres.

In 1830 he built the house, where his son Thomas lives, in Lewisburgh, and moved there in 1831, and died there June 22, 1852, at the age of eighty-two. He was an energetic, thrifty, large-hearted man, putting his hand generously to all the affairs of the community.

He had a family of ten children.—John, Samuel (member of the Legislature in 1843), Elizabeth (married to Dr. Isaac S. Vorse), James, Mary (married to Jacob Dunkel), Susan (married to Michael Kleckner, of New Berlin), Margart (unmarried), Thomas (married to Mary, daughter of Henry Beck, now commissioner of Union County), David and Leah (married to Rev. D. Y. Heisler, a minister of the German Reformed Church).

David Reber was born June 19, 1817, and married to Margaret, daughter of John Musser, of Kelly, living at Colonel Slifer's place, on the 7th day of January, 1840, and had two children,—Dr. William M., a noted physician of Bloomsburg, Pa., and John.

David first entered the store of Walls & Geddes as a clerk, in 1834, and became a partner of Peter Nevins in 1837, and continued in the mercantile business and lumbering at various places until 1855, when he accepted the treasurership of the Lewisburgh Savings Institution, which was merged into the Lewisburgh Bank, and succeeded by the Lewisburgh National Bank, which he served as cashier.

In this quiet walk of life he has filled his part with fairness, integrity, ability and faithfulness, which gives him a substantial place in the community. With a liberality toward all those things which need the help of the citizen, and an enjoyment of all the pure amusements, he gives a credit to the moneyed interest he manages, and brightens up the efforts of those who are looking after the welfare of the community.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.—This institution was incorporated March 30, 1860, with an authorized capital of thirty thousand dollars, as

the "Union Dime Savings Institution." On the 24th of August, of the same year, the stockholders organized by electing Hugh P. Sheller, Martin Dreisbach, Philip Billmeyer, John H. Goodman, T. S. Black, James McClure, Charles Penny, Levi Sterner and John Crossgrove as trustees. Peter Beaver was chosen president and Hugh P. Sheller cashier. Business was transacted as a savings-bank until the 15th of April, 1864, when the name was changed to the "Lewisburgh Deposit Bank," and the authorized capital increased to sixty thousand dollars. A further change was made in 1865, when an organization was effected under the National Banking Laws, and the present name adopted. The certificate issued February 7, 1865, authorizes a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. In January, 1865, the following officers were selected: President, Johnson Walls; Cashier, Hugh P. Sheller; Teller, Samuel C. Sheller; Directors, John Walls, John H. Goodman, Martin Dreisbach, Levi Sterner, Philip Billmeyer, Wm. M. Van Valzah, Peter Beaver, Wm. Jones, William C. Duncan, Charles Gudykunst and Joseph M. Nesbit.

Since its first board of officers was elected the following changes have taken place by the election of Eli Slifer, president, May 19, 1868; Peter Beaver, president, November 9, 1869; William Jones, president, January 16, 1877; J. K. Kremer, cashier, and Isaac Dunkle, teller, May 28, 1878; W. C. Duncan, president, June 7, 1878; and James B. Forrest, teller, July 9, 1878.

The bank occupies a convenient office on Market Street and its affairs are in a prosperous condition.

THE PRESS.—The history of the press in Lewisburgh is a record of numerous ventures in journalism and few instances of realized hopes. A long list has courted the favor of the public, creating a stir in its affairs for brief periods, then passed out of existence, often unhonored and scarcely now remembered. A few only have survived to claim the tribute of the present age.

The News-Letter, the first paper published in the town, was established in 1824 by William Caruthers, and conducted by him about eighteen months, when it was suspended. He next published *The Union Hickory*, at New Berlin; but, after issuing ten numbers of his weekly, transferred the office to Lewisburgh, where No. 11 was issued on the 12th of May, 1829. In a little less than a year he sold out *The Union Hickory* to Daniel Gotshall, April 3, 1830, and at the close of the volume the paper ceased to exist. It was Democratic in politics.

On the first of May, 1830, the material was used in the publication of the *Lewisburgh Journal*, by Daniel Gotshall, who made it a vigorous Democratic sheet, and selected as its motto the well-remembered sentiment of Wolf—"Civil liberty never can flourish on the same soil with ignorance." February 18, 1833, Gotshall sold out to George M. Miller and Edward S. Bowen, who published it until February 22, 1834, as the *Lewisburgh Journal and Union County Advocate*, when it was also discontinued.

The *Lewisburgh Democrat* was the next candidate for public favor. It was first issued June 20, 1835, by George R. Barrett, from an office on Market Street, between Front and Water Streets, and was a neat five-column folio. He declared that "We will the people's right maintain—unbought by gold, unbribed by gain." The people evidently did not appreciate his efforts, as, in his issue March 12, 1836, he entreats them to bring in wood (on subscription) so that he could warm his fingers. Before the volume was full, in May, 1836, the paper passed away, even warm fingers being insufficient to keep it alive when more substantial means were wanting.

The next paper was the *Lewisburgh Standard*, December 7, 1837, and D. G. Fitch was the editor. In politics it professed to be neutral, but the following year advocated the election of Porter for Governor. September 1, 1839, the paper passed into the hands of H. L. Dieffenbach, who changed the name to the *Lewisburgh Standard and the Buffalo Democratic Farmer*; but even this long title could not keep it alive, and at the end of three months, December 11, 1839, this Democratic paper ceased to exist,

Dieffenbach removing to a neighboring county to take charge of a paper there.

Meantime the publication of the first Whig or anti-Democratic paper had taken place, August 7, 1838, as the *People's Advocate*; and thus, for the first time, for a little more than a year, two papers were published in the borough. The printer was William C. E. Thomas, and Jonas Kelchner was the editor. He had also the editorial charge of a paper at Milton, which was issued on Thursday, while the *Advocate* appeared every Saturday until April 12, 1841, when its publication ceased and the subscription-list was transferred to the *Union Star*, of New Berlin. In the last issue the announcement of the death of President Harrison was appropriately made, the whole paper appearing in mourning. Kelchner was a young man of ability, but did not long survive his paper, dying at the age of thirty-five years.

The borough was now again without a paper until September 4, 1841, when the *Independent Press* appeared under the proprietorship of S. K. Sweetman and D. O. E. Maze, with Sweetman as the editor. In 1842 he associated J. F. Busch with him as an editor, but their combined forces failed to keep the *Independent* alive, and its career was terminated December 16, 1842. This was the first attempt to publish a neutral paper, and was even less successful than a partisan sheet.

Another interval followed, in which no paper was published in the town, but the time was near at hand when the *Press* should become permanently established. September 23, 1843, the *Lewisburgh Chronicle* made its appearance as a Democratic sheet, edited by W. B. Shriner and S. A. Burkenbine; and although there have been changes of ownership and politics, the paper has since regularly appeared, affording a weekly record of events of this part of the country. Like the first pronounced Democratic paper, it declared its purpose as follows: "Here shall the *Press* the people's rights maintain, unawed by influence and unbribed by gain." At the end of the first half-year Burkenbine retired, and the paper was conducted by W. B. Shriner alone as the *Lewisburgh Chronicle*, until June 26, 1847, when he added the

name "and *Union County General Advertiser*" to the title. For a time Samuel Shriner assisted in the publication, and December 18, 1847, the paper was sold out to O. N. Worden, who made it independent in politics and modified the name to the *Lewisburgh Chronicle and the West Branch General Advertiser*. So he continued it until May 3, 1849, when he again changed the name to the *Lewisburgh Chronicle and the West Branch Farmer*, a department for agriculturists being opened. January 2, 1850, H. C. Hickok became the editor, and Worden devoted himself to the publishing part of the business, the result being an excellent paper. In the campaign of 1852 each party had its own column, and thus both Whigs and Democrats were accommodated, these features being discontinued November 12, 1852. Hickok having been appointed deputy superintendent of schools of Pennsylvania by Governor Pollock in 1855, John R. Cornelius became the editor, January 1, 1855, and Hickok sustained the relation of corresponding editor until the following year, while Worden continued as publisher. In the "Free-Soil movement the paper was arrayed on the side of that party, supporting Fremont for president in 1856, and has since been the organ of the Republican party. January 16, 1857, the *Chronicle* purchased the interests of the *American Flag*, which had been published nine months at New Berlin, by Colonel Ed. Smith, and the latter became an associate editor of the *Chronicle* until his retirement, March 20, 1857, on account of other duties at New Berlin. On May 2, 1859, the firm became the owner of the *Union County Star*, at that time published at New Berlin, by Samuel H. Orwig, and consolidated the two papers under the name of the *Union County Star and Lewisburgh Chronicle*. The *Star* was the oldest paper in the county, having been established at Millinburg in March, 1814, by Andrew Kennedy, Jr., and was removed to New Berlin when the county-seat was located there. It had many owners until its final disposition at Lewisburgh. January 1, 1865, O. N. Worden sold out to John R. Cornelius, and the latter has since had exclusive control of the paper, which, soon after his accession, changed the name to the *Lewis-*

burgh Chronicle, only, which title has since designated it. The office of publication is opposite the court-house, on Second Street, and its business appears established on a permanent basis. Mr. Cornelius is the veteran newspaper man of the borough, and one of the oldest on the West Branch.

In 1845 R. I. Nesbit & Co. published the *Humorist*, a small sheet, whose scope was indicated by its name. "It had a short but merry life," the editors being repaid by the fun they got out of the enterprise. March 20, 1851, Nesbit began the publication of a more substantial paper, called the *Union Weekly Whig*, which was a well-edited paper; but, not being properly encouraged, it was suspended July 22, 1852.

The Guardian, a literary monthly magazine, edited by the Rev. Henry Harbaugh, was first issued January, 1850, and printed at the office of the *Chronicle* until the following year, when the Rev. Harbaugh removing to Lancaster, transferred the office of publication to that place. Later the *Guardian* was adopted as one of the standard publications of the Reformed Church, and it has since been issued from the publishing office at Philadelphia.

The Lewisburgh Democrat was issued October 1, 1850, by Samuel Shriner, its editor and proprietor, at one dollar per year. It was a large, well-edited paper, but, notwithstanding its cheapness, failed to obtain a permanent foothold, and was obliged to discontinue in 1854. In 1855 D. C. Kitchen and John Harbeson made an unsuccessful attempt to revive the paper, but in the summer of that year the effort was given up as fruitless, and the subscription list was transferred to the rival paper which had just been started.

The Union Argus, a Democratic sheet, was established July 31, 1855, by F. M. Ziebach and Peter Stout. At the end of three months Stout sold out his interest to J. Merrill Linn, who remained on the paper some months, when he was succeeded by H. W. Crotzer, the firm becoming Ziebach & Crotzer. By them the paper was published until August, 1856, when they sold the material to a party, who shipped it to the West. An interval of a few weeks followed

in which there was no Democratic paper in the borough, when Trueman H. Purdy organized a stock company for the purpose of re-establishing the *Argus* and continuing it as a Democratic sheet. He succeeded, and the paper was again regularly issued after the latter part of August, 1856, and from that time until December 20, 1860, T. H. Purdy conducted the *Argus* for the proprietors. He was succeeded by J. M. Baum as publisher and A. H. Dill as associate editor, the latter retiring at the end of a few months, leaving Mr. Baum alone until his death, in the fall of 1862, when J. G. Winegarden and Jacob Wolfe were elected as editors and publishers. Wolfe soon retired, leaving the *Argus* in charge of Winegarden, who edited the paper until December, 1864, when publication was suspended, the office being left on the hands of the association.

In the course of a few months the stockholders decided to place the office in the hands of J. E. Eichholtz, who used the same to start the *Lewisburgh Journal*, of which he issued the first number July 19, 1865. After publishing it about six months he turned it over to Francis Graves, who published the *Journal* from January, 1866, until May, 1867. After being at its head a short time, his successor, Levi Sterner, turned the paper over to C. B. McGinley, who had purchased the interests of the stockholders, and who published the paper until April 1, 1871, at which time F. O. Whitman became the proprietor of the establishment. He also assumed editorial charge, and issued the *Journal* until May, 1875, when he sold out to H. H. Mercer and J. D. Rishel, who had the paper two months, when it reverted to F. O. Whitman, who has since conducted it with signal success as the exponent of the true Democracy. The *Journal* has had a checkered existence, but has attained a paying position, and is now enjoying its brightest days.

The *Saturday News* dates its existence from January 15, 1882, when a small weekly was issued by J. C. Shamp and B. K. Focht, as the *Local News*. In July of the same year it was enlarged and added *Lewisburgh* to its name. In this form it appeared until January, 1883, when Shamp withdrew from the firm and B. K.

Focht became the sole proprietor, although being but nineteen years of age. He enlarged his paper to a sheet thirty by fifty, forty columns, and adopted the present name. The paper is independent in politics, and devoted to the dissemination of local news. The office is well equipped, and has for its motor steam-power, being the only one in the county thus supplied.

Science and Health, a well edited class periodical, was published one year, from July, 1880, to June, 1881, by its editor, Prof. George G. Groff. The magazine was received with considerable favor, but its support not being commensurate with its merits, it was decided to discontinue at the end of the first volume.

SOCIETIES.

CHARITY LODGE, No. 144, A. Y. M., was instituted under a charter granted February 5, 1816, to Joseph Kerr, W. M.; John Miller, S. W.; David Rittenhouse, J. W.; James Moody, Daniel Bright, Robert Gray, John Liebsworth and James Hutchinson. The first meetings were held at Milton, Pa., but on the 13th of June, 1844, the lodge was removed to Lewisburgh, where it has since remained. At that time the principal officers were Jackson McFadden, W. M.; Amos Witter, S. W.; and A. D. Patterson, J. W. These offices were filled in 1886, by D. H. Getz, F. Halfpenny and T. N. Reber, respectively.

The above is the only Masonic body in the borough, the nearest chapter being at Watsonstown, and the nearest council at Bloomsburgh, at which place is also a consistory of the A. A. S. R. The nearest commandery of Knights Templar is at Danville.

BUFFALO VALLEY ENCAMPMENT, No. 157, I. O. of O. F., was chartered May 25, 1867, and its first officers were,—C. P., I. S. Sterner; H. P., D. Oswald; S. W., W. D. Snyder; J. W., E. Straub; Sec'y, Solomon Young; Treas., C. C. Shockley; Guardian, W. P. Reiley.

Since the organization of the encampment the following have been the Past Chief Patriarchs: A. Reidabaugh, D. P. Higgins, C. F. Ludwig, Edward Wolfe, Daniel Kahle, A. Biehle, I. C. Harvey, J. W. Wensel, Jacob Hower, John S. Yoder, J. M. Pross, Solomon Young, I. S. Sterner and D. Reidabaugh.

In 1885 twenty-five members were reported and the following officers: C. P., J. P. McClure; H. P., Daniel Kahle; S. W., C. F. Lindig; J. W., S. Young; Sec'y, J. M. Pross; Treas., D. P. Higgins.

LEWISBURGH LODGE, No. 96, I. O. OF O. F., was instituted April 15, 1844, with the following officers: N. G., B. McLaughlin; V. G., Henry Gibson; Sec., James S. Kelley; Asst. Sec., Nathan Mitchell; Treas., L. B. Christ. The meetings were held respectively in Grier's building, Penny's, Bause's and Music Hall. In 1875 the present hall in Ritter's block was fitted up. Since the organization of the lodge eighteen members in good standing have died, leaving the present number belonging sixty-nine. At this time the officers are,—N. G., G. M. Focht; V. G., W. E. Yoder; Sec., J. M. Pross; Asst. Sec., W. C. Maurer; Treas., J. Hower.

ANDREW GREGG TUCKER POST, No. 52, G. A. R., was mustered by Captain Parks, of Selin's Grove, at the office of J. M. Linn, April 2, 1867, on the application of the following: J. M. Linn, John V. Miller, D. B. Miller, Thomas Church, J. K. Mertz, J. P. Brooke, George W. Schoeh, T. P. Wagner, W. L. Donachy, W. L. Ammons, J. McFadden, H. S. Graham, S. A. Reed, J. B. Linn. On the 14th of October, 1869, the post, which was known up to that date as No. 52, adopted the name of Spyker Graham, in connection with its number, and retained it until December 26, 1879, when the present name was adopted. Since its organization the meetings of the post have mainly been attended with interest, and in March, 1886, there was a membership of one hundred comrades, whose headquarters were in a neat hall in the Music Hall building. The principal officers are,—Commander, J. P. Brooke; Senior Vice-Commander, J. Gellinger; Junior Vice-Commander, I. H. Wagner; Adjutant, W. L. Donachy; Chaplain, Norman Ball. The post has a local ladies' auxiliary, organized in 1885, which has been instrumental in contributing to the funds of the society, and assisted the post in attaining its present vigorous condition.

LEWISBURGH COUNCIL, No. 948, ROYAL

ARCANUM.—This is a new body, organized February 1, 1886, with eighteen charter members. The meetings of the order have developed so much interest that its future as one of the beneficial societies of the place appears well assured.

About the same time a lodge of Knights of Labor was instituted at Lewisburgh, which has a large and rapidly increasing membership. Its meetings are held weekly in a large room in the Hayes block.

THE BUFFALO MILLS.—Andrew Ensworth built a tannery in 1806, and sold it to James Geddes, February 3, 1807. This tannery was conducted by Nevins & Murray, Levi Sterner and Franklin Spyker, who, in 1857, enlarged it into a steam tannery, with fifteen horse-power steam-engine and twenty-five additional vats, at a cost of four thousand dollars. On September 20, 1870, it became vested in I. T. Kirkpatrick & Co., of Philadelphia, who sold it to Henry R. Trout, of Berks County. The tannery was burned while he owned it. The site of it was purchased in May, 1883, by the Buffalo Milling Company (Limited), and mills were built which are now among the finest in the State of Pennsylvania. This company is composed of Jeremiah Taylor, William A. Marr, Esq., John Hunter, H. H. Heaton, of Ashland; William H. Heimelreich, George S. Matlack, John H. Follmer, Lewisburgh; William Follmer, Milton; and Cyrus Hoffa. Hoffa, Hunter, Heaton, Matlack and Follmer are the directors, Hoffa being manager and treasurer, and Matlack secretary. The trade-mark of the flour here manufactured is "Oriole."

There is a railroad switch by which cars can be brought to this mill from either of the railroads. The building is five stories high, and is one hundred and twenty feet long, fifty wide and seventy high, up to the top of the cupolas.

THE LEWISBURGH FOUNDRY.—In the spring of 1833 Nathan Mitchell, a native of Vermont, came to Lewisburgh, and, with the co-operation of Peter Nevins, established a general foundry on the corner of St. Lewis and Front Streets, purchasing for this purpose the old Methodist Church. Farm machinery and ordinary castings were made until 1841, when they began mak-

ing the castings for the Hathaway stoves, at that time being introduced in this region by Royal Hathaway and James S. Marsh. The following year Nathan Mitchell became the owner of Hathaway's interest in this patent and began manufacturing the stoves on a large scale, enlarging the old church and increasing the working capacity of the foundry, so that at one time thirty men were employed. In 1845 Mitchell moved to Hartley township, where he became interested in the Berlin Iron-Works, selling his interest in the Lewisburgh Foundry to Samuel Geddes, and the firm now became Geddes & Marsh. In 1852 the manufacture of the Hussey reaper was here begun and continued until Marsh himself patented a reaper with a revolving rake, in 1863, which became popular wherever introduced. James S. Marsh & Co. became the sole owners of the works in October, 1858, and continued business until the buildings were destroyed by fire, on the night of September 14, 1878. The works were not rebuilt and the site has not since been used for manufacturing purposes.

THE CENTRAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

—In 1849 Daniel Bogar built a foundry and machine-shop at the corner of Sixth and Market Streets, Lewisburgh. He was followed by Christ & McFadden; they by Frick & Lilly. In 1860 Eli Slifer, Johnson Walls, Joseph W. Shriner, Samuel Geddes and S. W. Murray, under the name of Slifer, Walls, Shriner & Co., started the manufacture of agricultural implements, and rented this property from William Frick, the owner. They employed twenty men, and built one hundred and fifty reapers and mowers the first year. The shops were under the charge of S. D. Bates, as superintendent. The production was doubled every year until 1863, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Thomas Howard, who had joined the firm in 1862, and S. W. Murray retired. In 1864 W. C. Duncan was admitted into the firm, and in 1865 they bought Palmer's planing-mill and lands adjoining and erected thereon buildings having a floor-space of over twenty-nine thousand square feet, with tools and room to employ about one hundred men. In January, 1866, the partnership was merged into a stock company, under the name

of the Slifer, Walls & Shriner Manufacturing Company, with Hon. Eli Slifer as president, Johnson Walls, treasurer; J. W. Shriner, general agent; S. D. Bates, superintendent; and Samuel Geddes, secretary. Capital stock, seventy-five thousand dollars. From that time to the present (1886) the company has been building the Buckeye mower and reaper. In 1874 the name of the company was changed to the Central Manufacturing Company. The present officers are: Hon. A. H. Dill, president; W. C. Duncan, treasurer; S. D. Bates, superintendent. It is estimated that if all the machines built by this company were put in a row they would reach more than one hundred and fifty-five miles in length. They are distributed from Norway and Sweden to California and Oregon.

PLANING-MILLS.—In 1857 Palmer & Bro. bought the unoccupied lots where the Central Foundry now stands, and built and operated the mill until the death of Mr. Palmer, in 1860. The old site of the foundry, on corner of Sixth and Market, was converted into a planing-mill, and operated by Long & Wolfe and Hipple for a number of years. It was bought at the sale of the assignees of Long by A. H. Dill, C. H. Hassenplug, John K. Kremer and John C. Smith. The Lewisburgh Armory bought the building in 1884, but finding after two years that they could not handle it, they sold it back, and a company from Watsonstown, one of whom was James Christie, an old-time resident of Lewisburgh, have rehabilitated the place into a planing-mill, starting January 1, 1886.

NAIL-WORKS.—In 1883 a number of skilled workmen from Milton, Harrisburg and other places desired to erect a rolling-mill and nail-factory. The many advantages of Lewisburgh were presented. Messrs. Purdy, Baekus and Shipman, the owners of the new addition to Lewisburgh, offered to donate the necessary ground and the citizens tendered a bonus of three thousand dollars and agreed to take twenty thousand dollars of first mortgage bonds to be placed upon the plant. This offer was accepted and on March 3, 1884, the company was organized and incorporated as the Lewisburgh Nail-Works.

The buildings were erected in 1884, and

in November of that year the first nails were cut. The works are situated near the Reading Railroad. The capital stock was increased and several enterprising citizens took stock and became interested in the enterprise. Shortly after the works started large additions to the plant were made. Eighteen new nail-machines, a double puddling furnace and other machinery were added. The main building is two hundred and thirteen by seventy feet. The latest improved machinery is in use and the mill is equipped with everything necessary to produce cut nails and spikes of various sizes. About three hundred kegs of nails and spikes are produced daily. The works have been in constant operation since they were started. About one hundred and thirty hands are employed, whose monthly wages amount to about five thousand dollars. A large warehouse for the storage of nails is now under contract and will be built at once.

The officers of this company are Thomas H. Croft, president and superintendent; Jonathan Wolfe, treasurer; and Milo Purdy, secretary, and a board of thirteen directors.

MUSSER'S HOSIERY-FACTORY.—The business of manufacturing hose and mittens was begun in October, 1880, by Joseph Musser, on Fifth Street, one machine being used. His work was so well done that his business expanded until he has in operation fifteen Branson knitting-machines and the necessary machinery for finishing up the work, the power being furnished by a Webster motor. The goods are manufactured of Saxony wool and silk, a specialty being made of the latter. Employment is given to twelve girls, under the management of the proprietor, Joseph Musser.

THE BOAT-YARD.—In April, 1850, Frick Slifer & Co. established a boat-yard in Lewisburgh. Wm. Frick and Eli Slifer bought from the heirs of Wm. Hayes two acres, June 15, 1852, and of Christopher Seiler, the square above, April 10, 1855; then in 1860, Philip Billmyer became a partner, under the name of Frick, Billmyer & Co. In 1861, it became Billmyer, Nogel & Co. In July, 1865, A. H. Dill, became a member of the firm, under the name of Billmyer, Nogel & Co., and successively

there were added as partners, August 12, 1867, Clarence Nogel; April 1, 1870, M. Reese Dill; May 1, 1871, George S. Matlack. This was dissolved in 1872, becoming Billmyer, Dill & Co., and that was dissolved by other parties retiring. Under the name of P. Billmyer & Co. the partners were P. Billmyer, Wm. D. Himmelreich, T. O. Lerch, Geo. S. Matlack, Henry Wolfe. Mr. Billmyer died September 4, 1865, but the firm remains with the interest of the decedent in it. They have been engaged in the manufacture of bill-timber and building of boats, during that long period, employing, on an average, one hundred hands.

LEWISBURGH MUSIC HALL was built in 1869, by H. G. Swartz, at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars. It is an imposing brick edifice, two stories high, having a front of fifty-seven feet by one hundred and thirty feet deep. The lower story was designed for a market-house and used as such a short time with unsatisfactory results; subsequently was changed to two large business rooms, each having an office in front. Between them is a wide stairway leading to the upper halls, which consist of Music Hall proper, with a capacity for one thousand persons and three smaller halls, the largest being occupied by the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1872 this property was sold at sheriff's sale and purchased by the Music Hall Association, composed of J. C. Bueher, J. T. Baker, Linn & Dill, John C. Smith, Samuel Blair, J. F. Duncan, G. B. Miller, Levi Rooke, W. H. Marr, Wm. Jones, the latter becoming the manager.

This association improved the property in 1877, at an expense of several thousand dollars, and erected the tower on top of the building, which has added to its attractiveness. The hall needs remodeling, but in general appearance is one of the finest in the interior of the State.

THE MILITARY.—The first volunteer military company was formed within the borough sixty years ago, with Jackson McFadden as the captain. It was called the "Lewisburgh Guards" and numbered forty-five men. This was followed by the "Lewisburgh Infantry," under the same captain, and was maintained in

efficiency until Colonel McFadden was elected brigade inspector. The colonel died in 1851.

The present military is Company A, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, enlisted in March, 1884, of whom General John I. Gregg, late of the regular army, is the captain; J. P. Brooke, first lieutenant; Geo. S. Matlack, second lieutenant.

A lot was rented of Mrs. Harvey on South Third Street, on which has been erected a very fine armory, eighty by sixty, with a drill-room of sixty feet square, which was completed for use in February, 1886.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Ludwig Derr executed a deed on the 26th of March, 1785, to William Gray, Walter Clark and William Wilson, in trust, for the Presbyterian congregation in and near Lewisburgh, for a Presbyterian meeting-house and burying-ground.

In 1833, by a deed dated 13th of February, William Hayes made a conveyance of the two lots on the northwest corner of Front and St. Lewis, Nos. 314 and 315, to Abbott Green, James Geddes, William Hayes, Alexander Graham, Thomas Clingan, Thomas Vanvalzah and William L. Harris, in trust, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church, with a recital that contains the constitution of the church, reserving the right of property in the lots and the church erected thereon, exclusively.

A church building was completed on the 31st of July, 1833, and on the 4th of August, Rev. Mr. Hood preached the first sermon on the text,—“Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,” and preached his last sermon as pastor February 30, 1834.

The following is a list of the subscribers who met at General Abbott Green's house April 6, 1833, and who were some of the original members: William Hayes, Alexander Graham, Thomas Howard, Hugh Wilson, Thomas McGuire, James Geddes, James Dale, Thomas Clingan, Abbott Green, William Wilson, James Harris, Flavel Clingan, Robert H. Laird, Dr. Thomas Vanvalzah, Daniel Nesbit, Alexander McClure and James F. Linn.

The following-named persons were the first ruling elders: Thomas Clingan, Robert H. Laird, William Nesbit, Esq., James F. Linn.

September 1st, Robert H. Laird and James F. Linn were ordained by Mr. Hood. William Nesbit and Thomas Clingan had been before ordained ruling elders—the former at Milton, the latter at Buffalo. This organization Mr. Hood reported to Presbytery October 1st, at Williamsport.

The following persons and children were baptized by the Rev. David Kirkpatrick, June 7, 1834: Rebecca McFadden, an adult; James Frederick Geddes, parent, Mrs. Henrietta F. Geddes; Martha Harris Wilson, parents, William and Ann Wilson; William Hayes, parents, Robert and Caroline Hayes; James Merrill Linn, parents, James F. and Margaret I. Linn; William Harris Laird, parents, Robert and Mariah Laird; Thomas Murray Nesbit, parents, Thomas and Mary J. Nesbit; Mary Cornelius, parent, Sarah Cornelius.

On June 6th, after the sermon, the session, was instituted and the tokens were dispensed. These tokens were flat bits of lead, about three-fourths of an inch long, half an inch wide and about one-fourth of an inch thick, on which were stamped the letters P L. Every one who passed the ordeal of the session received a token, on the Saturday preceding the communion service, which only was evidence of his right to sit at the communion table.¹

¹ The letter here given is from the Rev. Andrew Brydie, of Sunbury, and throws some light on the origin of tokens:

“I am very doubtful whether the use of ‘Tokens,’ as they used to be called, was ever more than a local practice in the Church of Scotland. Like many other usages, it had, even in those localities where it prevailed, a comparatively recent origin, and one which illustrates how curiously a foreign custom can naturalize itself, so to say, among native usages. For example, what is commonly called the Scottish version of the Psalms is really a metrical version composed by an Englishman named Rous, and was literally imposed on Scotland during the Cromwellian interregnum. So the observance of Parish Fast Days and the services of Saturday and Monday, in connection with the Lord's Supper, are traceable to foreign influence in Scotland, and are relics of the Covenant.”

“Similarly, the small leaden badges, bearing generally on the obverse the legend, ‘This do in remembrance of Me,’ or, ‘Let a man examine himself,’ and on the reverse, the name of the Parish Kirk where the token was current were introduced in certain districts of Scotland through the Reformed Church of France, many members and ministers of which found a home in Scotland after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.”

Then that Saturday afternoon, June 6th, after service, the session met at the house of James F. Linn, "when the candidates for admission to the Lord's table for the first time were examined,"—Mrs. Elizabeth McClure, Alexander McClure, Alexander Nesbit, Mrs. Elizabeth Nesbit, Mrs. Sarah Nesbit, Elizabeth Moore, Nancy Brady, John A. Vanvalzah, Mrs. Rebecca Vanvalzah, Jane McClure, Mrs. Sarah Cornelius, Rebecca McMullen, James Nesbit, Mariah Laird and Lucretia Fruit.

Mrs. McClure was received on certificate from Bellefonte, and Mrs. Flemming and Ann Nesbit from Carlisle. This first communion of the church, June 8th, the services were conducted by the Rev. David Kirkpatrick.

The session invited the Rev. McCreary to officiate on probation until January 1, 1834, and then asked him to retire from the field, and the session reported in favor of a union support of a pastor with Buffalo, but they could not effect it. The same was tried with the Washington Church, in White Deer Valley, but that came to nought.

March 6, 1834, the following asked letters from the Buffalo Cross-Roads Church: Sarah Hayes, Francis Wilson, Mary Wilson, Mariah M. Graham, Mary Graham, Wm. Wilson, Ann Wilson, Harriet Vanvalzah, Jane W. Sheller, Henrietta I. Geddes, Mary Nesbit, John Nesbit, Sarah Nesbit, Jonathan Nesbit, Margaret Honsel, Eleanor Cameron, Margaret Walls, Mariah Laird, Lucretia Fruit, Catharine Jones, Jane Thompson, Ruth Thompson, Mrs. Colons and Isabella Shearer.

The pastors of this church were:

Phineas B. Marr, installed November 13, 1834; resigned April 1, 1852.

James Clark, D.D., installed October 29, 1852; resigned April 1, 1857.

Jacob W. E. Kerr, installed November 24, 1858; resigned October 1, 1860.

Hugh S. Dickson, installed October 15, 1861; resigned April 1, 1866.

T. Madison Dawson, installed June 19, 1866; resigned May 14, 1867.

Benjamin Townsend Jones, installed October 1867; resigned January 1, 1873.

Samuel H. Thompson, installed May, 1873; resigned April 26, 1879.

John B. Grier, installed November 18, 1885.

Josephus D. Krum, D.D., installed June 1879; resigned September 1, 1885.

On the latter occasion, Rev. Alexander B. Jack preached the sermon; charge to the pastor, Rev. Andrew Brydie; charge to the people, Rev. Dr. Nesbit, of Lock Haven.

In 1856 a new church was built. The congregation authorized the trustees to accept the plan and specifications of a church submitted by Mr. Jonathan Nesbit, who, with Joseph Honsel, took the contract at ten thousand dollars; and on the 11th of November, 1857, the trustees settled with the contractors for the sum of \$11,504, and it seemed that up to this time they had paid in cash \$10,318, leaving a balance to be provided for \$1186.06, which was liquidated in cash and a note at one year for \$800. The church was repaired and painted in 1865, and again in 1885.

A parsonage was built in 1869, at a cost of about seven thousand dollars.

Rev. Phineas B. Marr was born in 1818; married to Mary, daughter of Alexander Graham; died January 27, 1874, at the age of sixty-six. He left to survive him his widow and children,—Mary Jane, married to Dr. Barbour; William H. Marr, Esq., Ashland; Henry Marr, Esq.; Addison Marr, Esq., Shamokin; Margaret, married to Phineas Barbour; Henrietta, to — Lester; and Helen, to T. W. Crawford.

The following is a list of the ruling elders of this church:

Thomas Clingan, installed September 1, 1833; died April 24, 1858.

William Nesbit, installed September 1, 1833; died January 22, 1860.

Robert H. Laird, installed September 1, 1833; died November 7, 1885.

James F. Linn, installed September 1, 1833; died October 9, 1868.

Hugh McLaughlin, installed March 22, 1841; died February 10, 1871.

Fleming Nesbit, installed March 22, 1841; died

John Nesbit, installed January 30, 1847; died January 27, 1865.

Samuel Geddes, installed January 30, 1847.

Thomas Howard, installed June 26, 1859.

Thomas Howard Wilson, installed June 26, 1859.

John Randolph, installed June 26, 1859.

Samuel C. Sheller, installed March 3, 1871.

George W. Proctor, installed March 3, 1871.

Alfred Hayes, installed March 3, 1871.

From 1833 until 1884, a period of fifty years, there have been one thousand recorded members of the church, and an average strength of two hundred and fifty.

The communicant membership of the church during the year 1885 was two hundred and fifty-eight. The membership of the Sunday-school was one hundred and ninety.

CHRIST'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.¹

—The property of this congregation, including the building in which worship is now held, is situated on the corner of Third and St. Louis Streets. Of the beginning of the congregation and the vicissitudes of the first years there are no records to which we could have access for information; but we rely solely on the memories of those who were among the first to identify themselves with it. The first Lutheran minister who preached here was the Rev. John Herbst, who in 1802 came occasionally from his home in Freeburg and dispensed the gospel to the few members of our church here. The services were held in a log school-house, situated on the corner of the church-yard, where the parsonage now stands.

The next minister was the Rev. William Ilgen, of Penn's Valley, Centre County. He preached once a month from 1803 to 1807. The Rev. Conrad Walter succeeded, as a supply, during 1808. He resided at Freeburg, and served only one year. He was followed by the Rev. George Heim, who resided in Buffalo Valley, near the Driesbach Church. He served from 1809 to 1828. During his ministry a regular organization was effected. Services were held part of the time in the old Christian meeting-house, which stood on North Fifth Street, near St. Mary's. Then, again, there was a return to the school-house, a new brick, which occupied the place of the old log one.²

¹ By Rev. E. H. Leisenring.

² It seems to have been well filled on preaching-occasions, from an incident related, which occurred about 1822. One of the prominent old members was obliged to crowd in behind the door, where he could hear, but not see. The pastor, recognizing his disadvantages, said, in his opening remarks, that he would preach so plainly that "even John, behind the door, could understand."

All the preaching up to this time (1822)—once only in four weeks—was in the German, as it was most convenient for the preachers and most familiar to the hearers. But the unwillingness of the preachers to introduce the English language was a hindrance to the growth of the church, and caused the loss of young members who preferred English and went to and united with the churches using it in their services.

After a vacancy, Rev. J. G. Anspach, in 1831, became pastor, and continued until 1845. In 1834 the congregation succeeded in erecting a union church in copartnership with the German Reformed congregation, on ground given by Ludwig Derr for a church-building and for a burying-ground. The building was of brick and in form nearly square, having galleries on three sides; the architect was Henry Noll. The Revs. J. P. Shindel, Sr., and — Abley were the visiting Lutheran ministers present at the dedicatory services. In 1843 Rev. H. Ziegler, then of Selin's Grove, began to conduct English services once a month; this was continued for a little over a year, and terminated with the resignation, in 1844, of the Rev. J. G. Anspach, who closed his pastorate of over fourteen years with a list of one hundred and eighty members, but began with only twenty-one.

The Rev. F. Ruthrauf was next chosen, and served this congregation from 1846 to 1849, in connection with the church at Milton, where he then resided. He was the first regular pastor to introduce alternate English and German preaching, and hence was a very useful man in overcoming the old prejudice against English preaching. During his ministry here the prayer-meeting was established. The congregation grew and strengthened both numerically and spiritually during the three years of the pastorate of Rev. Ruthrauf.

The next pastor was the Rev. M. J. Alleman, who was called in 1849, when residing at Northumberland, Pa., where he also preached until 1850, when he removed to Lewisburgh, and thus became the first resident pastor of the congregation, which then had a membership of one hundred and eighty-five. He was installed April 6, 1850. In 1851 the church property

was sold by the court, July 19th, and purchased by Michael Brown, of the Reformed Church of Lewisburgh. Afterwards the trustees of the Lutheran Church bought the property from Mr. Brown for fifteen hundred dollars, and the deed was made to Jonathan Spyker and John Gundy for the use of the Lutheran congregation. The corner-stone of the new church was laid in June, 1852. The ministers present were Rev. R. Weiser and the pastor, who soon afterward resigned and accepted a call to Aaronsburg, Centre County. The next pastor was the Rev. Jesse Winecoff, who assumed the duties in 1852. The dedication of the new church took place in the spring of 1853; the pastor officiated at these services. The building committee were John Brown, Levi Sterner, Jacob Gundy, Michael Swengle and Peter Hursh. The architect was Charles S. Yoder. The church was incorporated in April, 1853. The Rev. Mr. Winecoff resigned in 1855.

The next pastor was the Rev. Reuben Fink, D.D. He took charge in 1856 and remained until 1865. During his ministry the church became self-supporting and required his entire services. The parsonage was built and occupied by the pastor's family during the last six years of their residence here. Having received a call from Johnstown, Pa., Rev. Mr. Fink resigned here October 15, 1865, and removed thither, where he still resides and labors successfully. The Rev. Joshua Evans was the next pastor, and came from Hagerstown, Md. He was an earnest, active and zealous man, and undoubtedly would have done a good work for the congregation had he retained his health. While present as a delegate of the General Synod, at Harrisburg, in June, 1868, he was stricken with paralysis, and lingered until January 29, 1869, when he died.

Prior to 1867 this congregation was in connection with the Synod of East Pennsylvania of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church. In 1867 the Susquehanna Synod was formed, and the church became connected with it, and voluntarily entered the relation which it now sustains in Synodical connection.

After the death of the Rev. J. Evans, the Rev. J. C. Burkholter (now Burke) was called

as pastor, in April, 1869. The congregation grew so rapidly that it became necessary to enlarge the building by adding twenty-five feet to the rear of the old one. The building committee were J. W. Wensel, C. V. Gundy and C. F. Lindig. The rededication took place December 28, 1873. The Rev. F. W. Conrad, D.D., of Philadelphia, preached the dedicatory sermon. Revs. R. Fink, D.D., and J. Swartz, D.D., were also present. In December, 1874, Rev. Mr. Burke resigned, and removed to Columbia, Pa. The next pastor was the Rev. W. W. Criley, who preached his introductory sermon April 4, 1875. He was installed June 27, 1875, by Revs. H. B. Belmer and W. H. Gotwald. In 1882 he accepted a call from the Second Lutheran Church of Altoona, Pa.

The next pastor was Rev. J. R. Shoffner, of Berne, N. Y. He began his labors January 1, 1883, and resigned March 31, 1884, and was followed by the present pastor, Rev. E. H. Leisenring, who was called from Muncy, Pa., and entered upon his duties November 1, 1884.

A pipe organ was built for the church at a cost of one thousand dollars, and dedicated June 5, 1885. The Rev. J. A. Wirt, of Hughesville, preached the sermon.

The present communicant membership of the church is four hundred. The Sunday school in connection with the congregation numbers four hundred scholars, teachers and officers. The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society and the Young Ladies' Missionary Board are both in successful operation and doing a good, substantial work.

The officers of the church and congregation for 1886 are: Trustees, A. A. Leiser, Esq., John Rine, William Gilby, B. F. Angstadt, C. F. Lindig; Elders, J. S. Yoder, J. De Frain, C. V. Gundy, J. M. Mowery; Deacons, J. C. F. Brown, Joel Dieffenderfer, Ira Catherman, George W. Woods.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.—Following the custom of their brethren in the older counties of the State, the German Reformed and Lutherans established a Union house of worship as one of the first improvements of their new homes. The first of these churches in this region of the country was built in 1788, at Dreisbach, and

had, as the Reformed pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Rahausser. In 1789 he was settled over the congregations of Mahanoy, Sunbury, Middle Creek and Buffalo Valley. He remained until 1792, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Jacob Diefenbach, who resigned in 1810, when the Rev. Yost Henry Fries became the pastor of the Dreisbach congregation. It is likely that these ministers occasionally preached at Lewisburgh, and there is a record of a meeting held by Mr. Fries in 1826. In the course of a few more years the congregations had settled in the town that it was determined to erect a Union Church, and, on the 4th of November, 1833, a subscription was started for building a church. Ludwig Derr, in laying out the town, had set apart three lots for religious purposes, situated on Third and St. Lewis Streets. These lots were accepted as the site of the church, which was built thereon and called "St. Lewis' Church," in honor of the proprietor. It was dedicated May 31, 1835.

On the 19th of May, 1834, John Reber, John Snook and Henry Noll, elders, Henry Noll and Ludwig Long, deacons of the German Presbyterian congregation, entered into an agreement with Jonathan Spyker and John Gundy, trustees of the German Lutheran congregation, giving the latter "the same privilege of the German burying-ground which Ludwig Derr, in his lifetime, gave to the German Presbyterian congregation, being on lots Nos. 121, 123 and 125, as well as an equal privilege of the church built or building on said ground, to be tenants in common," etc. In the year 1851 the Lutheran congregation bought out the interest of the German Reformed, the latter having built on the corner of St. John and Third Streets. The congregation worshipped in this church until the new one was completed. A lot was purchased in 1847 on Third Street, below Market, forty by sixty feet. The corner-stone was laid May 7, 1847, and a sermon preached by the Rev. John W. Nevin. The present building was erected and dedicated January 8, 1848, by the pastor, the Rev. Henry Harbaugh, assisted by the Rev. Richard Fisher and the Rev. Mr. Funk. It was used, without much change, until 1876, when it was remodeled, as at present.

The Rev. Richard Fisher served the congregation in its early days and resided at Sunbury. He preached in German during his pastorate, and, in 1842, the Rev. Samuel Reed came to the town and preached English. He soon after became the pastor. His successors were as follows:

Revs. Henry Harbaugh, 1845 to 1850; Daniel Y. Heisler, May, 1850, to 1853; Dr. Benjamin Bausman, 1853 to 1857; Charles H. Leinbach, 1857 to 1863; William Reilley, 1863 to 1865; U. H. Heilman, 1865 to 1873; James Crawford, 1873 to 1879; R. Leighton Gerhart, 1879 to 1885; — De Long, February 21, 1886.

The congregation has a membership of two hundred and twenty-five.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Methodism at Lewisburgh was first proclaimed by the ministers of the Lycoming Circuit of the Genesee Conference, who occasionally visited this place and preached at the houses of such as extended them a welcome. Such ministers were John Rhodes, Jacob Barnhart, Timothy Lee, Samuel Ross, John Hazzard and James S. Lent. No effort was made to organize a class until May 25, 1812, when a number of persons assembled at the house of John Gordon (father of the Hon. Isaac G. Gordon), united in the bonds of Methodism and chose John Leavey as their leader. The Rev. George Thomas was the preacher in 1813, and he and Israel Cook preached at Lewisburgh that year, having, as the fruits of their labors, an encouraging increase of members. Thus encouraged, steps were taken to provide a regular place of worship, and accordingly, on February 13, 1818, the congregation, by its trustees,—Adam Grove, James Kelly, William Wallace, John Leavey and Henry Wagoner,—purchased of William Clingan lot No. 51, on the corner of Front and St. Lewis Streets. This lot had been bought by Flavel Roan, October 9, 1793, and passed to Andrew Albright, who sold it to William Clingan, October 21, 1808. The deed from Clara Helena Ellinkhuysen to Roan, in 1793, is a most extraordinary paper, its singularity being seldom equaled. It traces title back to the Creator of the universe, and thence down to lot No. 51 at Lewisburgh. Omitting the usual prelimi-

nary, this remarkable document, of which F. Roan was the author, reads as follows :

“ *Whereas*, the Creator of the Earth, by parole and livery of seizin, did enfeof the parents of mankind, to wit, Adam and Eve, of all that certain tract of land called and known in the planetary system by the name of The Earth, together with all and singular the advantages, woods, water-courses, easements, liberties, privileges, and all others the appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, to have and to hold to them, the said Adam and Eve, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully to be begotten, in fee-tail general for ever, as by the said feoffment recorded by Moses in the first chapter of the first book of his records, commonly called Genesis, more fully and at large appears on reference being thereunto had. *And, Whereas*, the said Adam and Eve died, seized of the premises aforesaid in fee-tail general, leaving issue, heirs of their bodies,—to wit, sons and daughters,—who entered into the same premises and became thereof seized as tenants in common, by virtue of the donation aforesaid, and multiplied their seed upon the earth. *And, whereas*, in process of time, the heirs of the said Adam and Eve, having become very numerous and finding it to be inconvenient to remain in common as aforesaid, bethought themselves to make partition of the lands and tenements aforesaid to and amongst themselves, and they did, accordingly, make such partition. *And, whereas*, by virtue of the said partition made by the heirs of said Adam and Eve, all that certain tract of land called and known on the general plan of the said Earth by the name of America, parcel of the said large tract, was allotted and set over unto certain of the heirs aforesaid, to them and their heirs general, in fee-simple, who entered into the same and became thereof seized as aforesaid in their demesne, as of fee, and peopled the same allotted lands in severalty, and made partition thereof to and amongst their descendants. *And, whereas*, afterwards (now deemed in time immemorial) a certain united people, called ‘The Six Nations of North America,’ heirs and descendants of the said grantees of America, became seized, and for a long time, whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, have been seized in their demesne as of fee, and in a certain tract of country and land in the north division of America called and known, at present on the general plan of the said north division, by the name of Pennsylvania. *And, Whereas*, the said united nations, being so thereof seized afterwards,—to wit, in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and sixty-eight,—by their certain deed of feoffment, with livery of seizin, did grant, bargain, sell, release, enfeof, alien and confirm unto Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, otherwise called the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania (among other things), the

country called Buffalo Valley, situate on the south side of the west branch of the River Susquehanna.”

The deed describes the title from the Penns to Richard Peters of a tract of three hundred and twenty acres, called Prescott, which, in 1773, was sold to Ludwig Derr, who, in 1785, laid out the town of Lewisburgh. The lot here described was known on the plan as lot No. 51, and which, in 1818, came to the possession of the Methodist Church, who in that year erected a frame church upon it, having a door upon the north end, with pulpit in a recess upon the south. The church built at this time was used until 1833, when it was sold and became a foundry, being used as such until it was burned down in 1878. A lot was purchased on Third street, (the present site) and a brick edifice fifty by sixty feet was erected. It was dedicated on Saturday, January 5, 1833, and on Sunday, January 6th, the Rev. Mr. Steele preached in the morning and the Rev. Thomas Hood in the evening. This church edifice was the home of the congregation until the erection of the present brick edifice in 1853-54. It was built at a cost of about six thousand dollars, and was dedicated in 1854. The Rev. Alfred Cookman delivered the dedicatory sermon.

The pastors who ministered to the congregation are here given. The Rev. John Thomas was on the circuit before the church was built in 1818, and often preached at this place. Between 1818 and 1827, Thomas Magee, Jacob Shepherd and Thomas Minsball were preachers; 1827, Henry Taring and John Bower; 1834-35, Henry Taring and Oliver Ege; 1836-37, Charles Kolbfus; 1838-39, James Sauks, Isaac Stratton, William R. Mills and James Ewing; 1845-46, Philip B. Reese and John J. Pearee; 1847-48, William R. Mills and John Elliot; 1850-51, John Guyer; 1852-53, Samuel Conser; John H. Dashiell, Thomas Bowman (afterwards bishop), Thomas Reese, John W. Hedges, E. J. Gray, David John, Samuel Creighton, Francis Hodgson, William R. Mills, R. Hinkel, D. S. Monroe, M. K. Foster, N. S. Buckingham, — Baker and the present pastor, the Rev. F. B. Riddle. In 1851 Lewisburgh became a station.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH¹ began in a relig-

¹By the Rev. Charles Dealand.

ious movement produced mainly by the labors of Rev. Elijah Bacon, who came to the town in 1821, and began holding meetings in the house of John Donachy, on Water Street, a short distance from the site of the old foundry. Soon these accommodations were too small, and he preached in the open air, in front of the house, and later in a grove a short distance northwest of the present cemetery, and at another time in the old Derr grist-mill. For a time the meetings in the grove continued daily. Then they were held on Saturdays and Sundays. A large number of converts was the result of these efforts. They were organized under the name "Christian Church." Mrs. Ann Evans and Mrs. Eleanor Metzgar are the only surviving members of the original organization.

People took great pains to attend religious meetings. They rode long distances to hear a man preach. Mr. Bacon was an evangelist, and after organizing the church he left for other fields of labor.

During Mr. Bacon's labors he had baptized in all seventy seven persons. On March 6, 1823, Rev. Joseph Badger, while making a preaching tour through Pennsylvania, accompanied by a young man named Stephen D. Buzzel, reached Lewisburgh. He was a prominent man among the Christians, and his talents and zeal engaged the attention of the people. At first his meetings were held in a school-house; but it was soon too small for the congregation, and he afterwards preached in the open air. He was instrumental in establishing the church upon a more orderly basis of organization, and secured the building of a church on Fifth Street.

In September Mr. Badger was again in Lewisburgh, and preached in the newly-finished house of worship. At this time there were fifty-nine active members of the church. That the church might not be without leaders, he advised them to appoint two men as elders. The persons chosen were Andrew Wolfe and John Donachy. August 1, 1825, Rev. Joseph Marsh and Rev. G. W. Richmond visited the town, and on the 27th of the same month Mr. Richmond was chosen the first pastor, and served to November 12, 1828. From this date until January, 1833, there was no regular preaching. Rev. Seth

Marvin was chosen the next pastor February 1, 1833. About thirty united with the church, among whom was Samuel Slifer, whose consistent Christian life, loyalty to the principles of the denomination, constant and religious labor through more than half a century, and liberal financial support of the church are worthy of special mention.

February 7, 1834, Mr. Marvin was engaged a second time, for a term of one year. After the close of Mr. Marvin's services two young preachers, John Sutton and John Ellis, served the church. Rev. E. G. Holland was engaged for six months, from August 14, 1837, under whose efforts the first Sunday-school was organized. March 20, 1841, Rev. D. Rote commenced preaching once in four weeks.

About this time Rev. William Lane visited this people a second time, during which one hundred persons were baptized. April 1st, 1843, Rev. John Sutton took charge of the church and continued till the close of 1849. During the year 1850 Rev. John Ellis preached about once in four weeks. In May, 1851, Rev. William Lane, an evangelist, became pastor and served them four years. Under his energetic labors the new church on Third Street was built. It was dedicated at the time of the annual session of the Pennsylvania Christian Conference, in August, 1855. Professor Docherty, of Antioch College, preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. John Walworth became pastor August 15, 1856. In April, 1857, he resigned on account of ill health. October 14, 1858, Rev. S. W. McDaniels took charge and continued until April 19, 1862. Three months of this period, from April 19, 1861, to July 15th, he was in the United States army. Rev. Albert B. Vorse, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Vorse, a very worthy member of the church, served from July 1, 1862, to April, 1863. James P. Ross, a very worthy and prominent member of the church, died July 31, 1860. He was a member twenty-eight years, and acted as clerk twenty-three years.

Jacob Rodenbaugh was the next pastor. April 2, 1864, Rev. Aaron Porter was called as pastor and remained only seven months. Rev. Mr. Rodenbaugh was again

pastor till April 1, 1869. From this date till December 22, 1869, Rev. L. Ford had charge of the pastoral office. Once more Mr. Rodenbaugh was called to serve and continued till April, 1877. Previous to August, 1872, the church had been connected with what was known as the Pennsylvania Christian Conference. A large part of this association of churches, through the influence of Rev. William Lane and others, had gradually adopted the principles and theology of Alexander Campbell, by which immersion is made a test of church fellowship and is essential to salvation. This is completely at variance with the leading principle of the Christians, whose organization began twenty-five years before that of the "Disciples," and who hold that Christian character is the only test of church fellowship, and that forms and doctrines are subordinate to Christian character in importance. With these facts, it is evident that union between the two bodies where the "Disciples" have the control is impossible, for the Christians recognize fellow Christians among people who do not practice immersion and hold that Christian character has its seat back of mechanical acts, and even back of intellectual belief; so that while people may differ in forms and doctrines, they may be alike in character. It is not surprising, therefore, to find the Lewisburgh Church, which had adopted the principles of the Christians, under the leadership of Bacon and Badger and Millard many years before, becoming dissatisfied with the position of many of the churches in the Conference. The matter at length reached a crisis August 3, 1872, when the church took a vote to ask dismission from the Conference, which was to meet that same month. After separation from this Conference the next step was to unite with some other. This they did in May, 1875, by sending delegates to the New Jersey Christian Conference, which convened at Harper, N. J., and by being formally received by that body. Mr. Rodenbaugh was followed by Rev. James W. Bethune, whose labors terminated October 10, 1878. An interval of five months of no preaching follows this date. Rev. E. C. Abbott was the next pastor, and was succeeded by his father, Rev. H. J. Abbott, January 1,

1881, who preached for the church till March, 1882. On the 1st of June, of the same year, the writer commenced the present pastorate.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.¹—Previous to 1843 there was occasional preaching by Baptist ministers in Lewisburgh. James Moore, Jr., and wife, and Rebecca V. Ludwig were the only Baptists in the neighborhood.

In 1843, Rev. C. A. Hewitt, then pastor of the Milton Church, James Moore, Jr., and William Grant, an evangelist from the State of New York, held a series of meetings in the school-house. The meetings continued seven weeks, and twenty-five persons were converted and united with the Milton Church in constituting the Lewisburgh Church, January 3, 1844. The council which recognized the new church met the next day, being composed of delegates from seven churches of the Northumberland Association, Rev. E. Kineaid being moderator. In August the church reported to the association, Rev. C. A. Hewitt, pastor, and James Moore, Jr., and Samuel Wolfe, deacons, and thirty members, of whom there remain with us to-day Catharine Wolfe, Hannah Barton, Eliza Shamp and Norman Ball.

December 15, 1844, the Sabbath-school was organized with forty-two pupils; on the 16th of January, 1845, covenant meetings were established.

Rev. Joel E. Bradley became pastor April 1, 1845, and continued until April, 1849. On September 28, 1845, the basement of house of worship, on the site of the present Music Hall, was opened for preaching and Sunday-school, and on the 15th of November following the house was dedicated.

The early members of the church took an important part in the establishment of our university, giving freely of their money and effort to this end. Thus in those early days there arose a peculiar relation and affection between the university and the church, which has ever since continued, and has been productive of marked benefit to both.

Following Brother Bradley's pastorate, and

¹ Compiled from a history prepared by the congregation.

during two years and four months, the church was without the care of a pastor whose whole time and energy could be given to the work, but was supplied for a year and a half of that time by Professor George R. Bliss.

On the 27th of July, 1851, Rev. E. W. Dickinson became pastor, and continued until April 15, 1853. Near the close of his pastorate there was a great in-gathering of converts.

After an interval of seven months, Rev. Isaac W. Hayhurst became pastor, and continued until the 1st of May, 1857, both purifying and strengthening the church. Professor George R. Bliss again came to our help, acting pastor until the settlement of Rev. S. H. Mirick, in February, 1859.

Early in Brother Mirick's pastorate the subject of erecting a new house of worship began to be agitated, but not much progress was made till the year 1866. On the 6th of March, Dr. J. R. Loomis offered in church meeting the following: "*Resolved*, That the time has now fully arrived when it becomes us to make an effort to build a new house of worship." A building committee was appointed, and instructed to make all necessary arrangements, taking charge alike of collection and disbursement of funds, to report progress at each stated meeting of the church. Brother Merrick resigned the pastorate on April 1, 1866, and entered upon the work of collecting funds for building, in which he was engaged for about six months. The brethren connected with the university generously supplied the pulpit, Dr. Bliss acted as pastor and the usual pastor's salary was applied to the building fund. With the aid received from abroad, a fine stone building was erected at a cost of about sixty thousand dollars. The chapel was completed and dedicated on February 28, 1869, the day of prayer for colleges. On June 26, 1870, the main audience-room was dedicated, the sermon being preached by Rev. J. H. Castle, D.D., and the prayer of dedication being offered by Rev. J. R. Loomis, LL.D., who, as chairman of the building committee, had been indefatigable in his labors. The church was incorporated with its present name March 30, 1868, with George R. Bliss, H. Gerhart, C. S. James, J. R. Loomis, G. F.

Miller, G. M. Spratt and F. W. Tustin as trustees. The steeple of the church contains the town clock, first placed in the old steeple in 1846. For two years and a half the church, having sold the meeting-house, was without any place of worship, sometimes meeting in the court-house and sometimes in the university hall and chapel.

On September 12, 1869, Rev. Robert Lowry entered upon the duties of pastor, and church work progressed successfully during his stay. On September 11, 1870, the chapel at Montandon was dedicated, having cost about four thousand five hundred dollars. Pastor Robert Lowry closed his term of faithful service on June 27, 1875, and on the following Lord's day Rev. Geo. Frear, D.D., became pastor, remaining in charge until April 1, 1879, accomplishing a needed work of discipline and training.

After the church had been served acceptably a few months by Dr. A. K. Bell, then treasurer of the university, as supply, Rev. A. E. Waffle took charge as pastor on September 3, 1880. In the spring of 1882 thirty-eight members were dismissed by letter to form the Montandon Church. In 1883, Brother H. Gerhart resigned the office of church clerk, having faithfully kept the records for twenty-five years. Pastor Waffle resigned January 1, 1884, and after a few months, during which Rev. G. P. Watrous served the church as supply, the present pastor, Rev. J. T. Judd, took charge June 1, 1884.

As an evidence of the efficiency of the Sabbath-school, it may be stated that a large proportion of the conversions that have occurred in the various revivals have been from among its scholars. During the forty years of history included in this sketch seven hundred and twenty-seven have been baptized and ten hundred and seventy-eight names have been enrolled. The present number of members is two hundred and twenty-six.

With a comfortable house of worship, free from the burden of debt, with the university prospering as never before, with consecrated officers, a flourishing Sabbath-school, Young People's Society and Missionary Circles, and with all the rich store of experience and wealth of precious memories from four decades of grace,

we enter upon the fifth with renewed consecration to Christ, steadfast loyalty to the truth, and love for the souls of men, praying always to be led, kept and blessed by our Lord Jesus Christ, to whom be the glory forever.

CHURCH CLERKS.—L. B. Christ, 1844-48; O. N. Worden, 1849-52; Jos. P. Tustin, 1853-56; Thomas Chamberlin, 1857-58; H. Gerhart, 1858-83; William E. Martin, 1884.

DEACONS.—James Moore, Jr., 1844-59; Samuel Wolfe, 1844-50; George R. Bliss, 1852-53; Charles S. James, 1852-81; John Chalfant, 1853-67; Norman Ball, 1859; Henry Gerhart, 1863-81; F. W. Tustin, 1873; A. E. Bower, 1877; Joseph A. Kremer, 1877; Jonathan Jones, 1881-82; John A. Owens, 1881; William T. Grier, 1882-84; Robert A. Lawshe, 1884.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (of the Evangelical Association).—Notwithstanding some of the first churches of the association were erected in the Buffalo Valley near the beginning of the present century, services were not permanently established at Lewisburgh until about 1860. That year some members belonging to the Salem Church, in East Buffalo township, asked the Central Conference to supply them with preaching in the borough, where they had recently made their homes. In response, the Rev. George Hunter was assigned to this place and formed the families of John Zeller, Cyrus Brown, Mary Dreisbach, John Roland and Abraham Wolfe into a class, which was the nucleus of the present church. Soon after Dr. I. Brugger removed to this place from New Berlin and proved a valuable accession to the membership. After preaching a year the Rev. Hunter was succeeded by the Rev. Simon Wolfe, and soon after, in 1861, the building of a church was begun on Fourth Street, which was completed the following year. It is a brick edifice, with basement and audience-room; accommodation, about four hundred persons. The congregation flourishing, a brick parsonage was erected during the pastorate of the Rev. J. Bowersox, in 1867, and in 1876-77 the church was remodeled and greatly improved, so that it is at this time as inviting as any other place of worship in the borough. All the property of the church is free from debt and the two hundred members of the association at this place constitute a vigorous, growing body. An excel-

lent Sunday-school of two hundred and sixty members is maintained, under the superintendency of Rev. W. B. Thomas.

The trustees of the church in 1885 were E. Kohr, J. G. Wolfe, G. Pontius, W. H. Thomas, William Wertz, A. K. Nagle and Daniel Heiser. The pastors of the church and the years of their appointment have been as follows:

1860, Rev. George Hunter; 1861-62, Rev. Simon Wolfe; 1863, Rev. C. F. Deninger; 1864, Rev. J. Hartzler; 1865-66, Rev. A. H. Irvine; 1867-68, Rev. J. Bowersox; 1869, Rev. A. H. Irvine; 1870-71, Rev. I. M. Pines; 1872-73, Rev. G. E. Zehner; 1874, Rev. W. E. Detwiler; 1875-76, Rev. J. G. M. Swingel; 1877, Rev. Z. Hornberger; 1878-80, Rev. W. M. Croman; 1881-82, Rev. B. Hengst; 1883-84, Rev. E. Swingel; 1885, Rev. J. Young.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF LEWISBURGH has a history extending through three organizations. The first was formed May 17, 1858, with a large and active membership, and flourished until the War of the Rebellion made it inadvisable to continue its meetings. Its first officers were the following: President, John Randolph; Vice-Presidents, T. H. Wilson, M.D., A. P. Meylert, M.D., John P. Miller, George Eichholtz, Thomas Reber; Recording Secretary, Henry W. Crozier; Corresponding Secretary, Francis W. Tustin; Treasurer, Solomon Ritter; Managers, E. A. Evans, S. Dieffenderfer, S. Geddes, J. D. Dieffenderfer, Joseph Gibson, George McNair, W. I. Linn, H. P. Alexander, W. B. Lahr, J. W. Shriner.

The second association was organized March 4, 1876, and elected as its officers G. S. Matlock, president; F. M. Fury and S. Townsend, vice-presidents; G. N. Le Fever, secretary; and G. S. Matlack, treasurer. Its meetings were continued nearly three years, when it was decided to disband. The articles donated to the association were returned to the donors, and the remaining effects sold and the proceeds distributed among the poor of the town. The officers at this time were W. L. Wilson, president; W. E. Yoder and E. L. Angstadt, vice-presidents; C. W. Longley, secretary; and R. A. Lawshe, treasurer.

The third and present association dates its organization from March 17, 1884, when W. D.

Heiser was chosen president; R. A. Lawshe, vice-president; E. L. Angstadt, secretary; and C. C. Brown, treasurer. The membership in February, 1886, was forty, and regular meetings were held as follows: For boys, every Tuesday evening; men's prayer-meeting, every Friday evening; gospel meeting, every Sabbath afternoon; business and social meetings, the third Tuesday evening of every month. The association maintains a well-ordered reading-room, and through its several auxiliaries has done effective work in its chosen field. A boys' branch of the association was formed February 9, 1886, with fifteen members, which was increased to thirty-nine in the course of a few weeks. Oscar Lindig is the president, and R. Brown the secretary. Its meetings are stately held with good results.

The officers of the Young Men's Christian Association in February, 1886, were William Hayes, president; Geo. Young, vice-president; E. L. Angstadt, secretary; C. C. Brown, treasurer; J. P. Brook, J. T. Hate, George Tresher, C. S. Wolfe, W. H. Thomas, C. F. Lindig and W. F. Brown, directors.

THE SCHOOLS.—Before 1800 Mrs. Jane McClellan, Flavel Roan and others taught public schools. The Log Cabin Academy was built on the site of the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church in 1805.

A school-house was erected on the site of the Lutheran parsonage in 1812, by subscribers to stock, and kept in repair by subscription. In 1823 the stockholders met, elected Henry Hersh, Charles Beyers and John Martin trustees, and decided that the trustees should select the teachers. This was called the German school-house. A two-story building, called the town hall, stood where the North Ward school-house is, the lower part a school-house, the upper the town hall. A third was the "Northern Liberties," on corner of Third and St. Anthony. In 1860 the lots of the South Ward school-house were purchased, and the next year the house built, followed by the rebuilding of the old town hall and the Third Ward school-house.

Since the erection of these buildings the schools have been carefully graded, and have

been very satisfactorily conducted. From 1805 to 1813 Joseph Stillwell, Flavel Roan, Jonas Butterfield and others taught school in two buildings, one on Market Street, called the English School, the other, on the site of the Lutheran parsonage, called the German School. Among the teachers in the English house from 1813 to 1814 was James B. Forrest; 1816 to 1817, Joseph Kerr; 1818 to 1824, Daniel C. Ambler, James Aiken and John Dunlap. The grammarian, Samuel Kirkham, was a pupil of James Aiken. Mr. Kirkham began teaching in Lewisburgh in 1820, and taught several years, mostly in private houses. Daniel Breyfogle, John Reese, Dr. S. L. Beck and John Dunlap taught at various times in the German house from 1813 to 1823. The school law of 1834 was adopted by Lewisburgh by a vote of seventy-one in favor and fifty-five against. Two schools began on November 9, 1835, and one on November 23d, with two hundred and fifty pupils; received of State appropriation \$520.12. First president of school board was James Kelly; first secretary, John Houghton. Among the teachers under the free-school system were John Porter, A. S. Goddard, Captain Owens, C. V. Gundy, Emma Pardoe, Anna Reish and Wesley Cramer; the last taught the Boys' Grammar School thirteen years. Among the names of early school directors were Hon. John Walls, James F. Linn, Hon. Eli Slifer, John B. Linn, Prof. C. S. James, Rev. Henry Dill, Wm. Jones, Esq., Weidler Roland and J. P. Miller.

THE UNIVERSITY AT LEWISBURGH.—In 1845 some intelligent Baptists of the Northumberland Association saw the need of higher education for their sons and daughters under the religious auspices of their own denomination. Their perception of this need at first took form in a plan for a first-class academy. The natural beauty, healthfulness and economic advantages of the borough of Lewisburgh determined the location of the school here. Through the Rev. Engenio Kincaid and the Rev. J. E. Bradley, Stephen W. Taylor, who had recently resigned his professorship in Madison University, became enlisted in the new enterprise. Under the principalship of Prof. Taylor, assisted

by his son, Alfred Taylor, A.M., and I. N. Loomis, A.M., a school was opened in 1846 in the basement of the Baptist Church.

Professor Taylor combined prophetic insight with the powers of a rare teacher and saw in the new school the germ of a university. Others approved the project of founding at Lewisburgh such an institution as would meet the higher educational demands of the whole State. A charter incorporating "The University at Lewisburgh, Pa.," was approved on the 5th day of February, 1846, with the following trustees: James Moore, James Moore, Jr., Joseph Meixell, William H. Ludwig, Samuel Wolfe, Levi B. Christ, Henry Funk, Joel E. Bradley, Eugenio Kincaid, Benjamin Bear, William W. Keen, William Bucknell, Thomas Wattson, James M. Linnard, Lewis Vastine, Oliver Blackburn, Caleb Lee, Daniel L. Moore.

It was provided in the charter that ground should be purchased and buildings erected when one hundred thousand dollars had been raised, and that a fourth part should be permanently invested in a productive farm. It contained also other specifications, radically changed in 1882.

The subscription of one hundred thousand dollars was secured by the 17th day of July, 1849, through the efforts of Drs. Eugenio Kincaid and William Shadrach, who traversed the State soliciting funds. Previous to this, land to the south of the borough of Lewisburgh, including a fine hill of nearly a hundred feet elevation, covered with a beautiful natural grove, and commanding extended views over river and valley, had been secured for the university. In 1848 an academy building was nearly completed. In January, 1849, the trustees felt justified in electing professors for the college, and in commencing a college building. Two graduates of Madison University,—the Rev. G. W. Anderson, A.M., editor of the *Christian Chronicle*, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. George R. Bliss, A.M., of New Brunswick, N. J.,—were appointed, respectively, to the chairs of Latin and Greek. Both soon afterwards began their labors, the students of the academy and the college, consisting of both sexes, reciting together in the academy building, Professor Taylor still acting as principal.

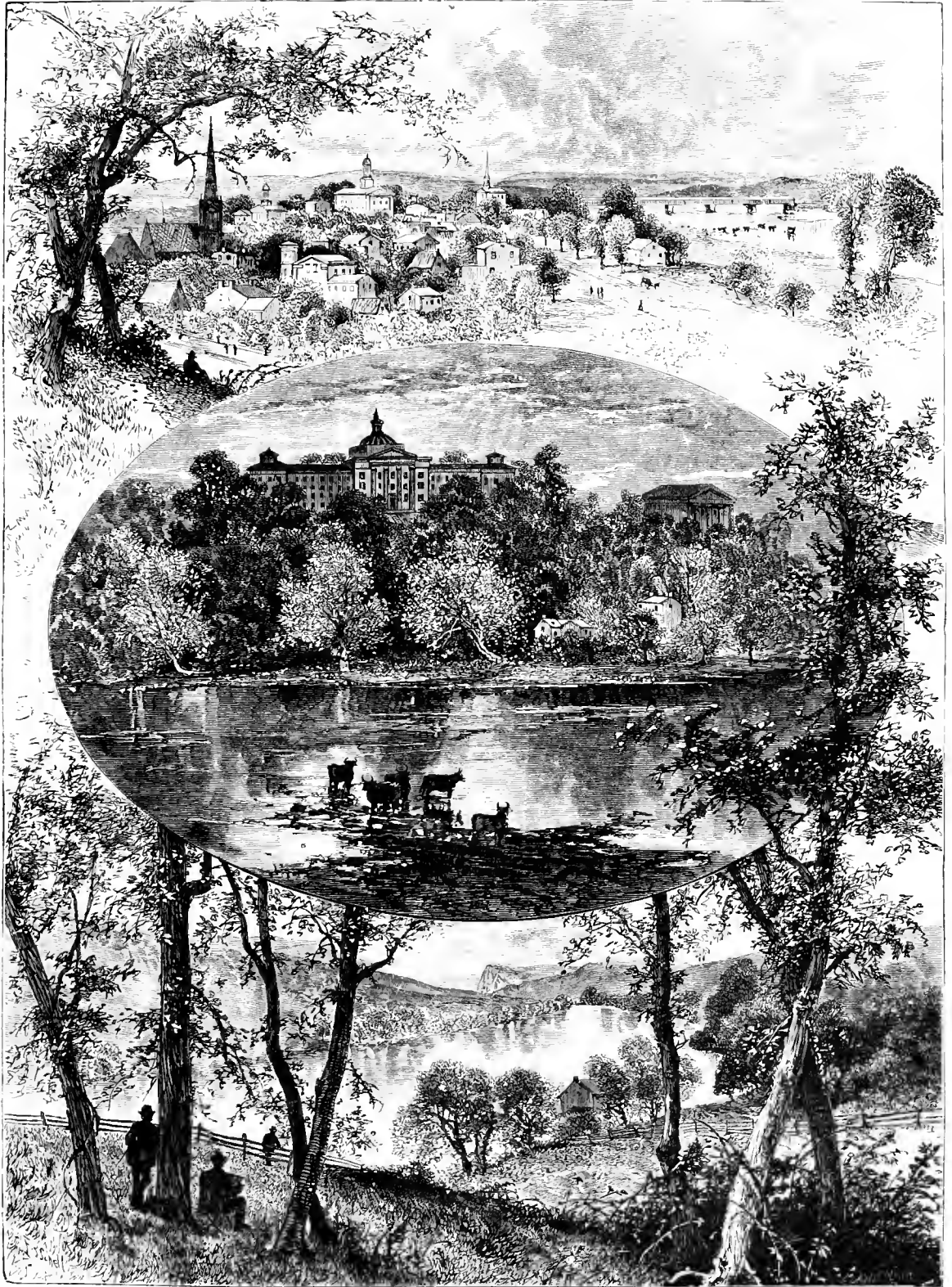
In 1851 the west wing of the college building was completed, and the college students moved into dormitories and study-rooms, regarded at the time as "unsurpassed in pleasantness by those of any institution." In the spring of this year Professor Taylor resigned his position to accept the presidency of Madison University, but remained to preside at the first commencement, August 20, 1851, when a class of seven was graduated in the chapel of the academy.

The Rev. Howard Malcom, D.D., of Philadelphia, an alumnus of Princeton and ex-president of Georgetown College, had been chosen president of the university and Charles S. James, A.M., a graduate of Brown, and Alfred Taylor, A.M., a graduate of Madison, were added to the faculty of the college, the former as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and the latter as professor of belles-lettres. With these additions began the collegiate year 1851-52. The college now became a distinct department of the university, the academy became gradually a preparatory school for boys only, while, in 1852, the "University Female Institute" became a separate department. A theological department was added in 1855. From this point, therefore, we may consider the departments separately.

The College.—The presidency of Dr. Malcom continued from 1851 to 1857, during which time the college building was completed.

In 1852 the sum of forty-five thousand dollars was added to the funds by a few friends without a general canvass. About twenty thousand dollars accrued from lands sold from the original campus, leaving finally about twenty-six acres as university grounds.

Thus established, the college began a work of incalculable value to the intellectual and spiritual progress of the denomination in Pennsylvania. On the resignation of President Malcom, in 1857, the Rev. Justin R. Loomis, Ph.D., who had been called from Waterville, Me., in 1854, to fill the chair of natural sciences, succeeded him as president. During twenty-five years President Loomis devoted his best energies to the work of building up the college, and established the youth who came under his moulding hand in the principles of a



THE UNIVERSITY OF LEWISBURGH.

deep Christian philosophy. The invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's army, in 1863, caused the closing of the college during a campaign of six weeks, officers and students uniting to form Company A of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. A memorial tablet in Commencement Hall commemorates the names of those who fell in the war for the Union. In 1864, President Loomis increased the funds of the university by collecting subscriptions amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. In 1876 an attempt was made to secure additional endowment, but owing to other interests in the field, the effort was abandoned after about twenty thousand dollars had been promised, mostly in private subscriptions offered by a few liberal friends.

In 1879, President Loomis resigned the presidency, and Professor David J. Hill, A.M., a graduate of the college, and at the time of his appointment Crozer professor of rhetoric, was chosen president of the university, a position which he still occupies.

The first step in President Hill's administration was an effort to increase the endowment. This was rendered successful by the liberality of William Bucknell, of Philadelphia, who offered to give fifty thousand dollars for this purpose on condition that fifty thousand dollars more be raised, the old endowment be reinvested and the corporation be reorganized. The town of Lewisburgh was canvassed by the President, assisted by prominent citizens, and ten thousand dollars was subscribed in a few days. The other forty thousand dollars came from friends in other parts of the State, all the conditions were complied with and the productive endowment was thus made two hundred thousand dollars. About twenty-five thousand dollars of this was gathered through the exertions of the Rev. Dr. G. M. Spratt, whose services to the institution have been constant and efficient.

On May 20, 1882, the charter was changed by the court of the county of Union providing for the control of the university by a board of trustees, not exceeding twenty-five, four-fifths of whom must be Baptists. The trustees were chosen by the subscribers to the new endowment fund.

The property of the university now amounts to three hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. Since 1880 Mr. William Bucknell has given to the university twenty free scholarships of one thousand dollars each, and ten thousand dollars for the erection of a new chapel, called "Bucknell Hall," and other friends have bestowed sums of money for the extension and improvement of the grounds and buildings. The university has no debts.

Since 1851, when the first class was graduated, important changes bearing upon the prosperity of the college have taken place. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad runs within one mile of Lewisburgh, and the Lewisburgh and Tyrone Railroad passes through it, making a Western connection. The Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburgh Railroad passes through the borough and connects it with the Reading system. The town is lighted with gas, supplied with pure water and has several miles of well-paved sidewalks. A new church edifice, costing nearly sixty thousand dollars, has been built by the Baptists. The natural beauty of the place has been enhanced by these improvements; yet it remains a quiet, moral and rural retreat, admirably adapted to the seclusion which thorough study demands for the young.

The college has developed even more rapidly than the town. It has a library of about twelve thousand volumes, a museum of more than ten thousand specimens, for the illustration of science, a chemical laboratory and apparatus. There are two flourishing literary societies, with libraries of their own. They publish a monthly journal called *The University Mirror*. There is also a Young Men's Christian Association. Tuition is free to the sons of ministers in actual service.

There are now two courses leading to a degree,—1, the classical course of four years, leading to the degree of A.B.; and 2, the Latin scientific course, leading to the degree of S.B. Both courses have been brought up to the standard of the best Eastern colleges, and have recently given some scope to the optional element. Anglo-Saxon, American literature, comparative zoölogy, analytical chemistry, constitutional law and anthropology have been added to both

courses. A good collection of engravings, heliotypes and casts has stimulated the study of the fine arts, and illustrated lectures are given to the senior class. Lectures on Grecian history, life and literature; Roman history, life and literature; mediæval history; English history and literature; the history of philosophy; natural theology; and the evidences of Christianity are regularly delivered. The introduction of a short course of lectures on practical ethics and hygiene for the freshman class is believed to be distinctively peculiar to this college. The government is thus based on ethical ideas, and so far has proved that an appeal to manhood develops it and secures self-government.

The following have been presidents, acting presidents and professors from the foundation of the college to the year 1886:

PRESIDENTS.

Elected.	Resigned.
1851. Rev. Howard Malcom, D.D., LL.D....	.....1857
1857. Rev. Justin R. Loomis, Ph.D., LL.D.....	.....1879
1879. Rev. David J. Hill, LL.D.	

ACTING PRESIDENTS.

Stephen W. Taylor, LL.D., prior to 1851.
Rev. Geo. R. Bliss, D.D., LL.D., during 1871-72.
Rev. Francis W. Tustin, Ph.D., for six months in 1879.

PROFESSORS.

Elected.	Resigned.
1848. Stephen W. Taylor, LL.D., Mathematics.....	1851
1849. Rev. George R. Bliss, D.D., LL.D., Greek and Latin.....	.....1874
1849. Rev. George W. Anderson, D.D., Ph.D., Latin.....	.....1854
1851. Rev. Howard Malcom, D.D., LL.D., Metaphysics.....	.....1857
1851. Charles S. James, Ph.D., Mathematics.....	.....1877
1851. Alfred Taylor, A.M., Rhetoric.....	.....1853
1854. Rev. Justin R. Loomis, Ph.D., LL.D., Nat. Sciences, 1858; Metaphysics, 1879	
1859. Rev. Francis W. Tustin, Ph.D., Ancient Languages, 1861; Nat. Science, 1874; Ancient Languages.....	—
1865. Rev. Lucius E. Smith, D.D., Rhetoric.....	.....1868
1865. Rev. Lemuel Moss, D.D., LL.D., Logic.....	.....1868
1869. Rev. Robert Lowry, D.D., Rhetoric.....	.....1875
1871. Freeman Loomis, A.M., Mod. Languages—	
1874. Cornelius W. Larrison, M.D., Natural Science.....	.....1875
1875. William T. Grier, A.M., Latin.....	.....1884
1877. David J. Hill, LL.D., Rhetoric, 1870; Psychology and Ethics.....	—
1878. Charles S. Allen, Ph.B., Nat. Science.....	.....1878

1878. George Phillips, Ph.D., Mathematics.....	.....1882
1879. George G. Groff, M.S., M.D., Nat. Science.—	
1884. Rev. Albert E. Waffle, A.M., Rhetoric.....	.....1885
1882. William C. Bartol, A.M., Mathematics.....	—
1885. Frank E. Rockwood, A.M., Latin.....	—
1885. William G. Owens, A.M., Physics and Chemistry.....	—
1885. Enoch Perrine, A.M., Rhetoric.....	—

The Institute.—This department of the university was begun as a school in 1852, under the principalship of Miss Hadassah E. Scribner, of Maine, who retained her position for two years. In 1854 two young ladies, the first class of the institute, were graduated. At this time all the teachers resigned, and Miss Amanda Taylor, of Easton, Pa., with a new corps of assistants, undertook the work. In 1858 fifteen young ladies were graduated in the presence of an audience of fifteen hundred people. Since then classes ranging from ten to twenty have been graduated every year. In 1857 six acres of a beautiful grove were appropriated for a suitable building on the university grounds. The building is pleasantly and healthfully situated, warmed with furnaces, lighted with gas and supplied with water on every floor. It will accommodate ninety boarders. In 1869 a wing was added, at the cost of ten thousand dollars, containing rooms for students and a large gymnasium, which has been suitably fitted up.

In 1863 Miss Taylor resigned, and was succeeded by Miss Lucy W. Rundell, of Alden, N. Y. She continued her work ably until 1869, when she was succeeded by Miss Harriet E. Spratt, daughter of the Rev. George M. Spratt, D.D., and a graduate of the institute. This rare Christian woman had already spent fourteen years in the school as a teacher. She continued as principal until the commencement of 1878. A few months later she ended a career of extraordinary usefulness by death, having been made Emeritus lady principal after her resignation. For twenty-four years her life was devoted to the successive classes of young women that passed through the institute, and hundreds mourned for her as for a sister.

In 1878 Jonathan Jones, A.M., was elected principal, a position which he ably filled until his death, in January, 1882. Since that time Mrs. Katherine B. Larison has been the

head of this department and has managed its affairs with marked ability. The institute furnishes superior advantages in music and painting. Students enjoy the use of the library and museum of the college, and are permitted to attend the lectures of the professors.

The Academy.—When, in 1849, the college emerged into a distinct department of the university, the academy was intrusted to the principalship of Isaac N. Loomis, A.M., sharing the new academy building with the college. This arrangement continued until the college building was completed; H. D. Walker, A.M., succeeding Principal Loomis in 1853, and George Yeager, A.M., following in 1857. Isaac C. Wynn, A.M., became principal in 1859, and in January, 1860, the academy building being used then solely for that department, it was fitted up for a boarding-school for boys and young men. Until 1868 the academy embraced the classical preparatory classes of the university, but in that year "The Classical Preparatory Department" was organized, with Freeman Loomis, A.M., as principal, the academy being confined to English branches only. This arrangement continued, the English academy having in the mean time a succession of principals, until 1878, when the departments were reunited under the principalship of William E. Martin, A.M. "The Classical Preparatory Department," from 1868 to 1878, was established in the west wing of the college building.

The academy, as reorganized in 1878, is a thorough English and classical school, designed to prepare young men for college, for business or for teaching in the common schools. The students have access to the college library and reading-room. When prepared, they are admitted to the college upon the certificate of the principal, without examination. Special attention is given to English and commercial branches. Many improvements have been made in the building, rendering it a pleasant home for boys. Students of small means are allowed to board in clubs, which reduces their expenses considerably.

The Theological Department.—The charter of the university permits the establishment of any professional school by the corporation. A

school of theology, however, is the only department of this kind so far attempted. This was opened in 1855 under the charge of Thomas F. Curtis, D.D., and continued during thirteen years. On the resignation of Professor Curtis, in 1865, the school was reorganized, with Lemuel Moss, D.D., as professor of theology and Lucius E. Smith, D.D., as professor of sacred, rhetoric and pastoral theology, George R. Bliss, D.D., being continued as professor of Biblical interpretation. In 1868 the department was removed to Upland, Pa., and reorganized by the family of the late John P. Crozer as "The Crozer Theological Seminary," under a new corporation, but still retaining a close connection with the university at Lewisburgh, whose graduates supply its classes in a large measure. While at Lewisburgh the department enrolled thirty-eight graduates. These have been received and enrolled among the alumni of the Crozer Seminary.

JUSTIN ROLPH LOOMIS, LL.D., for many years president of the college, and the man to whom, more than to any other individual, is due the credit for its success, is a descendant of Joseph Loomis, who came to America from Braintree, Essex County, England, in 1638, and, after a short residence in Massachusetts, removed, in 1639 or 1640, to Windsor, Conn. The doctor was born in Bennington, Wyoming County, N. Y., August 21, 1810. His preparation for college was made at Madison University, New York, and, being completed, he entered Brown University, at Providence, R. I., from which he graduated with the class of 1835. He taught for one year in the State Agricultural School of Rhode Island, and then became a tutor and soon after professor of natural science in Waterville College (now Colby University), in Maine. He remained there sixteen years, or until 1852. He then traveled for about a year in Bolivia and Peru, South America, after which he came to Lewisburgh and entered the university as professor of natural sciences. In 1858 he was made president of the university, succeeding Dr. Howard Malcom, and remaining in that responsible position for twenty-one years, or until 1879, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. David



J. R. Loomis



Jayne Hill. During his presidency he discharged the duties of professor of intellectual philosophy and metaphysics. He has traveled much. In 1871 he was absent from the university on a trip to Europe, touching also Africa and Asia, returning by way of San Francisco. He made visits to Europe again in 1873 and 1879, and in 1882 sojourned in California. He has written much for the press, and in 1851 published a work on geology, and in 1852 one on human physiology.

Dr. Loomis was first married to Sarah Anne Freeman, of Richfield Springs, N. Y., January 16, 1838. She died March 3, 1852. There was one son by this marriage, Freeman Loomis, now professor of modern languages in the university. Dr. Loomis married, as his second wife, January 17, 1854, Mary Gilbert. Carrie Loomis, now a teacher of modern languages in the Female Institute of the university, was a daughter by this marriage. His third wife, now living, to whom the doctor was married August 20, 1873, was Miss Augusta Tucker. A son by this marriage, Andrew G. Loomis, is now twelve years of age.

In closing this brief sketch of Dr. Loomis, we cannot do better than to use a few words of characterization from one who knows him and his work intimately :

"For more than twenty years Dr. Loomis stood as the leading representative of higher education among the Baptists of Pennsylvania. His broad and deep scholarship, his large knowledge derived from extensive foreign travel and careful observation of men, his strong Christian faith and his indomitable resolution combined to fit him for leadership. Hundreds of young men remember him with gratitude, and confess that to him, more than to any other man, they owe the discipline of mind and the force of character that have made them successful in the world. The Lewisburgh Baptist Church Edifice stands not only as a monument to his superior architectural taste, but also to his remarkable self-sacrifice in toiling and giving for its completion. It has been the characteristic of his life to accomplish that which he undertook, and he has devoted a long career to the realization of unselfish ends in the elevation and enlightenment of others."

DAVID J. HILL, LL.D., was born in Plainfield, N. J., on the 10th of June, 1850. He was prepared for college at Suffield, Conn., and

Cooperstown, N. Y. Entered the university at Lewisburgh in 1870. He took the first prize for oratory in 1873, and was graduated with the valedictory addresses, the first honor of his class, in 1874. He was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Madison, Wis., but declined, accepting a call as tutor in ancient languages in the university at Lewisburgh. At the close of the collegiate year Mr. Hill was appointed instructor in rhetoric in the university, and in 1877 Crozer professor of rhetoric. At the same time he published, through Sheldon & Co., of New York, "The Science of Rhetoric," an advanced text-book for colleges, which was adopted in the University of Michigan, Brown University, Vassar College and other first class institutions. At the request of Sheldon & Co., Professor Hill prepared "The Elements of Rhetoric," for schools of lower grade, which is now used in every State and Territory, and has been republished in England. In 1879 Professor Hill began a series of brief biographies of American authors, similar to Morley's "English Men of Letters." Two volumes, on Irving and Bryant respectively, were issued by Sheldon & Co., and were widely sold and noticed. The preparation of this series was interrupted by his election to the presidency of the university in March, 1879, to succeed the Rev. Justin R. Loomis, LL.D., the position which he now occupies. He has since devoted himself mainly to the interests of the university, but has found time to edit Jevon's "Elementary Lessons in Logic," to write a small work on "The Principles and Fallacies of Socialism," which has been widely distributed among the laboring classes, over ten thousand copies having been sold, and to prepare original lectures for his college classes on "Economics," "Anthropology" and "Psychology," which have been privately printed. He has also delivered many lectures of a more popular character on literary and scientific subjects, and written many articles for reviews and other periodicals. Under his administration the university has in five years added about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to its funds, and more than fifty per cent. to its students, besides making important progress in other directions.

Ex-President Loomis says:

"President Hill came into his present position not because he sought it, but because of his recognized fitness for it. His high scholarship as a student, his success with classes as a tutor and professor, his dispassionate and correct judgment and his scholarly aims and attainments all singled him out as the man for the presidency, notwithstanding the extremely early age at which he was called to the position. It was a trying one, and many steps of progress were at once needed, but he has not been under the necessity of making any retrograde movement. He is an expert in the management of classes of college students, and he impresses men in all grades of life so that they trust him and follow him. It is this high phase of manhood that has given him his stronghold on the patrons of the university and strengthened its financial condition beyond the fear of collapse. At the same time the internal administration, both of instruction and government, encourages the friends of the university to look forward to many years of prosperity without the thought of change, except such as he shall introduce."

THE LEWISBURGH CEMETERY is controlled by the Lewisburgh Cemetery Association, which was incorporated by an act of the Assembly, approved April 10, 1848, and had as its incorporators Thomas Hayes, George F. Miller, James P. Ross, Solomon Ritter, John Chamberlin, William Hayes, Hugh P. Sheller, Stephen S. Lyndell, Flavel Clingan, Samuel Wolfe, James Moore, Jr., Levi B. Christ, Henry Noll, Levi Sterner, William Wilson, Peter Nevius, John Gundy, Jacob Gundy. At the organization of the association in the following May, George F. Miller was chosen president; William Wilson, secretary; and Thomas Hayes, treasurer. The former has since held his office, and in 1886, D. B. Miller was the secretary and treasurer. At this time the board of managers is composed of Eli Slifer, F. C. Harrison, J. M. Linn, D. B. Miller, John Walls, W. C. Duncan, Joseph M. Nesbit. The cemetery is in East Buffalo township, on the southwest and just outside of the borough. It comprises twelve acres of well-drained land, six of which were bought of John Chamberlain, June 5, 1848, for nine hundred dollars. The addition was purchased January 2, 1878, and cost one thousand eight hundred dollars. The cemetery contains the graves of Colonel Cameron, many other soldiers and

prominent citizens of Lewisburgh and Union County.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL WILSON WYKOFF SCHAFFLE.

The man whose name forms the caption of this sketch (chiefly devoted to his ancestry) has been for many years familiarly known to the people of Lewisburgh as one of its substantial business men, and belongs to a family which for more than three-score years has been prominently identified with the interests of the town, in a line of merchandising which verges upon the nature of a profession, and, indeed, involves so much of study, of scientific experiment and of responsibility that it may, perhaps, be more appropriately regarded as belonging to the category of the latter than as a business vocation. The history of this family, of which three individuals, representatives of as many generations, have followed in Lewisburgh the calling of chemists and druggists, is a matter of record from a time considerably antedating the arrival in America of our subject's paternal grandfather, Charles Frederick Schaffle. This man, the progenitor of all of the Schaffle family in America, was born in Durmenz, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Oberamt Maulbrün, Germany, August 29, 1796, and was one of seven children—the youngest of five sons—of Simon F. Schaffle and Mary Magdalena Kliner, his wife. His father was a man of influence and position, and for eight years the burgomaster of Durmenz.

Charles Frederick seems early in life to have acquired that love of liberty and lack of reverence for rank which were very proper characteristics for a man who was to become a good citizen of the United States, and, in fact, his immigration to America was brought about through his determination to escape conscription into the Imperial army, which was especially threatened, because of his independence in ignoring a set form of obsequious salutation to some high functionary, or perhaps the crown. The young man sailed for America in 1818, and, after a three months' voyage, landed at Philadelphia



J. M. M. Schaeffer



upon August 29th,—his twenty-second birthday. In the following year (1819) he came to Lewisburgh, and eventually founded the business to which his son succeeded, and which finally passed into the possession of his grandson. His apothecary shop was where Dr. Grier lived and died. The young German had a superior business training, a thorough knowledge of the chemist's and apothecary's art, and good recommendations as to general character and ability. A paper has been preserved which was given him by his employers in Stuttgart, and shows that they held him in high esteem. Literally translated, it reads as follows :

“MR. CARL SCHAFFLE, of Durmenz, two years in our business engaged, has, through the care of the to him entrusted comptoir (counting-house), and other business work, as well as his other good conduct and cultivated, well-bred orderliness our satisfaction earned.

“While we hereby witness this, we wish him from our hearts good fortune and the Lord's grace in his future undertakings.

“SOTRULE & SATTLER [SEAL].

“Stuttgarte, 30 December, 1817.”

Schaffle soon began to thrive in business, as his qualifications became known, and he had not been long in Lewisburgh before his condition warranted him in marrying. During the very year that he located here the young woman who was to become his wife had left her home on the German border of France, and had come across the broad Atlantic by a long and dreary voyage similar to that which Schaffle had made. She was Marie Caroline Dickes, daughter of Jean Guillaume Dickes and Marie Elizabeth Felme, his wife, and was born at St. Marie aux Mine, Alsace, France, April 29, 1800, as a copy from the official entry on the “Register of Births” of that commune, “in the District of Calmar, Department of the Upper Rhine,” attests. She left France upon her birthday, April 29, 1819, with her parents and only brother, Joseph, who became secretary of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, and had that position until the monarch's death, when he left for other realms.

Charles Frederick Schaffle and Marie Caroline Dickes were married in Lewisburgh March 12, 1820. Over half a century of wedded life was theirs, and they were parted only by death, the wife passing from the earth chapter of life,

after more than the allotted span, September 25, 1871, while her husband, surviving her ten years, died March 7, 1881. They were the parents of ten children, two of whom died in infancy.¹

Charles William Schaffle, the oldest son, was born December 3, 1820, and was married, January 23, 1845, to Mary Wykoff, daughter of Peter Wykoff and Sarah Nevius, his wife, born November 14, 1823. She was a descendant, on her mother's side, of the Chamberlain family, well known in Union County.² Eight children were the offspring of this marriage, the oldest of whom was Samuel Wilson Wykoff Schaffle, born in Lewisburgh November 24, 1845, and named after his maternal uncle.

¹ It is worthy of remark in this connection that three of the sons of the independence and liberty-loving German pioneer—John Joseph, Charles Dickes and Franklin Schaffle—responded to the call for men to put down the great Rebellion of 1861-65, and gave their lives in defense of the country. John Joseph Schaffle was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, a rifle ball entering his ankle near the instep, and passing down into the heel. He was left upon the field for several days, unable to move, during which time he extracted the bullet with his own hand, cutting away the solid flesh of his heel with a penknife. His heroism and nerve, however, did not save him. He was taken to Lincoln Hospital, at Washington, where, after suffering three amputations of his leg, he died. His body was brought to his home, and he was buried in the Lewisburgh Cemetery. In the same battle of Bull Run, Charles Dickes Schaffle, who was captain of Company D, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, was wounded and taken prisoner. He was confined in Libby Prison many weeks, and while patiently awaiting for a truce-boat to exchange prisoners, he, with twenty-two fellow-officers, fell a victim to gangrene, and all died within forty-eight hours of each other. Franklin Schaffle, who was orderly to General Reno, and distinguished himself on several occasions by riding through the thickest of the fight to deliver orders, contracted, from exposure in the service, the disease which ended his life. He, too, lies in a soldier's grave at Lewisburgh.

² Lucretia Chamberlain lived to the good old age of one hundred and five years. Colonel William Chamberlain, her son, was born September 25, 1736, and married, June 8, 1758, Elizabeth Finbrook, born August 23, 1740, who was the first of his four wives, by whom he had twenty-three children. One of his daughters by Elizabeth, named Lucretia, and born December 20, 1765, was married, November 16, 1789, to Christian Nevius, who was born November 1, 1759. They had eleven children, among whom was Sarah, born August 29, 1800. Peter Wykoff, born November 14, 1797, married Sarah Nevius January 31, 1822. There were three children by this marriage,—Samuel Wilson-Mary and John N.; Mary, as noted above, being born November 14, 1823.

The youth of our subject was spent at his home, and in a manner not unlike that of the majority of boys. In due time he entered the academy of the university at Lewisburgh, where he studied until he was fifteen years of age. The War of the Rebellion then breaking out, and there being a great scarcity of young men, in consequence of which it was difficult to obtain clerks, he was obliged to leave school and enter his father's drug-store, where he remained until he was twenty years of age. He then went to Philadelphia and entered the wholesale drug business with Elliot, White & Co., who were, in a certain sense, his preceptors while he attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In 1869 he returned to Lewisburgh and assumed the management of the old drug-store in which he had learned the first principles of his calling. By close application, good business qualifications and indomitable will he has built up a trade second to none in the town or region, and has earned a reputation, which is more than local, as a thorough and progressive pharmacist. He has been an active member of the American Pharmaceutical Association for a number of years. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association; has read papers before that body, and at its last session (1885), at Erie, was elected one of its executive officers. He is also an honorary member of the Northumberland County Pharmaceutical Association.

In politics Mr. Schaffle is a true Independent. Although taking a warm interest in questions of public policy, he has had no desire to personally profit by politics, and therefore has taken but little part in local contests, although he was the candidate for county treasurer on the Temperance ticket in the campaign of 1884. His energies, when exerted outside of his business or profession, have been almost invariably in the line of some general good, rather than personal preferment. He was for a number of years treasurer of the Home Building Association, of Lewisburgh, and when the Board of Trade was organized under very auspicious circumstances, towards the close of 1885, he was elected its president,—a fact significant of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow business men.

Mr. Schaffle was married, April 20, 1881, to

Margaret Bowie Hutchison, daughter of Charles and Agnes (McCullough) Hutchison, of Kingston, Pa.,—the former from Johnston, near Glasgow, and the latter from Paisley, Scotland. Mr. Hutchison has, however, long been identified with the coal interests of the Luzerne region, having been an operator in the vicinity of Plymouth and Kingston for a quarter of a century. Mr. and Mrs. Schaffle are the parents of one child, who was born May 30, 1883, and bears the family name of Karl.

ELI SLIFER.

Eli Slifer, who, when scarcely beyond the prime of life, and during a momentous crisis, held a position in the service of the State second only to one in importance, honor, responsibility and usefulness, was of very lowly birth and came of an humble, unambitious, but worthy people, the German Baptists, commonly called Dunkards, who form a valuable element in the body politic of the State,—a safe, conservative class of citizens, but one, from its inherent nature, contributing few individuals to the ranks of public men. The career of our subject, under these circumstances, forms a strong and rare illustration of eminence attained without the environment of advantages and without self-seeking, but purely by worth.

Eli Slifer's great-grandfather was one of the early settlers of Bucks County, coming thither from Germany some time during the first half of the past century. He had a son, Abraham, and his son of the same name was the father of Eli, who was born in Coventry township, Chester County, in 1818. His parents were poor; but their children, five in number, of whom Eli occupied a middle position in age, were deprived of even the limited advantages which they could have extended; for they both died while the children were quite young. Eli received some measure of care from Samuel Harley, a brother in religion of his father; but he was very early thrown upon his own resources. In 1834, when sixteen years of age, he was apprenticed to the hatting trade in Lewisburgh. Speaking reflectively of this period of his early life, Mr. Slifer has been



Eli Lifu

known to say that whatever of capability or success or usefulness he obtained in later years was directly traceable to certain circumstances, very annoying and apparently unfavorable at the time, under which he was placed on first coming to the town which has ever since been his home. He was a tall, angular, uncouth boy, without education, and, by operation of a very common law of human nature, very soon became the object of unpleasant remark on the part of the better-favored youth of the time. This was a blessing in the disguise of a disappointment and misfortune. The boy was, at least, as sensitive in nature as he was singular in appearance, and he shrank from association with the boys and young men of the town, feeling his semi-ostracism keenly, but eventually benefiting by it; for he became, in his seclusion, a student, and laid the foundation for a liberal self-education, continued through his maturer years. Had he been received by the youth of the town on a plane of equality and respect, it is probable that the evening hours, when he was not engaged at his trade, would have been passed, as were theirs for the most part, in pleasant and profitless ways, and his books, in a large measure, neglected.

In 1841 he removed to Northumberland, and engaged in the boat-building business. In 1845 he returned to Lewisburgh, and, in partnership with William Frick, established the same business on a larger scale, subsequently adding the manufacture of lumber. The firm of Frick & Slifer became quite well known in commercial circles, gave employment to over a hundred men, and was quite successful,—so much so, in fact, that Eli Slifer retired, after some years, with a reasonable competency.

Subsequently, with several associates, he became interested in a foundry and machine-shop for the manufacture of agricultural implements. He first participated in political matters as a leader in 1848, and displayed a high measure of ability in the public discussions in favor of Whig principles and candidates. In 1849 he received the unanimous nomination as Whig candidate for the Legislature in the district composed of Union and Juniata Counties (Union then including

what is now Snyder County). His action in the Legislature was so heartily approved that he was re-nominated and re-elected by an overwhelming majority. In 1851 he was selected as the compromise candidate for the Senate, each county in the Senatorial district having put forth a candidate. He was elected without opposition, and that in a district which was successfully contested by the Democratic party the same year, for important offices,—a fact indicating the universal confidence reposed in him by the people of all political faiths. In 1855 he was elected State treasurer, but retired in 1856, his party being in the minority. In 1859, when the Republicans first predominated in the Legislature, he was again elected State treasurer, and he was re-elected in 1860. Four months prior to the close of his term, in January, 1861, he resigned this office to accept the more important one of secretary of the commonwealth, under Governor Curtin, which position he held during the war, when it was second only to the Governorship in the grave responsibility and exacting duties which it demanded. Mr. Slifer held the office also through Governor Curtin's second term, resigning at its close, in 1867 and retiring to needed rest, after his long period of intense activity, with his health irretrievably shattered. It has been said by a very competent observer and judge that "the services he rendered his State during the Rebellion were excessively arduous, exacting and untiring, and all were performed with notable unselfishness and a patriotic devotion to the public weal."

After his resignation Mr. Slifer passed nearly a year in Europe, going on a government vessel, by invitation of the national authorities. Since then he has lived in partial retirement upon his farm, near Lewisburgh. As a rule, he has not participated actively in political matters, though retaining a warm interest in watching the contest for the maintenance of the same general principles which he labored zealously to advance in former years, and in several campaigns, at the solicitation of his friends, he has, in public speech and otherwise, expressed his convictions and used his strong influence for their success. He has

been throughout his career a man of rare unobtrusiveness, never seeking office, and only accepting the high positions he has filled when, in the natural order of events, they were offered to him.

Mr. Slifer was married, in 1840, to Catharine Frick, a sister of his old business partner. There were born to them eight children, of whom three are deceased. John Frick Slifer, the first-born, died in infancy. William and John were both accidentally killed, the former in maturity, leaving a family, and the latter when of tender years. Of the children living, the two sons, Samuel Harley and Eli Slifer, are engaged in the sale of agricultural implements at Indianapolis, Ind.; Catharine is the wife of Andrew H. Dill, Esq., of Lewisburgh; Clara, the wife of Robert Green, of Muncy; and Anna Frick, the wife of William Walls, of Lewisburgh.

JOHN W. SHAFFER.

John W. Shaffer was born in Kelly township February 18, 1842, and received a common-school education and worked on the farm until 1867, when he moved to Lewisburgh and entered the shops of the Central Manufacturing Company to learn the business of a machinist. After a few years he became an employé of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company as a fireman, and continued until 1875. This occupation did not, however, promise to him the advancement he desired and which every man feels is due to his family. He sought a more promising line of business and opened a clothing-store on Market Street, in Lewisburgh, which he still continues. In 1877, he added a tailoring department to his business, of which the citizens have shown their approval by a liberal patronage.

On the 8th of December, 1864, he married Angeline Schrack, daughter of David Schrack, of East Buffalo township.

The ancestors of Mr. Shaffer were from Germany, and his grandfather, John Shaffer, was a native of Allen township, Northampton County, where he grew to manhood and married. In 1833, with his wife and family, consisting of five

sons and one daughter, he came to Kelly township and purchased the farm now owned by David Heinly. After several years he moved to Maryland, and later to Stephenson County, Ill. Of his children, Abraham remained in the county. He was born April 28, 1815, and, January 11, 1838, married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Hummel, of Union County. They settled on a farm given to his wife by her father, which is now owned by their son, John W. Shaffer.

CHAPTER VI.

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.¹

AN angle of Buffalo township extends to the borough of Lewisburgh. The line between Buffalo and East Buffalo extends from where the borough line intersects the road to Buffalo Cross Roads nearly due west.

George Derr, when he sold to Lyman, moved to the mill (Shriner's) and built a frame house, which was torn down to be replaced by the brick house of Joseph W. Shriner.

GENEALOGY OF LUDWIG DERR'S FAMILY.

Ludwig Derr, died October, 1785.

Catherine —, died 1786.

George Derr, died February, 1829, aged 67.

Fanny Yentzer, died February 15, 1842, aged 72.

1. Catherine, married William Davis; 5 children.

2. Ludwig Derr (died June 17, 1862, aged 71) married Charlotte Stoner (died February 8, 1875, aged —); 5 children.

3. George Derr, died unmarried, February 5, 1829, aged 67.

4. Susanna Derr, died unmarried.

5. Henry Derr, died unmarried.

6. Jacob Derr, married Isabella Hunter; 12 children; died August, 1873, aged 73.

7. John Derr, married Sarah McFaddin; 4 daughters; died February 1, 1869, aged 72.

8. Frances married Hugh McLaughlin; 1 son, George Y. McLaughlin; died February 9, 1871, aged 66.

9. Benjamin Derr, died, unmarried, November 11, 1862, aged 56.

10. Elizabeth Derr, married William Shriner; 2 children; died September 26, 1862, aged 43.

11. Joseph Derr, married Mary Jane Kremer; 12 children; died July 21, 1885, aged 54.

¹ By J. Merrill Linn, Esq.



Geo. W. Shaffer

1 child, 11 grandchildren, 41 great-grandchildren and 50 great-great-grandchildren,—total, 103.

George Derr owned the Hodnot and Michael Green tracts; dying, he made a will, dividing his property into eight tracts, one of which, the mill-seat, went to three of the children. General Abbott Green bought it of them, built the miller's brick house, and there Joseph Green went to live when first married. Samuel Wolfe bought it of Green in 1838, and Joseph W. Shriner of the heirs of Samuel Wolfe, in whose possession it now is. If any one crosses the iron bridge and looks down into the creek, he will see the frame-work of the dam, and to the left, on the north side, the site, the head and tail-race of High's mill, the first in the county. It was abandoned somewhere in 1813, when George Derr built the present mill, which was near the site of the old Van Gundy mill, which can yet be seen opposite George Derr's barn. In repairing the mill, some years ago, Mr. Shriner found an old burr mill-stone, with the date of 1778 carved upon it—no doubt the date of Gundy's mill.

Next above the Hodnot was the Bremer tract, mentioned in East Buffalo. Here lived Hugh Wilson, who died October 9, 1845, at the age of eighty-four.

Hugh Wilson moved to this valley from Northampton County, and got here a few days before Christmas, 1790. Lived the winter of 1790-91 in an old cabin on his father-in-law's (William Irvine, Irish) place, in Buffalo; then kept tavern for two years, one mile above Millinburg (late John Kleckner's). In the latter part of March, 1793, moved to a place owned by Colonel Hartley, one-fourth of a mile east of Hartleton, on the old road (late Yeager's), where he lived five years, and in the spring of 1798 moved to Lewisburgh, where he kept store in a log building, formerly Thomas Caldwell's (which stood where Dr. F. C. Harrison's house now is), until 1804, when he was succeeded by William Hayes, and then moved on to his farm, one mile west of Lewisburgh, where he died, lacking twelve days of eighty-five years of age. His children were Dr. Wm. I. Wilson (of Potter's Mills), Mrs. William C. Steadman, Francis Wilson and Mrs. James F. Linn.

All the surveys along the creek, beginning with the Hodnot (the Derr place), were surveyed in August, 1769, and, in fact, the surveys

of this whole township were early made, the date of the warrant being the 3d of April. Ludwig Derr bought the Hodnot survey of John Coxe, of Philadelphia, in June, 1772, for one hundred and seventy-five pounds. Joseph Seips settled on the David Henning place in 1773, and James Fleming on the Dale place the same year, erected a cabin and cleared four or five acres, which he cultivated and had in possession until sold to Samuel Dale. Here originated a famous lawsuit. Dale built a good square double log barn on the premises, costing about twelve hundred dollars. Fleming afterwards moved higher up the stream. Thomas Rees became the owner of the Thomas Foster tract, and October 24, 1800, sold to William Gray for three hundred and seventy pounds. This same place David Henning sold to William Cameron Henning.

William McCandlish, Sr., came from North Britain in 1774 and settled on the place John Lesher's family owns. McCandlish died in the fall of 1783, and it was sold in 1784, to Andrew Billmeyer, the grandfather of Philip, as also of John Lesher. It was licensed as a tavern at August sessions, 1786. Billmeyer sold it, May 21, 1812, to Philip Gebhart, and it long remained the residence of his widow. By various conveyances it has come back into the family. An old burial-place on the premises has the dust of the ancestors, not quite yet plowed over. It was the place of rendezvous for the people of the lower end of the valley during the troubles of 1776-78. In the summer of 1873 John Lesher tore down the old house. On taking off the weather-boards a log building of forty-four feet square was disclosed. In the logs were marks of arrows and many bullet-holes. Between the flooring he found a shingle on which was written: "James Taler; built 1775," the name of the carpenter, as McCandlish was the owner. Andrew Billmeyer kept a tavern here, and it was a noted place for gatherings.

On the 14th of January, 1777, the Committee of Safety met at McCandlish's, and frequently thereafter during that summer. In the absence of settled government, this committee looked after the general safety of the community. To this place Allison betook himself when the

Indians raced him from the place where the Samples were murdered.

In September 1788 the election-place of Buffalo was changed from Fought's, which is also the Roeky mill-site, by another name. In 1794 Captain Robert Cooke's company, from Lancaster, during the Whiskey Insurrection arrived at Billmeyer's, where a pole had been erected. But the report of the advancing troops got there before they did, and the pole was cut down and hidden. The soldiers could not find it, and took their revenge in drinking up all the whiskey and eating everything in the house, leaving word that Uncle Sam would pay the bill.

The road from Kephart's, across to the pike at W. L. Harris', was laid out in 1805 by Hugh Wilson, Daniel Rees and John Brice. On the next farm above, now belonging to the Cameron estate, lived David Storms. In 1781 he was outside of the house at work, and his two daughters were engaged in spinning. He saw the Indians and ran into the house. They knocked the door in and scalped him. The girls ran up-stairs into different rooms. The one closed the door; the other got behind the open door. They killed the one, and an Indian looking in to the other, seeing no one, went down-stairs. She watched them from the window, and thinking they saw her, she fainted. They did not return.

In February, 1769, Maelay surveyed the Bremer tract, and notes in his field-book the fine spring at the Cameron farm, and next above the late Andrew Wolfe's.

Henry Vandyke lived at the Jackson Rishel place, dying in 1784. He came from Hanover township, Lancaster County, and left a widow, Elizabeth, and six children,—Lambert, John, Sarah, Hannah, Mary and Elizabeth.

But out along the road to Hoffa's mill, beyond Rishel's stone house, stood the old log house of Captain John Forster, mentioned in Brady's memoirs. He left a widow, Jane. Charles Hall, Esq., built that stone house just mentioned.

Captain Foster's first son, James, afterwards married a daughter of William Clark, to whom he willed the old place. James moved to

Ohio. His son John, who lived in Brush Valley, was the father of Mrs. William C. Duncan, of Lewisburgh. Second son, William, a bachelor, said to be the first white child born in the valley. Third, John Foster, so long a partner of James Duncan, at Aaronsburg (descendants,—Sarah, married to William Vanvalzah; Emeline, to S. S. Barber; Margaret, to Dr. Charles Wilson; Jane, to R. B. Barker, Esq.) Fourth, daughters,—Agnes, Margaret and Dorcas.

From his blood came many a gallant soldier and officer for the wars of his country—in 1812, the Mexican and the late Rebellion. He died in 1786.

In 1804 Abel Owen lived near Rengler's. He was a lame man, but could whip any man in the county.

BUFFALO CROSS-ROADS.

Dr. Robert Vanvalzah, the progenitor of the large and distinguished family, came to the valley in 1786 and settled at Buffalo Cross-Roads in 1796, and died April, 18, 1850, at the age of eighty-five years. (See medical chapter).

1799, George Frederiek started the first hotel. He and his brother were the first settlers at that point, and a hotel was kept there continuously until 1831, when James McCreight bought it. General Baldy, Andrew and Philip Reedy, John Taggart, Robert Young and — Haas, were successive keepers. Andrew Reedy built the stone house W. T. Linn lives in the same year the stone church was built, in 1816.

The road between Driesbach's Church and the Buffalo Cross-Roads was laid out in 1795. Just where the wooden kitchen of W. T. Linn's house is stood a shop where Alexander Graham commenced business. He began with a pack, and even in the shop he had about as much as would heap up a wheel-barrow, perhaps. James McCreight commenced in 1831, and kept a store continuously until his death, June 30, 1862. Levi and Benjamin Hauck succeeded, and they by W. T. Linn & Co., and then J. O. Glover.

1807. June 27, John Sierer and wife and Christopher Baldy and wife conveyed two acres one hundred and ten perches of the Henry Sees tract to John Kaufman and John Rengler, trustees of a high German school, to be erected

on the place and kept for that purpose forever. One of those peculiar erections, with a school-room on one side and the living-room of the schoolmaster on the other stood there until lately. John Betz and his handsome wife lived there until their death. A new brick school-house was erected and, under an act of the Legislature, part of the land was sold and the money invested. James McCreight was the first postmaster (in 1831), and was succeeded by the successive store-keepers.

It is four miles west of Lewisburg, and the village contains about one hundred inhabitants.

William Irvine, died November 18, 1795. His place was the "Thomas Wilson" warrantee tract, about a mile above Rengler's mill, adjoining the John Beatty, Wendell Baker, James Magee and John Sierer, two hundred and sixty acres; ninety cleared. It was sold by his executors, on 4th May, 1798, to Peter Dunkle, for fifteen hundred dollars.

William Irvine came into the valley probably in the year 1774, when he patented the tract. He is marked on the assessments William Irvine (Irish), to distinguish him from William Irwin, Esq., who is marked as "late of Carlisle." His wife was an Armstrong, connected with the family at Carlisle, and his eldest daughter, Catherine (afterwards Catherine Wilson), was born November 16, 1758. He served during the French-Indian War, 1754-63. John B. Linn has his powder horn, on which are etched the stations between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, to Fort Stanwix and Crown Point, the plan of Fort Duquesne, the English insignia *Honi soit qui mal*, Indians with scalping-knives, etc. With the runaway of 1779, he removed his family to Cumberland County. The spring served as a hiding-place for many things, and a griddle, now in possession of J. M. Linn, still shows some rust-holes gotten there. His wife died near Carlisle, and he returned to his place in the valley, accompanied by his daughter Catherine, and from her have come down many incidents of the hardships endured by the early settlers.

When alarmed by incursions of the Indians, they rendezvoused at McCandlish's (now John Leshler's). Once, when on a flight, the quick ear of the father caught the report of a bush cracking behind them. He pushed her behind a tree and cocked his rifle, but it was only a deer running by. Once they were pursued so close, they had to leave a cow with a calf only a few days old. He pushed down the fence so that she could get into the meadow, and they then fled for their lives.

Later in life he married Jane Forster, daughter of John. She died in 1824, aged eighty-four, and is buried in the Lewis grave-yard. His children were, 1, Catherine, married to Hugh Wilson, father

of Dr. W. I. Wilson, Francis (who died February 15, 1873), Mrs. James F. Linn, Mrs. William Stedman; 2, Elizabeth, married to William Love; 3, Nancy, to William Milford (the latter took a boat-load of produce to New Orleans, in 1809, and was never heard of afterward; his wife survived him forty-one years); 4, Mary, married to James McClellan, Esq.; 5, Sarah, married to Walter Charters. William Irvine's father's name was Andrew, of Fermanagh, Ireland. John, Matthew and Thomas, of Philadelphia, frequently mentioned in Pennsylvania Archives in connection with the purchase of ships for the navy and powder for the Continental army, were William's consins, as were also General William Irvine, of the Pennsylvania Line; Matthew, the celebrated surgeon of Lee's Legion; and Andrew, who survived so many wounds received at Paoli.

Near the Union Church lived Jacob Stahl, who was the wagon-maker of the day. People came from far and near to get wagons there.

Mendel Baker, the ancestor, landed in Philadelphia September 27, 1749. The second bought of Samuel Maclay the George Calhoun tract, and moved into the valley from York County in 1772. He had a saw-mill about a half mile east of Cowan, in 1789; afterwards a fulling-mill and store, and carried on an extensive and varied business, and died in 1814. In 1775 he is assessed with twenty acres, two horses, two cows and one sheep. This place you will see as you turn to your right at Beaver Run. He left John, Jacob, Mrs. Mathias Alspach; grandchildren, John and Ann Mizener.

COWAN.

Adam Wagoner built a mill on Rapid Run, Cowan, which was burned, and the site purchased by Jacob Baker and rebuilt in 1828, and it burned for him at one o'clock in the morning—mill, saw-mill and miller's house—the family barely escaping. He died soon afterwards, and his daughter Elizabeth got this for her portion. Her brother-in-law, Jacob Rengler, built the third mill in 1830—saw-mill, miller's house and the brick house and bank-barn across the creek, on the Vomieda farm. But in the fall of 1836 Rengler sold to Daniel Guldin for thirteen thousand three hundred dollars, and next year went to Belleville, Ill. In 1851 Guldin sold the mill to Young & Spigelmyer for ten thousand dollars. In 1863 Martin Rudy and G. W. Himmelreich bought the mill property. In a

few years Rudy bought Himmelreich's interest, and sold the property to Mussina, Heiser & Co., together with the store, property and stock, for twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars. Rudy came to Union County in 1830, and began merchandizing in 1850. In 1848 S. L. Shoemaker bought two acres off of the Steans farm and erected the first store-room at Cowan. This Rudy bought. Mussina, Wolfe & Co. built a new store-room where the old warehouse stood. An old school-house, called Stean's, stood where Himmelreich's store now is. A new one was built of brick, between that and the bridge, in 1835, after the adoption of the school system by Buffalo. The third and present one was built about 1870. This place was called at one time Farmersville, and when established as a post-office, in Senator Cowan's time, it took his name. It is seven miles due west from Lewisburgh and three north of Mifflinburg. Population, one hundred and eighteen. Daily stage communication with Lewisburgh, and also by telephone.

VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg is a small town situated in the heart of Buffalo Valley, and is traversed by the Lewisburgh and Tyrone Railroad. Its population is about one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants. Among the oldest houses in the town is the hotel which was built in the year 1860 by Charles Driesbach; the store of J. S. Raudenbush ranks second, and was built in 1865. The town received its name from J. S. Raudenbush, who called a meeting in September, 1865, and called it by its present name. He also, at the same time, made application for a post-office, which was granted to him a short time after. Mr. Raudenbush is now one of the leading citizens and most prominent business men in the town; he owns the large grain-house, which was built in 1872, where he now carries on a large and extensive grain business. There is an old house only a short distance from the town, which still bears the marks of Indian violence upon the early settlers in this section of many years ago. Addison Baker laid out lots on the north side of the Pike in 1885.

An account of the officers' surveys by which lands were taken in a body, and of their distri-

bution and sale has been given in another place, as also of the Driesbach Church. Within sight of the latter lived the Hon. Samuel Maclay.

Hon. Samuel Maclay died at his residence, in Buffalo Valley, October 5, 1811. He was born June 17, 1741, in Lurgan township, Franklin County. Of his early education I can learn nothing. His field-note books, as assistant deputy surveyor to William Maclay, in 1767 and 1768, are before me and indicate a cultivated hand. He next appears in 1769 as assistant to his brother on the surveys of the officers' tract in Buffalo Valley. He was lieutenant-colonel of a battalion of associators, and, as such, delegate with McLanahan, to Associators' convention at Lancaster, July 4, 1776, which elected two brigadiers and organized the associators, the then militia of the State.

In 1792 he was appointed one of the associate judges of the county, and resigned December 17, 1795. In October, 1794, he was a candidate for Congress, and carried the county by eleven hundred majority; vote only two thousand eight hundred and fifty. In Buffalo he had four hundred and sixty-four, to fourteen for his opponent, John Andre Hanna.

On the 2d of December, 1801, Mr. Maclay was elected speaker of the Senate and re-elected December 7, 1802. On the 14th he was elected United States Senator, and, being speaker, had to sign his own certificate. In January, 1803, he presided at the impeachment trial of Judge Addison, and continued acting as speaker against the protest of the opposition, however, after March 3d until March 16th, when he resigned that position, and, on the 2d of September, his position as State Senator.

He resigned his seat in the United States Senate on the 4th of January, 1809.

Mr. Maclay was very popular in his manners, a good scholar and efficient writer. He had an extensive library, containing many valuable books. He was always of the people and for the people, plain and simple in his manner, disliking ostentation. On one occasion he brought a handsome coach home from Lancaster, and the family took it to Buffalo church the next Sabbath. Mr. Maclay noticed the impression, and that coach never left the carriage-house afterward; it rotted down where it was left that Sunday evening.

He was a large man, resembling Henry Clay very much, though much stouter in his latter years. Hon. Martin Dreisbach, who still recollects him well, says his return home was always indicated by the hogs being driven out of the fields, the repairing of the fences and general activity over the whole place. He was a good mechanic also, and often amused himself working in the blacksmith-shop.

Mr. Maclay's wife was Elizabeth Plunket, an account of whose family appears *L. A.* year 1791. Their children were,—

1. William Plunket Maclay, born in Buffalo Valley August 23, 1774.

2. Charles Maclay (John Binns' second in his duel with Sam Stewart) died, unmarried, while on a visit in Wayne County, N. Y., aged twenty-eight.

3. John Maclay, register and recorder of Union County, also prothonotary for two terms. Married to Annie Dale, daughter of Hon. Samuel Dale and sister of the late James Dale, Esq., of Buffalo township.

4. Samuel Maclay, married first to Margaret and afterwards to Elizabeth, daughters of Rev. James Johnston, of Mifflin County. Samuel died February 17, 1836, leaving seven sons and three daughters, of whom only three are living,—Robert P., in Louisiana, and Elizabeth and Jane, in Galesburg, Ill.

5. David Maclay, married to Isabella, daughter of Galbraith Patterson, Esq., died in 1818, leaving no issue. David was a ripe scholar and would have made his mark in public life if his health had not failed. His widow married Hon. A. L. Hayes, late and for many years associate law judge of Lancaster County, Pa.

6. Robert Plunket Maclay, born in April, 1799. Senator from Union in 1842. Still living in Kishacoquillas Valley, Mifflin County. His wife was a Lashells, of Union County.

Samuel Maclay's daughters were,—

1. Eleanor, the eldest, married to her cousin, David Maclay, of Franklin County, Pa. Herself and children dead.

2. Hester, who accompanied Charles to Wayne County, N. Y., and died there about the same time.

3. Jane E., married to Dr. Joseph Henderson, died without issue January, 1848. Doctor Henderson was a captain in the War of 1812 and in Congress four years during General Jackson's administration. He was a brother-in-law of Rev. James Linn, D.D., of Bellefonte, now deceased.

Mr. Maclay is buried on the farm now owned by Joseph Green. The brick wall inclosing the grave is within sight from the turnpike, after passing the New Berlin road. It is immediately in front of his old stone mansion. How few now know that within it rests the remains of one of Pennsylvania's ablest statesmen. The *disjecta membra* of a fine monument, intended to be placed at the head of his grave, still lie in one corner of the inclosure, as they were unloaded forty years ago.

In 1795 Mr. Morrison, the Presbyterian minister at Buffalo Cross-Roads, led a determined opposition to the Republicans. The result was, the pew-rates ceased. He commenced preaching against Maclay from the pulpit. Maclay refused to go and the larger portion of the congregation went with him. In 1799 it culminated in an action of slander,—Morrison

vs. Maclay, 101, August term. It was regularly continued till 1817, when the lawyers were almost all dead.

George Coryell was a native of Hunterdon County, New Jersey; was born at Coryell's Ferry, on the Delaware River, now Lambertville, on the 28th of April, 1761. He entered the army in Captain Craig's company of dragoons, in 1776, just after the taking of the Hessians and before the cannonade at Trenton, on the 2d of January, 1777. His company marched up the creek and was in the battle at Princeton. He was a year with Captain Craig. He was afterwards drafted into a company of dragoons, under Lieutenant Reading, in which he served one year. He was afterwards drafted into the company of Captain Palmer, in which he continued until the fall of 1780. He was only sixteen years of age when he enlisted, and while in Captain Craig's company he was sent as an express, to Boston, leaving orders at Danbury and other places on the route. He said there were gray-headed men and minors in Craig's company. At one time General Washington had his head-quarters at his father's house, at the ferry, while the army encamped partly in his orchard. The British and Hessians got possession of his father's premises at one time, and cut the bedding, threw the feathers into the street and burned all the fences on the farm, which lay in common a long time. George Coryell was married, in 1790, to a sister of Richard Van Buskirk, of Mifflinburg, and moved, in 1793, to the premises of Samuel Maclay, in Buffalo township. He was a carpenter by trade and built many houses in Buffalo Valley, among others, the old Black Horse Tavern, at Lewisburgh. Of barns, he built the one on Maclay's place, now owned by Joseph Green. In 1799 he was captain of the Buffalo Valley Republican troop, and always rode, on parade days, a sorrel horse that had been wounded at St. Clair's defeat. John Webb, a hatter, father of Colonel Webb, who, some years ago, kept hotel in Philadelphia, was first lieutenant of the company. Webb lived in Mifflinburg, and moved to Ohio many years ago. Coryell was adjutant of Colonel George Weirick's regiment at Marcus Hook, in 1814. He moved to Lycoming County once; then back to Buffalo Valley; then to White Deer Valley; thence to Butler County, near Hamilton, where he died 1837-38. His wife soon followed him to the grave. He had four sons,—Tunison, John, Joseph R. and Abraham, of whom Tunison, the eldest, and Abraham, the youngest, alone survive. There were several daughters, most of whom ended their days in Ohio and Indiana.

In the second road south of the Dreisbach Church, on the land lately owned by John Byler, Baltzer Klimesmith lived, owned then by George Sholtz, on Friday, July 14, 1780. He was a private in Captain Joseph Green's com-

pany. Mrs. Chambers, a daughter, with her father and sister went out to work in the field. Seeing some squirrels, he sent Baltzer, Jr. back for his gun. Meanwhile the Indians came along and captured his father and the two girls, Elizabeth and Catharine.

Just where the road winds around the hill, above Heimbach's blacksmith-shop, on the road to New Berlin, they killed Klinessmith. Mrs. Dreisbach, the judge's mother, pointed out the place. She helped carry his body down, and they buried it in the Dreisbach church-yard.

The Indians then made their way to the spring, north of New Berlin, where they left the girls in charge of an old man of their party, and went down Dry valley. After a little while it began to rain, and the Indian motioned the girls to gather brush to cover the flour-bag. He laid down under a tree, with the tomahawk under his head. The girls, in passing with brush, worked it gradually from under him as he dozed. Elizabeth picked up the tomahawk, and made a motion to her sister to run. She then sank it into the old man's head. The old man yelled fearfully, and the girls ran. By this time the Indians were on their return, and heard the old man yell. They pursued the girls and fired on Catherine, just as she was springing over a fallen tree. The ball entered below the right shoulder-blade and came out at her side. She had the scars until her dying day, as large as a half dollar. She rolled herself under the tree, and the Indians passed over her, in pursuit of the sister. Elizabeth, being active, reached Beatty's harvest field. The men ran to their rifles and pursued the Indians. When they came pretty near Catherine, one of the men, supposing an Indian in ambush, was about firing, when she pulled off her apron and waved it. They found her much weakened from loss of blood, but she soon recovered. Philip Pontius said that the Indians were going to Beatty's, and George Rote, who was a lame man, but great on a halloo, frightened them back, by hallooing to an imaginary company to surround the black rebels. Klinessmith's widow drew a pension as late as 1819, at New Berlin. "Elizabeth married John Boal, moved to French Creek, near Meadville first, and, in 1843, to Ohio or Indiana, her husband, being one of those restless spirits, who fancy that the land is over-crowded, when the population exceeds one to every ten square miles, and she, from her courage and energy, being an excellent second to a man always exposed to the perils of frontier life."—*Manuscript of G. H. Snyder.*

Katy, as she was called, first married Daniel Campbell, a revolutionary soldier, and had, by him, two children, John, who died near Millinburg, and Ann who married Robert Barber. They removed west. Katy afterwards married Robert Chambers, by whom

she had one child, the first wife of John A. Vanvalzah, deceased. Notwithstanding her two wounds she survived her two husbands. Baltzer, Jr., died near Hartleton about 1820. This party of Indians were followed by Van Campen, who with Peter and Michael Grove, had a thrilling story of attack to relate to them. (L. A. 191.)

SCHOOLS.—Mrs. Jane McClellan, granddaughter of Colonel Chambers, of Chambersburg, taught at Derr's mill as early as 1790. About 1804 she taught all the English branches, beside painting, drawing, wax-work and sewing. Kimber Barton taught at Pontius, near the Ridge, in 1800 and 1801.

Philip Callahan is mentioned as one of the principal teachers of the valley, and is said to have had a large account at Henry Spyker's store for whiskey and tobacco. John Betz taught at the Dreisbach school-house about 1800. He and his wife were celebrated as a very handsome couple.

In 1884 there were in this township four hundred and sixty-five pupils. The names of the present school districts are Strawbridge, Buffalo Cross-Roads, Union, Black Run, Cowan, Pontius, Viक्सburg and Reed.

BUFFALO CROSS-ROADS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No records were kept when the congregation was formed, but according to Mr. Hood's account this church was organized in 1773, and James McClenachan and Samuel Allen were its first ruling elders, the former ordained in Derry, now in Dauphin County, the latter at Silver Spring, Cumberland County. Mr. McClenachan was from Hanover township, Dauphin County, and came into the valley in April, 1773. These gentlemen continued to act as elders, to receive supplies, until 1781, when the church was broken up in consequence of the country being overrun by the Indians. In 1783 the people returned, and in the same year Mr. McClenachan died, and as Mr. Allen had died while the people were away, it appears that the congregation were without elders until the year 1785, when Matthew Laird, who had been an elder at Big Spring, came to reside in the congregation.

In 1784 we have the first recorded evidence in regard to the church. On the 17th of December of that year, Edward Shippen and Joseph,

his brother, by a written paper agreed to give a lot of five acres, to be laid off at the northeast corner of the Edward Bonsall tract, including a spring, for the purpose of erecting a meeting-house thereon for the Presbyterian congregation. The building was probably erected the ensuing year. There is a receipt dated December 23, 1778, to William Rodman for ten pounds, being in full of a subscription lodged in their hands for building a meeting-house in Buffalo Valley, signed William Clark, Thomas Hutchinson, who were probably the building committee. In 1797, the Shippens made a deed to Samuel Dale and David Watson, trustees appointed by the congregation for that purpose.

"It seems, from Dr. Grier's statement, that the church received an additional grant of five acres adjoining, of the "Isaiah Althouse" tract, either of Henry Vandyke or Francis Zeller, former owners. The old church was accordingly built on both tracts, and the one half on land now claimed by Daniel Rengler, as an inspection of the old foundation will show, and many persons were buried in Mr. Rengler's field. The Althouse tract was patented to Henry Vandyke, 14th of December, 1774. On the same day he sold off to Captain John Foster nineteen acres and ninety-four perches, adjoining Foster's. Henry Vandyke's will, dated 18th October, 1782, wills his mansion, farm and tan-yard to John. John and Martha, his wife, sell to Francis Zeller two hundred and eighty-nine acres. This would, therefore, include the alleged five acres given to the church.

"Flavel Clingan says 'the old church had three doors and nine windows, one immediately behind the pulpit and two on each of the ends and sides. Part of the church covered where the present pulpit is, and extended out into the fields behind the present church, that it was put on the line of the two grants of five acres each, and the careless trustees lost five acres when Mr. Rengler bought the farm.

"For a number of years the church was dependent on such supplies as the elders might secure, but in May, 1787, a call was given to the Rev. Hugh Morrison¹ by the Buffalo Cross-Roads congregation, in connection with the congregations of Northumberland and Sunbury.

¹The Rev. Hugh Morrison, the first regular pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this Valley, came from Ireland, Presbytery of Root, in 1786. Among the records of the Synod, under date of May 18, 1786, 'the Presbytery of Donegal reported that they had, since our last meeting, admitted Hugh Morrison, a licensed candidate from the Presbytery of Root, in Ireland.'

"In October, Rev. Hugh Morrison became the pastor. The congregation engaged to pay him £75 per year. From a list of contributing members found in the treasurer's books, were the following names: John Anderson, Joseph Allen, Christopher Baldy, James Barrett, Thomas Black, James Boyd, John Brady, James Buchanan, William Charters, Captain John Clark, Robert Clark, Walter Clark, William Clark, Samuel Cox, Tunis Cox, David Davis, John Davis, George Derr, William Douglas, William Dugan, Thomas Elder, Joseph Evans, John Farley, William Fleming, Andrew Forster, James Forster, Robert Fruit, Edward Graham, John Gray, Captain William Gray, Joseph Green, Charles Grogan, George Hammersly, Jonathan Holmes, Joseph Hudson, James Huntsman, Thomas Hutchinson, William Irvine, Matthew Irvine, William Irwin, Esq., Christopher Johnston, Alexander Kennedy, Colonel John Kelly, George Knox, Matthew Laird, Paschall Lewis, George Links, John Linn, Captain John Lowdon, William and Andrew McClenachan, William McDougal, Alexander McGrady, Samuel McClay, James Magee, William Marshall, Benjamin Miller, John Milligan, Samuel Montgomery, George Moore, William Nichols, Charles Poak, Joseph Poak, Thomas Poak, Widow Poak, Samuel Porter, John Ray, Daniel Rees, John Reznor, Flavel Roan, Widow Rodman, Alexander Rorison, Allen Seroggs, Richard and Joseph Sherer, William Simms, David Snodgrass, Alexander Steele, Captain James Thompson, John Thompson, Levi Vanvolsan, David Watson, William Williams and William Wilson. The subscriptions by the more wealthy attendants upon service were Andrew Forster, £2; Samuel Maclay, John Lowdon and William Irwin, each £1 10s.; William Irvine, £1 6s.; James Forster, £1 2s."

Soon after Mr. Morrison became pastor an election for elders resulted in the choice of Walter Clark, John Linn, William Irwin, David Watson, John Reznor and Joseph Allen. Messrs. Clark and Allen soon afterwards moved to the West, but the others served until their deaths. About 1810, William Clingan, an elder from the Donegal Church, moved within the bounds of the congregation and was added to the session.

In October, 1791, the pews of the church appear to be rated and rented for the first time.

There were thirty-six pews or seats. No. 1, probably reserved for the minister's family; No. 2, rated at £3 5s., taken by David Watson, Colonel John Clarke, Alexander Kennedy and Joseph Clark; No. 3, Thomas Forster, Andrew Forster, Robert Forster and Robert Chambers; No. 4, £4, Christopher Johnston; No. 5, Captain James Thompson, William

Thompson, Samuel Porter and James Boyd; No. 6, £2 15s., Arthur Clellan; No. 7, Robert Clark, Richard Sherer and Joseph Allen; No. 8, Samuel Dale, Esq., and Joseph Evans; No. 9, John Reznor and David Tate; No. 10, Samuel Maclay, (this seat he retained until his death, in 1811); No. 11, John Steel, Joseph Hudson and William Steele; No. 12, Joseph Green, £1 9s. 6d.; No. 13, James Irwin and Matthew Irwin; No. 14, William Irwin, Esq., £2; No. 15, John Thompson; No. 16, Benjamin Miller; No. 17, John Ray, William and Thomas Black; No. 17, Roan McClure; No. 18, Mr. Lincoln; No. 19, George Knox; No. 20, Walter Clark; No. 21, William Irvine; No. 22, Jonathan Holmes and Joseph Sherer; No. 23, James Poak, William Poak, Widow Poak and Thomas Poak; No. 24, Edward Graham and John Davis; No. 25, William Wilson and James Black; No. 26, vacant; No. 27, John Linn, John Gray and Joseph Patterson; No. 28, Robert Fruit and Gideon Smith; No. 29, William Gray and Thomas Howard; No. 30, William Clark, James Forster and Widow Forster; No. 31, Thomas Elder, David Buchanan and Robert Elder; No. 32, Charles Pollock, Thomas Hutchinson and William Williams; No. 33, Colonel John Kelly and Captain Joseph Poak; No. 34, Samuel Demming, James Moore (Widow Moore), George Moore, Widow Fleming, Thomas Rodman, James Meginness; No. 35, Adam Laughlin, Widow McGrady and James Clelland; No. 36, Matthew Laird and Andrew McClenachan.

On the 12th of November, 1801, Mr. Morrison's pastoral relation with the church was dissolved, and he removed to Sunbury, where he died in 1804. The White Deer Valley congregation having been formed, an effort was made to secure a joint pastor, in 1803, by extending a call to James Magraw, which he declined, accepting a call from some church in Maryland. In the winter of 1804, Thomas Hood, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Castle, visited these churches, preaching for them, and was ordained and installed pastor October 2, 1805. He preached with acceptance and sustained an eventful pastorate until his resignation, in April, 1835. At the time he came there were but sixty members in the congregation, and in 1828 the number had reached two hundred and seventy-three, the greatest accession at any one time being in the fall of 1824, when thirty-five persons joined. The membership was soon reduced by the formation of new congregations, chiefly out of the old Buffalo Church, the Bethel, in White Deer

township, in 1831; the Laurel Run in 1832; and the Lewisburgh Church in 1833; so that when Mr. Hood left there were but fifty-eight members. Later, in 1841, the New Berlin Church was formed, which again made a demand upon the membership of the Buffalo congregation, which, in its existence, has contributed to the formation of five congregations, the first being at Mifflinburg, in 1819, on account of a disagreement on the psalmody question.

On the 3d of May, 1835, the Rev. Isaac Grier, D.D., began a pastorate which was longer continued than that of any of his predecessors, and which is substantially the later history of the church, extending to a recent period. During his connection about three hundred members were received and more than six hundred persons baptized. During his pastorate the old stone church was taken down and the present brick church edifice built, having been commenced in April and being completed November 13, 1846. It has since been repaired, and while not as attractive as a modern church, it is still a comfortable place of worship. The old stone church, which was the second house of worship, was a large building standing near the road, and was put on insecure foundations, which gave way, causing the walls to crumble and the church to become useless in the course of thirty years. It was forty by fifty-two feet, and was built by a committee composed of William Clingan, Dr. Robert Van Valzah, Hugh Wilson, Christopher Johnson, Thomas Howard and James McClellan, the first serving as treasurer. Work was begun in June, 1816, and December 29, 1816, the Rev. Asa Dunham preached the first sermon in it, taking as his text the words: "For the people had a mind to work." Mr. Hood began his regular services in it when it was fully completed, March 9, 1817. It was last used April 5, 1846, when Mr. Grier preached from Matt. xxviii. 8.

The present pastor of the church is the Rev. W. K. Foster, and the congregation, though not large, is founded upon a permanent basis, and promises to survive another century.

THE DREISBACH CHURCH is jointly owned by the Reformed and the Evangelical Lutheran.

Although the early history of this church is somewhat obscure, no records having been kept, there is little room to doubt that it was the first organized in the entire valley, and that for a number of years it was the only place of worship for a large number of people, living in a territory more than twenty miles square, and where now more than two dozen churches point their spires heavenward. To a large extent the old Dreisbach Church is the mother of all these later churches. A partial record indicates the visits of missionaries to this section as early as 1771, who administered the rites of baptism and performed other ministerial offices, but did not, at that time, form any congregations, as the country was too sparsely settled. These visits continued until the breaking out of the Revolution, which appears to have interrupted them. A record of baptisms from 1771 to 1775 shows that there were living in this region, at that period, as members,—

Henry Bolender, Henry Pontius, Christian Sturm, Simon Himroth, John Kreider, Leonard Welker, John Seirer, Philip Stover, John C. Kleinsmith, Christian Biehl, Henry Bickel, Yost Derr, Christian Ewig, Stephen Duchman, George Frederick.

About 1787 the Rev. Herman Jacob Shellhart, a Lutheran, preached in this section, and he and others, who came soon after, as visiting clergymen, urged the formation of congregations and the building of a union church. To encourage this purpose Martin Dreisbach set aside seven and a half acres of land upon which to build such a house and for cemetery purposes. Although a cemetery had already been begun on the land of John Pontius, the land Mr. Dreisbach offered was regarded as more favorably located, and upon it, in 1788, was erected a log church, which received the name of Dreisbach, in honor of the donor of the land,—a name it has ever since borne.

At the time this church was built the official members of the newly-organized congregations,—were Reformed Trustees, John Aurand and Elias Youngman; Elders, Martin Dreisbach and Jacob Groejeon; Deacons, Peter Frederick and Henry Dreisbach. On the Lutheran side there were Trustees, Christian Sturm and Adam Christ; Elders, Capar Bower and Henry Meinzer; and

Deacons, Jacob Metzger and John Seirer. This was the first consistory of which there is any account, and each congregation had, among others, the following additional members: *Reformed*: Henry Aurand, John Dreisbach, Mathias Barnhart, Jacob Dreisbach, Martin Dreisbach, Jr., George Frederick, Jacob Mook, Henry Barnhart, George Aurand, John Brown, George Fisher, Michael Vocht and John Pontius. *Lutheran*: John G. Bush, George Bower, John Heltman, Stephen Duchman, Jacob Gebhart, John Meinzer, Leonard Welker, Mathias Alspach, Adam Kreichbaum, William Rockey, Peter Fisher, Leonard Groninger, George Smith, Christopher Wagner, Adam Meinzer, George Book, Jacob Welker, Christopher Bickel, John Kreider and Christopher Baldy. The records of baptisms give us the names of other members, as follows: 1791, Ludwig Sweinhart, William Gentzler; 1792, Peter Frederick, John N. Stroh, Abraham Hoch, Simon Bennage; 1793, Conrad Struber, John Kleckner, John Hoy, George Pfreimer; 1794, John Hummel and John Hubler; 1805, Andrew Reedy, Benj. Zellers, John Heinly, John Zellers, John Reber, Peter Spyker, George Wormley, Lorenzo Barnhart and George Ream. This membership indicates that those belonging came from near and far to worship in this primitive spiritual home. The ministers of the period were the Revs. H. J. Shellhart, Jonathan Rahouser (the first Reformed, in 1789), Deidrich Aurand,¹ Gentzler, Pfreimer, Geistweit, Ilgen, Walter, Herbst and Dieffenbach, who preached at irregular periods, and only a few of them sustained pastoral relations.

In 1809 the Rev. J. G. Heim became a regular pastor of the Lutheran congregation and labored acceptably until 1831, when the Rev. J. G. Anspach became his successor, entering upon a long and eventful pastorate, which was terminated but a few years ago. The pulpit was then supplied by the pastors of the Mifflinburg Church, and in 1885 by the Rev. John A. Earnest, of that church.

The Rev. Yost H. Fries became the regular

¹Rev. Aurand lived in the valley before he began to preach.

pastor of the Reformed congregation in 1811, and continued until death ended his earthly labors at the close of 1839. Soon after the Rev. A. B. Casper took charge of the congregation, and served it as pastor until 1855. For a short time the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. E. Kiefer, and in 1856 the Rev. Henry Auran entered upon a short pastorate. The same year the Rev. B. Bausman became the pastor, but in 1859 he was called to assume an editorial chair in the printing-house of the Reformed Church. He had as his immediate successor the Rev. C. H. Leinbach. He was followed by Rev. Crawford, for a short time, the Revs. U. H. Heilman, Wm. F. Reily, L. R. Gerhart and others as supplies.

The old log church was used until 1839, when a brick edifice was erected in its place, thirty-three by forty-five feet in size, and arranged interiorly with three galleries, so that it could seat four hundred persons. The cornerstone was laid June 2, 1839, and the dedication took place on the 8th of December of the same year. Its cost was \$3066.50, and the building committee was composed of Jacob Ritter, Samuel Reber, John Sheckler and Peter Engel. The pastors were the Revs. Yost H. Fries and J. G. Anspach, and the following were the other members of the consistory: Lutheran—Elders, John Rishel and Philip Ruhl; Deacons, William Noll and George Kerstetter; Trustee, John Sheckler. Reformed—Elders, Jacob Leiby and Philip Frederick; Deacons, Jacob Ritter and Samuel Zeller; Trustee, Samuel Reber.

Unfortunately, this building was put up in a deficient manner, which necessitated the congregations to again build, after the lapse of only twenty-one years. This movement was set on foot at a regular meeting of the two congregations held February 20, 1860, when David Ream, Frederick Hipple, John S. Shrack and Adam Young were elected as a building committee. A subscription-book was opened and the responses were so liberal that it was possible to begin operations at once. The old church was taken down and its site selected as the place of the new one, where the corner-stone was laid June 17, 1860. This edifice was appropriately dedicated with services commencing Saturday

morning, October 12, 1861, and continuing until the following Monday evening. It is a shapely brick structure, forty-five by sixty-five feet in size, and has a basement divided into rooms, over which is a very finely-finished main audience-room. The entire cost of the building was about four thousand five hundred dollars. The cemetery, containing the graves of the pioneers of the lower end of the valley, has been inclosed with a wall of substantial masonry, and all the surroundings show careful attention. In 1854 the church was regularly incorporated, and at that time the Reformed congregation had about fifty members, while those of the Lutheran numbered seventy-five. In 1885 the membership was considerably larger.

THE UNION CHURCH (German Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran).—To accommodate members of the congregations at Dreisbach and St. Peter's Churches residing in this locality, a union house of worship was erected, about 1840, in the Spruce Run Valley, and new congregations formed which have since controlled the property. Their ministerial service has been essentially the same as those of the churches above named, the Rev. J. G. Anspach preaching for the Lutherans until 1881—a longer service than any other minister in the church. In 1885 that congregation had about one hundred members, while the Reformed congregation was somewhat stronger. The plain brick church, standing on about half an acre of ground, was remodeled in 1885, and supplied with a small belfry. The grounds of the church were enlarged since it was first built, embracing at present about two acres. In its general appearance and internal arrangements it is now an inviting place of worship.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL RENGLER.

In the year 1757 there settled in Berks County, Pa., one Michael Rentschler, with his wife and son, John, natives of the kingdom

of Würtemberg, Germany. In May, 1788, the family removed to Union County, and located on a very large tract of land on the Buffalo Creek, at its junction with Spruce Run. The son married Maria Dorothy Will, of Berks County, and the union resulted in the birth of three sons,—Daniel, Jacob and Benjamin. John Rentschler was probably the first miller in this county to put up buildings for the milling business, and the grist and saw-mills

Dunkel, of Union County, and had borne to him eight children, as follows: Peter, married to Mary Dunkel; John, married to Mary Ritter; Susanna, married to Isaac Reish; Daniel, the subject of this sketch; George, married to Wilhelmina Wolfinger; Fanny Maria, married to Daniel Gephart; Jacob, married to Caroline Himmelreich; Benjamin, married to Rebecca Ewing.

During the last years of the eighteenth cen-



Daniel Rengler - 61827

which he erected on the creek in 1818, after being once rebuilt by him, are still in active operation and carry his name to this day. The eldest son, Daniel, born 1793, became imbued with warlike ardor during the War of 1812-14, and served as sergeant in the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George Weirick all through, taking part at Marcus Hook, etc., and doing his duty as a brave soldier. After the war closed he was elected lieutenant in the militia and acted in such capacity many years. He was married, in 1817, to Susanna

tury the family name, becoming anglicized, was, by common consent, changed to Rengler. John Rengler continued in the milling enterprise until his death, which occurred in 1825. His son Daniel took possession of the mill in 1830, and, after largely improving the machinery to meet the requirements of an increasing trade, he carried on the business until he died, June 5, 1874, the property being then sold to William Cameron, Esq. Mrs. Rengler had previously deceased, viz., on August 29, 1858.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in this county on April 14, 1827, and, on February 20, 1851, was united in marriage to Miss Susanna Royer, who was born in Union County in the year 1830. On her side we find that Sebastian Royer, with four sons, emigrated from Switzerland, in 1718, to the province of Pennsylvania, and settled on the Schuylkill River, at the place now called Royer's Ford. The father and two sons, John and Amos, moved to Lancaster County and there Sebastian died in 1758. Amos, the youngest son, raised five sons,—Philip, Christopher, Peter, John and Daniel—and died in 1769. Christopher had three sons,—John, Daniel and Joel,—and removed to Union County, Pa. Joel (born April 13, 1779) married Susanna Brenheiser (born June 30, 1779), in Lancaster County, and there their twelve children were born, viz. : Nancy, Isaac, Israel, Adam, Sarah, Elizabeth, Hannah, Rebecca, Susanna, Joel, Catharine and Mary R.

Joel Royer, the father, died October 13, 1853, while his wife, Susanna, was spared to reach the age of ninety-two years, she dying March 30, 1871. The second son of this family, Israel, was married to Catharine Ritter, who bore him eleven children, as follows, viz. : Susanna, married Mr. Daniel Rengler ; Mary, married John Neese ; David, married Mary Heinly ; Rebecca, married Franklin Troxel ; William, married Mary Balliet ; Samuel, married Matilda Mook ; Joanna (since died) ; Elizabeth, married Charles Zechman ; Joel, who was killed at Fort Gregg during the late Rebellion while bravely upholding the cause of the Union ; Adam, married Sarah Kling ; and Catharine, who died in early youth.

To Daniel Rengler and his wife, once Miss Susanna Royer, have been born four children, as follows : (1st) Catharine, born October 24, 1852, and died in the fall of 1882. She was married to Samuel Kerstetter and bore him four children,—Adda, Clarence, Florence and Cora, now living near Shamokin Dam, Snyder County. (2d) John W., born March 5, 1859, and died in infancy. (3d) Daniel L., born July 1, 1861, also died in infancy. (4th) Adda Rebecca, still living under the parental roof.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Rengler united with the Lutherau Church shortly after their marriage, and have since maintained their membership within its folds, now belonging to and attending the Union Church at Boyertown, their home.

When the Union was engaged in the dreadful struggle against slavery, Mr. Rengler gave liberally of his means to help the good fight until the end. In politics he is a Republican, but has never aspired to political preferment, and, although various offices have been proffered him, he has always declined, being desirous of attending to his farming interests more closely than could possibly be done had his time been taken up with politics. An honest and upright man, he merits and receives the respect of his neighbors and fellow-citizens far and near.

JOHN N. PONTIUS.

John Frederick Pontius came from Germany before the Revolution, and settled in Berks County, Pa. His son, John Nicholas, was born there in 1749 and became interested in the War of the Revolution, nobly serving his country through those troublous times under several different commanders. He married Maria Apollonia Wilhelm, February, 1778, and had nine children,—Jacob Adam, John Frederiek, Conrad, Elizabeth (married Samuel Geddes), Catharine (married George Hassinger), Snsan (married John Wormley) and two others. He died in 1831, surviving his wife, who died in 1813.

The father of our subject was born in Buffalo township, in 1788, and was one of the most valued citizens. He was colonel of militia many years ; served a long period as school director, and was one of the board of managers of the Lewisburgh and Mifflintown Turnpike for thirty years. He early joined the German Reformed Church and acted as elder therein about twenty years. On September 11, 1832, he was married to Mary Ann Larrabee, whose father, Dr. John Larrabee, emigrated from Connecticut, settled at Mifflinburg, and practiced medicine several years. He afterwards moved West and was drowned in the Ohio River.

Mrs. Larrabee died August 18, 1877, having reached the great age of ninety-two years. Colonel J. F. Pontius and his wife, Mary Ann, had issue as follows: John N., born June 17, 1833; Mary M. A. C., Amelia Caroline, born March 20, 1841, died March 23, 1869; Frederick Ephraim, born November 7, 1846, died August 20, 1881; and Susan M. He died June 17, 1869, aged nearly eighty-one years, being followed by his widow seven years after.

section of the State. Their children were Elias, Joseph, John, Thomas, Samuel, Catharine, Polly and George. George Dreisbach (born September 2, 1808) married Harriet Bogar (born September 11, 1815) on April 17, 1832, and had issue,—Mary C., Sarah J., born January 24, 1836, married John N. Pontius; Harriet S., George C. and Eliza E. (twins); and Martha E. George Dreisbach was a highly respected and valued citizen, prominently identified with religious and educational matters until his un-



John N. Pontius

John N. Pontius was married to Miss Sarah Jane Dreisbach, September 25, 1862, by Rev. A. B. Casper, and the family properly claims pioneer influence through both the participants in this ceremony, Mrs. Pontius' grandfather, John Dreisbach (one of the sons of Martin Dreisbach, the founder of the Dreisbach Church), who married Catharine Youngman, daughter of the founder of Youngmanstown (now Mifflinburg) being one of the earliest settlers in this

timely decease. He was a justice of the peace many years, and his relations with the people were always pleasant and appreciated. His sudden death on May 6, 1865, was deeply lamented by a wide circle of friends, and an unusually large number attended the funeral ceremonies.

To bless the union of John N. Pontius and Sarah J. Dreisbach the following children were given, viz.: Mary S., born Sunday, August 16,

1863; Nevin D., born April 17, 1868. Recognizing the immense value of a liberal education, Mr. and Mrs. Pontius early determined their children should be given all the advantages their abundant means would allow, and, in accordance therewith, placed Miss Mary S. at the Allentown Female College to obtain the benefits of instruction and care afforded at this well-known and popular institution. That the young lady profited to the full is evinced by the fact that she was graduated second in class of 1884, a year when the class was larger and ranked higher than for many years. The son, Nevin D., was, after a careful consideration of the merits of various institutions of learning, placed at the *Alma Mater* of so many bright lights of this commonwealth, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., where he is at this writing, engaged in the pursuance of his studies. In religious connections the family have always been sincere members of the German Reformed Church, while in politics they are strongly Democratic. Mr. Pontius is one of the board of managers of the Lewisburgh and Mifflintown Turnpike Co., and gives his advice and counsel for the best interests of that corporation. He received a common school education and then entered upon the occupation of his forefathers—farming. Through long years of toil he has prospered and always holds a helping hand to the needy, though frequently to his own loss. He affords an example to all—good, honest and reliable, and it is always said of him “his word is as good as a note.”

The beautiful home is situated in the famed Buffalo Valley, seven and a half miles from Lewisburgh and one and a half miles from Mifflinburg, at the junction of the Lewisburgh and Mifflinburg pike and the direct road from New Berlin, surrounded by over two hundred and ninety acres of productive land, and everything needed to make home pleasant and family happy is found within its hospitable walls.

GEORGE, W. HIMMELREICH.

Our subject was born February 8, 1834, in Limestone township, Union County, the second son of Peter and Elizabeth (Charles) Himmelreich, whose father came from Germany

in the eighteenth century, and settled in Buffalo township, Union County. The grandmother was a Withington, one of whom came from England at an early date to this county, and carried on a successful business as clock-maker, at Mifflinburg, under style of Withington & Son, for many years. Captain Peter Withington was one of the heroes of the Revolution, having a company in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment of Continental Line. He died in 1777.

Peter Himmelreich was the father of eleven children—Mary married William Nagel; Sarah married Simon Smith; James C. married Jane Cornelius; Margaret; George W. (our subject); John; Ann Caroline married Jacob Rengler; Samuel H. married Mary A. Rokey; William D.; Peter W. married Nellie Rightmeyer; Thompson Linn married Lucy Louisa Drake.

When George W. was six weeks old his parents moved to Kelly township, and there he received his education. On reaching his sixteenth year he became a clerk in the general store of Lewis Spotts, at Kelly Cross-Roads, at three dollars per month the first year, and six dollars per month the remainder of the twenty months during which he remained. His parents removing to Buffalo township caused a severance of this connection, but he soon made an arrangement and entered the store of Martin Rudy, Cowan, at nine dollars per month. His services were appreciated, and each year brought an increase of salary thus—nine, twelve, fifteen, eighteen and twenty dollars per month. When twenty-two years old his character was fully established, and he accepted an offer of partnership made by his employer, the firm becoming Rudy & Himmelreich. After attaining his majority he commenced saving, and on entering business for himself had two hundred and forty dollars, which sum it was agreed should be devoted to the payment of interest on his half-share of the store until paid for out of the profits. The firm was successful, and it continued ten years, when, on September 20, 1866, Mr. Himmelreich purchased his partner's interest and began a career which has produced admirable results. Believing in the policy of ex-

tension, he decided to branch out, and in the spring of 1875 bought a business at Forest Hill, this county, which he placed in charge of a tried employé. In the spring of 1881 he bought out a store at Boyertown, Union County, and placing it under competent control, has united the three stores in an excellent system. By careful supervision they have progressed to an unusual extent, and recognition as a valuable and progressive business man is awarded Mr. Himmelreich on all sides.

The Slears are also of German origin, the grandfather of Mrs. Himmelreich (Charles Slear) leaving the Fatherland and settling in Berks County, Pa., soon after the Revolution. Thence he removed to Dry Valley, Union County, in 1800. His wife, Mary (Hummel), bore him six boys and two girls, of whom George was the fourth boy, born in Berks Co. in 1794.

George Slear followed the example set by his father, and was a farmer of prominence, as is seen by the fact that he filled various positions



Geo. W. Himmelreich

The county has reason to be proud of this able son, and we place him before posterity as an example worthy emulation. Married, on November 10, 1864, by Rev. Daniel Klose, to Miss Elizabeth Slear, their union has been happy and blessed with the following children: Mary Elizabeth, born January 27, 1866; Laura Verda, born July 28, 1867; Margaret Essie, born October 29, 1870; Willie, born October 17, 1871, died September 12, 1872; Sarah Caroline, born August 26, 1873.

before the people, among them being supervisor for seven years. He was thrice married—first, to Hannah Kauffman, who bore him Daniel, Esther, Peter and Margaret; second, to Sophia Miller, and had Charles, George and William; third, to Elizabeth (daughter of James Barklow), who bore him Elizabeth (married George W. Himmelreich), Hannah (married General Daniel Heckman, of Sugar Valley, Clinton County), Mary Catharine (married Samuel F. Miller) and James (married Catharine Smith).

Mrs. Himmelreich united with the Evangelical Lutheran Church May 17, 1851, and Mr. Himmelreich on October 13, 1853, and the children have also been accepted to membership. Since the organization of their church they have been the choir-leaders, and one of the daughters is the esteemed organist. For several years Mr. Himmelreich acted as trustee, but resigned to give fuller attention to the choir.

He has studiously avoided politics, and although elected and serving as county auditor two years, it was during his absence the nomination was made. He has been prominently mentioned for associate judge, but preferring to see after business interests, has invariably declined the honor.

In June, 1872, a number of gentlemen established the Mifflinburg Bank at that place, and Mr. Himmelreich was elected one of the directors, and his connection and advice have proved so valuable that he has ever since then continued in such office.

JOSEPH W. SHRINER.

The ancestors of Mr. Shriner came from Germany early in the eighteenth century, and settled in Lancaster County, Pa. His grandfather, John Shriner, moved to Northumberland, Pa., and died about 1830. His wife, whose family name was Gast, died a few years after, having borne him seven children,—Daniel, who married Catharine Funston, had six children; Sarah, who married Samuel Harmony, and bore seven children; John, who married Elizabeth Pardoe, and had nine children; Catharine, who married Captain James Lee, and bore three children (one of whom, Colonel Arthur T. Lee, was one of those men, brave, tender, true and cultivated, who shed lustre upon their race and honor upon their country. An accomplished artist and poet, he yet gave his talents to the army, and obtained distinction there by force of merit, as he would have done had he chosen the less martial, but more valuable, field of letters. He served his country throughout the Mexican War, the Seminole Indian troubles in Florida, the Texas border warfare and the Rebellion; was wounded at

Gettysburg, and on that bloody field was given his colonelcy for distinguished bravery. Colonel Lee was governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., several years, and enjoyed, for a long period, the friendship of General Simon Cameron and Colonel J. W. Forney, both of Pennsylvania. He died at Rochester, N. Y., fall of 1879; Mary, who married John Babb, and had six children; Samuel, born May 1, 1798, married on May 9, 1818, to Ann Wheeler (born April 13, 1799), who bore him six children: William Babb, married, 1st, Elizabeth Derr, and, 2d, Caroline Gutelius, and had issue two children (he died September 26, 1862); Sarah Jane, died in infancy; Charles H., married, 1st, Mary Derr, who bore him three children; 2d, Elizabeth Foster, who bore him seven children; 3d, Elizabeth Van Valzah; 4th, Elizabeth Achenbach, who has borne him two children. Hon. C. H. Shriner was one of the most prominent politicians of his day; served as elector on the Lincoln ticket (second term), and was collector of this district during Lincoln's and Johnson's terms. They moved West in 1875, and now live at Dixon, Ill.; Joseph Wheeler, subject of this sketch; Caroline Matilda, died in infancy; Samuel, born October 9, 1828, died January 17, 1868.

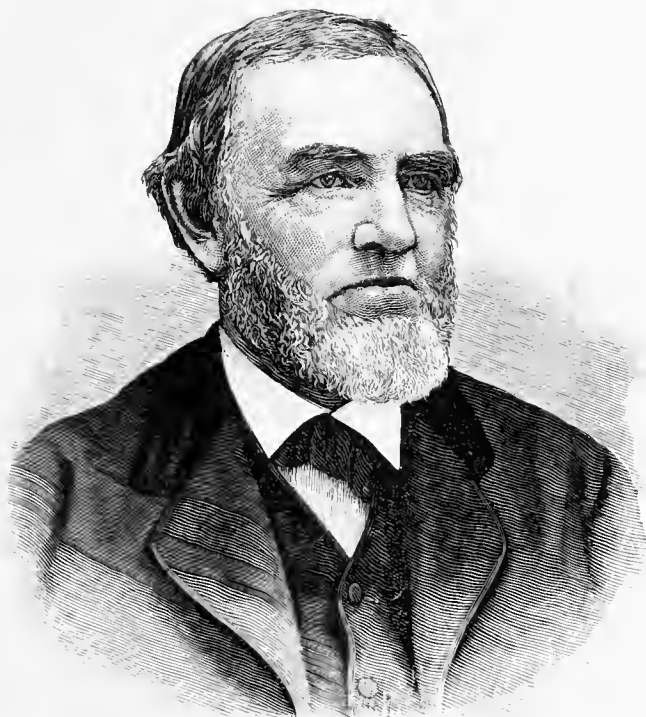
Samuel, the father of these children, died August 9, 1828, aged thirty years, his widow surviving him until December 2, 1857, when she, too, passed away.

Mrs. J. W. Shriner's ancestry is traced back to the "Fatherland" also, they settling in what is now Union County at an early date. Her father, Abraham Kremer, born 1790, married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Frances Whitaker, and had thirteen children,—Mary Jane, who married J. Y. Derr, and bore eleven children; Frances, who married James S. Marsh; Charles K., who married Anna Hawthorn, and have two children; Edgar, married, first, Letitia Davis, and, second, a Southern lady (now resides in Maryland); Mary Julia, married Daniel Rank, and has borne one child; William; John, married Emma Eyer, and has two children; Frederick; Harry, married Nellie Cameron, and has one child; Elizabeth, born

December 4, 1824, married J. W. Shriner (heretofore mentioned); Julia, married G. W. Forrest, and had issue three children; Joseph A., married Sarah Lawshe; John K., married Margaret Beaver, and has seven children.

Joseph Wheeler Shriner, born November 12, 1824, was deprived of a father's guidance at the age of four years, and early gave evidence of a sterling character. In his sixteenth year he became steward of a packet-boat running on

accepted, becoming an equal partner, in 1851, under style of Geddes, Marsh & Co. This combination proved efficient, and they undertook the manufacture of agricultural implements, in which they acquired a great success, introducing the first reapers and drills seen in this section. "What crowds would gather to witness the operation of those crude implements!" says Mr. Shriner, whose entire attention was given to their outside business some



J. W. Shriner

the Susquehanna. After three years of such life, he entered the flouring-mill of the late Samuel Wolfe, to learn the business, on the acquisition of which, for reasons of health, he went into the foundry of Geddes & Marsh, Lewisburgh. The first few years, his time was spent on the road, selling the stoves made by this firm, and his success was so marked that offers of partnership were made him by several manufacturing companies; also by Messrs. Geddes & Marsh. The latter proposition he

ten years, during which he was largely instrumental in the erection of the Dry Valley Furnace at Winfield, Union County, and at the expiration of which time a new company was formed to make the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower. In 1860 such was organized under title of Slifer, Walls, Shriner & Co., which was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1865, and had a highly successful career.

In 1870 Mr. Shriner withdrew, and returned

to his first love, having, in the mean time, purchased his old training-school, the Wolfe mill, and bought other properties near by, where he had been making a home for several years.

During the last fifteen years he has given close attention to the Lewisburgh water-mills and has attained an enviable reputation for his product. Always prompt to recognize improvements in machinery, he was the first miller in Central Pennsylvania to adopt the middlings purifier, brushing-machine, flexible driver, etc., and has given much time to the search for improvements, also in experiments, to a certain end—*i. e.*, the taking bran from wheat before grinding, he being firmly convinced of its feasibility, and believing the discoverer of such system as shall render it possible will revolutionize this immense industry and reap a vast fortune. For several years his attention was partially turned to lumbering in Clearfield County, and large quantities of square timber were cut and marketed after rafting down the Susquehanna.

Shortly after attaining his majority Mr. Shriner was made a Mason and on February 28, 1856, received the honors of knighthood in St. John's Commandery, No. 4, then held at Carlisle. At that date there were but four commanderies in Pennsylvania; he was one of the founders of Crusade Commandery, No. 12, at Bloomsburg, latter part of 1856, and still holds membership there. He claims the distinction of being the oldest Sir Knight in Northwestern Pennsylvania, and continues an active member of Charity Lodge, No. 144, Lewisburgh. He was one of the organizers of the State Board of Agriculture in 1877 and served as member from Union County seven years, part of the time being one of the executive committee. In politics he has been a Republican since the war, while in religious convictions the entire family is Methodist, Mr. and Mrs. Shriner having joined that church nearly fifty years ago.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth Kremer on March 23, 1848; their union has been blessed with the following-named children: Anna Frances, Mary Elizabeth, Charles Kremer, William, all of whom deceased in early youth; Thomas Bowman, born June 7, 1860, married Grace, daughter of John Good, Williams-

port; Sarah J., born June 7, 1860, married Rev. J. W. Rue, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Central Pennsylvania Conference, and has borne Elizabeth Shriner, Margaret May, Mary Ethel and Florence Irene; Margaret Kremer; Harold Wheeler, (died in childhood) and Clara May. Their beautiful home, surrounded by some sixty acres, located one-quarter of a mile from Lewisburgh, shows the prevailing characteristics throughout. In the immediate future part of this estate will be laid out into two hundred town-lots in order to open up for suburban residences a section which will be readily accepted because of its hapsdome situation. His early struggles gave Mr. Shriner a strong regard for youth and energy, and he has largely assisted young men since ability became his, and to such extent as to seriously affect his financial means on different occasions; but, confident in self and happy in family, his life rolls on towards a completed manhood, attained by honest and earnest endeavor to perform the Golden Rule as first laid down.

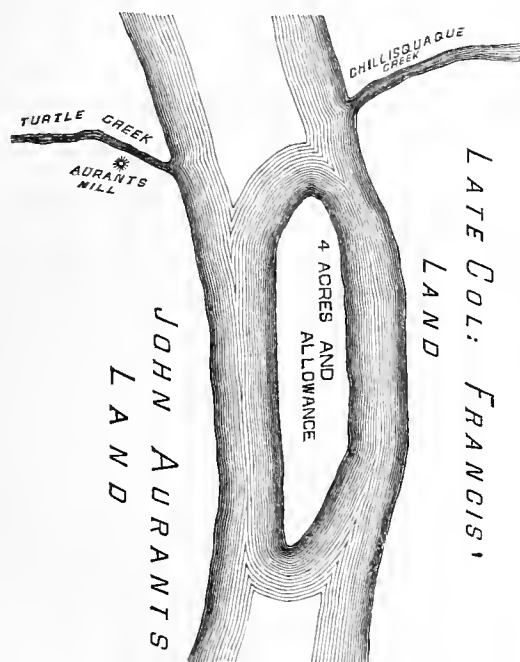
CHAPTER VII.

[EAST BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.]

THE formation of the township will be found in the account of the erection of the county. The tract of land known as the Thomas Lowry was surveyed on order No. 266, 2d of August, 1769. This embraces the lands around the mouth of Turtle Creek. This was the name of the creek even before 1769. It is laid out by that name in Scull's map of 1770. John Wilson lived here in that year. He had some sort of a mill there in 1771, and died there in 1772 or 1774, probably the former. John Aurand bought the premises on the 3d of October, 1772. He was born in Strass Ebersbad, near Heidelberg, Germany, September 25, 1725; died March 30, 1807; was, therefore, eighty-two years old. His ancestors were originally French, driven into Holland by religious persecution. He emigrated to America in 1757,

¹ By J. Merrill Linn, Esq.

lived at Maiden Creek, Tulpehocken, and then removed to Union County. His grave in the Dreisbach yard is unmarked. His wife, Mary Elizabeth, died before him. His children were Henry, who lived and died in Snyder County; Peter and Jacob lived in Reading; Daniel, in Sunbury; Rev. Dietrich, who died in Huntingdon County; George Aurand, Esq., died July 18, 1850; Elizabeth, intermarried with Francis Zeller; John, who died May, 1808; Abraham; Mary, married to John Wolfe.



Dr. Harbaugh, in his "Fathers of the German Reformed Church," states, upon authority of John Aurand, of Yellow Springs, Blair County, a grandson of John Aurand, that the latter built both flour and saw-mills at Turtle Creek.

John Dietrich was born at Maiden Creek, November 7, 1760, enlisted in Colonel Stewart's regiment, Wayne's brigade, Pennsylvania Line, when eighteen years of age, and returned at the expiration of his service, in 1781.

On the 7th of July, 1774, Robert Fruit and Thomas Hewitt, commissioners of the county, made a sworn valuation of the tract, as a grist-mill, two pair of stones, saw-mill, dwelling-house and barn, two hundred and twenty-eight acres, at seven hundred pounds.

Dietrich Aurand, who had followed milling at different places down the river, removed, with his family, into the valley, and settled on a farm on Turtle Creek, midway between its source and outlet, about five miles above Jenkins' mill. The farm he was on had a reserved water-right, and was given to him by his father, with the design that he should build a merchant mill on it, and he intended so to do; but the Hessian fly having proved very destructive to the wheat crops for upwards of ten years, he lost severely in purchases of wheat for the French, and lost by bailing; so he could not build the mill, and had to sell and remove to an adjoining farm in 1801.

The following sketch, taken from Dr. Harbaugh's "Fathers," relates, of course, to the Reformed portion of Dreisbach Church:

"The Buffalo Church, now called Dreisbach, had, for some time, been in a very distracted condition, having the irregular attention of the irregular Pfrumer, called Frömmer, but was, for the most part, closed entirely. The young men were growing up without adequate spiritual instruction, and the old members having passed through scenes of strife, had grown, to a great degree, indifferent. Seeing, however, at length, that religious matters were tending in a bad way, they awoke and saw that something must be done. Reformed ministers being at that time few, and difficult to be secured, they thought they saw in Dietrich Aurand, who was still on his farm, a man who could be useful among them as a Reformed minister. About the beginning of the year 1801 they came together, and unanimously and very cordially agreed to call upon him to officiate as their minister, he having preached sermons to them giving the greatest satisfaction; he agreed to accept the call. He was licensed by the brethren, but was not yet ordained or even licensed by the Synod. He began, however, to catechise in the Dreisbach Church, and large numbers attended, whom he confirmed, baptizing such as had not been."

On the 3d of May the Synod met at York, and a request was made by the congregations of Buffalo Valley and New Berlin for the examination and ordination of Mr. Aurand. The matter, however, was deferred, principally at his own request, until he might improve himself. He, however, continued to preach to the congregations of Buffalo Valley and New Berlin until his removal to Huntingdon County, in October, 1804, where he founded the congre-

gation of Water Street. He died near there, on the 24th of April, 1831, aged seventy years, five months and sixteen days, and is buried in front of Zion's Church, at Water Street.

Abram Aurand, Sr., lived in East Buffalo, on the head-waters of Turtle Creek; died January 25, 1855, leaving two children,—Abram, Jr., who died and John, who died. Mrs. Sarah Ritter, the only child of Abram, lives on and owns the old place.

The Jenkins family came originally from Wales, but James Jenkins, Sr., was latterly of London, near Drawbridge; afterwards became a resident of the island of Madeira; came to Philadelphia in 1773, and carried on business as merchant there, and purchased lands on the Susquehanna in 1775. He had four sons—William (who married Joacquine De Adraid, a Portuguese lady of Madeira, and, with his wife, lived with his mother at Turtle Creek, or Jenkins' Mills, some time), Morgan, James and Richard—and two daughters, who died and were buried in Philadelphia. James was married to Sarah Smith, of Philadelphia, and brought her to Northumberland in August, 1789. James, Sr., built the stone mill in 1779. James, Sr., died intestate, leaving a widow, Phoebe, who died in 1802. James and Morgan died intestate, Morgan without issue; and on the 1st of April, 1794, James, Jr., and Richard made partition of the estate descending lineally from their father and collaterally from their brother Morgan, and James, Jr., obtained four tracts about the mouth of Turtle Creek, containing five hundred and fifty-nine and a half acres, which Morgan had in his lifetime bought of John Aurand, an island on the West Branch, opposite the lands which James Jenkins had purchased of John London, who had bought it of John Penn, Jr., and John Penn by deed on the 14th of May, 1785. James Jenkins associated himself with John Mason, of Blue Hill fame, keeping store first at Northumberland, then removing it to Jenkins' Mills. The mill was originally built of stone, and in time of Indian troubles used as a fort, to which place the families in the neighborhood resorted in times of danger. On one occasion, when the Indians were approaching, Mrs. Phoebe Jenkins

lay very ill, at Turtle Creek, of typhus fever; a bedstead with curtains was set up on a river-boat and Mrs. Jenkins was carried to it in blankets, in which she was taken to Middletown; the boat kept the middle of the river and the Indians shot arrows through the curtains from the shores. A tract on Limestone Run, two hundred acres, purchased of David Kenedy, and the tract in Dry Valley, in warranty name of James Jenkius, just west of the Sneagon three hundred and seventy-six acres, of the date of October 25, 1785. James died suddenly of pleurisy February 5, 1803, at the age of forty years. James, Sr., had built the brick house now occupied by William Elliot in Northumberland, and when James, Jr., brought his wife there in a carriage from Philadelphia, the servant, when he opened the door of the carriage, said, "This is the first house we have seen since we left Philadelphia."

James Jenkins left children,—Thomas, who died in South America; Sarah, married to Ephraim Shannon, whose daughter married Colonel Alfred Kneass, and is deceased, and her only daughter married to A. O. Van Alen, of Northumberland, and she died August 2, 1882, who left a son, Alfred Jenkins Van Alen, who died on August 23, 1882; Elizabeth, married Thomas P. Bonham, and died in Illinois; Mary, died September 26, 1881, at the age of ninety years; and Miss Harriet still lives at Northumberland (1886), at the age of eighty-seven years, in the possession of all her faculties and unimpaired memory. The mill was rebuilt by Colonel Kneass in 1853-54; again remodeled to a roller-mill in 1882-83; and again remodeled by A. O. Van Alen in 1884-85; and is now being operated by the Turtle Creek Milling Company, formed August 12, 1884. The firm is composed of the following gentlemen: A. O. Van Alen, Wm. B. Waples, of Northumberland, and J. W. Zeller, of Lewisburgh, who is general manager.

John McClung settled on the place west of the Gundy place called Hardscrabble, surveyed in 1772, June 10th. In 1807 Mathias Macpherson bought that portion of the McClung place and sold off the lots. McClung died in

1787; his children were John, James, Mathew, Charles, Rebecca, Esther and Elizabeth.

Following up the river above the Lowry tract of Turtle Creek, the next survey is Hannah Rees', surveyed August 4, 1769, one hundred and fifty-eight acres; William Beale, surveyed same date, one hundred and forty-nine acres; Thomas Lemon, June 10, 1771, two hundred and fifty-five acres; but immediately above that, James Wilson, September 25, 1770, surveyed for John Lee thirty-eight acres at the Strohecker Landing, adjoining the proprietaries' tract (that became Lewisburgh), and Wilson, in his "Field-Notes," mentions that Ludwig Derr is living on the proprietaries' tract. In 1773 Christian Van Gundy is living here, and keeps a tavern and a ferry, and is this year recommended for a license. The remains of his house were disturbed by the railroad gang in 1854. This is the same Christian who appears in the lawsuits with Derr, and his recollections of the Sample murder by the Indians.

William Irwin, John Kelly, Robert King, Jacob Grozean and Robert Derr were appointed viewers to lay out a road "from the fording between Ludwig Derr's and John Aurand's mill through Buffalo Valley to the Narrows." They never reported, and at May sessions, 1774, Samuel Maclay, William Irwin, Henry Pontius, Christian Storms and William Gray were appointed in their stead. They reported in February, 1775.

But next below the Hard-scrabble tract of McClung was the George Gall tract, two hundred and sixty-two acres, surveyed the 9th of October, 1769. Here William Speddy first makes his appearance somewhere in 1772. It is known as Treaster's, then Brown's, now Supplee's Mill. At May term, 1773, Adam Christ brought an ejection against Speddy. His possession under a Connecticut title did not avail, and he was ousted. He is assessed in 1775 with twenty-five acres, one horse and two cows. In December, 1776, he volunteered in Captain John Clarke's company, and served during the campaign of Trenton and Princeton. He lived there in 1778; is taxed in 1780 with the tract, one horse and three cows. In 1782, with Lee and William Storms, he is assessor of Buffalo

township. His signature to the assessment is in a full, round, beautiful hand. In 1785 his name is dropped from the assessment. He removed to Lost Creek Valley, Juniata County, and died at Speddy's Gap, near McAlisterville.

It will be recollected that the Connecticut people, or Yankees, as they were called by the Pennamites, claimed under their charter the land as far south as the forty-first degree of latitude, which passes through the county a mile or more north of Lewisburgh. By the following memorandum, furnished by O. N. Worden, Esq., which he found among the records of the Susquehanna Land Company, at Hartford, Conn., it appears that William Speddy (the elder) was their authorized agent to take and hold possession of land claimed by them in the valley: "1771, William Speddy voted one 'selling right' in Wyoming, for previous efforts in holding possession in June, and for further intended efforts."

The following affidavit, in the handwriting of William Maclay, found among the papers of the deputy surveyor's office of Union County, is the first notice of his appearance in Buffalo Valley. It is worthy of note in this connection, that, in deeds of this year (1772) for lands in our valley, special warrants were common "Against the claim of the inhabitants of New England." It appears (Votes of assembly, 1773, page 492) that in June a large band of armed men from Connecticut appeared upon the West Branch, to dispossess the inhabitants, and were prevented. Speddy was the mere advanced skirmisher or picket:

"Northumberland County, ss:

"John Scott, of Northampton county, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposes that the night before last, this deponent and his son and another man from Bucks county, lay in the woods near Buffaloe creek, and in the morning a certain William Speddy came to them and told them he supposed they were travelers and looking for lands to buy; this deponent and company answered in the affirmative. He then desired them to take care how they purchased of Penn, unless they had likewise New England rights; this deponent answered that he would not give a copper for New England rights. He said this deponent might be mistaken in being too sure in depending on Penn's rights. That the New England people had more right than we thought for; he owned he stood by and saw Stuart shoot Ogden, and justified the action. Much more was said to nearly the same purpose by the said Speddy, who spoke with great violence, and would not bear any contradiction to what he asserted.

"Sworn and subscribed the 17th June, 1772."

William Speddy's name first appears "in a list of rioters in the fort at Wyoming, 1771,

when Nathan Ogden was murdered," to use the language of Governor John Penn (John Penn's proclamation, offering a reward of fifty pounds for the arrest of William Speddy, 9th of February, 1771). In Hugh Gaines' *New York Gazette* of November 14, 1771, there is a paragraph of Philadelphia news dated November 4, 1771, as follows: "At Supreme Court held here on Tuesday last, William Speddy was arraigned and tried for the murder of Lieutenant Nathan Ogden, who was shot from the block-house at Wyoming, whilst it was in possession of Lazarus Stewart & Co. After a long and impartial hearing, the jury soon gave in a verdict of 'not guilty.'" Doctor Peek, in his "History of Wyoming," notices him thus: "Another of these rioters, as they were called, was William Speddy. He was somewhat in years, and was called 'Old Speddy,' but his age could not abate the rigor of the Pennsylvania authorities, for they kept him in close confinement in Philadelphia for more than two years. How, where or precisely when Speddy was captured we are not able to say, but his final examination must have taken place some time in the year 1771. Mrs. Myers says when her sister Polly was two years old, and she was twelve, her mother was desired to go to Philadelphia as a witness in favor of Speddy, who was to be tried for the murder of Nathan Ogden. This journey Mrs. Bennett performed alone on horseback, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, most of the way through the wilderness. When she reached Philadelphia she found that the court had adjourned and she then made a visit to Goshen and attended to some business. When the trial came on she was present, and her testimony cleared Speddy. He was wasted away to a mere skeleton. When he was discharged his joy and gratitude overleaped all bounds. He fell upon his knees before Mrs. Bennett and almost worshipped her. 'Get up, Speddy,' she said, 'I have done no more than any one ought to do for a fellow-creature.' He kissed her hand and bathed it with tears." This story of "Pennsylvania rigor" is reduced in dimensions from two years probably to eight months, as no man was ever tried twice for the same murder in Pennsylvania; and he was acquitted on the 4th

of November, 1771,—long enough, however, for this old war hawk of New England rights, to be caged, to render him very grateful to Mrs. Bennett.

As it is said the honey-bee precedes about fifty miles and heralds the advance of the white man into the wilderness, Speddy was the honey-bee of New England civilization in Buffalo Valley.

He chose for his residence the prettiest little dale in Buffalo Valley.

Down the sweep of this beautiful little dale, just before you cross the brawling waters that come tumbling from the mill, may be yet seen the hearth-stones of Terrence Quinn, and this place was known as Quinn Valley, and the warrant he laid for the land stretches down to the border of the township.

At George Wolfe's, Smoketown, lived Adam Grove, one of the famous four brothers, who were famous in the annals of Indian warfare,—Wendell lived near the old Burges house; Michael lived on the back road to Mifflinburg, Buffalo township; Peter was commissioned lieutenant of the Rangers March 31, 1781, and disappears from our history early; Adam lived afterwards on the plot of Murray Nesbit, to whose father Thomas Grove sold that lot in 1822. His son, Samuel, married a sister of the late Joseph Glass, and moved West, and this family became wealthy and influential at the bar and in other pursuits. A son, Wesley, starved in the rebel prisons. And up the northern slope of the Smoketown hill was the farm of Captain John Brady,—a long tract, which extends from Smoketown up to the place lately owned by John Schrack, Esq., now Frederick's, adjoining Smoketown or Mortonsville. As far back as 1773, Japhet Morton brought an ejection against Christian Storms, tenant in possession of Captain John Brady. The captain's niece lived there until 1783. She died there on the 20th of October, and her remains rest in the Lewisburgh Cemetery. General Hugh Brady tells about this place. Captain John Brady was killed near Fort Freeland, April 11, 1779. (See page 109).

"After the fall of Captain Brady, my mother removed, with her family, to her father's place in Cum-

berland County, Pa., where she arrived in May, 1779, and where she remained till October of that year. She then removed to Buffalo Valley, about twenty miles below our former residence, and settled on one of our own farms. We found the tenant had left our portion of the hay and grain, which was a most fortunate circumstance. The winter following (1779 and 1780) was a very severe one, and the depth of the snow interdicted all traveling. Neighbors were few, and the settlement scattered, so that the winter was solitary and dreary to a most painful degree. But, while the depth of the snow kept us confined at home, it had also the effect to protect us from the inroads of the savages. But, with the opening of the spring, the Indians returned and killed some people not very remote from our residence. This induced Mrs. Brady to take shelter, with some ten or twelve families, on the West Branch, about three miles from our home.¹ Pickets were placed around the houses, and the old men, women and children remained within during the day; while all who could work and carry arms returned to their farms, for the purpose of raising something to subsist upon. Many a day have I walked by the side of my brother John, while he was plowing, and carried my rifle in one hand and a forked stick in the other, to clear the ploughshare.

"Sometimes my mother would go with us to prepare our dinner. This was contrary to our wishes; but she said that, while she shared the dangers that surrounded us, she was more contented than when left at the fort. Thus we continued till the end of the war, when peace—happy peace—again invited the people to return to their homes."

Right across the valley, then thickly wooded, where Dale's Hill rounds down to Buffalo Creek, just this side of the bridge that crosses to Hoffa's Mill, lived Captain John Foster. Peter Grove had been on a scout through Pennsylvania, and discovering Indian signs, was convinced that there were Indians between the West Branch and the Juniata, and at once started for his home in Buffalo Valley. On his way he discovered a man's track, which astonished him as no other man, red or white, would travel that way, except one, and he was beyond the Alleghenies; but the size of the track and length of the step was his. The footsteps left the path, and this making him uneasy, he left it too and went to Foster's. Foster said there must be wild work west of the mountains, and the

track must be one of Brady's Rangers. Peter replied, "There is no man living who would have taken the route I did, but Sam himself." "Well," said Foster, "you go to the top of the ridge and discharge your rifle three times." Grove went to the top of Dale's Ridge and did so, and in a short time twenty men made their appearance. Foster informed them of the discovery and the Indian signs, and dismissed them with orders to keep strict watch and be ready to march in the morning. The captain said they would then go the Widow Brady's, and they crossed the valley, and as they came near to the house their path was crossed by a man, whom Captain Foster hailed in a low voice. The man advanced and they found him to be Captain Sam Brady. He was accoutred as a hunter, with his blanket on his back, and had just arrived, and had been detained, hearing the shots that had been fired. After a private conversation between him and Foster, they set out on their return to Foster's. Peter asked him whether he was not going in to see his mother. He said no, as they were well, and for their preservation, must be off. After their return to the house of Foster, Brady said that it was better that his mother and family would not know of his being there. There had been about one hundred and fifty Indians disappeared from the western country, and it was the opinion that, knowing that a number of the settlers were drawn off to the army, they supposed that they would reach this valley un-awares. He had himself crossed the trail of a party of thirty, led by noted warriors, named Panther and Blacksnake, evidently making for the Bald Eagle's Nest, who would make a descent on the valley. With Grove, Sam Brady left the next morning, to be followed by Foster and fifteen men, and resulted in a very thrilling adventure, but beyond the place of our narrative.

At the death of Mr. Brady, Japhet Morton came into possession of the premises. Mortonsville was laid out and called by his name. In 1815 that place was appraised at forty-eight dollars an acre. Japhet died in 1815. His children were Edward, William, John, Alexander, Isabella (married to Thomas McGuire) and Rachel, and four grandsons, children of

¹ Jenkins' Mill, on Turtle Creek. The old mill was solid and loop-holed for rifles, and was the resort of that part of the valley when the Indians threatened.

Thomas, deceased,—Martha, Betsey, Polly and Japhet.

Long before any buildings were about there it was called Smoketown. On George Wolfe's place there was a very superior clay for brick, and many of the brick for the earlier houses of the town were made there. The brick-makers were the Poeths, and they had two mud-built cabins, which the use of the pitch-pine torches for lighting had smoked black and gave the name to the town, together with the ever-ascending smoke of the brick-kilns. In 1774, Samuel Martin came from North Britain and settled just beyond there, at the fair-ground, in the house owned by Mrs. Shorkley. Martin sold it to George May, who sold it, July 30, 1793, to Thomas Wilson, who was a son of Hugh Wilson, of the "Irish settlement," in Northampton County, and was born in 1724, in Ireland. According to the tradition among his descendants, he was about twelve years old when his father emigrated from Ireland. He married, in 1760, Elizabeth Hayes, a daughter of John Hayes and Jane (Love) Hayes; the latter emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, and after a short stay in Chester County, removed to the Irish settlement.

During the Revolution Thomas Wilson was largely engaged in supplying the Continental army with flour. He was paid in Continental money and suffered heavily by its depreciation. In consequence, he sold his land in Allen township and removed to Buffalo Valley in 1792. He purchased the farm mentioned and died February 25, 1799. The widow and children sold the place, and in 1803, Mrs. Wilson and her sons, William and Thomas, removed to Beaver County, Pa., where she died in December, 1812.

Their children were Hugh, who married Catharine Irvine, who lived and died on the Francis Wilson farm; Sarah was married to Richard Fruit, and removed to Mercer County; Elizabeth married James Duncan, merchant, Aaronsburg, afterwards at Spring Mills; William and Thomas live in Beaver; Mary married Jonathan Courtes, Esq., of Beaver County; James Wilson, Esq., attorney-at-law at New Orleans; Margaret, who married John Thomas, who

also moved to Beaver County. This farm was afterwards purchased by Jacob Musser. Jacob Musser was the son of Joseph Musser, of Kelly; commissioned a justice of the peace May 17, 1832, and October 22, 1837, moved to Lewisburgh. He sold to Myers.

David Myers, father of David Myers, of Lewisburgh, was killed by a kick of a horse January 30, 1833, and the place was purchased by James Moore, then by Joseph Meixell, whose daughter now owns it.

Beyond that, along the pike, was Widow Mary Harris', mentioned with such glee in his journal by Flavel Roan, of the evenings spent there and the social hops. She came there in 1794, and the family became widely related. One of its members was William L. Harris, who took a prominent part in the social and political associations of the day, was a member of the House in 1833, and was one of the representative delegates, with Ephraim Banks and John Cummins, to the convention of 1837, in which James Merrill and William Maclay were the Senatorial. He died November 11, 1846, from the effect of an operation performed for the removal of a tumor. His nephew, William L., still lives on the old place, rich and a bachelor. A daughter of the Widow Mary, Elizabeth, married Thomas Howard, February 9, 1797.

Nicholas Stroh lived on Samuel Dunkel's place in 1778. Mathias Allspach made crocks there. The latter killed with a potter's stick a wolf following the sheep into the yard.

The road between Lewisburgh and Mortonsville was vacated in September, 1830, and the Turtle Creek road, at the latter place, extended to the turnpike. It was in September, 1828, James F. Linn surveyed the route of the present turnpike, and located it December 22d, finishing December 30th; and December 28, 1829, commissioners appointed by the court returned it completed. This did away with the old road. March 12, 1830, Samuel Reber opened the hotel so long known as Beale's, and lately as the "Loehiel," where the managers of the turnpike company hold their annual election, on the first Monday of March, and where William L. Harris, the treasurer, lately carved his fortieth successive turkey.

"John Brown, father of Abraham, Michael, etc., came to the valley in the spring of 1804, from Pine Grove township, Berks County. He bought the Andrew Edge warrantee (late Michael and Christian Brown, Getz, etc.) of Henry Spyker, for £8 per acre. There was then an old log cabin on it, in which Peter Spyker, son of Henry, lived. Michael Brown, late county commissioner, who was then seven years old, stated that he had eight children when he came,—John, who went to Ohio; Elizabeth, married to Simon Christ, moved to Ohio; Christena, married to Philip Frederick; Peter, who went to Ohio; Abraham, lately deceased; William, Christian, Michael and Jacob. Their mother died in 1806, the father in 1838, and both are buried in the Dreisbach grave-yard. He was born in Pennsylvania, served in the Revolution, was in the battle of Brandywine. His father came from Germany. The neighbors were Lorentz Barnhart, who lived where Peter Getz lives; Kreighbaum, at David Schrack's; Christopher Weiser had a fulling-mill where Peter Wolfe now lives; Henry Poeth, father of old Henry, late of Lewisburgh, was the sole inhabitant of Smoketown, which was a part of Spyker's land. He made there all the brick that were used in Lewisburgh. Edward Morton lived where A. Frederick's barn now is; Bailey, on R. Laird's place; John Zellers, where Samuel lately lived; John Aurand, on the Aurand place, now owned by John Zellers; Christian Gundy lived where John W. Brown now lives. From Brown's to Derstown only ten acres were cleared where George Wolfe lately lived. The road commenced at Spyker's (now James S. Marsh's), at the river, passed through part of the cemetery, the lane at Chamberlin's, came out at George Wolfe's, passed through Smoketown, skirted the ridge at Ellis Brown's and along by Morton's (Schrack's now), crossed the present pike above Beale's tavern; that, with the road to the cross-roads and the one up along the river, were the only three roads he recollected."

Christopher Weiser built the first fulling-mill in the valley, on Turtle Creek, on what was lately Peter Wolfe's place, in 1786. He died March 30, 1819, at the age of sixty-one. Daniel Moyer succeeded to him, running the mill.

George Wendell Wolfe came to this locality very early. He was a private in Captain George Clarke's company, Colonel Potter's regiment, in 1776. He bought about a thousand acres on Turtle Creek, extending from Van Gundy's and running up to Aurand's. He had seven sons,—Michael, Peter, John, Jacob, Christian, Leonard and Andrew. He located Michael on the lower, or east end; next Peter; then John. Jacob got the homestead (now Joel Riehl's), originally two hundred and fifty

acres. Christian became a hatter and lived on the present lot of Jonathan Wolfe, in Lewisburgh, and carried on that business, but he left and moved to New York in an early day. Leonard married a Dreisbach and moved to Ohio with the Dreisbach and Spyker families. John sold his farm to Michael Smith, now occupied by David Smith. He was married to Ann Aurand and moved to Sandusky, Ohio. Michael lived and died on his place, lately owned by his son Abram, now Hiram Wolfe. In 1778 Abraham Mensch lived on this place. His wife died in the valley and was buried at Jenkins' Mill. He left with the "runaway," in 1779, taking with him his boys, Christian and John, and one horse. He never returned. He married again, and the late Rev. J. Nicholas Mensch was a son by the second wife, the latter dying at Lewisburgh in 1854. Peter lived and died on his farm in 1820; afterwards divided between Peter and Leonard, his sons, mentioned above as the Christopher Weiser place. Jacob lived on the homestead adjoining the Hubler & Aurand place, and died in 1832. Andrew purchased the farm in Buffalo now owned by his sons, George J. and Martin. Jacob left six children,—Catherine, married to George Machamer, moved to Stark County, Ohio; Elizabeth, married to Jonathan Smith (both now dead); Jacob, John, Samuel, Jonathan. The mother of these children was Catherine, a daughter of John Bashor, who lived at George T. Miller's farm, and who is mentioned in the account of Kelly township. She afterwards married Jonathan Reedy, and lived at the farm now owned by her son Jonathan. The memory of her father's murder was never effaced. Long afterwards, when Indians came around in peaceful shows, she would become uncontrollably excited. She died on the 8th of October, 1856, at the age of eighty-four.

In 1792, Abel Rees living at Strohecker's died; and Anna M. Smith left in her will thirty pounds to erect a school-house on Turtle Creek for poor children.

Adam Smith was a teamster in the Revolution and settled upon the place now owned by Jacob Kunkle, above Henry Mertz's. He died there and was buried at the Dreisbach grave-yard. His sons were Adam,

George, Michael and John and a daughter, married to Michael Maize, another to Steffy Touchman. Adam, Jr., moved to Beaver township, Snyder County. His descendants are about Beaver town yet. George died in Union County, John at Beaver town, and Michael in Union County in 1841. He had a blacksmith-shop above Henry Mertz's, and that is the point so often spoken of in old road-views. Michael's children were Michael, who moved to Michigan; Daniel, who moved to Ohio; Benjamin, to Illinois; David, now (1869) living near the old place. His daughters married, one to Jonas Nyhart, one to John Wolfe, one to David Oldt, near New Berlin. Michael had three wives: first was a Bower, of Dry Valley; second, Susanna Bartges, of Mifflinburg; third, Sophia Bickle, whose father, Henry Bickle, was killed by the Indians. Michael had also a son Jonathan, father of A. W. Smith, Esq., late jury commissioner, who died in Hartley township in 1870.

The account of Henry Bickel is in Union township, Emerick family. Christopher, his eldest son, took the place in 1792, at forty shillings per acre. He sold it to John Meyer, in 1806, who sold it to Daniel Nyhart, who sold it, May 4th, to Jacob Mertz, whose son Henry, married to an Aurand, lives on the place.

EAST BUFFALO SCHOOLS.—The first election for free schools took place in 1834, and was rejected by a large majority, three votes for it and eighty-seven against it. At a subsequent election it encountered much opposition, but was adopted by a large majority. Directors in 1838 were Jacob Gundy, Robert H. Laird, Samuel H. Laird, Jacob Mertz, Philip Frederick and John Snook. Three lots were deeded to them and school-houses erected upon them. Two others were later built, between 1863 and 1873. They were replaced by substantial brick houses.

In 1884 the schools of East Buffalo contained two hundred and seven pupils. Seven districts,—Linville, Pike, Aurand, Zeller's, Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson, Riverside.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION IN THE BUFFALO VALLEY.—Among those who early became followers of Jacob Albright, the founder of the religious body now known as the Evangelical Association, was Martin Dreisbach's family, at whose house was formed, in 1806, the first class of that faith in the denomination. It is probable that they were visited by Jacob Albright himself and his co-laborers,

John Walter and George Miller, who were the first preachers of the new sect. From that time on Evangelical preachers have had regular appointments in the valley, and at Dreisbach's were the headquarters of those zealous, persecuted ministers. In 1808 John Dreisbach himself began to expound the Word, and, in the course of a few years, became one of the most active and useful members of the new body. That year he and George Miller served what was called the Northumberland Circuit, a scope of country not defined by any limits, but having the valley as a radiating centre. In 1809 the ministers were John Walter and John Erb; 1810, John Dreisbach and D. Yearlitz; 1811, J. Erb and L. Zimmerman; 1812, L. Zimmerman and L. Shaner. This year the Fifth Annual Conference was held at Dreisbach's, April 2d and 3d, twelve preachers being present, who reported seven hundred and sixty-one members. The Conference of 1813 was held at the same place, April 21st to 23d, as well as the one in 1814. The latter year the preachers numbered thirteen and the members ten hundred and sixteen. John Dreisbach was elected presiding elder and the Union Circuit was formed, with Henry Niebel and John Kleinfelter as preachers in charge. The circuit is one of the oldest in the State, but the territory has been very much reduced, embracing at present only New Berlin and a few other appointments. In 1815 the preachers were J. Stambach and Jacob Kleinfelter, and the following year the latter and M. Dehoff.

From October 14th to the 17th, 1816, was held the First General Conference of the association, at the house of Martin Dreisbach, which was attended by the following ministers as chosen delegates: J. Dreisbach, H. Niebel, John Walter, L. Zimmerman, J. Erb, J. Stambach, J. Kleinfelter, S. Miller, J. Dehoff, D. Thomas, A. Ettinger and J. Frueth. Very important business was transacted, among the chief being the selection of the present name, to distinguish this sect, which up to this time was called Albright Methodists or Albright's people, after the founder of the denomination. The hymn-book composed by J. Dreisbach and H. Niebel was approved, and one thousand five

hundred copies ordered to be printed on the new press which had been set up in New Berlin, and which had been purchased by John Dreisbach for the use of the denomination. This small press was the foundation of the extensive publishing house of the association, now maintained in the city of Cleveland, Ohio. The articles of faith were also revised and ordered printed. The members of the Conference separated to hold their next quadrennial meeting in a church, for up to this time no distinct house of worship was yet owned by the association. A church was erected at New Berlin, which was consecrated March 2, 1817, as the first church of the association, and that village thenceforth became the seat of many ecclesiastical meetings. In it was held the Tenth Annual Conference, from June 2 to 7, 1817, when B. Etinger was assigned to Union Circuit. After that period the following were the appointees :

- 1818.—J. Stamm and M. Dehoff.
- 1819.—H. Hassler and J. Bridenstein.
- 1820.—A. Kleinfelter and G. Lanz.
- 1821.—J. Seybert and Fred. Glasser.
- 1822.—J. Barber and J. Eisenberger.
- 1823.—J. Breidenstein, J. Foy and A. Becker.
- 1824.—P. Wagner, C. Kring and F. Buck.
- 1825.—J. W. Miller and G. Reich.
- 1826.—J. C. Reisner.
- 1827.—B. Etinger and B. Mottinger.
- 1828.—F. Hoffman and G. Enders.
- 1829.—J. Barber and J. G. Zinser.
- 1830.—G. Schneider and S. Tobias.
- 1831.—J. M. Saylor and W. Wagner.
- 1832.—S. G. Miller and C. Hesser.
- 1833.—J. C. Reisner and F. Hoffman.
- 1834.—J. Young and D. Berger.
- 1835.—J. Sensel and J. Poorman.
- 1836.—D. Berger and C. Hull.

On the 1st of March, 1839, another important event in the history of the association took place in the Buffalo Valley. On that day was organized the Home and Foreign Missionary Society, at the house of J. S. Dunkel, which has been the instrument in placing the gospel before thousands of people in the West and foreign lands. It had as its first officers,—

President, John Seybert; Secretary, S. G. Miller; Treasurer, John S. Dunkel; Managers, Charles Hamner, Philip Schmidt, Dr. I. Brugger, Martin D. Reed, Philip Wagner, Isaac Eyer, Leonard Gerhart, Henry Thomas, John Kauffman, Martin Dreisbach, John Roland, M. F. Maize, John Maize, Sebastian Mosser.

The increase of membership was so rapid and the demand for preachers so urgent that the Union Circuit was divided, and the Buffalo Circuit formed of the charges in the valley and northward, while the territory of the Union Circuit extended southward and westward. The appointees on the Buffalo Circuit to the present were,—

- 1847-48.—James Barber and John M. Sindlinger.
- 1849.—E. Kohr and Benjamin Hengst.
- 1850.—E. Kohr and Andrew Staley.
- 1851-52.—J. M. Young and Jacob Young.
- 1853.—Henry Kegele and George Hunter.
- 1854.—Henry Kegele and J. Clair.
- 1855.—B. F. Hall and N. Doebler.
- 1856.—B. F. Hall and H. Brodbeck.
- 1857.—J. C. Farnsworth and S. Smith.
- 1858.—J. C. Farnsworth and M. Walter.
- 1859.—A. Longsdorf and S. E. Davis.
- 1860.—A. Longsdorf and J. M. McGaw.
- 1861.—J. Hartzler and S. T. Buck.
- 1862.—S. T. Buck and H. A. Deitrich.
- 1863.—H. A. Deitrich and F. Kurtz.
- 1864.—S. W. Seibert and F. C. Hoffman.
- 1865.—M. W. Harris and J. G. M. Swengle.
- 1866.—M. W. Harris and W. E. Detweiler.
- 1867-68.—S. D. Bennington and W. B. Thomas.
- 1869.—H. W. Buck and C. H. Gramley.
- 1870.—H. W. Buck and H. Courad.
- 1871.—H. Conrad and P. W. Raidabaugh.
- 1872.—E. Kohr and L. K. Harris.
- 1873.—E. Kohr and L. Mathias.
- 1874-75.—G. Hunter and P. F. Jarrett.
- 1876-78.—M. Sloat.
- 1879-80.—Z. Hornberger.
- 1881-83.—D. P. Kline.
- 1884-86.—I. M. Pines.

In 1886 the circuit embraced but four appointments, namely: Salem and Ebenezer, in East Buffalo, and Emanuel and Cowan, in Buffalo township.

The Salem Church was begun in January, 1849, and dedicated the following January. It is a plain brick house, without belfry, and stands in need of repairs. Among those who were instrumental in building it were John Dunkel, Cyrus Brown, John Zellers, John Roland and Abraham Aurand, most of them serving as a building committee. The trustees in 1886 were John C. Dunkel, Mathias Noll, N. Mauser, Martin Dunkel and A. M. Farley. The congregation has fifty-five members.

The Ebenezer Church is also in East Buffalo,

and was built in 1873, under the pastorate of Rev. E. Kohr, on the land of Jacob Mæchermer. The building is a small frame, and the congregation has never been strong, but has lately had an encouraging increase, which has aided in putting the society on a more permanent footing.

The Emanuel Church is located at Union, in Buffalo township, from which circumstance it is sometimes called the Union Church. It was built in 1859, and dedicated on the 4th of December of that year, when the following were chosen trustees: Peter S. Stahl, John Hartman, David Herbst, Elias Kling and Jacob Ziebach. It is a frame building, and was repaired in 1884. There are about one hundred members, whose services are exclusively English. The trustees in 1886 were M. Rank, E. M. Kling, A. W. Barber, Jacob Duck and J. C. Lucas.

The Cowan Church was built a few years ago, during the pastorate of the Rev. D. P. Kline, and is a new frame building, thirty-six by fifty feet. The membership at this place is small, as the congregation was so recently organized.

The flourishing church at Lewisburgh is a recent offspring of this circuit, and as many of the former members were located at that place, their early religious history is essentially the same as that of the old Buffalo charge.

CHAPTER VIII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.¹

THE formation of the present township of Union, and its various transmutations, have been given in the general history of the territorial formation of the county. Its present boundaries may be stated generally: On the east by the river, on the south by a line following the stage-road from Blue Hill to the lime-kiln of Henry Mowrer; the western line runs from that point due north until it intersects the division line of Union and Buffalo, then follows the top of the

mountain east until it strikes the river a little south of Jenkins' mill, at the mouth of Turtle Creek.

Long back of us, a century and more, while the line of Cumberland County ran from the black oak at Hetrick's store, in Snyder County, across by Mensch's farm, through the valley to Malone's, on the Bald Eagle, along the line of the Indian purchase of 1754, as it was then understood, John Lee had built his cabin near the spring by the stone barn at Winfield, and cleared his field around it,—the earliest clearing of the valley. James Wilson laid the Craig survey, on the 4th of October, 1769, around it; for when, the next March 23, 1770, he surveys the George Palmer, embracing Winfield, he speaks of commencing at Lee's spring and running to an ash on the river, and thence, by the back side of Lee's fields, to the river. This explains the corner left out of the Craig survey below, and shows that Lee had cleared the fields where Thomas Pursel now lives, and its exact locality is thus defined. Then the surveyor laid out a tract stretching from Dry Run beyond Turtle Creek, along the bank of the river,—the Thomas Lowry,—and the same day, August 3, 1769, another skipped up Dry Run a little and laid out the James Sheddon tract, reaching as far as Abraham Eyer's. Next down below the spring, on the 4th of October, is laid the Alexander Craig, of three hundred acres, and immediately below it, along the river, the Andrew Culbertson, one hundred and sixty-three acres, and away out in the forest, where the road comes by way of Chappel Hollow, William Maclay, on the 4th of December, surveyed a tract of three hundred and four acres for Joseph Simpson, (now Michael Fought), marked vacant all around on his draft, except that on one side it calls for a big hill, and the day before Christmas the John Galloway was laid on Blue Hill.

The James Cochran, December 20, 1769, follows Dry Run farther up the main stream, and then, March 23, 1770, James Wilson laid out the George Palmer, for Lee, which takes in the spring, and winds in and out east and south of the Sheddon and north of the Craig, away up along one branch of Dry Run; and the

¹ By J. Merrill Linn, Esq.

Joshua McAfee was laid on this side of Blue Hill; the Abraham Eyerly between the Sheddon and Simpson, and surveyed in 1772.

On the 15th of May, 1772, Wilson made the leading survey in the lower end for Daniel Rees, so many years owned by Joseph Fearer, and now owned and occupied by Joseph Shann, and right east of the Kercher & Shoūp. In consequence of the suit between Bonham and Gibbons, referred to in Emerick's story, the lines were often run and are well marked. In his original field-notes Wilson says: "The land is situated about two miles from John Lee's, on both sides of the path that leads to Treaster's," at the mouth of Tuscarora Creek, a mile above New Berliu.

On the 12th of May, 1770, Wilson surveyed the Thomas Sutherland tract, just south of Kunkle's, which he notes that "Robert King bought," thus indicating where the first constable of Buffalo township lived. To this Robert King, Thomas and Richard Penn, by letters-patent, granted the privilege of keeping a ferry across the Susquehanna, at Sunbury. He sold this to Adam Heverling the next year, November 30, 1773.

James Young settled on the place now owned by David Gross in the year 1774. Isaac Hanna, a gunsmith from Lancaster, paid, in 1780, £600 for three hundred and nine acres. May 6, 1775, John Forsyth, deputy for William McClay, surveyed the Jacob Haines, just below the Craig, and on the 12th of July Nehemiah Breese, of Sunbury, surveyed the John Sneagon tract, next north of the Simpson, now Chappel's Hollow, then called Haverly's Gap. Mower tabled his notes (he died not long after) and made the return of survey—made the North 20° west line from the pine one hundred perches, instead of sixty, to chestnut, which produced a dispute afterward between Abraham Eyer and John Brown. The Ludwig Kercher is surveyed 27th April, 1775, on warrant dated October 25, 1774. Conrad Shap has a warrant laid south of this dated October 24, 1774, surveyed November 8, 1774, which interferes, and settles on part in October, 1775, cleared three or four rods, felled some trees, planted some apple seeds and raised a

cabin four logs high. The part outside of the interference was patented to Peter Brouse and by him sold to Abram Eyer, April 14, 1817.

George Overmeier, John Rearick, Christian Shively and Michael Focht were brothers-in-law. Overmeier settled near where Philip Seebold lives, near New Berlin; Shively at the mouth of White Spring Run; Rearick near Wehr's tavern; Focht in Dry Valley, on the Simpson. Philip Seebold is a grandson of Overmeier. He often heard Mrs. Fought tell of the raid of the Indians in 1778, and it is one of the most touching incidents ever related as happening,—

She said they were threshing flax on their place, where the road through Chappel's Hollow comes out into Dry Valley, when the Indians came upon them suddenly. Her baby was near her, and she picked it up and ran. Another child, that could just run about, was back of their little barn. She heard it call, 'O mother, take me along, too.' She looked around and the Indians were close upon her. She ran the whole way—two miles—to Penn's Creek, to a house where the neighbors had gathered. She never heard of her child again; but as there was no indication that it was killed, she hoped for its return some day. At night, and in the quiet hours of the day, the last words of her child, "O mother, take me along, too," she said, rang in her ears long years after.

She said the house they took refuge in was surrounded by the Indians. They suffered from thirst, and a man named Peter—— said he would have water, if he died for it. They allowed him to go out, and as he turned the corner of the house a rifle cracked, and he fell dead. The next day the Indians withdrew, and they embarked in canoes, and went down Penn's Creek. On the Isle of Que, she said, she went into a house and found no one about. A baby sat propped up in a cradle. On close inspection she found it was dead, and the marks of the tomahawk.

David Emerick, who came up from Dauphin County, settled in Shamokin County, first where the road comes up to meet the river road, where Widow Brown's tavern used to be, or near it, called Gibbon's place, before the Revolutionary War, in 1773, where he built a house, cleared ten acres of land and planted apple trees. He sold this place by deed dated 21st of June, 1780, to Daniel Rees. On the 15th of November, 1779, he purchased of Andrew Glen a tract of two hundred and eighty acres for £2925. This is the first farm to the left as you turn east to go toward the river from the Chappel Hollow

road, on the farm of P. Seebold. Here he cleared a piece of land, built a cabin and was residing in April, 1781. Henry Bickle, who lived on this side of the mountain, where Henry Mertz lately lived, had gone over there that morning to help roll logs at the clearing. The Indians came down upon them, shot Bickle, and, plundering Emerick's house, carried him and his family away prisoners. They loaded Emerick with the plunder, and after proceeding a little way, he sat down on a log and refused to go farther. They plunged a tomahawk into his head and left him dead. The baby they impaled on the sharpened end of a sapling, and let it fly into the air. They were taken to Canada, one of the daughters dying on the way from excessive bleeding at the nose. One of the daughters was in Dauphin County at the time. The widow and daughter captured married into the tribe of their captors—Catherine, the widow, to Archibald Thompson; Margaret the daughter to James Thompson, of Stamford, in the district of Niagara, province of Upper Canada. The other daughter, Catherine, married James Bauder. Many years afterward Mrs. Emerick and her Indian husband and her daughter came back to Henry Myers', near Harrisburg, to draw money from her grandfather's estate there, and receive their share of the murdered man's estate. They were infatuated with their life, and Mrs. Emerick endeavored to persuade some of her female relatives to go off with her from here. They came in grand style, on horseback, decorated with all the tinsel of Indian dress. There are on record, at Sunbury, a letter of attorney, dated January 12, 1805 (M. 516), from Archibald Thompson to James Thompson, authorizing him to collect the estate of David Emerick, and from the heirs and executors of Conrad Sharp, of Berks County, and a letter of attorney from James Thompson to George Schoch to convey their interest in the tract of land adjoining Hessler, Hugh Beutz, George Olds and James Jenkins, containing one hundred and seventy-one acres, "which they hold as tenant in common with John Bickle," and recited to be conveyed by Andrew Glen and wife. This is the William Glen, and is the tract north of Wm. Hessler or John Kunkle's.

On the 9th of August, 1786, John Aurand is appointed guardian of Margaret and Catherine Emerick, children of David Emerick, deceased. Finally there is a release recorded at Lewisburgh, dated the 26th of September, 1816, from James Thompson to George Schoch, which recites that David Emerick left a widow, named Catherine, and two daughters, Margaret, intermarried with James Thompson, and the other intermarried with George Bauder, and he, Thompson, releases his wife's share of David Emerick's estate, amounting to \$516.75.

In 1825, Bonham's heirs brought an ejectment against William Gibbons for a tract of land in the warrantee name of David Emerick, and, to sustain their title, gave in evidence a deed, dated the 21st of June, 1780, from David Emerick to Daniel Reese, under whom Bonham claimed. The defense subpoenaed all the old settlers in the country to prove that David Emerick was killed in 1778 or 1779, from which the lawyers argued the deed a forgery, though it purported to be acknowledged before Christopher Gettig, Esquire. Among others was Michael Smith. He said "I was living in the place where I am now living (1830) during the Revolutionary War. There was a massacre by the Indians in Dry Valley. Henry Bickle was killed; the only one, as far as we know. David Emerick and his family were taken prisoners on the same day. His woman came in afterward, and said Emerick was killed on the road. David Emerick never appeared again. It was three years afterward when his wife returned. She was afterward married to Thompson, in New York. Bickle's wife had a son about four months after his murder. His name is Henry Bickle. I saw Henry Bickle after he was murdered. My father lived about two miles from Bickle at that time. My wife's mother and Emerick's wife's mother were sisters. I saw Thompson after he was married to Mrs. Emerick.

"Lee's massacre was about a year after Emerick's. It was in Dry Valley, and about the time of the general runaway. I saw Lee's family all lying scalped. Emerick has some children. I never saw any of them. There was one of the girls down below at the time, who was at my house about a year ago. Emerick lived near the hill, not far from Hnmel's tavern, in Dry Valley. Emerick's children were all taken, except the one. I saw Lee killed in the house. They had their heads all scalped, and were laid on a hundle of straw." Jacob Bower, of Union township, stated that he knew David Emerick. He was taken by the Indians. "They killed him on the hill, and we fled to Lee's, and lived there until after hay-making. Lee was after the Indians when Trinkle and Faught were killed. Lee was killed by the Indians afterwards. Emerick was not taken prisoner the same summer Lee was killed, but the year we lived at Lee's."

Henry Bickle, sworn: "Was born in 1778. I have been always told I was born about four months after

my father was killed. I saw Emerick's wife. My mother lives twenty miles from here. Mrs. Emerick gave me a pen-knife when she was in. My mother is eighty-five the 7th of next September. I was born in July, and my father was killed in April, as I have always been told. Emerick's wife and my mother were sisters. My mother was married to old George Schoch, who is dead."

Defendants called Philip Hoyens, who swore he knew David Emerick and Henry Bickle. "Emerick first lived on the Gibbons place. He made an improvement, built a house and cleared about ten acres. Bickle and Emerick were killed by the Indians. I think they took Emerick away. Emerick moved to this place of Gibbons' before the war. It was two miles from Northumberland."

An examination of the assessment books in the commissioner's office would have shown that John Lee was assessor on the 27th of March, 1782, wherefore, according to the testimony of all the witnesses, the Bickle and Emerick massacre must have been in 1781.

The deed from Glen and wife to Emerick showed that Emerick was alive on the 15th of November, 1779, while Smith and Bickle's testimony would make out that he was killed in 1778 or 1779. The assessment books show that Emerick and Bickle were both alive on 1st of November, 1780, and in the one made by John Lee himself, in March, 1782, for the year 1781, Bickle's property is assessed to his widow, and the name and family of Emerick disappear forever from the assessment lists after 1781.

Hummel's tavern, in Dry Valley, was at the intersection of the roads at Adam Miller's, beyond Samuel Guise's.

Henry Bickle, who was killed when Emerick's family was captured, left the following family: Christopher, the eldest, who took the farm in 1792, at forty shillings per acre; Maria C., married to Benjamin Stroh; Elizabeth afterwards married Jacob Kamerlin; Henry, as stated. The widow, Esther Regina, married George Schoch. Christopher sold it to John Meyer in 1806, who sold to Daniel Nyhart, who sold, 4th May, 1822, to Jacob Mertz, whose son, Henry, resides at the old place.

Michael Smith, in his testimony, said: "Lee was after the Indians when Trinkle and Faught were killed."

On page 204 of Linn's "Annals" casual reference is made to the killing of the Trinkles and Faught; no trace of the history of this maraud was then accessible. Time has thrown more light on the transaction. We quote from a letter in *Oswald's Gazetteer* (Philadelphia) of May 25, 1782. The letter is dated Sunbury, May 13, 1782.

"The savages commenced their scalping again in the beginning of this month, and in a few days killed several of our inhabitants and poor helpless women and children in different parts. The wife of one Trinkle, near Penn's Creek, endeavored to escape with an infant in her arms; but so close was the pursuit she dropped the child, but was overtaken and tomahawked. The little child was scalped, and having some small remains of life, made its way to its mother and was afterwards found expiring on her breast. The party has since fled, having taken a number of people with them."

The name of Charles Trinkle appears upon the assessments of Buffalo township from 1781-87. Rev. John William Heim, pastor of Lutheran Churches around Mifflintown, Pa., in 1814, married Catherine Drenkel, daughter of the murdered woman. The family account is: Her father resided on Penn's Creek; the Indians came upon the family while Mr. Drenkel was in the field at work; he hastened to their rescue. Though he saved the life of Catherine, the wife, a little brother and the babe in the cradle were cruelly murdered. The mother was scalped and she was afterwards buried with the children on the banks of the creek. Lee himself was soon to suffer.

MAJOR LEE AND OTHERS KILLED BY THE INDIANS.—The attack on John Lee was made in August. A party of Indians, supposed to be sixty or seventy in number, killed Mr. Lee and family, a few miles above Sunbury. MeGINNESS, in his narration of this event, says,—

"It was a summer evening, and his family were at supper. A young woman named Katy Stoner escaped up-stairs, and concealed herself behind the chimney. Lee was tomahawked and scalped, and a man named John Walker shared the same fate. A Mrs. Boatman and daughter were also killed. Mrs. Lee, with a small child and a boy named Thomas, were led away captives. They took the path up the valley, crossing White Deer Mountain and then the river. One of Lee's sons, Robert, returning about the time, saw the Indians leaving. He fled to Northumberland, and gave the alarm. A party was organized by Colonel Hunter, and started in pursuit. Henry McHenry, father of A. H. McHenry, of Jersey Shore, was in this party, and gave an account of it to his son. In crossing the mountains, Mrs. Lee was bitten by a rattlesnake, and her leg became so very much swollen she traveled with great difficulty. The Indians, finding themselves pursued, urged her on as rapidly as possible, but her strength failed her. When near the month

of Pine Run, four miles below Jersey Shore, she gave out and sat down. An Indian slipped up behind her, placed the muzzle of his rifle to her ear, and blew off the whole upper portion of her head. One of them seized her little child by the heel and dashed it against a tree. They then fled, crossing the river at Smith's fording, and ran up Nippenose bottom. When Colonel Hunter came up with his men the body of Mrs. Lee was yet warm, and the child, but little injured, was moaning piteously. Near Antes' Gap the Indians separated, and ran up both sides of the mountain, and the party gave up the chase, as they were nearly exhausted. They came back and buried Mrs. Lee where she died, and brought the child back. They dug a hole alongside of Walker's body and rolled him in. Mrs. Boatman's daughter survived and lived many years afterwards. Young Thomas Lee was not recovered for many years afterwards. His brother made arrangements with the Indians to bring him to Tioga Point (Athens now), where he was delivered to his friends. Such was his love of Indian life, that they were obliged to tie him and place him into a canoe to bring him home. When near Wilkesbarre they untied him, but as soon as the canoe touched the shore he was out and off like a deer. They caught him, however, and, on arriving at Northumberland, he evinced all the sullenness of a captive. Boys and girls played about him for several days before he showed any disposition to join them. At last he began to inquire the names of things. By degrees he became civilized, and obtained a good education."

The same *Gazetteer* before quoted, of September 14, 1782, contains a letter from a gentleman of Sunbury, dated August 16, 1782, as follows :

"A few days since, at noon, the savages entered the house of Major John Lee, three miles from Northumberland town, and took him and his family and part of two others, to the number of thirteen, declaring if they would submit they should not be hurt; they acquiesced and proceeded as prisoners about a half-mile, when the savages murdered seven of them, who were tomahawked and scalped in the most shocking manner. A party of volunteer inhabitants, upon hearing of the affair, went to their relief. The scene and groans of the dying people were enough to have melted any heart of flesh. Since last spring no less than sixty-two of our people have been butchered by the Indians. Two of our neighbors who were taken prisoners last year have just made their escape from the Indian town."

The same paper has an item,—

"By the deposition of John Hessler, who hath escaped from the savages, taken before Christian Gettig, Esq., of Sunbury, says, 'the Indians have been supplied with lead by the enemy.'"

To the details of the massacre we add an account taken from a letter of Judge John Joseph Henry to Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War, February 5, 1807. He says,—

"John Lee, who was an uncle of Captain Andrew Lee, of Wayne's regiment (who was then applying for a pension, which was the occasion of Judge Henry's letter), was known to me at an early age, who, in the course of the war, as subsequently informed, evinced much patriotic resolution. He resided on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, some miles above Sunbury. Captain John Lee was returning from his labor in the woods, and was shot down near the house. Two of his sons, beardless boys, were slaughtered at the threshold. His wife, an amiable woman, with a suckling in her arms, and four other children, were led away captives. Two miles from the house the babe's brains were dashed out against a tree. The tears and wailings of Mrs. Lee for her infant, in that or the next day, caused a silence to her grief by the application of the hatchet. The survivors,—two girls and two boys,—none of them above twelve years old, were held in Indian bondage till 1784-85. The two latter, Robert and Thomas, I have been informed, have of late years been honored by the general government with military command. The particulars of this story, which are numerous, very pathetic and interesting, I have derived from Rebecca, one of the children. My father, when a delegate in Congress, 1784-85, coming homeward from New York to Lancaster, found the returning captive desolate and moneyless. He brought her to his own house, and, in a few months, restored her to her relations. Capt. H. Lee made three journeys into the country of the Senecas in search of his uncle's children. The first journey produced the recovery of Rebecca, my informant; he brought her to Albany, clothed her and gave her money to travel to the Susquehanna. He went back from Albany, and, by a considerable ransom, redeemed another of her children. A third voyage, by Mohawk River, Oneida, Ontario and Erie Lakes, in pursuit of the captives, obtained a third of these orphans. Thomas came in a few years later." (See "Pa. Mag. of Hist.," vol. 3, page 168, for Judge Henry's letter).

Lee was elected second major of the battalion of the lower division of Northumberland County, 7th of February, 1776, and was sent by the Associators, in August, to Harris' Ferry for powder and lead, and on 24th December, 1776, a company out of the battalion volunteered for the war and chose Lee captain; Hugh White, first lieutenant; Thomas Gaskins, second lieutenant; and marched that day, Colonel Hunter impressing guns and blankets for

them. They left Reading January 3, 1777, and were attached to Colonel Potter's (second) battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel James Murray, Majors John Kelly and Thomas Robinson, and they reached the army in time to get into an engagement at Piscataway, N. J., where Lieutenant Gustavus Ross, of the company, was mortally wounded. The returned battalions and officers are used on the frontier against the Indians.

December 4, 1778, John MacPherson bought Andrew Gibson's place and ferry, now Cauley's, Winfield. He lived near Winfield until August 2, 1827. He served in the navy of the Revolution, was badly wounded, and on that account received a pension from the State. He was associate judge of Northumberland County for twenty-three years.

The land of the George Palmer tract is confirmed to John Lee, by patent of the date of May 17, 1774, in pursuance of a warrant dated the 13th, in order to confirm his title upon a deed of conveyance from George Palmer, dated December 21, 1769.

Thomas Lee, by release dated April 1, 1797, William Beard and Sarah, his wife, Robert Hursh and Rebecca, his wife, and Eliza Lee, by release of April 24, 1797, conveyed to Robert Lee, and Robert Lee, May 2d, to Abraham Eyerly. This Abraham Eyerly becomes the Abraham Eyer of our day, and he dying, October 30, 1823, there was an inquisition upon this three hundred acres in 1825, and an order of sale because of non-acceptance; and on the 25th of March, 1834, Isaac Eyer, the administrator, conveyed the same to Nicholas Mensch. In 1800 Bishop Newcomer says he crossed the West Branch at Northumberland with a great deal of trouble, and reached the house of Abraham Eyerly after dark. His wife, Catherine, was born October 15, 1752; married May, 1776; died September 22, 1806. Himself died October 30, 1823, at the age of seventy-five. While Mensch owned it, November 17, 1840, Halker Hughes leased the right to iron-ore and limestone and privilege of erecting necessary buildings for successful operation of iron-works, and this lease was assigned to Napoleon Hughes March 1, 1841. In 1842 the iron-ore below

the mouth of Turtle Creek was found to be of superior quality, and its development was commenced by Napoleon Hughes above the site of the furnace, a few hundred yards above the river-bank.

There was no attempt at building a furnace. In 1848 John N. Youngman and Jesse M. Walters went into partnership as merchants, and April 1, 1851, as partners, bought the land of Nicholas Mensch. By sundry conveyances it finally became vested in the Union Furnace Company.

THE UNION FURNACE was erected on those premises in 1853 and 1854 by a company under the firm-name of Beaver, Geddes, Marsh & Co., which consisted of Samuel Geddes, James S. Marsh, Thomas Beaver, Peter Beaver, Charles E. Morris and Dr. L. Rooke. A few years after, Peter Beaver, James S. Marsh and Dr. Rooke bought out all the other partners and changed the name to Beaver, Marsh & Co. Under this name the business has been continued until the present time (January, 1886). This furnace, of a weekly capacity of one hundred and twenty-five tons, was built to use anthracite coal, and has continued this fuel ever since.

The iron-ores used for the first twenty years were obtained almost entirely from the fossil veins in Shamokin Ridge, near by; but since the cheap and easily accessible ores of this range became exhausted, they secured ore-mines on the Juniata River, at Millerstown, Perry County, which have proved valuable, owing to the cheap water transportation; also from Shade Mountain, near Adamsburg, in Snyder County, Pa. The hard iron-ores (which are in inexhaustible quantities) are still mined near the furnace. The flux or limestone is obtained from the well-known Dry Valley lime quarries, which are connected with the furnace by rail; the furnace is connected with the Sunbury, Shamokin and Lewisburgh Railroad. This furnace was first blown in in 1854, and has continued in blast, except when undergoing repairs, up to the present time. During this time it has been superintended, managed and blown by Dr. Rooke, assisted by George M. Slifer. The books were kept twenty-two years

by John K. Kremer, present cashier of the Union National Bank, and the balance of the time by B. C. Ammons, who has been employed in some capacity ever since the works were built. There are still quite a large number of men there who have been continually employed ever since they started. The iron produced has always been considered first-class for foundry and forge purposes, and it is thought that their success in keeping in blast and selling their product, when the great majority of furnaces had to go out of blast, was owing to the great uniformity and reliability of their iron.

To the credit of the firm it can be said, while they employ many more men than are employed at other furnaces of the same capacity, as they mine all their own ores, limestone and for years their own coal, they never had a strike or lock-out. The furnace property consists of a furnace, forge, mansion-house, twenty-five tenant-houses, three large farms, grist-mill, store, stable, etc., containing altogether over six hundred acres.

Dr. Rooke, the principal manager, was born in Chester County, Pa., on the 22d of July, 1826, a son of James and Mary (Murray) Rooke, both English descent, and prosperous farmers.

He attended the schools of the neighborhoods, and a grammar at Unionville, presided over by Jonathan Gause; taught school two years, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Stephen M. Meredith, of Pughtown, and after the usual course graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1848, and for three years practiced his profession at St. Mary's, in the northern part of the county. In the fall of 1850 he engaged a company and started up the old Berlin Iron-Works, on Penn's Creek, in Hartley township, and continued making iron there until the spring of 1854. He then helped to complete the furnace at Winfield, and continued manager and superintendent ever since. He also organized a company, and made iron several years at the Beaver Furnace, in Snyder County. He has the credit of being the first to thoroughly organize the manufacture of iron in Union County. There had been many trials of it even so early as 1824,

but they met with continued disaster; but Dr. Rooke, though a period of thirty-four years, through many a storm, has been able to carry on the business with success. He has always been popular with his employees; and many of them are there to this day, in continued employment since he commenced, and the majority of them over twenty years. He is one of the first, if not the only iron-master, who undertook the immediate control and blowing of his own furnace. He has not therefore restrained his activities to his personal ends, but has been an active politician; originally a Whig, opposed to slavery and its extension, he has stood by his party, the Republican, with an active helping hand. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1874, and carried his energies and experience into the committees on suffrages and elections and railroads. He has been manager and director of several banking institutions, and particularly of the Union National Bank, whose burden fell on him in its disaster, and but for him would not have survived. He became also a director in the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburgh Railroad, a road so essential to the interest of the county, and it was owing, in good part, to his personal exertions that it was organized and constructed. With good health all his life, happy in his domestic life, with that prosperity that comes from an industrious, well-ordered and energetic life, withal he has not let himself become one-sided, and having a fine flow of conversational power, he is one with whom it is a pleasure to meet. He was married twice,—first, to Miss E. H. Church, of Churchtown, Lancaster County, by whom there were four children, and then, on August 31, 1882, to Miss Annie E. Creamer. "To their good sense and economy," he says, "I attribute much of my success in life."

THOMAS BEAVER.—It is ever a pleasant task to chronicle an active and useful life, and such an one assuredly has been that of the subject of this sketch.

Born November 16, 1814, in Pfoutz's Valley, (now) Perry County, Pa., son of Rev. Peter and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Beaver.

Rev. Peter Beaver was ordained in 1809, at Elkton, Md., by Bishop Asbury, of the



W. L. Weaver



Methodist Episcopal Church, and was active in the ministry many years. He possessed and made occasional use of an unusual ability, viz. : preaching alternate sentences in German and English the better to reach his mixed audiences. An earnest pastor, he was largely instrumental in building up churches and in various other kindred work. Mrs. Beaver died February, 1818, her husband surviving her until August, 1849. Their children were as follows : George, who married Catharine Long ; Samuel, who married Maria Lemman ; Jacob, who married Ann Eliza Addams (one of whose children is a favorite son of Pennsylvania, General James Addams Beaver, of Centre County, a gallant soldier and Christian gentleman) ; Jesse, who married Mary Ann Schwartz ; Thomas, whose name heads our article ; Peter, who married Eliza G. Simonton ; Sarah, who married Aaron Nevius ; Eliza ; Catharine, who married Archibald Greenlee ; and Mary, who married Henry Miller, now of Lewisburgh.

The educational advantages obtained by Thomas Beaver were of rather meagre character. He never attended school after his twelfth year, but as he possessed an indomitable will and an innate intellectual force, his after-successes were none the less positive because of the lack of scholastic education in early youth.

In April, 1827, he left the parental roof in search of his fortune, and for a number of months worked on a farm at two and one-half dollars per month, and in the winter of that year entered the store of Beaver & Black (his brother Samuel and Judge Black), at Milford. The following spring the business was removed to Newport, Perry County, and there he continued one year. His father having in the mean time opened a store at New Berlin, Union County, Thomas put in a year's work there and then returned to Newport to take charge of the business of Judge Black, who was a prominent politician and spent much of his time outside. Close application brought its frequent attendant, and illness compelled a climatic change, so, through the friendly aid of General Mitchell, chief of construction of the Pennsylvania Canal, on November 1, 1831, he went to Williamsport to fill an engagement in the

general store of Rev. Jasper Bennett. His knowledge of goods and force of character were demonstrated at that early day, he being, when but eighteen years of age, sent to Philadelphia to purchase a stock of goods, making the tedious journey by stage-coach.

The fearful scourge of cholera had been rampant in the Quaker City just previous to this trip, but no unpleasant effects resulted to the young business man. In 1833, forming a connection with Peter Nevius in general merchandising, at Lewisburgh, he went to that place where he remained until 1835, when he sold out his interest and assumed his brother Samuel's place, at Millerstown, the firm then becoming J. & T. Beaver. Feeling a strong desire to learn of wider fields, particularly the Philadelphia methods, in February, 1837, he told his brother he would go to that city for such purpose, etc., and carrying out such project in an intelligent manner, wrote to three of the largest firms there for their views and advice. Reed & Son, one of those selected, responded, attempting to dissuade the seeker after knowledge ; while Bray & Barcroft wrote they would be glad to meet him and make his stay pleasant. Mr. Beaver accordingly went to Philadelphia in March, 1837, and made good use of his time learning the details and modes of a metropolitan enterprise. When, in May, he proposed to return, considering his object accomplished, he was met by Mr. Barcroft with "Thomas, you had better stay where you are ;" and answered "I cannot give up a business worth three or four thousand dollars a year for the sake of living in Philadelphia." Mr. Barcroft then said, "It does not suit us to make any change in our business until 1840. At that time we will give you an equal interest with ourselves in the business. Better go home, sell out to your brother and come back to us. We will give you whatever salary you think you ought to have until 1840." Recognizing the value of such a proposition from so strong a house, he acted upon it and returned to Philadelphia. The first year he accepted simply expenses, which were seven hundred and fifty dollars. The second year one thousand dollars, and, as he had married in the mean time, accepted fifteen hundred dollars the

third year. On January 1, 1840, he was, in accordance with the proposal, taken into partnership, the firm becoming Bray, Barcroft & Co. By the retirement of Mr. Bray, in 1844, the firm was changed to Barcroft, Beaver & Co., and continued to enlarge its circle of trade, reaping an uninterrupted success.

The intense application of over twenty years broke down the health of Mr. Beaver, which had never been of the stoutest, and caused his retirement from this firm in 1858, and, as an opportunity was offered to take hold of the affairs of the Montour Iron Company, at Danville, Pa., through his firm being one of the largest creditors of that corporation, which went down in the general crash of 1857, he went to that city to wind up the concern. In this work he remained one year as trustee for the creditors, and, finding the business congenial to his tastes and the climate beneficial to his health, he determined to continue, and formed a partnership with one of the co-trustees, Mr. Isaac S. Waterman, the new firm purchasing the entire interest of the creditors in the personal effects of the old company in 1859, and in 1860 becoming owners of the real estate also. With the talents which had heretofore wrought great results, the firm of Waterman & Beaver rapidly built up an immense business in the manufacture of iron and in general merchandising, success succeeding success, until in 1877 Mr. Beaver sold out his interest in the Danville properties to his partner, retaining his interest in the coal property at Kingston, incorporated as the Kingston Coal Company.

As may be inferred from these bare facts, Mr. Beaver has been the artificer of his own reputation and fortunes. He may properly be characterized as a man of great administrative ability, quick to think and decide, pushing with energy to completion whatever he undertakes. He has been an intensely busy man nearly all his life, and the comforts of his beautiful home, with its handsome gardens and magnificent conservatories, at Danville, Montour County, are a meet reward for actions and influence such as these.

The old saying "The boy is father to the man" bears particular meaning applied to Mr.

Beaver, who, when but a young lad, clerking in a store, was in the habit of rising before daylight, and, after lighting the fires and caring for the horse and cattle, studying either one or other works of solid reading-matter. His chain of thought, even in those early days, was for the works which enlarge and strengthen the mind, his first book being "Rasselas," the second "The Scottish Chiefs," and the third "Rollin's Ancient History." His mind being fully occupied, he never sought the solace of the weed, and is to-day unaware of the taste of smoking or chewing tobacco, very much to his benefit and credit be it said. When the subject of a National Bank at Danville was mooted, Mr. Beaver took hold of the project and was one of its organizers, and after its start served as president some three or four years, stamping his character upon it.

Altogether this gentleman is essentially a business man and the controlling spirit of large enterprises; he has nevertheless ever been prompt to recognize and active in aiding meritorious causes, and he has become a living illustration of that noble characteristic so rare among men of influence—the accumulation of riches, not for himself alone, but to make others happy during and after his life. Not to particularize too closely, among his generous gifts to religious and educational causes may be mentioned thirty thousand dollars to Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., a Methodist Episcopal institution, given at a time when greatly needed to stimulate other large-hearted men; twenty-five thousand dollars to Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., the Presbyterian seat of learning; very liberal gifts to the Presbyterian Church at Danville, of which he and his family have been members many years, and we quote a few words from Rev. Dr. W. C. Cattell, ex-president of Lafayette College, on the subject as a proper tribute: "Whenever he has been approached with a meritorious project or want he has always been a most generous benefactor, but so unobtrusively that his left hand scarcely knows what his right hand does. He is truly one of the noblest and best of men. We ought to rejoice and give thanks when God puts wealth into the hands of such men."

A year ago Mr. Beaver was elected a member of the board of trustees of Dickinson College, although a Presbyterian since 1843. He has also been twice appointed member of the State Board of Charities.

During the Rebellion Mr. Beaver upheld the national government firmly, giving both time and money freely. He has never held office in his life nor has he ever been an office-seeker. Much time has been given to travel for the benefit of his health and the enjoyment of his family, and good use has been made of the privilege, the home being stored with articles of virtu from Japan, Egypt, Europe, etc. In 1851 he made the first journey to England in company with the late Horace Greeley, Judge Darling and others for the First World's Fair, at Crystal Palace, London, sailing on one of Captain Comstock's first American steamers.

On January 23, 1838, Mr. Beaver was united to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Robert B. and Cassandra (Berryhill) Wilkins, of Harrisburg, Pa., who was born April 20, 1817. As a result of this alliance there were born seven children, two of whom died in infancy, and Emily, born October 4, 1840, married William H. Chamberlin, of Lewisburgh (since deceased), and bore him Jessie, William, Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Emily and Laura. Arthur, born September 17, 1842, married Alice Diehl (no issue). Alice, born October 12, 1844, married William H. Brown, of Philadelphia, and has born him Elizabeth, Charles and Thomas (two latter twins). Laura, born January 18, 1846, married Rev. John De Witt, professor of church history in Lane Seminary, Cincinnati (no issue). Elizabeth Stewart, born February 9, 1853, married Lemuel E. Wells, of New York, and has borne him Thomas, Christian and Lemuel Stewart.

Into this happy home came the fell destroyer Death at an all too early day, calling hence the faithful wife, tender mother and affectionate friend, on December 27, 1884.

The high bluff that overlooks the junction of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna forms the southeastern shoulder of Union County and Union township. It is called "Blue Hill," and its fame is not confined even to this continent.

The Duke of Rochefoucauld Liancourt saw it in 1795, and told of it to fair France, and the English celebrities that settled upon the point opposite spread its name and the story of its beauty among the counties of the mother-country.

To add to its fame, an eccentric man bought it and built buildings upon it, which added to its attractiveness; one was a large square building, with a flat roof and railing around it, and just over its most precipitous side hung a square tower apparently leaning far over the abyss. The main frame of the building was perpendicular and fastened with long, strong rods far into the rock, rendering it entirely secure. An outer frame-work was covered with weatherboarding that gave the appearance of the inclination.

This building was the old man's eyrie in his latter days, where he had gathered a rare collection of queer old English books—they sold for seventy-five cents the bushel-basketful at his sale—and there he slung his hammock, and when the winds blew the maddest it was his resort.

John Mason's father was a Quaker, living in Philadelphia, an old acquaintance of James Jenkins, Jr., at Turtle Creek, who said to him one day, speaking of his son John, that he was a restless fellow, and wanted to go to sea, and that it would be the death of his mother, "Can't thee take him out with thee?" Jenkins replied that it was a wild place out there, and not likly to suit the taste of one who wanted to go sea-faring. He did come up with him into the wilderness, engaged in the mercantile business, first keeping a store where Elliot now lives, in Northumberland, and afterwards at Turtle Creek. He was a man who never recognized or became intimate with ladies. One evening at the Jenkins house, Mason came in as usual from the store, about nine o'clock, and seated himself by the ample fire-place with a book. There were a number of young people in the room, who were playing pawns and forfeits. One handsome girl was condemned in a whisper to kiss John Mason. He was apparently paying no attention, but as she slyly approached within reaching distance he raised the tongs between them, saying "Not one step further." He lived until

he was very old, and to his last days talked of rebuilding his fanciful houses, and he was buried upon his hill-top. Jenkins and he went alternately to Philadelphia to buy goods. Mason always walked. One season, in 1798, the darkey servant rushed into Mrs. Jenkins with bated breath, exclaiming, "Mr. Mason has come on horse-back!" It was true. He had had the yellow fever, and his appearance was such that the darkey thought it his ghost.

SCHOOLS.—In 1803 a German school was taught by a Hessian in part of a house owned by Samuel Slear (1777), near Winfield. The first English school, a few years after, was taught by Mr. Cunningham, and soon after one by Mr. Sullivan, both of whom taught in their own houses during the winter months. The first house erected for school purposes was about 1815. Another, a few years after, was built half-way between Winfield and New Berlin, called the Grier school-house. The following is a partial list of teachers of that time: Rev. Henry Neible, Samuel Creamer, Hon. James Marshall, Jacob Slear and John Fisher. There were four districts in 1884, with one hundred and sixty-six pupils, as follows: Winfield, Sandal, Trutt's, Eyer's. Union Independent, fifty-four pupils.

THE WINFIELD EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—A class of this faith having been formed about 1850, was encouraged a few years later to build a church upon a lot, which had been donated by the proprietors of the furnace, and, after much effort, the house was completed for dedication in 1856. It is a neat brick building, having sittings for about four hundred persons, and has been made comfortable by repairs in late years. The members worshipping here have had the same pastoral service as the charges on the old Union Circuit and New Berlin, with which place the appointment is now connected.

BAPTIST CHURCH AT WINFIELD.—In the early part of 1868 a revival of unusual importance took place in the village in consequence of the labors of Baptist brethren from the Lewisburgh Church, who had adopted this place as one of their out-stations. Sixty-nine persons were baptized, and these, with six others, constituted the above church March 5, 1869. As the members purposed building a house of wor-

ship, the Union Furnace Company donated a lot upon which a good brick church, seating four hundred persons, was built in 1873. The congregation is flourishing and its interests are closely associated with the Baptist Church at Lewisburgh.

CHAPTER IX.

KELLY TOWNSHIP.¹

KELLY TOWNSHIP was named after Colonel John Kelly, who, as early as 1770, lived on the place at which he died.

It is one of the richest agricultural townships in the county. Earliest settled by men of more than ordinary character, they have retained their standing among the intelligent and the brave.

On the 22d of February, 1769, what is called the Rev. John Ewing survey was made, the first in the valley. It extends from the mouth of Buffalo Creek, six hundred and seventy-five perches, to a walnut that formerly stood on Dr. Dougal's line, now heirs of James Moore. His starting-point for this survey was sixty or seventy rods above the present site of the iron bridge across Buffalo Creek, and contained eleven hundred and fifty acres. It is called "Delta" in the warrant, no doubt from its resemblance to the Greek letter Δ.

In November, 1771, Walter Clark, of Paxton township, bought the Ewing tract in trust for himself, Robert Fruit, William Gray, Robert Clark and William Clark, all of the same township. They divided it into six tracts, agreed each to take one-sixth, and sell the remaining tract, which they did to Ludwig Derr, 31st July, 1773. Walter Clark settled on the place now owned by Hon. Eli Slifer, William Gray where Major Paul Geddes now owns, Robert Fruit on the Heiny place, William Clark on the place now owned by M. H. Taggart, and Robert on what is now Judge Hummel's farm. Walter Clark sold to Joseph Musser in 1802, and moved to Mercer County, where his family became prominent. His son John was a member of the Legislature from that county.

Joseph Musser came from Strasburg, Lancaster County. When they tore down the old house, in 1851, they found a date painted on

¹ By J. Merrill Linn.

the east end, 1804, which part was built two years after they came to the valley. He had seven children and their numerous descendants are all around. (1) Jacob lived on the Shorkley farm, as mentioned, having a daughter Mary married to David Nesbit, Margaret to John R. Housel, and Joseph; (2) John lived on the mansion farm, and his children were Robert, Joseph, William, John and J. Wilson; (3) Joseph went to Wheeling, Va.; (4) Nancy married William Nesbit, Esq., over the river; (5) Esther; (6) Mary married Thomas Proctor; (7) Elizabeth married Washington Dunn.

The heirs of John lived on the old place until the spring of 1850, when it was sold to Colonel Eli Slifer, who built handsomely on it.

Captain Gray, afterwards an officer in the Revolution, lived and died on his place. He was ancestor of the Dunlaps, Hayeses, Hutchinsons, Hudsons, Wallaces and W. G. Williams (of Bellefonte). Richard Fruit sold out to Henry Hursh in 1812, and moved to Derry, Northumberland County. Robert and William Clark died on their respective places.

William Gray was the deputy surveyor who made the resurvey of Lewisburgh. He had a distillery there in 1789; was a justice of the peace, commissioned August 31, 1791; died 1815. His children were Mrs. Mary Dunlap; Susan a married first to William Hudson and then to Andrew Forster; Eleanor, to John Robinson; Margaret, to John Hayes, Esq.; Nancy, widow of Hudson Williams; Jane, married to Samuel Hutchinson. James Wilson purchased the place in 1825, and his son William lived there until his death, when it was purchased by Paul Geddes.

Robert Clark died on his place in 1798, leaving a widow, Jane and children,—Eleanor Fruit, Margaret Ayers, Robert, George, Charles, John; and William, died on his place, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, and children,—George, Mary (married James Foster, and died, leaving Jane Marr and Thomas Smith), Rebecca, Roan, Sarah, William, Walter, Flavel, James.

George Clark was a prominent surveyor in the valley until 1800, and then removed to the West. He lived in a house near Judge Hummel's, now torn down. He was an exceedingly

tall man, and took delight in making his axemarks as surveyor beyond the reach of other men. He once made a narrow escape from the Indians, by leaping Little Buffalo Creek, from the high bank near the late Jacob Moyer's.

These original settlers all appear in the assessment of Paxton township, Dauphin County, in 1770.

The greater part of the surveys along the north side of Buffalo Creek from Colonel Slifer's to Cowan were made in August, 1769. Those from Dr. Dougal's up to the mouth of White Deer Creek, along the river, were made by Charles Lukens in October.

Shikellimy's home was just above. Conrad Weiser, in his journal March 8, 1737, says,—

"On the 8th reached the village where Shikelimo lives, who was appointed to be my companion and guide on the journey. He was, however, far from home on a hunt. Weather became bad and the waters high, and no Indian could be induced to seek Shikelimo until the 12th, when two young Indians agreed to go out in search of him. On the 16th they returned with word that Shikelimo would be back next day, which so happened. The Indians were out of provisions at this place. I saw a new blanket given for about one-third of a bushel of Indian corn."

The site of this village is, beyond doubt, on the farm of Hon. George F. Miller, at the mouth of Sinking Run, or Shikellimy's Run, one-half mile below Milton, on the Union County side.

When the Land Office was open for "the new purchase," on the 3d of April, 1769, there were very many applications made for this location. In all of them it is called either old Muncy town or Shikellimy's town. It is referred to as a locality in hundreds of applications for land in the valley. I will only quote one: "Samuel Huling applies for three hundred acres on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, about one mile above Shikellimy's old town, including a small run that empties into the river opposite an island." The Huling location was secured by John Fisher, one of the oldest of our settlers, and West Milton is now built upon it. Shikellimy's town was on the "Joseph Hutchinson" and "Michael Weyland" warranted tracts.

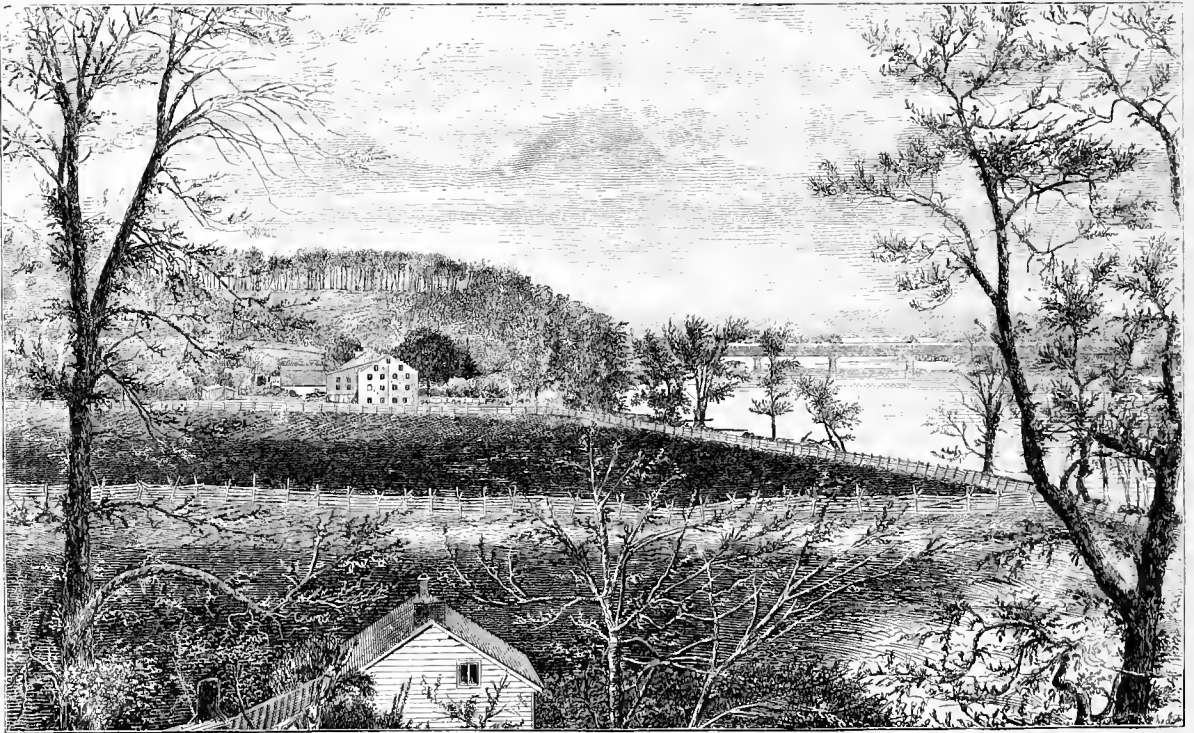
Shikellimy, some time after Weiser's visit, removed to Shamokin (now Sunbury) as a more convenient point for intercourse with the Proprietary Governors. On the 9th of October, 1747, Conrad Weiser says he was at Shamokiu, and that "Shikellimy was very sick with fever. He was hardly able to stretch forth his hand. His wife, three sons, one daughter and two or three grandchildren were all bad with the fever. There were three buried out of the family a

few days before, one of whom was Cajadis, who had been married to his daughter above fifteen years, and was reckoned the best hunter among all the Indians." He recovered, however, from this sickness, and, in March, 1748, we find him with Weiser, at Tulpehocken, with his eldest son, Taghenehdourus. He died in April, 1749, at Sunbury, and the latter succeeded him as chief and representative of the Six Nations.

Loskiel thus notices this celebrated inhabitant of our valley: "Being head chief of the Iroquois living on the banks of the Susquehanna as far as Syracuse,

He listened with great attention, and at last, with tears, respected the doctrine of Jesus, and received it with faith.

The most celebrated of his sons was Logan, the Mingo chief, who lived at the mouth of the Chillisquaque Creek, August 26, 1753, and in 1765 in Raecoon Valley. He could speak tolerable English, was a remarkably tall man—over six feet high—and well-proportioned; of brave, open and manly countenance, as straight as an arrow, and apparently afraid of no one. In the year 1774 occurred Lord Dunmore's expedition against the Shawanese towns



SHIKELLIMY'S HOME.

N. Y., he thought it incumbent upon him to be very circumspect in his dealings with the white people. He mistrusted the Brethren (Moravians) at first, but upon discovering their sincerity, became their firm and real friend. He learned the art of concealing his sentiments; and, therefore, never contradicted those who endeavored to prejudice his mind against the missionaries. In the last years of his life he became less reserved, and received those Brethren that came to Shamokin. He defended them against the insults of drunken Indians, being himself never addicted to drinking. He built his house upon pillars for safety, in which he always shut himself up when any drunken frolic was going on in the village. In this house Bishop Johannes Von Watterville, and his company, visited and preached the Gospel to him.

(now Point Pleasant, W. Va.), which was the occasion of Logan's celebrated speech, commencing,—“I appeal to any white man to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat;” which will go down to all time, whether properly his or not as a splendid outburst of Indian eloquence.

Heckewelder says he afterwards became addicted to drinking, and was murdered, between Detroit and his own home, in October, 1781, while he was, at the time, sitting with his blanket over his head, before a camp-fire, his elbows resting on his knees, when an Indian, who had taken some offense, stole behind him, and buried his tomahawk in his brains.

Of the Indians who occupied Buffalo Valley, nothing can be positively ascertained, except that they belonged to the Muncy-Minsi or Wolf tribe of

the Lenni-Lenape. The valley was more a hunting-ground than a residence. Some remains have been found at prominent points along the river,—as, for instance, at Colonel Slifer's house, on the river, above the mouth of Buffalo Creek, some skeletons, evidently of one family only, were uncovered. The large mounds were on the other side of the river, on Joseph Nesbit's place; and the principal towns or villages, Chillisquaque, at the mouth of that creek, south side, and Shamokin, on the island and mainland, where Sunbury now stands.

Michael Weyland was living on this place in 1769. His application was the thirty-second drawn. He died on this place in 1772, leaving a widow, Magdalena, and nine children,—Michael, Jr., Jacob, George, John, Samuel, Mary (married to Peter Swartz, Jr.), Margaret (to Christian Moyer), Catherine and Magdalena. Magdalena, widow of Michael Weyland, was married to Peter Swartz, Sr. The latter then moved upon the place described as containing three hundred acres at Sinking Spring. On the 18th of December, Mrs. Swartz took out letters of administration upon her former husband's estate, the first ever issued in Northumberland County. Her account was filed September 8, 1774, in which Peter Swartz joins. It has an item on the debtor side of deer-skins accepted for a debt due the estate from Captain John Brady. This place was afterwards known in military annals as Fort Swartz. The family lived there and were married, and Peter Swartz, Sr., owned all the land from Dougal's to Datesman's.

John Michael Bashor came from Bethel township, Berks County, in 1774, and bought a part of the "Jacob Rees" tract, near New Columbia, of Hawkins Boone. In April, 1777, he sold it to Richard Irwin, and moved down on the place of his father-in-law, Peter Swartz, Sr. In the first week of July, 1778, when the Indians were crowding down over the settlements,—it was the time of the great run-away,—the river was full of all sorts of boats and rafts loaded with their household goods. Boats, canoes, hog-troughs, rafts of all descriptions were in use. Whenever any obstruction occurred at any shoal, the women would leap out into the water and put their shoulders to the raft or boat and launch it into

deep water. The men of the settlement came down in single file along on each side of the river, to guard the convoy from the Indians, abandoning the whole range of farms on the West Branch to the savages.

Michael Weyland, Jr., and another had pushed a boat over from the east side and took up Bashor's goods, and then pushed out into the river. Bashor went to the stable and got a horse, and attempted to drive some cattle along the shore. When he got to the bluff at the lime-kiln, just by a red oak that was still standing a few years back, he was fired upon by Indians in ambush and killed. Weyland and his comrade, who were lying down in the boat, rose to fire, and Weyland was struck on the hip with a spent ball, the mark of which he carried to the grave.

The Indians burned Peter Swartz's house to the ground. John Fisher lived at the time at Datesman's, and, with his two sisters, concealed themselves in the straw in the barn, and expected every moment to be burned up; but the Indians went into Hoffman's house, just above, and carried out a good many articles, among the rest a clock. They seated themselves to examine the clock, when Aaron Norcross, John Fisher, Jr., and others who had gathered, hallooed and startled them off, leaving their plunder. This old clock is still in the possession of Jacob Hoffman, living in the Muncy Hills. The people returned after the peace.

The daughter of Bashor (Catharine) married Jacob Wolfe, and is the mother of Samuel and Jonathan Wolfe. As you pass there, on the hill-side, just beyond the stump of an apple-tree, the spot where Bashor was buried is pointed out; and his bloody clothes were preserved in the garret of his father's house, in Berks County, for many years, and his vest is in the possession of William H. Bashor, at Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

George Hoffman became owner of the place, and it is mentioned in history that his daughters poled the ferry-boat over.

Hoffman sold the place to John Boal in 1810, who died there in 1819. John Boal was a younger son of a good family from the north of Ireland; married to a Sawyer. He was a prom-

inent man, and was foreman of the first grand jury of Union County. His daughter Elizabeth married Mathew Laird; Mary, John Reznor; Sophia, Samuel Woods; Margaret; Mary married J. Foster Wilson, of Hartleton.

In the spring of 1775 Yost Hoffman, of Lancaster County, blacksmith, bought of Jacob Baker the place next above Datesman's.

As has been mentioned, Derr bought the sixth part of the Ewing. Christian Diehl (written Dale) lived on it, near the iron bridge. John Beeber's father's term of service was purchased by him from his captain whose ship he came over in, and he helped Diehl clear that place in 1772. Adam Beeber then returned to Philadelphia, served five years in the army, afterwards coming to Muney, where he settled and died.

Where Thomas Ream lives now, on the 14th of July, 1780, lived a man named Allen, having a wife and three children. The Indians came upon them; the woman escaped across the creek, and, looking back, saw an Indian dash out the brains of the youngest child against a tree. The husband and the two other children were also killed; and a marsh by the road near Martin Meixell's was long haunted with the ghost of a horse and boy, fourteen years old, shot there in 1782.

Looking up from this latter point, you see the stone house on the hill, "Fairview," of Rev. Jacob Rodenbaugh. William Wilson, son of James, bought this of his father, 1771, the John Moore warrantee. He was then unmarried; boarded at a house in Mortonsville; walked over every morning to his clearing, where he settled in 1772, and where he died in 1824. If you started along that road, laid out in 1802 from John Boal's ferry, passing Andrew Heckle's, the first house you came to was that of William Clingan, Esq., at the Little Buffalo, where he came in 1800. He came from Mount Joy, Lancaster County, was married to Jane, a daughter of Rev. John Roan; died May 24, 1822, aged sixty-four years, leaving children,—Margaret, wife of Thomas Scott; Ann, wife of Joseph Lawson; Thomas; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Barber; George and Flavel. Flavel Roan in his diary of March 1812, says of the marriage of the Clingans:

"March 19th, James Lawson to Nancy Clingan. Calf and two turkeys killed. Twenty-six strangers at the wedding. March 26th, Thomas Barber to Betsey Clingan. Groom came with fourteen attendants; thirty-seven strangers, altogether. 27th, twenty strangers, beside the bride and groom, breakfasted at Clingan's; twenty-two of us left Clingan's with the bride and groom; four joined us at Doctor Van Valzah's; went to Esquire Barber's, where there was a very large party and much dancing, although Quakers."

On that old road the next place that is marked is William Chamberlin's.

Jacob Grozean, or French Jacob, was settled here in 1769. This was one of the officers' warrants to Captain Kern, two hundred and eighty seven aeres.

John Bear of Lancaster, bought the property of William Charters in September, 1784, and erected the first grist-mill. The saw-mill he added in 1787, and in 1790 he had with them an oil and saw-mill.

The next owner was Colonel William Chamberlin. Colonel Chamberlin came from Hunterdon County, N. J., where he was born September 25, 1736. Served as lieutenant-colonel in Second Regiment, Colonel David Chambers, his commission bearing date 9th September, 1777, in November of which year, by order of Governor Livingston, he was directed to call on Messrs. Penn & Chew, at the Union Iron-Works, to conduct them to Worcester, Mass., and deliver them to the Council of that State; was also directed to purchase, in Connecticut or Massachusetts Bay, twenty thousand flints for the Council of New Jersey; participated in the battle of Monmouth, where his eldest son, Lewis, was killed by a cannon-ball; moved into our valley in 1783, and on the 16th of August, 1794, married his fourth wife, Mary Kemble. He was the father of twenty-three children, fifteen of whom were born in New Jersey. Of his children, Nelly married John Lawshe, Sr.; Ann, John Ross; Lucretia, Christian Nevis; William; Enoch; Tenbrooke; Sarah, married to James Wilson; Uriah; Elizabeth, to Wm. McCreery; Aaron came with him. His fourth wife's children were John, James, Lewis, Mary, Frances (married to John Linn), Joseph P., James D. and Moses, the latter still residing at Milton.

This property was sold by the Chamberlin heirs to John M. Van Valzah, who sold it to Cyrus Hoffa, by whom it has been operated for twenty years.

Retracing the road from Chamberlin's, we pass the "Richard Edwards" (Stoltzfus' place lately), where there was an Indian field and plum orchard, mentioned in the application for it. At Kelly Point, in the old house now torn away, on the north side of the road, the Rev. Thomas Hood lived—one of the social houses of the day. At the point where the store stands, in the days of the *Morus multicaulis*, he planted a grove of the broad-leaved mulberry, but the cold killed his silk-worms, and the place grew up a thicket, where Mr. Hood spent many hours. It was called "Hood's Study." He had quite a Latin school, often mentioned by Flavel Roan.

Philip Gemberling bought this place. His son Benjamin cut down the thicket and built a store-room, and Spencer Beaver, who was succeeded by Albright Hock, and he made it a post-office. He sold out to A. A. Diffenderfer, who has sold to C. P. Glover. The store-keepers were the postmasters.

Following the road west from Kelly Point, at Laird Howard's spring, an Indian improvement is mentioned in the application of 1769. Here commences Colonel Francis' warrant, bought by William Linn, and mentioned in his biography of James F. Linn, and following the road toward Colonel Kelly's, is the scene of Captain Thompson's pathetic story, here given (see Linn's "Annals," p. 195, where will be found an interesting story, illustrating the story of Indian captives).

Captain Thompson removed his family to Chester County, where they remained until after the Indian troubles were all over. They then returned, and he purchased of the Widow Dempsey the place now owned by Jacob Ziebach, on Spruce Run, in Buffalo, and resided there until the year 1832, when he went to reside with his son-in-law, Boyd Smith (son of Gideon Smith, who lived at the mouth of Little Buffalo), near Jersey Shore, where he died February 9, 1837, aged ninety-three years, nine months and nine days. When ten years of age he was

with his father at Braddock's defeat. He was a remarkable man in old age, often walking from Jersey Shore down into Buffalo Valley, a welcome guest in every house from Pine to Penn's Creek. His son William married Susan Linn in 1804, and removed to Sugar Creek, Venango County. Their son James died from an explosion, which took place in his store in 1833. He was carrying out ashes in an empty keg, as he supposed, but which had several pounds of powder in it. Ann married John B. McCalmont, Esq., nephew of old Judge McCalmont. She died in 1849. John Linn Thompson died in Venango, leaving a family. William resides in New Brighton, Beaver County.

Farther west by Spruce Creek was the hero of the valley, Colonel John Kelly, whose life has been told on page 104.

Colonel Kelly's land extended from Buffalo Creek all along up Spruce Run to the bend where it turns west of the line of Kelly township.

Joseph Spotts, Sr., settled at Kelly Cross-Roads at the beginning of the century. The brick house was built in 1821 by Joseph Spotts, Jr., who built the store in 1847, where John L. Comp started a store in 1847, for two years, when Lewis Spotts succeeded, and died in about three years. Daniel D. Guldin came there in 1852, succeeded by Thomas Arbuckle, who was there until 1864. Then came Kline & Hock. Samuel A. Walters bought at the death of Spotts. Jas. A. Henry succeeded him. There was a pocket post-office there in 1868, and a regular post-office was established by Kline & Hock. Jacob Baker carried the mail twice a week to Milton. Hock started in at Kelly Point, but coming back to Kelly Cross-Roads, is still there, and the mail is daily.

WEST MILTON, OR DATESMAN'S.

West Milton, or Datesman's, is situated just opposite the town of Milton and opposite the island known in an early day as Marcus Hulings'. The first bridge across the river here was built in 1822 or 1823 by Abram Straub, contractor, and stood until 1865, when the great flood of that year swept it away. The present

bridge was built in 1867. In 1834 George Bennage owned the land at the west end of the river bridge, and his house, which stood across the street from where John Datesman now resides, was the only house near the bridge. In that year John Datesman and Jacob Keiser came up from Northampton County and bought the land from George Bennage at twenty-five dollars per acre. Datesman took two acres at the end of the bridge and Keiser took the rest of the farm and occupied the old house for seven or eight years, when he built the brick house now owned by B. F. Keiser, a short distance south of the old one. In 1834 John Datesman built what has since been known as Datesman's store. The original building still stands, though added to and remodeled. The store was opened in the spring of 1835 and from that time until 1882 John Datesman carried on an extensive business in general merchandise as well as a large grain trade. In 1882 he sold the building and store to Ephraim Datesman, his son, who had been a partner with him for some ten or twelve years, and who still continues the business. During the first year Mr. Datesman stored his grain in the loft of the store. In 1835 he put up a substantial grain house which stood until 1859, when the large warehouse, which now stands near the bridge, was built.

For several years from five to ten thousand bushels of grain were bought at this point, the amount increasing until within the last few years it has reached one hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels. The grain was hauled across the river or boated down the river to the Lewisburgh Cross-Cut and shipped by canal, until the railroad was built to Milton. The Catawissa extension to Williamsport was built across the river here in 1870 and 1871, and the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburgh Branch of the Reading in 1882. The latter road has erected a fine passenger transfer station at this place. Through the efforts of John Datesman, a post-office was established, about 1837, at West Milton. He was appointed postmaster, and has been postmaster ever since. The population of the place is something over one hundred.

Melanethon and Harrison Keiser laid out the original first lots in 1872, and since that time a

number of improvements have been put up. B. F. Keiser laid out an addition in 1883. He also built a grain-house in that year and carries on a grain and coal business at the present time. Messrs. Hull & De Long put up a bark-mill at this place in 1881 and carried on the business of grinding bark for a short time. Mr. De Long was killed by going into a well they were digging on the premises, soon after a blast had been fired and before the foul air had escaped. Shortly after the building was destroyed by fire.

In the winter of 1880 and 1881 the Union Pipe Line Company ran a line from Bradford, coming through Union County, to West Milton, where they built two oil-tanks on the Follmer farm. They ran a line across the river and put up loading racks along both the Catawissa and Pennsylvania Railroads. Large quantities of crude oil were shipped over both roads, until the company extended their line south toward Philadelphia in 1883. In 1885 another tank was built, but little oil has been shipped by rail since the line was extended.

About a half-mile down the river from the bridge there was for years an old hotel called the "Travelers' Home," kept in 1834 by Henry Zerby, and afterwards by John Werts and by Thomas Green. This was a great place for watermen and was run as a hotel until about twenty-five years ago, when it was abandoned.

SCHOOLS.—As early as 1800 schools were opened in this locality. Flavel Roan taught in Northumberland in 1790, later in Lewisburgh, then in Kelly, in a log school-house at James Wilson's, now (1886) G. A. Stahl's, where he remained until the spring of 1813. Linn taught there in 1818; John Dunlap, 1825; Peter Harsh, winters of 1832, '33, '34. Another school-house was built about 1809, on the west side of Thomas Howard's farm, Josiah Candor taught there at first; — Train taught here and in a new school-house on the east side of the farm; Rev. Thomas Hood taught the classics south of Kelly's Point, near the banks of Buffalo Creek, in 1805. Among his scholars were Dr. James S. Dougal, of Milton, Pa.; Dr. William Wilson, of Centre County; Dr. Thomas Smiley, of Park Avenue, Philadelphia, author of Smiley's Geography.

January 14, 1809, Mr. Hood had a public exhibition, well attended. Free schools were established in 1837. The directors were George Meixel, Joseph Spotts, John Hummel, Jacob Baker, G. Bennage and Daniel Kauffman. Among the teachers are the following: I. G. Gordon, (judge of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania), William Leiser, Delos Height, J. M. Mack, Mr. Steninger.

The schools of Kelly township in 1884 had three hundred and five pupils in the five districts, which are named as follows: Pine Grove, Hill, Royer's, Spotts', Hagenbach.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH (REFORMED).—The early history of this church is an account of a Lutheran congregation formed, or about to be formed, some time about 1800. Before his death, Philip Stahl provided in his will that as soon as proper trustees should be designated, his executor should convey a tract of land for church and cemetery purposes, for the use of a Lutheran congregation. This purpose was carried out when Jacob Lotz, his executor, by deed dated August 13, 1802, conveyed to Christian Zerbe and George Reininger seven acres and ninety-one perches in trust to and for the use of building or erecting a school-house and a German Lutheran Church on the same, and for a burying-ground.

About this time a log church was built, in which Lutheran meetings were held, and in which, at a later day, Reformed ministers also preached. The first church having insufficient accommodations, it was proposed that the Lutherans and Reformed should unite in building a new house, in which each sect should have mutual interests. Accordingly, on the 24th of November, 1815, Christian Zerbe and George Reininger, trustees in the conveyance made by Jacob Lotz, executor of Philip Stahl, granted the full right unto the members of the Presbyterian congregation (German Reformed) of White Deer township, in common with the members of the Lutheran congregation of, in and to the aforesaid premises and church, when built, in consideration of the German Reformed congregation contributing to the building of the church. For some cause a new church was not built at that time, and the old house was used

until 1819. On the 15th of May that year articles of association were drawn up between the two congregations, setting forth their relations to the property, and a larger log house was built, which was remodeled in 1848, and weather-boarded. This building was known as the "St. Peter's Union Church" until 1877, when the Lutheran congregation decided to erect its own house of worship on a part of the lot above described, and opposite the old church, which, with its marse, now became the property of the Reformed congregation. This was their place of worship until 1879, when it was taken down and the present fine edifice erected upon the site of the old church. The building committee was composed of Henry Eisenhower, Levi Gemberling, George Brown, William Dieffenderfer and Solomon Rauk, who were generously aided by the members of the congregation, much of the labor being voluntarily done. The church is a two-story brick, forty by seventy feet, and is supplied with a shapely steeple. The lower story forms a lecture-room, in which a good Sunday-school is also maintained, and which is superintended by Uriah Eisenhower. The second story forms a fine auditorium, whose walls and ceiling are handsomely frescoed. Both rooms are supplied with good organs.

The congregation has about two hundred members and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. W. W. Clouser, who also serves the congregations at the Union and Messiah Churches. His predecessors were the Revs. Wiechand, Reed, Bucher, Gring, Kieffer and others named in the sketch of the Dreisbach Church. In 1886 the consistory was composed of Henry Eisenhower and Joseph Moyer, elders; William Dieffenderfer and Calvin Kieffer, deacons; and Levi Gemberliug, trustee.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The congregation worshipping in this church were the original owners of the St. Peter's Church, as related in the foregoing sketch, but withdrew in the summer of 1877, to establish itself in a new church building, erected that year, and which was dedicated with the name at the head of this article. At the time building operations were begun John Grove was a trustee and John Wise, John A. Keiser

and A. S. Hoch were committeemen to act in behalf of the congregation in securing a separate home for what was thenceforth to be known as the St. John's congregation. A site was selected upon part of the old church lot, on the opposite side of the street, and a very handsome brick edifice, forty-five by seventy feet, erected at a cost of more than five thousand dollars. It has a basement, fitted up for Sunday-school purposes, and in the second story an auditorium, which is handsomely finished. The fresco work is very fine for a country church, and the furniture and organs are in harmony with the general features of the building. The external appearance is improved by a fine spire, in which is a clear-toned bell.

The members of St. John's congregation first had the same ministry as the Dreisbach Church, and were under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. G. Anspach until 1880, when he was succeeded by the present, Rev. S. F. Greenhoe. There are about two hundred and fifty members, having a consistory composed of Jacob Smith, Jacob Kostenbader, John Pawling, Levi Pawling, Uriah Dieffenderfer and C. A. Moll. A Sunday-school of about one hundred members has J. W. Hoch and L. F. Smith as its superintendents.

A GERMAN BAPTIST meeting-house was built in the Royer neighborhood about twenty-five years ago, in which meetings have been held by that sect with considerable regularity since. The house is a small frame, but has ample accommodations for those worshipping there, the membership never having been strong. No regular minister has been here maintained. A cemetery is connected with the church.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN E. MORGAN.

The grandfather of the subject of our sketch, Thomas Morgan, came from Radnorshire, Wales, when nineteen years of age, and settled in Lower Merion township, Montgomery Coun-

ty, Pa., some time before the Revolution. There he married Patience Miller, of an old Friend's family, and had issue as follows, viz.: John; Margaretta, who married John Elliott and died in 1850; Reuben; William; and Joseph Charles, the latter of whom became owner of and sailed for many years vessels on the high seas, and was for some eight years in the United States government diplomatic service, at Tripoli, Africa. He married Mary Ann Miller, who bore him three children, two of whom now reside at St. Paul, Minn. He died in 1860. The fourth child, William, married Mary Evans (also of Friends' stock, the daughter of William and Mary Evans, whose bones now lie in the old Radnor churchyard, Delaware County, Pa.), in March, 1805, the issue from which union being Thomas, born December 31, 1805, married Ellen Evans and since deceased; Mary Ann, born March, 1807; Patience, born 1809, died 1816; Joshua Evans, born 1811, died 1831; John Elliott, born April 1, 1813, married Catharine Wagner Rodenbaugh, December 22, 1861; Margaretta Elliott, born December 15, 1815, died August 21, 1849; Sarah Potts, born June 6, 1818, married October 4, 1853, to William M. Lowman, of Dauphin County, who died April 13, 1885; William, born April, 1820, died February, 1852; Patience Miller, born February 5, 1824, married Walter L. Trewick, of Harrisburg, Pa., on March 22, 1864.

In the War of 1812-14 William Morgan was captain of militia, and, during those troublous times, was stationed several months below Marcus Hook, to prevent the expected coming of the British up the Delaware River, and with especial reference to guarding the only powder-mills of the country, those of the Du Pouts, located near Wilmington, Del. From papers in possession of the family we copy the following interesting document, viz.:

"Received December 16, 1814, from Captain William Morgan, of First Company, Sixty-fifth Regiment, First Brigade, Second Division, Pennsylvania Militia, the following articles of camp equipage into the State Arsenal: ninety-seven cartouch-boxes and belts and scabbards; seventy-five haversacks; ninety-two knapsacks; ninety-four canteens; three water buckets; twenty-seven camp-kettles; twenty-nine mess-pans; two axes; twenty common tents; three

wall tents, with flies; fifteen sett poles; four sett wall tent poles; ninety-eight muskets, with bayonets.

"WILLIAM ALLEN,
"Assistant Brigade Inspector."

Captain William Morgan and his loving consort had the happiness of a long life in the society of a large and useful family, enjoying each other's presence no less than fifty-five years, all of which time was spent upon the old homestead, and being separated by the death of the father,

On the side of Mrs. Morgan we find John and Catharine (Jones) Wagner were residents of Lower Merion township, Montgomery County, and had issue—Charles, John, William, George, Jacob, Ann (who married Edward Peehin and is now living in Radnor, Delaware County, Pa.); Susan J. (who married Elder Jacob Rodenbaugh, as elsewhere stated); Mary Jane (who married Robert Hunter and emigrated to Tasmania in 1840, where they now reside; their



John E. Morgan

August 28, 1859. Mrs. Morgan did not long survive her husband, following him of whose life she was a part January 8, 1862. Part of the property on which Thomas Morgan settled is now Bryn Mawr, one of Philadelphia's most beautiful suburbs.

The nine children of William and Mary Evans Morgan were born and raised on the family estate, locally known as Morgan's Corners, more generally known as Radnor Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.

journey occupied six months and Mrs. Hunter was the first American lady to land in that far-off country); and Elizabeth. John married Sarah Johnson, both now deceased; William married Abigail Reese, now deceased; George married Sarah Ann Moyer, of Roxborough, and is now deceased. Jacob married and has since died. Elizabeth married Godfrey Hawk, of Sussex County, N. J., where they now reside. Susan J., born July 23, 1808, married Jacob Rodenbaugh, (born February 12, 1812, in Mont-

gomery County, Pa.), January 7, 1836, and bore seven children, viz.: Catharine Wagner, born November 9, 1836, married John E. Morgan, December 22, 1861; Margaret R., born February 1, 1838, married Sylvanus G. Bennett, now residing, with three living children, in Lewisburgh; Annie Pechin, born August 5, 1839, married George M. Slifer, residing, with four children, in Winfield, Union County; John Wagner, born July 1, 1841, married Elizabeth Annon, residing, with two children, in Lewisburgh; Mary Jane, born May 4, 1843, married Edwin W. Rawn, now residing, with one daughter, Mary, in Hunterdon County, N. J.; Elizabeth Hawk, born March 2, 1845, married Dr. William E. Cornog, residing, with one child, Jacob R., in Woodbury, Bedford County, Pa.; Isaac Newton, born October 16, 1846, died November 30, 1847.

Elder Jacob Rodenbaugh has been in active ministry in the Christian Church over fifty years, filling pulpits near Newport, Perry County, Pa.; Gulf Mills, Montgomery County, Pa.; Lewisburgh, twelve years; and in Hunterdon County, N. J., eight years. He was school director in Kelly township some nine years, and, associated with Judge Cyrus Hoffa, was instrumental in building several of the handsome schools now found in the township. He has been married over fifty years, and celebrated his golden wedding on January 7, 1886, (d.v.). His father, Isaac Rodenbaugh, born in Berks County, October 23, 1772, married Margaret Stellwagon, born in Delaware County, May 19, 1772, of the well-known Germantown family, one of the daughters of which family married Edwin M. Lewis, of Philadelphia.

In 1865 Mr. Morgan removed from Delaware County to Chillisqueque township, Northumberland County, and there lived eight years; thence to Lewisburgh for five years, finally settling down in their present home in 1878. While residing in Lewisburgh Mr. Morgan was elected burgess of that borough, but at the expiration of his term of office, desirous of quiet and relief from politics, retired to one of his farms; and it is only from the desire to see the cause of education advanced that he has filled the position of school director during the past

six years, having been president of the board for several years.

Although even now beyond the allotted days of man, he is hale, hearty and vigorous, and gives personal supervision to his farm properties; and, taking this fact in connection with his well-known life-long abstinence from tobacco, with its enervating effects, we may deduce a highly valuable moral. Mr. Morgan is not a church member, but attends the Christian Church at Lewisburgh, of which congregation his wife is a consistent member. His political affinities are Republican. In the pleasant home, overlooking Lewisburgh and the beautiful Buffalo Valley, may be found several relics of days long past, among them being a Bible printed in the Welsh language in 1813; a handsome mahogany arm-chair, sitting in which the old patriot, Charles Thomson, permanent secretary of the Colonial Congress, attached his name to the many interesting documents requiring such signature. This chair was presented by him to Mrs. Margaretta Elliott, at whose death it came into possession of her brother, Captain William Morgan, and thence to his son, our subject. The old rocking-chair in which the nine children of William Morgan's family were rocked to slumber in their early years is also an honored inmate of the home wherein John E. Morgan lives a calm, happy life, surrounded by loving wife, relatives and friends, doing good as occasion offers and rendering proper account of his stewardship.

CHAPTER X.

WHITE DEER TOWNSHIP.¹

THE formation of this township will be found in the general account of the formation of the county. The earliest surveys on the present territory were made on applications dated April 3, 1769, numbered in the order in which they were drawn from the wheel or box, and orders of survey had thereon.

John Hoffman, in right of Michael Deet, No.

¹ By J. Merrill Linn, Esq.

189, had three hundred acres located and surveyed on the run where the White Deer and Kelly township line strikes the river, and extended north from a black oak (of John Fisher's survey in Kelly's), at the river, two hundred and forty-two perches. Next north on the river was the Jonathan Pingley, No. 185, surveyed October 21, 1769, for James Parr.

William Armstrong had squatted and commenced an improvement on the land now known as the William Stadden farm, just where the road strikes the run, a half-mile south of New Columbia, at what was known as the Old Ferry, in the year 1769, and he had made an application, No. 711, for three hundred acres at the same place. In 1771 Parr and Armstrong agreed to divide the land in front along the river so as to include Parr's improvement, and Armstrong took the south half, including his improvement. Samuel Dale bought of Parr the northern portion and moved on it, and was residing there in a house near New Columbia in 1774.

He removed to Buffalo township in 1793, but purchased the other part of Armstrong in 1794.

In the division made by Parr and Armstrong, they encroached on the Ernest Burk land, a tract belonging to Hawkins Boone. April 5, 1774, a warrant issued in the name of Ernest Burk, for three hundred acres, joining Dietrick Reese, Jacob Reese, Jonathan Pingley and William Armstrong, in Buffalo township, Northumberland County, 20th of April, the purchase money paid to the proprietaries.

On the 11th and 13th of March, 1776, Hawkins Boone procured a survey to be made under this warrant, upon the land described, by Henderson, the deputy surveyor, who, upon a draft of the survey, wrote the following memorandum: "Draught of a tract as situated in White Deer township, formerly Buffalo, Northumberland County, surveyed in dispute between William Armstrong and Hawkins Boone." Hawkins Boone was killed by the Indians, and his house and papers burned at the taking of Fort Freedom, on the Warrior's Run, on the 28th of July, 1779. In 1785 a judgment was obtained against the administrators of Hawkins Boone, and the land sold to Evans.

This back land included the premises in controversy. Accordingly, when, in the year 1773, one Henry settled down on the land in controversy, Armstrong drove him off, and in March, 1776, he caused a survey to be made on his application by the deputy surveyor, and took in part of the land in dispute.

April 25, 1794, Armstrong conveyed to Dale his application, and on the 4th of May a survey was made for Dale, which extended the lines so as to include three hundred and twenty acres, comprehending more of Boone's survey. Dale also became the owner of Pingley's application. Nargong became the owner of Dale's claim.

In an ejectment brought by Evans against Nargong, it was held that there was enough to show that Boone was the owner of the Burk, having used Burk's name, or he became the owner by purchase immediately after, and that Armstrong, being only the owner of the Pingley, had no right to make an addition to the survey without an order of the Land Office.

Daniel Nargong made an improvement on Dog Run, as it was called, near the site of New Columbia, in 1771. There was an old Indian fort there. In quite a number of applications of 1769 mention is made of an old Indian fort and town on the Deitrick Rees tract.

It was laid out May 5, 1818, as a town, for David Yoder, proprietor, (recorded in Deed Book F, page 306). It is a place of about one hundred houses, store, hotel, post-office and express-office, located on the Catawissa and Williamsport road, a branch of the Reading, and contains three hundred inhabitants.

Parr was a lieutenant in Captain John Lowden's company, First Rifle Regiment, Colonel Wm. Thompson, and rose to the rank of major; served brilliantly in command of the riflemen under Morgan at Saratoga and Stillwater, and under Sullivan in 1779. The regiment is mentioned at the siege of Boston, and Parr particularly. The company, having served their term, enlisted for three years or the war under Parr as captain.

North of the Jonathan Pingley survey, which extends two hundred and thirty-four perches along the river, comes the Deitrick Rees survey, made October 23, 1769. New Columbia is lo-

cated on the southeast corner of it. North of Deitrick Rees the John Zimmerman application was surveyed October 22, 1769, extending from a locust, one hundred and fifty-five perches up the river. Robert McCorley purchased and settled upon this tract in 1784; he died in 1793, leaving a widow and children,—Anna Isabella, wife of Wm. McLaughlin; Mary Seidel; Robert McCorley, who died December 11, 1869, aged eighty-six years; James, who died in 1808; Roland, who was still living in 1877; and Jacob McCorley, Esq., member of Assembly 1846–47, who died April 15, 1872, aged eighty-two.

North of the McCorley place the John Potter application, No. 220, April 3, 1769, was surveyed October 23, 1769, two hundred and twenty acres, extending one hundred and seventeen perches up the river from black oak of John Zimmerman (or McCorley place) survey. General James Potter came to Northumberland County soon after the purchase of 1768, and settled upon this place. In 1774 he removed to Penn's Valley. (See Everts' "History of Centre and Clinton Counties," page 402, for full notice of him.) The place is still in the tenure of his descendants, the Ards.

North of the John Potter survey, on the river, the Elizabeth Blythe application was surveyed, No. 515, September 26, 1774, running two hundred and thirty-six perches up the river; and north of Elizabeth Blythe the Margaret Blythe, running two hundred and fifty-eight perches up to the mouth of White Deer Creek. Wm. Blythe was an Indian trader at Shippensburg in 1748, and a lieutenant in the French and Indian War in 1758. For his services in the matter of the murder of White Mingo (detailed in Liun's "Annals," page 25), he received these two tracts of land, surveyed in names of his daughters. His cabin stood on Red Bank Run, on the Elizabeth Blythe tract, below late Samuel Henderson's brick house, where he began a clearing in 1769. It is marked on an old survey as standing twenty-five rods from the river on the run. He lived to be a very old man, within the recollection of Roland McCorley, who said he was a tall man and in latter years quite blind. His daughter Margaret

married Captain John Reed, who commanded the celebrated "Paxtang Boys;" he died before 1778; their descendants live in Hartley township. Wm. Reed's widow married Captain Charles Gillespie, an officer in the Revolutionary War; she died in Hartley township at her son's, Wm. Reed's, and is buried in the Keister grave-yard. Elizabeth married Dr. Joseph Eakers, who had been a surgeon in the Revolutionary War. They sold their place in October, 1798, to James Hepburn, and it is now owned by heirs of Samuel Henderson. Margaret's place passed into the hands of late Daniel Ludwig.

North of the Margaret Blythe and north of White Deer Creek, the Charles Iredell application, No. 594, April 3, 1769, was surveyed and patented to Jesse Lukens in 1774. White Deer Mills Village is on this tract. The survey extended up the river two hundred and seventy perches from the mouth of White Deer Creek, then called White Flint Creek, to a stone marked H and a sugar-tree.

Peter Smith settled on this tract soon after it was surveyed. Lukens, the rightful owner, bought it in 1772, which was abated by Smith's death in 1773. Smith's widow, Catherine, held on to the premises. In her petition to the General Assembly, indorsed as read December 8, 1785, she says,—

"She was left a widow, with ten children, with no estate to support this family, except a location for three hundred acres, including the mouth of White Deer Creek, whereon is a good mill-seat; and a grist and saw-mill being much wanted in this new country, at that time, she *was* often solicited to erect said mills. At length, in 1774, she borrowed money, and in June, 1775, completed the mills, which were of great advantage to the country, and the following summer built a boring-mill, where a great number of gun-barrels were bored for the continent, and a hemp-mill. The Indian war soon after coming on, one of her sons, her greatest help, went into the army, and, it is believed, was killed, as he never returned; the said mills soon became a frontier, and in July, 1779, the Indians burned the whole works. She returned to the ruins in 1783, and was again solicited to rebuild the grist and saw-mills, which she has, with much difficulty accomplished, and now ejections are brought against her by Messrs. Claypool and Morris, and she, being now reduced to such low circumstances as renders her unable to support actions at law, and, therefore, prays relief, etc."

The facts set forth in this memorial are certified to by William Blythe, Charles Gillespie, Colonel John Kelly, James Potter, the younger, and many other citizens of Northumberland County.

The Legislature, of course, could grant no relief, under the circumstances, and the petition was dismissed. How long the litigation went on we are unable to determine; but in 1801, Seth Iredell took possession of the premises as tenant of Claypoole and Morris. She is said to have walked to Philadelphia and back thirteen times on this business. Her house was where Dr. Danowsky lived, part of the old stone house being still used as a kitchen. She was buried in the old settlers' grave-yard, which was at the corner of the Dan Caldwell barn. Her bones were disturbed in Mr. Caldwell's time, in erecting a sheep-pen, and were identified by old Mr. Huff, by her peculiar, projecting teeth. Some years since an old man came to the place and desired to look about the old dwelling. He spent several hours about the place. When leaving, he said he had come in from Ohio to see it; that he was a son of Catherine Smith, and that if justice had been done her, they would still own the place.

WHITE DEER MILLS.—After the death of Caldwell, the mills were bought by Henry High. April 25, 1850, they were burned and five thousand dollars worth of grain burned with them. It was rebuilt by Henry High, who failed under his misfortunes, and it was sold by the sheriff and purchased by John Bower and Candor. Dr. Danowsky sold to A. Pardee. Robert Candor dying, his interest was sold to Thompson Bower and J. N. Messinger, who afterwards purchased Pardee's interest. The mill has been entirely refitted as a roller, and run under the firm-name of R. M. Griffey & Co.

Catharine Smith obtained possession as late as 1797. She had three sons,—Peter, John and Ludwig. In 1802 Seth Iredell, tenant under Anthony Morris, had a three-story stone grist-mill there, and furnished flour for the army in 1812–14. After which it passed into the possession of Daniel Caldwell, Esq., who died in possession.

It is fifty by eighty feet, six stories, two reliance Turbine water-wheels, equal to sixty horse-power; also one of R. W. Payne & Son's automatic cut-off engines, fifty horse-power.

This mill, when owned by Henry High, who had the store and mill, took quite a leap forward and quite a number of substantial brick houses were erected, and received the name of Hightown. The hotel was then built and the bridge over the creek. It is on the Catawissa and Williamsport branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; population, two hundred and fifty; nine miles north of Lewisburgh; has express and telegraph communication. Post-office name, White Deer Mills.

Above the place lived one of the most remarkable and prominent men of the valley, Daniel Caldwell. He appears to have come there in 1810, and besides being an active business man, and accumulating property, he engaged in the politics of the day with ardor. He was county commissioner in 1813, a member of the Legislature in 1821, and a member of the constitutional convention, but died August 16, 1836, at the age of sixty, before its deliberations had rightly begun. Mr. Banks noticed his death in the convention, and Mr. Merrill spoke of him. It was said of him, "No man in the convention stood fairer or higher."

West of the Iredell survey was the Michael Gilbert three hundred and five acres, on which White Deer Woolen Factory stands.

THE WHITE DEER WOOLEN MILLS.—They were built in 1850, by Isaae Statten, John Finney, David Marr and David Steminger, Statten, Marr & Co., beginning this work in the woods in the latter part of 1849, and the machinery was put in 1850–51. The first season the hands lived in shanties in the woods, until houses were built. The firm of Marr & Griffey succeeded, and that by Marr, Griffey & Co., until David Marr's death. Griffey & Brumbaugh next, in 1864, and they were washed out by a sudden flood August 17, 1867. The White Deer Creek is noted for such. It lay then idle until 1872, when Mr. Pardee became a partner with Benjamin Griffey, under the title of B. Griffey & Co. The dam and walls

were rebuilt and a hat manufactory added with a capacity of three hundred dozens a day. This mill manufactured cassimeres, tricot, diagonal, tweed, flannels, worsted goods and yarns. During the war they made fifty thousand army blankets. It was burned to the ground August 30, 1879, and has remained in ruins. It was insured to the amount of fifty-five thousand five hundred dollars, but the loss besides this was one hundred thousand dollars, and one hundred and thirty-five hands thrown out of employment.

Mr. Griffey was a practical mill-wright and bridge-builder, and of the best in the country, and it was conceded that the mill, built under his supervision, was an elegant and substantial affair. It is driven by water; a wheel still standing to this day, escaping the fire, is considered a marvel of workmanship; eighty-five horse-power. The building, with basement, six story, forty-eight by eighty feet with annex for the hat factory forty-five by seventy-two feet. The woolen mill had four setts, and the reputation of the goods manufactured was widespread.

By the time the mills were built there was a handsome and substantial village of seventeen cottages around it, upon which no expense was spared.

The factory building itself was originally built by Benjamin Griffey, as also the White Deer grist-mill at the same time and at the mouth of the White Deer Creek, a large saw-mill, which was swept away in 1865.

Next west, Wm. McCorkle, three hundred and nineteen acres, on which "Barnett's cabin" is marked by surveyor who surveyed it October 23, 1769; next west, along the creek dividing it on both sides, as do the others, the John Littlehop's three hundred and four acres, surveyed on December, 1772; all under application of April 3, 1769. The furnace of Kaufman & Reber, grist and saw-mills are on the John Littlehop's. Samuel Fisher settled upon it as early as 1775, and had a saw-mill there in 1778. It was burned by the Indians. The mill irons, which they had hidden, were found many years afterwards by Daniel Caldwell.

FOREST IRON WORKS.—In November, 1845, Green, Howard & Green commenced erecting the Forest Iron Works. It was a charcoal furnace. The change of the tariff brought bankruptcy, and in 1849 it was in the hands of the sheriff. Kaufman & Reber bought it for seven thousand dollars in 1850. It never was operated successfully. It bankrupted Kaufman and Reber, came into the hands of A. Pardee and he had to shut down in it as too expensive.

West of the Littlehops lie John Titsworth, etc., surveyed under warrants of the 10th of March, 1794. Nittany Mountain, south of these, was taken up by warrants in the name of J. Owen Foulke, *et al.*, dated March 10, 1794. Along the north branch of Buffalo Creek with the land was taken up and surveyed in 1772, '73, 76, Humphrey Montgomery warrant (Martin Keiffer's place in 1813), 10th of June, 1772, the old J. F. Beck place Neal Conley warrant, March 7, 1776; Cadwalader Evans, west of Humphrey Montgomery, was surveyed to John Kelley, April 2, 1773; Evandale north of Cadwalader Evans, March 7, 1776.

There were settlers along the northwest branch of Little Buffalo Creek near Nittany mountain, at a very early date, in 1779.

In May John Sample and wife were killed. The inhabitants had mostly left the valley. The militia were out, under Colonel Kelly.—*William Lyon's Letter May 13.* This marauding party consisted of from fifteen to seventeen Indians. Christian Van Gundy, Sr., was one of a party with Henry Vandyke, who went up to bring these old people away. (They lived on a farm lately owned by Abram Leib near Ramsey's school-house, in White Deer, where their graves may still be seen.) Van Gundy was a sergeant and had six men in his party. Six more were to follow them the next day. After Van Gundy got there, he had slabs put up against the door, and water carried upon the loft. After dark an Indian came around the house, barking like a dog and rubbing against the door. They paid no attention, but lay down and slept until about three A. M., when Van Gundy got up and lighted a fire. The Indians then surrounded the house, and mounting a log upon their shoulders, tried to beat in the door. Those inside then fired, wounding two, whom they saw carried off. An Indian then came around behind the house and set it on fire. Van Gundy mounted the loft, knocked off some of the roof, and put out the fire. In this encounter he was struck on the leg by a spent ball, which marked him for some time. Another of the party had his

side whiskers shot off. When daylight came they put it to vote whether they should remain in the house or try to get off. Two voted to stay, four to go. On opening the door they found an Indian chief lying dead in front of it. Van Gundy took the Indian's rifle, Vandyke his powder-horn, which was still in the possession of John Vandyke, in Illinois, some years ago. The Indians came on suddenly, with loud yells, and the men separated. Van Gundy, with his two guns, fled into a ravine, and tried to get the old people to follow him. They refused, and followed the young folks, one of whom, Adam Rauck, said was their son. Van Gundy said he soon heard several shots. These killed the old people, who were scalped and left to lie.

The Indians followed them several miles. Van Gundy said he never expected to get out alive, but with his two guns he thought he could kill two at least. He made a circuit of seven miles, and came out at Derr's mill. Colonel Kelly pursued this party; he had a dog that could follow an Indian trail, and, coming pretty close, would immediately drop. On this occurring, Colonel Kelly separated his party, and they made a circuit. As Kelly glided very quietly through the wood, he suddenly stepped into a hole, made by an up-rooted tree. Glancing along it, to his surprise, he saw five Indians sitting like turkeys on the trunk. He made a hole through the root, and leveled his rifle. Simultaneously there was the crack of rifles from the opposite side. Four Indians fell, and, notwithstanding their utmost exertions, the fifth escaped. This dog was of great service to the colonel. During this summer, most of the inhabitants of the Valley, or at least their families, had abandoned it. The men left usually occupied their homes, had signals of alarm, upon which they assembled at some point agreed upon. Colonel Kelly's cabin stood in front of the present building, near the spring, at the present road. He was awakened one night by the growls of this dog. He had a hole cut in the door for observation, and, as it was then getting daylight, he could see something moving among the bushes, at the end of an oak log, that laid across Spruce Run. On closer inspection he saw an Indian. He took aim at a spot above the log, and when the Indian raised his head, fired. The ball passed clear through his head, killing him instantly. He buried him himself in the little lot by the spring, marking the grave by a large stone, and kept the secret many years, not telling even his nearest neighbor or friend, knowing that there was no city of refuge to protect him from the vengeance of the next of kin, an Indian law that proves our common origin. No time or distance overcame it. There occurred one case in the Valley of the killing of an Indian, which was avenged many years after, when the settler had removed to Kentucky. The Indian was apprehended, and confessed that he had often sought the opportunity to kill the man here, but was as often

foiled, and he followed him to Kentucky, and dogged him many years before it came.

On Little Buffalo on the southern line of the township stands Jonas Rauch's mill, on the William Robb survey of October 26, 1773, warranted July 16, 1773. On the 1st of December, 1774, William Robb and Olive, his wife, sold Henry Titzell fifty acres. The same year Titzell built the mills where he was assessed in 1775 with grist and saw-mill. Titzell's mill was a rendezvous during the Revolution, and a station of the defenders of the frontiers.

Titzell never returned from Cumberland County after the great runaway of 1778, and we find Neigal Gray, of Northampton County, in possession in 1783, and a conveyance from Titzell to Gray on the 5th of May, 1786. Gray died the same year, and his son John took the tract, who, with Jane, his wife, sold to George Reniger on the 18th of April, 1796. Reniger failed. It was at one time owned by Colonel Aaron Chamberlin, who in 1824, tried his best to get the line of Kelly run north of him. Chamberlin sold to Martin Rudy, who sold to David H. Kelly, in 1859, and within a few years it was bought by Jonas Rauch, the present owner. Neigal Gray was lieutenant colonel of William Cook's Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Line, commissioned September 28, 1776, and fought in the battles in New Jersey and at Brandywine and Germantown. He was cashiered for some misconduct during the winter at Valley Forge. He removed to White Deer township in 1783. His son John was a well known character in after years in White Deer.

Across the meadow from Colonel Aaron Chamberlin's Mill eastward, settled Matthew Laird, who is the ancestor of a large generation. He came originally from Ireland, where his son James was born. He was a wagoner with General Braddock's army, and was in Colonel Dunbar's camp when the news came back of General Braddock's defeat, July 9, 1755. He says, "a wounded officer was carried into camp on a sheet; then they beat to arms, on which the wagoners and many common soldiers took to flight, in spite of the sentries, who forced many to return, but many got away, among them,

this examinant." His daughter, Isabella Black, was twelve years old when he came to White Deer. Matthew Laird died in August, 1821. His children were James, John, Isabella, married to James Black, Moses, (father of R. H. Laird, Esq., died November 7, 1885, age ninety) who died in Derry, in January, 1816, Margaret, married to John Blakeney, Matthew, who died in Tiffin, Ohio, Elizabeth, and Ann. Moses married Jane Hayes, and their son, Reverend Matthew, married a Miss Myers, and went out as missionary to Africa, October 15, 1833, dying there, May 4, 1834. Their other children were John, Mrs. McCalmont, Mrs. Joseph Milliken, of Clinton County, — married William Caldwell.

Matthew Young lived on the place known as the Gabriel Huntingdon. For the story of his daughter's captivity, see Linn's Annals, 195.

The ancestors of Judge Alexander Jordan were early residents of White Deer; his grandfather Samuel Jordan lived a little west of Wm. Stadden's farm not far from the old ferry. Mr. Richard Irwin, who died November 21, 1882, at Franklin, Venango County, Pa. His father removed in May, 1802, to Cherry tree Market, Venango County. The judge was many years deputy surveyor, located in 1818 in Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike between Franklin and Meadville, and in December, 1838, was commissioned by Governor Ritner as associate judge of Venango County.

The grant of the road from Bald Eagle to Sunbury is copied here to show where the old settlers lived,—“From a white oak in the Narrows, between White Deer and Buffalo Valleys, two miles ninety-nine perches, to Smith's mills, (now Candor's); thence to white oak, west side of Blythe's mill (which was probably nearer the mouth of the creek); thence to McClure's (who lived on Blythe's land); thence to a white oak opposite the lower end of Marcus Hulings' island, (Milton bridge island); thence to a plumb at Peter Swartz's (Miller's place); thence to a stone at Clark's (late John King's); thence to a post at Robert Fruit's, (Heinly's); thence to a post at William Gray's (now Paul Geddes?); thence to Buffalo Creek (where the iron bridge now spans the creek); thence to a pine near the

head of Derr's dam; thence to a pine corner of Abel Reese's (*i. e.* through the University grounds, to Adam Gundy and William Brown's corner); thence to a post at Anrand's barn (Jenkins'); thence to John Lee's (Winfield); thence to Andrew Gibson's; thence to the gum near Reuben Haines' road; thence down the same to the black oak on the west bank of the river, opposite Sunbury.”

Dr. John Houston was the first resident physician of White Deer, living near High-Town.

SCHOOLS.—White Deer township accepted the common school law in 1834, and with Lewisburgh were alone in the county. The first school was established about 1800, two and a half miles northwest from New Columbia, near the residence of S. B. Pawling. It was taught by John Davis, a one-armed man. The building was an old log house, with a large chimney in the rear. Another school was opened about the same time, about half-way between White Deer Mills and New Columbia, but the county being thinly settled they were never open at the same time. The schools in 1884 had four hundred and sixty-five pupils. The names of the different schools are New Columbia (primary and grammar), Applegate, Robinson, High's, Leiser's, Ramsey's, Factory and Furnace.

NEW COLUMBIA CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH ASSOCIATION is the oldest house of worship now in existence in the township. It was erected in 1843, and dedicated January 21, 1844, but has since been remodeled. It is a brick structure, with steeple and bell, and is controlled by a board of trustees, composed of Edward Rank, H. H. Trumpfeller and Jacob N. Rank. The church is a part of the White Deer circuit, but was a part of the old Buffalo circuit until 1872, when it was united with other charges in the northern part of the county to form the present circuit. The minister in charge in 1886, was the Rev. S. Smith, who was the successor of the Rev. S. P. Ream.

Among the first members of the association at this point were Squire John Rank, David Steninger, Michael Hoffman, John F. Richart, Joseph Watkins and John High. At present

about one hundred persons belong, and the church is in a prosperous condition. The number of members is one hundred and twenty. The church trustees are Lot Trate, J. N. Rank, John Clemens, S. C. Ranek and Enos Bennage.

THE DILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHAPEL at New Columbia was built in 1881, and was named in honor of its founder, the preacher in charge of the work, the venerable Rev. H. G. Dill. It is a neat frame building and has inviting surroundings. Father Dill preached in the chapel three years, when the Rev. J. F. Kerlin became his successor. The membership is small but vigorous.

WHITE DEER CHURCH, of the Evangelical Association, was built in 1876 at a cost of one thousand two hundred dollars. The present trustees are Jacob Farley and F. W. Berganstoek. The number of members is twelve. The pastors of the White Deer Circuit, of which this church is a part since 1872, have been as follows :

- W. H. Davis from March, 1872, to 1873.
- George Hunter from March, 1873, to 1874.
- E. Kohr from March, 1874, to 1875.
- P. W. Raidabaugh from March, 1875, to 1876.
- J. M. Brader from March, 1876, to 1879.
- G. W. Currin from March, 1879, to 1882.
- G. E. Zehner from March, 1882.

After three months' service G. E. Zehner resigned, and was succeeded by W. H. Lilly who served till March, 1884; D. W. Miller from March, 1884, to 1885; S. P. Remer from March, 1885, to 1886, and Samuel Smith, appointed March, 1886.

BETHEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—In 1831 a number of persons belonging to the Buffalo Cross-Roads Church withdrew to form a separate congregation, and to establish a place of worship more convenient to their homes in Kelly and White Deer township. Matthew Laird and Andrew McClenahan were chosen the first ruling elders, and a building spot was selected upon the farm of the latter, in the southern part of White Deer, near the Kelly line. Here a small brick church was built, in which worship was maintained a number of years, usually in connection with the mother church. Elder McClenahan, removing to the west, the congregation lost one of its most active members, and, as the number had never

been large, services were held with less frequency each year, until they were entirely abandoned, many years ago. The house was allowed to decay, and long since passed into ruins.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MOSES YODER.

Mr. Yoder was born on April 1, 1810, in Oley township, Berks County, Pa., where his forefathers, who came from Germany nearly two hundred years ago, first settled and are still represented. His grandfather, Samuel Yoder, was the father of five children,—Maria, born 1750, died 1812; George, born 1752; Peter, born 1763; David, born 1765, died January, 1826; Abraham, born 1768. David was a carpenter and cabinet-maker, and had a large business, in proper connection with which he was extensively known as a maker of pianos, one of these instruments being in use in the home of Dr. Piper, of Milton, Pa., many years. He married Catharine High, who bore him ten children, viz.: Joshua married Elizabeth Brown (both deceased; they had two boys and four girls); Samuel married Sarah Mackey (both deceased; they had two boys and one girl); David; Moses, the subject of our sketch; Beniville; Isaac married Deborah Fowler, who bore him one daughter (he has since deceased); Aaron; Eliza; Phæbe married Jeremiah Taylor and has borne two boys and two girls; Anna married Frederick Dersham and bore one boy and one girl (they are now deceased). David Beniville, Aaron and Eliza all died young.

Moses Yoder accompanied his parents to Union County in 1815, they settled in White Deer township and purchased some sixty acres of land; subsequently laying out the village of New Columbia and selling off the lots at very reasonable figures to induce settlers to locate.

David Yoder was a highly-respected and progressive citizen and died in 1826, his wife surviving him until 1845.

The primitive schools of that period were opened to Moses Yoder, and he received their full benefit until the death of his father, which occurred when he was but fourteen years old.

Thus necessitated to strike out for himself, he worked upon a farm at six dollars a month for seven months. A few winters were spent in coopering, and, at eighteen years of age, he went to mason-work on the Pennsylvania Canal, then in course of construction. Becoming a master-mason, he carried on the business successfully over twenty years and laid the foundation for his noticeable success. Desirous of a less arduous life, he entered upon a mereantile career with

to all matters. In 1872 he was appointed post-master by a Republican administration, although always a Democrat, without solicitation, and has since occupied such position. In 1875 he was nominated by his party for register and recorder of the county, but was defeated in the strong Republican county, receiving much more than his party strength, although making no personal effort.

He was married to Elizabeth Ranek in 1834.



Moses Yoder

John Datesman, and, after two years' experience, became partner with that gentleman in Watson-town. He then bought and ran the canal-boat "Datesman & Yoder" one season, after which he spent some time prospecting in the West; returning from whence unsatisfied, he settled in Black Hole, Lycoming County, Pa., store-keeping, where he remained eight years. In 1864 he made a final change, purchasing the store buildings and business at White Deer Mills, and has since continued there, giving personal attention

She died November 23, 1848, without issue, and, on July 28, 1854, he married Mrs. Naney Ann Van Wagner (once Fowler), the fruit of this union being Kate Datesman, born May 7, 1855. Mrs. Yoder was born February 21, 1818, her parents being James and Ann (Craft) Fowler. James Fowler was a builder and well-known engineer, having run the first engine on the present Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. He died in 1858.

On December 27, 1876, Kate Datesman

Yoder was married to Cyrus Leinbach, and has borne him two children, as follows: Merle Yoder, born January 6, 1878; Mabel Inez, born July 15, 1881.

Mr. Yoder joined the Lutheran Church in 1845. Now, at the age of seventy-five, he is fairly hale and hearty and carries on a large general store trade in his own buildings to keep himself active and show others what may be done when a life has been well spent. He enjoys the respect and esteem of all and is a worthy citizen and friend.

WILLIAM STADDEN.

The original members of this race most probably came from Holland. They located on Muddy Run, about two miles north of Milton, Northumberland County, as early as 1772, where their family was raised—three brothers, Samuel, Thomas and William—about a half-mile above its mouth. William Stadden, the grandfather of our subject, was there born, lived as a farmer, and, at the expiration of his days, there died. He was married to Mary White, who bore him five children, of whom John was the eldest, born January 21, 1791. He too, was a farmer, and, after doing his duty in the War of 1812-14, passing through that eventful period without harm, he settled down to till the soil. He was an honorable and esteemed citizen and married, April 12, 1814, Jane, daughter of John and Mary Sample, who was born February 6, 1791. Her grandfather, John Sample, was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary War, and after serving his country through those dark days settled down to farming, and was murdered by the Indians in May, 1779, his wife falling a victim to the blood-thirsty savages at the same time. His son John was made a prisoner on this occasion, but, fortunately, was rescued, and subsequently took part in the War of 1812-14. John and Mary Stadden had eight children—William and Mary, twins, born February 28, 1815. William, our subject. Mary married James DeBar; five children living; she died during summer of 1870. John Sample, born January 8, 1817; died December 6, 1847. James, born August 25, 1818; married,

first, Ann Waldron, and had two children; second, Rachel Waldron and one child; third, Susan Knox; he now resides at Centreville, Mich. Robert, born November 6, 1820; married Jane Ramsey and, with two children, resides at Williamsport, Pa. Isaac, born March 11, 1822, who married a Western lady and is a resident of Jacksonville, Kan. Elizabeth, born March 5, 1825; married William Savidge and bore three children, being burned to death through a coal-oil accident, which occurred in the fall of 1870. Thomas, born September 2, 1827; married a Mrs. Waterman and now lives at Wadesville, Va. John Stadden died October 28, 1874, aged eighty-three years, nine months, seven days, having survived his wife, Jane, who died January 9, 1828. John Stadden married his second wife, Elizabeth Boush, April 14, 1836; had seven children, four of which are still living,—Margaret, Sarah, George and Jane.

Mrs. William Stadden is traced to the sturdy Scotch, a race which has done so much for the benefit of the State and given so many prominent men to the councils of the nation. Her grandfather, David Ireland, came from Scotland with his wife, Leonora Murray, and purchased a large tract of land on the Limestone Run, Northumberland County. They had four sons and three daughters, of whom David was the youngest. He married Sarah Teitsworth and had issue,—David L., born 1808; married Martha Hayes, had one daughter and died April, 1873. Sarah, born 1815; married William Stadden February 4, 1841. Eliza Ann, born 1817; died in 1845.

Immediately after marriage, in 1841, Mr. Stadden removed to Union County, where he has since remained, attending to his farm interests. This marriage has been blessed with ten children as follows: An infant, died before naming. Eliza Jane, born July 6, 1843; died in infancy. Mary Ellen. Martha Ann, married Z. T. Martz, who died in 1877, leaving her with three children,—William Stadden, born December 26, 1870; Elizabeth May, born August 6, 1872; Nellie Taylor, born March 3, 1878. David Ireland, born January 13, 1850; married Annie Kohler and has one child, Margarett Ireland, and now resides in Clearfield

County, Pa. John Augustus, born May 20, 1852; married Isabella Black and has three children,—Vera Black, born April, 1877; William Alexander, born May 30, 1879; Harriet Matilda, born August 11, 1882; they reside near the homestead. Sallie Teitsworth, born September 21, 1854; married Ephraim Engleman and has borne five children,—William, Mabel Stadden, Jennie, Nellie and David LeRoy; they reside in Hall County, Neb. Eliz-

Mr. Stadden has generally declined to accept political office, though he has been prevailed upon to allow himself to be elected to the responsible township position of school director, which he has filled acceptably over twenty years, during which time several school-houses have been erected; was also overseer of the poor for six years and supervisor for the term of two years. He devotes his attention to farming and is honored and respected by all his associates and fellow-citizens



William Stadden

abeth Adda, born November 29, 1856; married James Black and has borne two children—Clara Stadden and Isabella; they reside in Rockford, Ill. Clara Lenox and Harriet, the latter of whom died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Stadden are prominent members of the Presbyterian Church at Milton, and have belonged to that denomination about fifty years. Over twenty-five years ago he was elected elder of his church, and, in accordance with the laws of that body, will so remain while life shall last.

as a progressive, just and public spirited man, of whom it is said by many, "He is one of our most highly-regarded citizens." In politics the family has always been Republican.

S. B. PAWLING.

Back to the pleasant fields of Old England this family traces descent, the great-grandfather having left that country some years before the Revolution and settled in Chester County, Pa. His son, Joseph, removed to what is now Snyder County early in the nineteenth century,

and bought some four hundred acres of land near Selin's Grove, and erected buildings to carry on the combined business of farmer and hotel-keeper. He married twice, and by the first wife had one son, John, who went West, and whose descendants now live in Kentucky. After her death he married Mary Shannon and had four sons and four daughters. From this family sprung the late Judge H. P. Ross, president-judge of Montgomery County, his

Margaret C. Weaver, born March 17, 1831, who bore Margaret S., Allen Francklin, Jefferson Samuel, Nora Elizabeth, Melinda J., Idah C., and Anna S., and died January 16, 1880; John, born October 21, 1822, married Barbara Gemberling, born March 31, 1831, who bore West W., Sarah E., Christopher G., Mary L., Emma F., Catharine J., Bertha A., Alice R. and Melinda R.; Jane, born June 15, 1825, married Lewis Gemberling and died October 1,



S. B. Pawling

mother being a Pawling. Samuel was the eldest son by the second marriage, born February 9, 1794. On January 24, 1815, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Woodling, born February 5, 1797, who bore him eleven children,—Harriet, born December 31, 1815, married David Schoch, and died in 1840; Maria, born December 4, 1817, married David Schoch (second wife), and died November 2, 1870; Susan, born February 25, 1819, married Jacob Hilbish; Levi, born July 27, 1820, married

1856; Samuel Benjamin, our subject; Rebecca, born December 25, 1830, married James Biehl; Angeline, born September 22, 1834, married Benjamin Ulrich; Charles W., born May 31, 1837, married Lydia C. Long, who bore Charles W. and Cora E., all now deceased; Lewis E., born December 10, 1839, married Amanda Schoch, born June 1, 1844, who bore him Albert S., Samuel J., Emanuel E., S. Alice and Della E.

The father of this family died November 23,

1874, being nearly eighty-one years of age, having enjoyed a wedded life of sixty years. His wife survived him until October 9, 1883, and left behind fifty-five grandchildren, forty great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild, in all one hundred and seven direct descendants.

Samuel Benjamin Pawling was born near Selin's Grove September 14, 1828. He received a common-school education and remained on the farm with his parents until his marriage to Leah, daughter of John and Mary Huffman, on January 18, 1853. One child was born of this union,—James Calvin, born November 8, 1853, and died May 29, 1855. Mrs. Pawling was not long spared to the family, she dying February 11, 1855. He next married Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of Judge James Marshall, on November 20, 1856, the union being blessed with the following children: James Marshall, born July 21, 1857, and married Miss Mary Catharine, daughter of N. C. Lohr, on February 7, 1884 (one child has been born to this marriage, Edna Lohr, born December 25, 1884); Elizabeth Jane; Samuel Albert, born February 3, 1860, died April 28, 1875, his last words being, "Jesus is here;" Sarah Agnes, born June 4, 1862, died May 27, 1865; John Correy, born February 8, 1865, died June 11, 1865. The mother died May 21, 1865, Death thus taking the mother and two children within three weeks from the effects of diphtheria, while the remaining three children were only spared through the care and intelligent efforts of the father and physician.

Mr. Pawling again entered the bonds of matrimony on May 15, 1866, marrying Miss Hester Ann, daughter of Benjamin Long, born September 9, 1826. From this union has resulted two sons,—Harry Jackson, born February 25, 1867, and West Clide, born February 20, 1870.

He moved to Union County in 1853 and to the present residence in the spring of 1857. His life has been devoted to intelligent farming and a success has been carved, gathering together three very fine farms comprising some three hundred and seventy-five acres, among other possessions. He has invariably declined

to accept political preferment, esteeming his farming interests more important for the welfare of his descendants.

His abundant means have always been at the request of his worthy fellow-citizens and his hand has been open and free. In religious matters he has, from an early day, been connected with the Lutheran Church, part of the years as deacon, during which time, in 1877, the congregation erected, largely through his generous aid, St. John's Church, at White Deer, a handsome and commodious structure.

At this writing the church is being remodeled and his purse has again been called into use. He is a generous giver to kindred matters and is held in high esteem and regard.

JACOB FARLEY, ESQ.

When the tocsin sounded the call "to arms," and the colonists were gathering themselves together for the struggle with the mother-country in 1776, Caleb Farley, a young scion of an old and prominent New Jersey family residing in Tewksbury township, Hunterdon County, threw himself into the breach and served bravely throughout the days which tried men's souls. He bore commission as first lieutenant when the war closed, immediately after which he married Charity Pickle, and came into Union County, Pa. Here he became a farmer and improved various tracts of land, which he afterwards lost through the entry of previous claims. He then purchased what was known as the David Cupples tract, comprising one hundred and twenty acres on the White Deer Mountain, where he lived and raised eight children,—Charity, John, Jacob, Barbara, Catharine, Elizabeth, Abraham and Sarah. He died prior to the year 1840, aged ninety-three years, his wife following him a few years later.

Abraham Farley, the father of our subject, was born 1789, in White Deer township, and followed farming all his days. He married Rebekah (born March 19, 1804), daughter of Michael Wolfe, of East Buffalo township, on March 29, 1824, and had children as follows: Charity, died in infancy; Caroline married Daniel Wolfe, and has two girls and one boy;

Michael married Hannah Hoy, and has two boys; Abraham married Susan Schraek, and has twelve children; Catharine died in infancy; Sarah married David Voneida, and had seven children; John married Mary Brown, and has two boys and two girls; Jacob (subject of our sketch); Elizabeth and Wilson, both of whom died in infancy. After marriage, Abraham Farley bought a farm in East Buffalo township, and lived there until 1873, when he died, his

he has taken time to answer the demands of the onerous position of justice of the peace, to which he was elected in 1881, and which he has filled with signal ability. He has often been called upon to act as administrator of estates, and has gained an enviable reputation as an honorable, impartial man and official. Although a Democrat and opposed by two other members of that party, and in a township averaging seventy-five Republican majority, Squire Farley was elected



Jacob Farley

wife surviving until August 27, 1878, when she died at the home of her son Jacob. Jacob Farley was born in East Buffalo township on January 27, 1842. Like so many of those who have attained prominence in, after years apparently through the soundness of an early training, he received the education afforded by the common-school system, and added largely by close observation and practical experience. His days have been devoted to farming, to which he has added the successful culture of tobacco, though

to the office,—a fact speaking volumes as to the esteem of his fellows.

He was married, June 4, 1868, to Miss Mary E. Brown, elsewhere mentioned, and the following children now gladden their home: Sarah Ann, born January 7, 1869; Elias Jacob, born January 7, 1871; Francis Nathan, born October 31, 1872; Obed Brown, born September 24, 1874; Mary Catharine, born January 7, 1877; Benjamin Franklin, born December 1, 1878; Ruth Elizabeth, born

March 15, 1880; Mabel Rebecca, born February 6, 1882.

The grandfather of Mrs. Farley, Abraham Brown, was born in East Buffalo township, and lived a farming life, dying in 1868, having attained some eighty-five years. He had six children, of whom Elias was the second son. Elias Brown married Mary Gephart and had issue as follows; Mary E. (Mrs. Farley), born July 6, 1846; Sarah Louisa, now deceased; Melinda A.; Catharine married William Groover, and has borne him three boys—Benjamin O. (married Jennie Hummel, and has one boy) Francis and Abraham G. Mr. Brown still resides in East Buffalo township, on a fine farm located at Martinsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Farley are valued members of the Evangelical Association Church at White Deer Mills, and he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school since its organization, in 1878. Previous to their removal to the present residence, in 1871, and since his early manhood, Mr. Farley had been identified with the Salem Church, and for years acted as Sunday-school teacher and superintendent, and has always manifested great interest in religious and educational matters, doing his utmost to benefit the younger generations and the people by whom he is surrounded.

CHAPTER XI.

WEST BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.¹

THE township of Buffalo was formed when Northumberland County was erected, in 1772. Its territory was reduced at different times by the erection of townships, and was in 1792 yet too large for convenience of the inhabitants. In 1791 a petition was sent to Northumberland County Court asking for a division of the township. In accordance with this request the court, at the January sessions, 1792, appointed William Irwin, Samuel Dale, John Thompson, Christopher Boldy, Benjamin Miller and Henry Pontius as viewers to examine the township, and, if desirable, to divide it. They performed

their duty and laid out a dividing line as follows: Beginning at two gum saplings on the south bank of the Spruce Run, at the line of White Deer and Buffalo townships, a little west of Daniel Rengler's old saw-mill; thence south to the head of the spring at Andrew Pontius' (afterwards John Stees, and now part of the estate of Hon. Isaac Slenker, deceased); thence down Sweitzer Run to its mouth at Penn's Creek. All of Buffalo township west of this line was organized as West Buffalo township. Its original boundaries have been changed by the erection of the townships of Hartley, Limestone and Lewis, all of which have been successively carved out of its once extensive territory. In 1769 the officers' surveys were made; they extend through the whole length of the southern part of the township, along the turnpike, and are about a mile in length from north to south. The southeast survey in the township was awarded to Captain Timothy Green; this survey embraced the Rockey (Thomas) mill-site and all the land in the township south of that and east of Mifflinburg. In 1770 Jacob Fought bought of Captain Timothy Green two hundred and sixteen acres, including the forks of Buffalo Creek, and built the first mill there in 1771. By 1781 it had passed into the hands of Joseph Green, who is assessed with a grist and saw-mill here, and also one on Penn's Creek, in the present territory of Limestone township. By act of June 14, 1777, Fought's was made the place of holding the elections for the Third Election District of the county of Northumberland; said election district was composed of the townships of White Deer, Buffalo and Potter. In 1788 the election-house for Buffalo was changed to Andrew Billmyer's (about two miles west of Lewisburgh), now Leshner's. The mill property afterwards became Thompson's, and in the spring of 1789 passed into the possession of William Rockey. It remained in the Rockey family over half a century, and then passed into the hands of Major Charles H. Shriner. About 1875 he sold it to C. W. Thomas, the present owner.

Captain Timothy Green also sold to Peter Sellers, or Zellers, two hundred acres east of the Fought land, which he moved upon and occu-

¹By R. V. B. Lincoln

ped in 1783. The next officers' tract west of Captain Green's is the Ensign Foster tract, two hundred and forty-six acres, the southern portions of which are now within the bounds of the borough of Mifflinburg. George Rote had become the owner of it and lived on it before 1775, at which time he had thirty acres cleared. In 1781 two of his children, George and Rhody, aged about twelve and fourteen years respectively, were captured at or near their home (Mifflinburg) by the Indians. They were separated, but both taken into the region of country ruled by the celebrated Indian chief Cornplanter. They remained in captivity until peace was proclaimed, when they were liberated and came back to their home. George Rote died in 1797. His sons were Peter, Jacob, George, Abraham and John. His sons-in-law were John Kessler, Michael Shortz, Adam Colpetzer, Joseph Ultz, Frederick Bartges and James Ben, the latter the husband of Rhody, who had been a prisoner with the Indians for a couple of years. Part of the Rote property was, in 1797, laid out in town-lots and called Greenville; also Rotestown or Rhodestown. It is now embraced in the borough of Mifflinburg, being that part of the borough east of Snodgrass' corner or east of Third Street.

Ensign McMeen's tract, two hundred and forty-eight acres, was next west of the Ensign Foster. It was all embraced within the bounds of the borough of Mifflinburg, as incorporated in 1827. Next west of Mifflinburg was the Lieutenant Askey tract, which Captain John Clark owned and lived on as early as 1775, at which time he had fifty acres under cultivation. West of the Askey, which was one hundred and sixty-one perches wide, came the Captain Irvine tract, six hundred and twenty-two acres. Christopher Henney was Captain Irvine's (General James Irvine, of the Revolution) tenant here as early as 1775, and remained such until 1782, when he removed to Centre County, and died there in 1790. Hugh Wilson, the grandfather of Mrs. A. G. Curtin and Hon. John B. Linn, moved there in the spring of 1791 and kept tavern there for two years, when he moved to Colonel Hartley's place, (now John Yerger's), in Hartleton. Mr. Wilson was succeeded, in

1793, by John Kleckner, who took one-half of the tract; Solomon Kleckner, who took one-fourth; and John Hoover, a brother-in-law of the Kleckners, who took the other fourth of the six hundred and twenty-two acres. Solomon was a clock-maker, and his fourth was on the east side of the tract. The house in which he lived is still standing along the north side of the turnpike, a little east of Yutz's, but has been uninhabited during the last few years. He afterwards became the owner of the western fourth, whereon his son George lived until his death. After the death of George it was sold to William Foster, in 1835.

John Kleckner kept the tavern vacated by Hugh Wilson, and the tavern continued to be kept there by him or his son David until about 1840. He also had a distillery in operation a part of the time. His sons were George, Joseph, Anthony, David, Elias and Daniel. Of these Anthony in early manhood settled near Loganville, in Sugar Valley, Clinton County, where his father had large landed interests and where he built the first mill in what is now Greene township, Clinton County, where he died in 1860. John Kleckner died in 1839, aged eighty-nine years. His sons, David and Elias, succeeded him in the ownership of the farms, and they are still in the hands of the Kleckner family.

Next west of Captain Irvine's tract was the Lieutenant Stuart tract, three hundred and forty acres. Robert Forster owned it in 1814; now owned by S. L. Shoemaker and Charles Royer.

West of the Stuart was the Lieutenant McAlister tract, three hundred and forty acres. In 1809 John Hayes, surveyor, is taxed with one-half of it. Mr. Hayes was well known in his day as a surveyor, and before his settlement on the McAlister tract had lived a little north of Lewisburgh, on what is now the Paul Geddes place. He came there in 1793 from Dauphin County, Pa.; was born February 14, 1765, and was the second of eleven children. He dealt largely in timber lands, and at the time of his death was a large holder of mountain lands. He was for many years deputy surveyor for Union County, and died May 16, 1844, aged seventy-nine

years. His sons were Robert G. H., David, William, Joseph and James. John Hayes, his sons, Robert G. H. Hayes and David Hayes, and Calvin M. Hayes, a son of David Hayes, were all surveyors, and all in turn have been county surveyors and justices of the peace.

After the death of John Hayes the old Hayes farm passed into the hands of his son, Robert G. H. Hayes, also a justice of the peace and surveyor, and after his death, in 1854, to his son, John Hayes, who, after a few years, sold it to Jacob Strickler, the present owner.

The west half of the Lieutenant McAlister tract was owned by Thomas Forster, who was a lieutenant in Captain Clarke's company in the War of the Revolution. He died June 1, 1804, and was buried in the Lewis grave-yard. William Forster and John Forster, who afterwards removed to Hartley township and died there, were his sons. The Lieutenant Thomas Forster place was sold by the heirs of Forster to Geo. Kleckner, one of the sons of John Kleckner, and after his death became the property of John P. Cronimiller, Esq., of Mifflinburg, to whose estate it now belongs, he having recently died (1884). Next west of the Lieutenant McAlister, which was the most western of the tracts included in the "officers' survey," was the David Johnston tract, surveyed August 20, 1769. This survey includes the Keiser farm (for a long time known as the Youns farm) and some of the Mench farms in Lewis township. North of the McAlister, Stuart and Irvine surveys were the Christian Sharrack, James Johnston and Samuel Davies, made in 1770 and 1771. North of the two latter and the Lieutenant Askey were Captain John Loudon's lands, on Cold Spring Run and north fork of Buffalo Creek, surveyed in August, 1769, in the names of John Perrymen, Thomas Gilbert and Gershom Silvers. Captain Loudon was one of the earliest settlers in the township, moving there in the spring of 1772. The following sketch of him is taken from Linn's "Annals of Buffalo Valley," pages 314 and 315, published 1877.

"Captain John Loudon died at his residence near Mifflinburg, in February, 1798. His parents were Richard Loudon and Patience

Wright (married by Friends' ceremony, June 5, 1728), of Hempfield (now Columbia) Pa. He was born July 5, 1730; married March 27, 1760, by Thomas Barton, missionary at Lancaster. As early as 1756 Mr. Shippen recommends him for a commission as ensign.

"He was an inn-keeper at Lancaster, in June, 1770, and during this year took up a great deal of land in Buffalo Valley. The land on which Northumberland now stands was patented to his wife, Sarah, in 1770, and, in connection with William Patterson, he laid out that town. Reuben Haines made an addition to it, January 19, 1781, of land sold him by Loudon in 1775. In the spring of 1772 he moved into Buffalo Valley, residing at a place he called Silver Spring, afterwards sold by his executors to George Ronsh in 1803, now owned by Levi L. Shoemaker. His wife died previous to the year 1775, as during this year he signed deeds alone, and it appears by a letter dated the 18th of July, 1775, to Captain Loudon, at that time in the field, that his five children were with his mother's family at Hempfield. His prominence in political agitations prior to the Revolution will be seen by the correspondence of that period, published under those years, and what he said in the Cabinet he was not afraid to make good on the field of battle. As soon as the news of the battle of Bunker Hill reached the country he enlisted a company of ninety-seven men and set off for Cambridge. After his return, on November 7, 1776, he was elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council of the State, from Northumberland County, serving for one year. He owned an immense body of land during his life, embracing nearly the whole of West Buffalo township, besides large quantities now lying in Centre and Northumberland.

"Dr. W. J. Wilson (of Potter's Mills) told me that when a boy he often saw Captain Loudon at the Buffalo Cross-Roads Church. He wore a cocked hat, blue coat, buff vest and breeches, silver knee and shoe-buckles. He married the second time. His will, dated November 10, 1797, named his wife, Ann, and two daughters—Susan, married to Samuel Wright (grandfather of Samuel Wright, of Columbia,

Pa.); Catharine, unmarried—and three grandchildren—John Loudon Stake, Charlotte and Catharine Stake. He left an annuity to his brother Richard, who died unmarried. Captain Loudon's children by his first wife were Margaret, Susan, Patience, James and Catharine. Margaret married J. Stake; Susan, Samuel Wright, above-named (their child, the late John L. Wright); Margaret's children were Charlotte and Catharine (Charlotte, married J. Quest; Catharine, A. Chenowith). Loudon Stake never married and that name became extinct.

"Captain Loudon's remains were conveyed to Columbia, and buried in the old burying-ground. Mrs. Wright (mother of William Wright, of Harlem, Stephenson County, Ill.), and daughter of the late Paschal Lewis, of Buffalo Valley, now in her eighty-first year, says that her father and mother went part of the way, the day of the funeral, from Loudon's house to the river, or possibly to Penn's Creek; that after Captain Loudon's death his slaves were brought over from his farm and left part of them at Robert Barber's (at White Spring) and part of them at her father's (now D. W. Pellman's), to stay until such time as Robert Barber was ready to start down with an ark or a raft to Columbia.

"They had been slaves previous to 1780, and the young ones were still in their apprenticeship, and as his estate was bound to take care of the older ones, Samuel Wright, his son-in-law, set apart forty acres for their habitation and maintenance, on the east side of Columbia and back from the river. Among these were Chloe and Phillis. Chloe was a regular Congo negress. Phillis died a few years ago, aged one hundred and five years. John C. Watson said that on the day of the funeral Buffalo Creek rose very much and they could not get over it with the coffin, when 'Mel,' Captain Clarke's slave, shouldered the coffin and went over the foot-log with it on his shoulder."

North of the Loudon lands the surveys were made in 1771, and still farther north a block of surveys was made in 1785. In the central part of the township, on Rapid Run, and in the neighborhood of Forest Hill, a number of surveys were made in August, 1769, and settle-

ments were made there soon after. Among the early settlers in that neighborhood was Jacob Grozean or Grosong, commonly called "French Jacob." In 1775 he is assessed with forty-nine acres of cultivated land; his place was for a long time afterwards known as Heberling's, and was near the entrance to the Brush Valley Narrows, through which an Indian path passed. There is a large spring not far above the entrance to Brush Valley Narrows, which still goes by the name of the "Frenchman's Spring" from the fact that Grosong is said to have concealed himself in the thickets near by when pursued and searched for by the Indians. Some time between 1776 and 1779 he built a small log mill there. In the spring of 1780 a skirmish took place at this mill between an armed patrol of the settlers and a band of Indians. This patrol passed from place to place in defense of the settlements, and more especially of the mills, and was nearly at the mill when attacked by the Indians. Four of the patrol were killed in this attack, viz.: John Forster, Jr., George Eitzweiler, Jr., James Chambers and Samuel McLaughlin. John Forster was a brother of Major Thomas Forster, of the Revolutionary army, and uncle of Captain John Forster, of Millinburg, and of William Forster, of Hartley, etc. James Chambers was a son of Robert Chambers, and an uncle of James Chambers, of Millinburg, and of Joseph Chambers and Benjamin Chambers, of Limestone township. James Chambers and John Forster are, without doubt, buried in the Lewis grave-yard; some accounts say that all four of the men slain are buried there alongside of Patrick Watson and his mother, who were killed by Indians near the White Spring, at nearly the same time. Other accounts have it that they were buried on a bluff overlooking Penn's Creek, about a mile west of New Berlin, where some of the first settlers are buried. William Fisher, the grandfather of James, John and David R. Crossgrove, of Limestone township, and who resided where James Crossgrove lately lived, made a narrow escape in this attack. As he was running into the mill, he stumbled and fell into the door, and the bullet intended for his head struck a log of the build-

ing in line with his head, and remained for a long time imbedded there.

This old mill, as long as it stood, showed the marks made by the bullets on the occasion of this fight with the Indians. French Jacob subsequently got into a lawsuit involving the title to his location, and being worsted in his suit, he rode home from Sunbury the same night, and immediately dismantled his mill, removing the wheels and all the machinery to another site farther down the run, and in 1782 rebuilt it on the site of the Reish mill (now Wagner's), near Forest Hill, and added a saw-mill in 1785. In 1793 he sold to Enoch Thomas, and moved into Centre County, not far from the present village of Lemont, and from there went West. In 1797 Thomas sold to Christopher Johnson, and he, in 1808, to John Hoffert. The property in course of time became Reish's, who remained the owner for a number of years, and carried on a distillery in connection with the mill. The mill is now owned by Samuel H. Wagner. The distillery is not in operation there, but the business of distilling is carried on by Mr. James K. Reish at another place, between Forest Hill and Cowan, it being the only establishment of the kind in the county.

After the discomfiture of French Jacob in his lawsuit at Sunbury, and the consequent abrupt removal of his mill machinery, a man named Henry Snyder fitted up some kind of mills at French Jacob's original location, and about 1810 sold to Captain John Bergstresser, who, in 1814, is assessed with three houses, a stable, a still-house, a grist-mill, saw-mill, oil-mill and fulling-mill on the premises; he also kept store there. The location and history of the properties at the entrance to the narrows leading from Buffalo Valley to Penn's Valley, and from Buffalo Valley to Brush Valley, are very much alike; both were on the highways of trade and travel, both had substantially the same kind of improvements and business and both are now nearly as silent as the grave.

Henry and Conrad Mizener were settlers as early as 1780, not far from Forest Hill. Adam Mizener, who resided where the late Daniel Pontius formerly lived, was in this year taken

prisoner by Indians, and remained in captivity about a year and a half. He afterwards removed to one of the Western States. The last of the Mizeners in Union County was David Mizener, who, about fifty years ago, taught school in Mifflinburg, Hartletou, White Springs and various other places in those neighborhoods. He subsequently became a Methodist itinerant preacher in Western Pennsylvania.

David Watson settled in the township as early as 1782; he was the son-in-law of Captain John Clarke, and lived on the farm for many years past known as Schnucker's. He died, February 21, 1813. David, John C. and William, of West Buffalo, were his sons. John Watson, of West Buffalo, and David Watson, of Mifflinburg, are his grandsons—sons of William Watson.

Between 1825 and 1830 a man named Shel-berger built the mill north of Mifflinburg, on a branch of Buffalo Creek; he sold it a few years afterwards to John Van Buskirk and went West. After the death of Van Buskirk it was bought by John Plank, afterwards by C. H. Shriner, who erected a distillery there, which was short-lived. Henry Gast, of Mifflinburg, was the next owner, and he, in 1852 or thereabouts, sold it to William Young, the present owner.

In 1814, John Charles had a saw-mill, carding-mill, etc., on the north branch of Buffalo Creek, at or near the site of the present Edleman mill; afterwards a man named Reeser owned the same property; he sold to Waggoner, who built the mill and sold the property to Edleman. In the same neighborhood, about 1840, John Clapham erected a woolen-factory, and continued the business of manufacturing woolens until, about 1865, the building and machinery were destroyed by fire. It was not rebuilt.

The following is a list of all the inhabitants of West Buffalo township in the year 1796. West Buffalo at that time included all of Limestone, Lewis and Hartley.

George Anthony.	Obediah Allen.
William Armstrong.	Christopher Boerhave.
William Adamson.	George Beeb.
Daniel Ammerman.	Jacob Bruner.

John Bruner.	Jacob Grim.	Andrew Pontius, Jr.	Peter Shriner.
John Brown.	George Gray.	Robert Peterson.	Melchior Smith.
Christian Brown.	John Hyman.	Henry Piper.	Michael Shirtz.
William Black.	Jonathan Holmes.	Michael Peters.	William Snook.
Frederick Beigh.	Robert Holmes.	George Ray.	Ludwig Smith.
Michael Bartges.	Jacob Housel.	Jacob Roeky.	David Smith.
James Ben.	Martin Housel.	John Rearick.	Henry Shriner.
George Books.	Francis Hamilton.	Andrew Richey.	Joshua Spencer.
John Banter.	Daniel Humler.	William Roeky.	David Tate.
Henry Bole.	John Helman.	John Roeky.	James Thompson.
Peter Buckalew.	John Hickson.	George Rote.	Enoch Thomas.
George Bubb.	Thomas Hull.	Peter Royer.	Godfrey Tittleman.
William Boveard.	John Hoves.	Mary Reed.	David Tibbies.
John Buyers.	Henry Hendricks.	Nicholas Reedy.	George Trippy.
Kimber Barton.	Adam Humler.	Charles Ross.	Jacob Wise.
Joseph Clarke.	James Iddings.	Peter Rote.	Christopher Wagner.
John Carmany.	William Iddings.	Michael Ridabaugh.	Jacob Welker.
William Cox.	John Irwin.	John Reznor, Jr.	William Welker.
Conrad Christ.	Christopher Johnson.	John Reznor, Sr.	Benjamin Williams.
Conrad Coon.	Benjamin Jones.	George Reznor.	John Wigdon.
David Clay.	Alexander Kennedy.	John Rote.	Hugh Wilson.
John Conser.	John Kemple.	Jacob Rote.	David Wilson.
John Clark.	David Kency.	George Rote.	Catharine Wirebaugh.
George Coderman.	John Kleckner.	Hugh Reznor.	Nicholas Wirebaugh.
Joseph Clark.	Henry Kester.	Baltzer Rhinemacher.	John Winkleplech.
Anthony Clarney.	Peter Kester.	Christian Spangler.	Joseph Ultz.
Edward Crawford.	John Kester.	John Spangler.	John Ultz.
William Crawford.	John Kester.	Jacob Shanke.	John Vorgan.
David Coderman.	Peter Kester.	James Skiler.	George Youngman.
William Carnes.	Solomon Kleckner.	Nicholas Sample.	Thomas Youngman.
Jacob Coderman.	Michael Lyman.	William Stotan.	Elias Youngman.
Robert Chambers.	Henry Langabaugh.	John Shrock.	Christian Young.
Mary Chambers.	John Leighty.	John Smith.	Peter Zellers.
Benjamin Chambers.	John Lowdon.	Nicholas Shriner.	Frederick Zippornech.
Ludwig Dersham.	Adam Laughlin.		
John Dreisbach.	Paschal Lewis.		
Christian Derr.	Jacob Mathias.		
James Duncan.	James Moor.		
William Douglass.	Henry Moore.		
John Earnhart.	Patrick Mettlen.		
John Emery.	Adam Mizener.		
Nathan Evans.	Conrad Mizener.		
Peter Emery.	John Mitchell.		
John Emery.	Bastian Miller.		
Abel Everet.	Philip Mann.		
Jacob Fry.	Henry Metzger.		
Thomas Forster.	Jacob Metzger.		
Robert Forster.	Andrew Meaus.		
Henry Fough.	Samuel Mathers.		
Thomas Ford.	John McLain.		
Peter Fisher.	Hugh McCutchen.		
Stephen Fiddler.	Alexander McGrady.		
Thomas Frederick.	Alexander McCally.		
Ludwig Getgen.	Hugh McMurtrie.		
Nathan Ghien.	Henry Noll.		
Henry Gray.	William Neel.		
Adam Getchey.	Abel Owens.		
Jacob Gast.	Andrew Pontius.		
John Glover.	Henry Pontius.		

Single Freemen.

Aaron Barnes.	John Hunter.
Joseph Chambers.	Alexander Love.
Moses Caruthers.	Jacob Moore.
John Crotzer.	John Moore.
James Duncan.	David McCalley.
Joseph Emery.	Jacob Roeky.

SCHOOLS.—Of the *early* schools it is difficult to get any very reliable information; but about the year 1800 there were three school-houses in that part of Old Buffalo township now embraced in the bounds of West Buffalo township. One was on the farm now owned by Joseph King, another on Levi L. Shoemaker's farm (now occupied by his son Charles L.) and the other at Forest Hill—all log buildings with benches for seats. Robert Taylor and a man named Evans are named as some of the teachers of that day.

At the election held in 1834, when the vote was taken on accepting the free-school system, the vote of West Buffalo township, which at

that time also included Limestone, was almost unanimously against the new system, the vote being: Against school, one hundred and eighty-seven; for school, seven; majority against school, one hundred and eighty. Before three years had elapsed a great revulsion or change of public sentiment appears to have taken place, for at the election of 1837 schools had the majority, and the directors proceeded to build new school-houses and made the necessary arrangements for putting the schools in operation. New plank houses, lined with boards on the inside and weather-boarded on the outside, with board desks and seats with aisles between them, were built at Forest Hill, at the Loudon or Kauffman sub-district and at the Pike, above Mifflinburg. A school-house had been built, some years before, at the Red Bank, which was at this time purchased by the directors and remodeled. In 1839 the free-school system was voted down, and again accepted in 1841. In 1850 the citizens of a neighborhood in the west end of the township, nick-named "Hardscrabble," built a plank house by subscription, at the same time paying their taxes also, the late Jacob Strickler giving the lot without way. The school board then took possession of the premises and provided a teacher.

About the same time the board built a school-house on the north bank of Buffalo Creek, about one-fourth of a mile west of Rocky's (now Thomas') mill, and near to the dam, the house taking for a while the name of "Rocky's Dam School-House." As this name seemed to savor of profanity, it has since been changed into the more euphonious one of the "Creek School-House." At the time of the commencement of the free schools good teachers were scarce. The rod had not yet lost its supremacy as the principal part of the school apparatus.

About 1863 the board built a large brick school-house at Forest Hill, on the old lot containing an acre of ground. This house is in fine condition now, and at one time more than one hundred pupils were enrolled there. To relieve this overcrowded condition of the school at Forest Hill, the board of 1875—consisting of John Watson, president; S. G. Grove, secretary; Samuel Keiser, treasurer; and Peter Kimple,

Daniel Spotts and Robert Jodon—after careful investigation and mature consideration of the subject, decided to build an additional school-house on land belonging to John Miller, about a half-mile west of the mouth of the Brush Valley Narrows. Mr. Miller was an extremely old man, somewhere in the eighties, but resolutely refused to allow a school-house to be put on his premises. The board offered him fifty dollars for a quarter-acre of comparatively barren land, which he rejected with disdain. The land of Mr. Miller, being in the opinion of the board, the only eligible place for the new school-house, they were compelled either to abandon the building of the school-house at that point or to obtain the land by the right of eminent domain given them by the law.

The board applied to the court for viewers to give title and assess damages sustained by Mr. Miller. Viewers were appointed, examined the premises and reported thirty-five dollars as the damages due to Mr. Miller, which he sturdily refused to take as long as he lived, saying that he had sold no land, and would not take pay for what he had not sold. His representative, after death, was not so scrupulous, and took the pay. The house built here is of plank, weather-boarded and plastered, and furnished with board desks and good blackboard. The school records call it the "Miller School," but it is also frequently called the "Centennial School."

In 1878 the Pike School-house of 1837 was torn down and a new brick school building erected in its stead; the school lot was also enlarged at a cost of sixty-four hundred dollars. The house is furnished with the Keystone school furniture.

In 1880 a similar one was built for the Kauffman School, and in 1882 another one, a little larger, was built at the creek, near Thomas' dam. In 1884 another, still larger, was built at "Hardscrabble," sometimes called "Strickler's," and now (1886) another is under contract for Red Bank.

About four hundred pupils are enrolled in the schools of West Buffalo.

FOREST HILL.—Until about 1847 or 1848 there had been no store for the retailing of general

merchandise within the bounds of West Buffalo township. There was also no post-office and no church within it. At this time Ammon H. Lutz, a young merchant of Mifflinburg, conceived the idea of establishing a store on the road between Brush Valley Narrows and Buffalo Cross-Roads, at the point where the road from the Roeky mill intersects the Brush Valley road. He established his store, and had a saddler-shop and tailor-shop in operation, when, in 1850, the United States government established a post-office there and called it Forest Hill, Mr. Lutz being the first postmaster. It was on a mail-route from Lewisburgh to Brush Valley, on which the mail was carried two or three times a week each way. After a few years' trial Mr. Lutz left Forest Hill, his venture there not having proved a financial success. A store has, however, continued to be kept there until the present day.

In 1857 Rev. Samuel Creighton, the Methodist preacher in charge of Mifflinburg Circuit, commenced preaching in the Forest Hill School-house, and aroused an intense interest in religious affairs in that community, which resulted in the building of a Union Church there, in which preaching has been had every two weeks from that time on, by the minister in charge of the Mifflinburg Circuit. It is also regularly used by the Evangelicals and Lutherans.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

DAVID KLECKNER.

As indicated by the name, the Kleckner family are of German origin. Their ancestor, John Kleckner, Sr., was born in Würtemberg, Germany, Aug. 12, 1750. When two years old his parents emigrated to the New World and settled in Northampton County, Pa. He resided with his parents until he was of age and learned the blacksmith trade. The family at one time were driven from their house by the Indians, and it is still known that two of the children remained hidden for two days under the threshing-floor. He married, in 1778, Anna B. Koch, who was born in Northampton County May 6, 1760. She

was the daughter of Jacob and Sarah Koch. In 1785 he moved into the Buffalo Valley and bought of Colonel Davis six hundred acres of land, which was then an unbroken wilderness. When not engaged in blacksmithing he spent his time in clearing up his land. He built a good house and out-buildings, which he turned into a wayside inn or tavern when the wants of the travelers in his section made it necessary for some one to keep a public-house. He also engaged in distilling, and the products of his still were hauled by teams to Philadelphia. In politics he was a Democrat. He belonged to the Lutheran Church, while his wife was a member of the German Reformed Church. He died September 21, 1839; his wife July 9, 1849. Both are buried in the Mifflinburg Cemetery. Their children were Daniel, John, Joseph, Christina, Elizabeth, Anthony, Barbara, Margaret, George, Eli and David. All are dead but the last named. David Kleckner was born on the home farm in the Buffalo Valley, August 1, 1802. He remained with his father on the homestead, going to the country schools during the winter months when his services were not needed elsewhere. When old enough he was sent to Philadelphia with teams hauling the product of still and farm, seventeen days being consumed in making the trip. On his return he brought back provisions and such goods as were needed by the people of that day. On the 8th day of June, 1829, he married Miss Esther Wingert, who was born in Bern township, Berks County, December 15, 1810. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bern) Wingert, whose ancestors also came from Germany. After the death of his father, in 1829, Mr. Kleckner came into possession of three hundred acres of the original six hundred acre tract, on which he remained until 1863. He, like his father before him, was farmer, distiller and tavern-keeper. In the year last named he moved into Mifflinburg, where he has since resided and where he intends to pass the remainder of his days. He is a Democrat, but never was a politician. He, like his mother, is a member of the Reformed Church, of which he has been a deacon twenty-three years and an elder many years. He is now in his eighty-

fourth year, passing away the even-time of life, happy in being surrounded by children, grandchildren and friends, and in the knowledge that his life has been well-spent and that of him only good words are spoken. To Mr. and Mrs. Kleckner have been born children as follows: Anna B. M., born July 30, 1831; Annie B., October 30, 1832; Sallie, April 8, 1834; Elizabeth, October 18, 1835; Maria, April 14, 1837; Christiana, February 3, 1839; Emma, June 29,

the same year went to Ottawa, Kansas, where she is successfully practicing her profession. Mr. Kleckner has seven daughters living, twenty-five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Mrs. Kleckner died November 26, 1864.

CHAPTER XII.

MIFFLINBURG.¹

THE built-up portions of the borough of



David Kleckner

1840; Esther S., February 24, 1843; and Lottie, November 2, 1845. Knowing the need of an education himself, Mr. Kleckner provided his daughters with at least good common-school educations. Five of them were teachers in public schools, while another one, Sallie, graduated at the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia. She, in 1862 commenced the practice of medicine in Mifflinburg, and was in time able to live down the prejudice against lady doctors. In 1880 she purchased of B. Harvey the drug-store; she sold it in 1884 to Dr. J. Kleckner and

Mifflinburg are on the southern ends of the Ensign Foster and the Ensign McMeen surveys; the present cemetery is on the Elias Youngman survey. The Ensign Foster and McMeen surveys were sub-divisions of the large officers' survey made on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of March, 1769, by William Maclay, deputy surveyor-general. On his field-notes he marks the south line of the Captain Green and part of the Captain Bucher surveys.

¹ By R. V. B. Lincoln.

Elias Youngman took up the tract on which the cemetery is located, and it was surveyed for him June 20, 1794. George Rote, or Rhodes, owned the Ensign Foster tract of two hundred and forty-six acres in 1775, when it was assessed as cultivated land. The Ensign McMeen tract of two hundred and forty-eight acres was assessed to Elias Youngman in 1781 as uncultivated. Mr. Youngman became a resident of the site of Mifflinburg in 1783; he resided in Turbut township before moving into Buffalo Valley, and in 1777 his name appears as one of the grand jurors of Northumberland County. In 1792 he laid out a town which for many years was called "Youngmanstown." It extended from Third Street westward. At Third Street, which was the east end of the town laid out by Mr. Youngman, there is a bend in the main street of the town (Chestnut Street). From that point eastward another town was laid out, in 1797, under the direction of George Rote, which he called "Greenville," but it was known in common parlance as "Rhodestown." In 1827 these two towns were incorporated into a borough and called Mifflinburg, in honor of Thomas Mifflin, the first Governor of the State under the Constitution of 1790.

Lot No. 55, on which stands the handsome residence of J. & J. Young, was sold by Elias Youngman November 30, 1792. By the 1st of March, 1793, Mr. Youngman had sold thirty-two lots and fifty-six out-lots; the lots were sixty feet by one hundred and twenty feet, and the out-lots contained one acre.

The following is a list of the residents of the town in 1793:

John Dreisbach, gunsmith; John Earnhart, blacksmith; Ludwig Getgen, mason; Jonathan Holmes; Robert Holmes, store-keeper; John Irvine, store-keeper; Henry Longabaugh, weaver; Henry Neal, tailor; Israel Ritter; Nicholas Rudy, jobber; Nicholas Sampsel, carpenter; Christopher Wagner, carpenter; Jacob Welker, tailor; William Welker, jobber; Martin Withington, tavern-keeper; George Youngman, store-keeper; Thomas Youngman; Elias Youngman.

March 17, 1796, George Youngman was commissioned a justice of the peace. In 1796 the additional residents were,—

William Black, shoemaker; Michael Bartges, nailor; Kimber Barton, tavern-keeper; Nathan

Evans,¹ saddler (died in 1811); Michael Lyman, carpenter; John Leighty, tanner; Henry Noll, cropper; Charles Ross, tailor.

The town of Elias Youngman continued to grow and in 1799 was the largest town in the county. Its resident taxables were,—

James Ayers, shoemaker; Michael Bartges, nailor; Kimber Barton, tavern-keeper; William Black, shoemaker; John Carmony, shoemaker; Moses Carothers; Daniel Clark, tanner; Adam Clark, jobber; Michael Collins, jobber; John Crotzer, carpenter; Jacob Crotzer, tailor; Christian Derr, joiner; Christopher Eilert, farmer; John Ely, clock-maker; Nathan Evans, saddler; James Forster, tavern-keeper; Simon George, laborer; Ludwig Getgen, mason; John Gibbons, joiner; Henry Hassenplug, brewer; Adam Herring; Nathan Herrington, cooper; Robert Holmes, store-keeper; Jonathan Holmes, jobber; John Irvine, store-keeper; Michael Layman, joiner; John Lighty, tanner; Henry Longabaugh, laborer; Patrick Moss, jobber; Henry Neal, tailor; George Paget, school-teacher; John Patterson; Andrew Patton, wheelwright; Philip Peters, carter; Charles Russ; George Russ, tailor; Nicholas Sampsel, wheelwright; Michael Shock, carpenter; Jacob Shock, blacksmith; James Skiler; Richard Van Buskirk, tavern-keeper; Christopher Wagner, farmer; John Webb, hatter; Jacob Welker, tailor; William Welker, jobber; Peter Young, shoemaker; Elias Youngman; George Youngman, postmaster; Thomas Youngman, store-keeper.

The post-office was established at Mifflinburg April 1, 1798. George Youngman was the first postmaster. In 1803 additional residents were Christian Brown (potter), Aaron Clark (silter), Jacob Gable (carpenter), Adam Getgen, John Larrabee (doctor), Peter Withington (silversmith); in 1802, Christopher Deering (schoolmaster), Frederick Gutelius (surveyor). Frederick Gutelius was a member of the first board of county commissioners of Union County, and was appointed a justice of the peace in 1814. He died May 30, 1839, aged seventy-two years. His descendants in Mifflinburg are numerous. In 1806 appear the names of Jacob Kimble (potter), John Eilert and Jacob Maize (tavern-keeper). Maize's tavern was long a noted place of resort. He was for many years the postmaster, and carried on a tannery where Jacob Gutelius' coach-works, are situated. Mrs.

¹ He was a local Baptist preacher; his granddaughter, Mrs. Professor James, late of Lewisburgh University, has in possession many abstracts of his sermons preached in the valley.

B. W. Thompson, of Mifflinburg, is his youngest daughter. He died in 1836, fifty-nine years old.

We find that in the year 1807 William Keever (tailor), Thomas Lemon (schoolmaster), Dr. Miller, Dr. Smith, Jacob Swentzell and Simon Yearick. Dr. James Smith married the only daughter of Jaob Brobst, who at that time owned the Clarke farm, west of the town, where the Big Spring takes its rise. He practiced his profession until his death, in 1826. He lived on the corner where James R. Ritter now lives. He left a large family of children, many of whose descendants are still in the county.

In 1808, we find Martin Cronimiller, blacksmith; Andrew Grove, blacksmith; Wm. Lane, hatter; Henry Yearick, hatter. Henry Yearick was a native of Bucks County, Pa., born in 1780; followed the business of a hatter, which at one time was one of the principal industries of the town, was commissioned a justice of peace in 1813, by Governor McKean, served thirty years. In 1836-38 was a representative in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. His wife was Maria Roush, a sister of Samuel Roush, Esq., for many years the efficient prothonotary of Union County. He had fourteen children, all of whom grew up to man's and woman's estate. His son Thomas has been for many years a merchant and resident of Aaronsburg, Centre County; another son, Emanuel, with two of his sisters, live in the house where they were born more than half a century ago. Mr. Yearick in early manhood became a member of the Reformed Church, and was the first superintendent of the Sabbath-school in Mifflinburg. He died January 24, 1866, aged seventy-five years.

In 1809 appear the names of Conrad Auble (schoolmaster), John Harlet, John Manly, Nicholas Millhouse (farmers), Godfrey Smelker (tavern-keeper), Conrad Staple, Andrew Wolf (masons), and Christian Young. In 1810, John Montelius, farmer. In 1811, Roan Clark, merchant; and Thomas Wallis, physician. John Montelius owned and lived on the triangle at the foot of the Limestone Ridge, near the present public school building. Here he reared a large family of six sons and five

daughters, and was quietly pursuing his vocation of farming until 1835, when he was elected by the Anti-Masons as one of the representatives of Union County in the Legislature of the State, an account of which will be found in the "Bench and Bar."

The following list contains the names and occupations of the persons assessed in Youngmanstown for 1814:

Conrad Auble, schoolmaster; Henry Anrand, jobber; John Buff, joiner; Michael Bartges, nailor; Bastian Berger, weaver; Adam Boyer, cabinet-maker; Frederick Bartges, joiner; Christian Boyer, shoemaker; Henry Bogenreif, blacksmith; Christian Brown, potter; Martin Bry, shoemaker; Frederick Barkley, tailor; Conrad Blumenbaum, householder; John Coverly, schoolmaster; John Charles, hatter; William Cooper, laborer; Jacob Cronemiller, blacksmith; Jacob Crotzer, tailor; Jacob Conseler, stiller; Aaron Clark, silter; John Clark, weaver; Peter Conrad, jobber; Peter Consert, wagon-maker; John Dreisbach, gunsmith; John Deuring, single; Christian Derr, joiner; Samuel Dreisbach, gunsmith; Adam Deatrich, shoemaker; Jacob Deatrich, hatter; Christopher Deering, schoolmaster; Jacob Dehaven, shoemaker; Christopher Eilert, farmer; J. Henry Fries, preacher; Charles Fisher, doctor; Henry Fox, wheelwright; Mary Fox, householder; Widow France, householder; Thomas Foster, single; Adolphus Fisher, single; Frederick Fisher, single; Andrew Grove, blacksmith; Henry Grove, blacksmith; Jacob Gable, carpenter; Samuel Geddes, store-keeper; Frederick Gutelius, surveyor; Jacob Getzen, mason; Ludwig Getzen, mason; George Gottshall, cooper; Valentine Hepper, weaver; Henry Hassenplug, brewer; Israel Inman, tavern-keeper; Henry Kohn, store-keeper; William Irwin, attorney-at-law; George Krap, twiner; Adam Kramer, stiller; John Kennedy, doctor; John Lashells, attorney-at-law; Adam Leimbach, carpenter; Daniel Lemon, twiner; Jacob Lenhart, shoemaker; John Lighty, tanner; Jacob Lambert, cordwainer; Peter Lenhart, shoemaker; Patrick Maris, laborer; Jacob Maize, tavern-keeper; Joseph Musser, farmer; John Montelius, farmer; Nicholas Millhouse, farmer; Abraham Mench, potter; John Orwig, store-keeper; John Ray, sheriff; George Roush, householder; Nicholas Ream, householder; Peter Reed, saddle-tree maker; Peter Sampsel, householder; John Stitzer, smith-shop and tavern; George Seitz, mason; James Smith, doctor; Widow Shultz, householder; Jacob Smeleher, saddler; Adam Spidle, householder; Michael Shoch, farmer; Samuel Spidle, mason; Mathew Strine, tanner; John Strom, weaver; Jacob Shower, shoemaker; David Stamm, tailor; William Tate, carpenter; Isaac Taylor, tavern-keeper; Richard Van Buskirk, house-

holder; Peter Withington, silversmith; William Wilson, weaver; Frederick Welker, tailor; Christopher Waggoner, farmer; Andrew Wolf, mason; Peter Withington, saddler; George Withington, store-keeper; Henry Yearick, Esq., hatter; Simon Yearick, farmer; Jacob Yearick, joiner; Elias Youngman, farmer; George Youngman, saddler; Christian Young, householder; Widow Youngman, householder.

Nothing will more clearly show the shifting and changing character of the American people than a comparison of the names of the residents of Mifflinburg, from its founding, in 1792, and down to 1814, with the names of its present residents. It will be found that, with respect to the great majority, the place that once knew them knows them no more; and that in the long list of names, those of Bogenreif, Cronmiller, Crotzer, Grove, Gutelius, Getzen, Gottshall, Hassenplug, Moss, Stitzer, Schoch, Yearick, Wolf and Youngman are the only ones that date back beyond three-fourths of a century.

For the account of the courts held in Mifflinburg, in 1814-15, see the chapter entitled "The Erection of Union County," pages 1175 and 1184.

On April 14, 1827, the borough of Mifflinburg was incorporated with the following boundaries:

"Beginning at a post on line of the heirs of Jacob Brobst, deceased; thence along line of the heirs of George Rote, deceased, by the same; thence to a post in the centre of the road leading from George Rockey's to Mifflinburg; thence along the centre thereof, in a line between Michael Bartges, John Charles, Conrad Mull; thence along the north side of Limestone hill to beginning."

By a supplement to the act of incorporation, passed April 10, 1828, it was enacted that,—

"The west boundary of the borough of Mifflinburg, in Union County, be so extended as to include the whole of the road along or adjoining its western boundary within said borough, and that the road on the Eastern side of said borough be wholly excluded from said borough."

At May sessions, 1884, application was made to have the borough subject to the general borough law of April 3, 1851, and its supplements, approved September 20, 1884.

April 17, 1817, Elias Youngman (or Jungman), the founder of the town, died. He was

born in Germany August 15, 1738; married, January 11, 1763, in America, to Catharine Nagle, a daughter of George Nagle, who was sheriff of Berks County in 1772; she was born in 1745 and died January 23, 1822. Their children were Thomas, George and a daughter, Catharine, married to John Dreisbach. Thomas' sons were George N., for many years a justice of the peace in Mifflinburg. John, who was for a long time a resident and business man at Winfield, or Dry Valley, died in 1885; Thomas and two daughters; (one married to George Withington, the other to George Lehman). George's sons were Elias P., of Lycoming County, and Thomas, who shot himself, and a daughter.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.—The names of early store-keepers of the place are given in the preceding lists. In 1829 the persons who kept stores were James Appleton, James A. Cummings, John Forster, Samuel Roush and Michael Roush. In 1835, Daniel and Benjamin Beckley, James A. Cummings, J. G. Chesney, Henry Gast, George Wolf, John Haas and Michael Roush.

Fifty years later, in 1885, the merchants who deal in general merchandise are Bogar & Spigelmyer, B. F. Reighard & Brother, H. G. Wolf, Foster & Co., Henry Strunk, J. D. S. Gast, T. R. Hayes. Dealers in hardware exclusively, S. W. Snodgrass and Young Brothers. Drs. D. M. Brubaker, J. C. Steans and James Kleckner each carry on a drug-store in connection with their medical practice. W. R. Sechler and R. T. Barber have grocery-stores.

FOUNDRY.—About 1834 David Joel Herr started a foundry on the lot now occupied by Minadore Schware's block of buildings. It was run by horse-power, and the making of castings for plows, which were furnished with the wood-work in another shop of the same establishment, constituted an important branch of the business. The finished plows were taken away by the wagon-load and sold in the adjoining counties. The firm conducting the foundry business has been frequently changed, as the following list will show: At first, in 1834, it was David Joel Herr, and respectively, by S. & D. Herr, Dreisbach, Gutelius & Youngman,

Dreisbach & Gutelius, David Herr, Dreisbach & Gutelius again, Gutelius & Stoch, G. & S. Gutelius, Gutelius & Torrey, George Gutelius, Foster & Gutelius, Gutelius & Stayman, Stayman & Gutelius, (G. C. Guitelius); in 1868 Stayman & Zimmerman. In 1870 the last-named firm removed the establishment to the corner of Third and Railroad Streets, and added a steam-engine, planing-mill, scroll-saws, etc. The business is still continued there by J. M. Stayman.

In 1876, Mr. Enoch Miller, an enterprising architect and building contractor, erected shops for the purpose, primarily, of working the lumber used by him in his building operations. He has placed an engine in his works.

About 1841 John S. Zitler commenced the manufacture of buggies and carriages in Mifflinburg; he continued in this business a few years. This branch of mechanical industry now gives employment and support to more persons than any other business in the borough. There are about twenty different shops in the borough. The aggregate yearly production is about eight hundred buggies and about five hundred sleighs. Thomas Gutelius has, perhaps, been longer engaged in the business than any one else in the borough. He commenced in 1846. Among the other buggy manufacturers are T. B. Taylor, H. A. Taylor, Jacob Gutelius, John Gutelius & Son, W. F. Brown, A. A. Hopp, James Moss, O. P. Mench, D. B. Miller, John G. Miller, W. H. Hursh, etc.

SCHOOLS.—In 1799 George Paget, a noted teacher, resided in Mifflinburg. He removed to Centre County in 1812, and lived north of Spring Mills until his death, November 2, 1834. He taught until he was over seventy years of age. Thomas Lemon taught in the town in 1807, and in 1808 a man named Hazlett taught in a log building a little east of the present residence of Thomas Gutelius. From 1810–14 Christopher Deering taught in an old building on Chestnut Street, as did also his daughter during the summer season. A Mr. John Hubbs taught about 1814, said to have been a very bright teacher, but very ornel and addicted to the immoderate use of strong drink. John C. Coverly taught and resided there several years,

from 1814 onwards. He was still living in Mifflinburg in 1823; his son Wells was born there. Coverly was a "Yankee." After teaching several years he tried merchandising, which resulted in disaster, financially; he then, in 1824, rented the tavern at Potter's Mills, in Centre County, and removed there. Conrad Auble taught in Mifflinburg about 1814; in 1818 a Mr. Hesser. In 1819 a Mr. Young taught a German school for several years, in a school-house which had been erected some years previously at the corner of Fifth and Green Streets. One end of this building was arranged for a residence for the teacher, the other end containing the school-room. This school-house was for many years afterwards called the German school-house. In 1825 John H. Hickok, father of Hon. Henry C. Hickok, later State superintendent of common schools, taught and lived in this school-house. Mr. Hickok was a native of Connecticut, a born teacher, remarkable for the thoroughness of his teaching and his skill and success in government. He also taught at White Springs and New Berlin. He had charge of an academy at Lewistown for ten years. He died at Harrisburg in 1841, in a railroad accident, aged forty-eight years. Before this time the Franklin school-house was built. Adam Gensel taught in 1827. From 1825 to 1838 and afterwards George Lehman taught, sometimes in one school-house and sometimes in the other, but mostly in the upper, or German, school-house, and did a great deal of writing for citizens. From 1830 to 1836 Michael H. Weaver was a teacher; from 1836 to 1841, clerk to the county commissioners. He died February 13, 1872, aged seventy-three years. In 1836–38 Joel Hamer taught in the Franklin school-house. He was an excellent teacher.

The borough accepted the common-school law in 1838, and commenced operations with the school-houses then in existence, viz., the "Franklin" and the "German." The first teachers were George Lehman and his son, Thomas G., followed by David Mizener, since a Methodist preacher, John Sprogel, B. F. Eaton, I. P. Cronmiller, J. M. C. Rauch, Mary and Elizabeth Calvin, Nettie Montgomery, H. M. North and Rachel Yearick. Those who taught in the

old German School-house were Levi R. Durant, Henry Breyman, J. Wesley Pennington, Henry W. Crotzer, J. T. Smith, Ada Beckley (now Mrs. James Moss), Susan Cronimiller (now Mrs. Joseph Boob) and Miss Sarvey. In 1857 the board of directors purchased from the trustees of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches the Elias Church property, for the sum of one thousand dollars.

Some of the teachers in this building, when remodeled, were W. C. Hesser, John Bucher, Susan Cronimiller, Kate Gast, John McAlarney, B. T. Eaton, C. E. Haus, J. D. Passmore, Mary Haus, Mrs. Cummings, L. W. Anspach, Martha Rauch, Ada Herr, Ella Finney (now Mrs. B. B. Young), Miss Piper, Mary Eilert, Jane and Mary McAlarney, Rebecca Orwig, Frances Shriner and Emma Barber. Part of the academy building was used in the fall of 1871. The teachers in this building were A. S. Burrows, C. V. Gundy, L. W. Anspach, H. K. Mercer, John O. Hoy, J. E. Shadle, Mrs. Fanny L. Burrows, Susan Cronimiller, Mary McAlarney, Rebecca H. Orwig, Emma Barber and Frances Shriner.

In 1873 the school directors purchased of Rev. J. G. Anspach three acres for fifteen hundred dollars, and in 1875 built the present elegant and commodious brick building, at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars, including grounds. The directors then were John Badger, John S. Stitzer, S. B. Hoffman, Chas. H. Gutelius, Jas. Zellers, Jacob Zimmerman, Robert Wendell, Andrew J. Katherman and Albert Foster. Among the teachers in the new building may be named Jacob V. Mohr, Joseph M. Belford, F. M. Kaler, L. W. Anspach, Emauel Hoffman, Georgie Kemble, Mary McAlarney, Ada Herr, etc.

MIFFLINBURG ACADEMY was established in pursuance of an act of Assembly of April 14, 1827, which provides, "That there shall be, and hereby is, established in the town of Mifflinburg, in the county of Union, an academy or public school for the education of youth in the useful arts, sciences and literature, by the name, style and title of the Mifflinburg Academy." The same act appointed Henry Yearick, James Appleton, Jacob Maize, James Merrill, John

Forster, Joseph Musser, Michael Roush, Thos. Van Valzah and John F. Wilson, trustees. Section 7 of the act appropriated two thousand dollars, to be applied by the trustees to the erection of a building. This academy was the first school regularly established by law, in the county, that aimed at giving instruction in the classics and higher branches of learning. About 1829 the school was opened in the western room of the Franklin School-house, the Rev. Nathaniel Todd, a Presbyterian preacher, being the principal, and remained in charge until 1836, when he was succeeded by James J. Hamilton, for two years. E. Bradford Todd, a son of the first principal and a practicing attorney, had charge of it for a short time. For some reason the building contemplated by the act of Assembly establishing the academy was not completed until 1839. James McClune was next selected as principal, and upon his taking charge the school at once started on a career of prosperity. Mr. McClune was both a proficient scholar and an excellent teacher. After successfully conducting the school some five or six years, he resigned to accept a situation in the Philadelphia High School. He was succeeded by Henry G. McGuire, under whom the school reached the zenith of its fame. It was largely patronized from the neighboring counties, and many students were within its walls fitted for college, and are now occupying conspicuous positions in the various walks of life. About 1850 Mr. McGuire, too, resigned, to engage in teaching in Philadelphia. He was succeeded by Aaron C. Fisher, an excellent teacher. After few years he died in the work. After him, in order, came Mr. Kimball, Mr. Allison, Benjamin C. Youngman and Luther W. Anspach, all of whom were successful teachers. But the days of academies were by this time numbered. The Normal Schools of the State and the graded public schools of the towns had taken away from academies the patronage on which they subsisted.

In 1854 the Town Council purchased the academy building, had it torn down and rebuilt by the borough authorities in 1863, at a cost of one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three dollars. Doubts having arisen as to the legal-

ity of this purchase by the borough, it was legalized by an act of Assembly of April 1, 1870.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.—In 1789 the Reformed congregation of the "Shamokin country" was organized. This was a comprehensive name covering a large expanse of country about the West and North Branches (including Middle Creek, Buffalo Valley, Penn's and Brush Valleys). These churches united in a call to Rev. Jonathan Rahausser, which he accepted, and entered upon his work on the 23d of September, 1789. He was the first regular German Reformed clergyman who performed stated service in the valley. From the time of his arrival within the bounds of his charge, until October, 1792, he preached occasionally to the scattered flocks of Union County and Penn's and Brush Valleys, in Centre County. In 1792 he removed to Hagerstown, Md., and died there September 25, 1817. He is said to have been a very energetic and laborious pastor. From 1792 to 1794 the Reformed congregations were without a shepherd. In May, 1794, the Rev. George Geistweit took the place that had been formerly filled by Rahausser. He continued in this relation until 1804, when he accepted a call from York, Pa. He died there November 11, 1831, aged seventy years. From 1792 to 1800 the Rev. John George Pfruemer (pronounced Freemer), who, with others, was carrying on a religious movement, which afterwards resulted in the sect called the United Brethren in Christ, professing to be a minister of the German Reformed Church, made frequent visits to Buffalo, Penn's and Brush Valleys, preaching and catechising the children.

Rev. John Deitrich Aurand, about the year 1801, also commenced preaching at Dreisbach's Church, near to which he lived, and to other congregations in Buffalo Valley and New Berlin, and continued to do so until, in October, 1804, he removed to Water Street, Huntingdon County, and founded a congregation of the Reformed Church there. He died April 24, 1831. There appears to have been no regular pastor for the Reformed congregations for several years after the departure of Mr. Geistweit. During this interregnum the Elias Church, at Mifflin-

burg, was built by the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations, in 1806; sold to the school board of the borough after the erection of the present Lutheran and Reformed Churches, in 1857; and after the erection of the new school building it was sold by the school directors to Mr. Weirick, and has since then been used as a barn. The following vivid description of the old church is taken from the *Reformed Messenger* of October 7, 1885, and was written by Rev. A. C. Whitmer:

"Synod met (September 28, 1828) in the old Elias Church, at the south side of town. The building is now used as a barn. Oats, wheat and hay are now seen in the windows, from which the young people on the galleries there looked out over the valley. An aisle ran from the east door to the west door, and another from the altar to the north door (only the west door had lock and key; the others were barred from within). On the south side was the pulpit, of wine-glass shape, high up against the wall. On the platform, just below it, stood the large altar, without railing, at which Father Fries administered the Lord's Supper to the people as they moved around it. Two old Franklin stoves were at the east and west ends, a little in from the aisle. From these went pipes into a great drum overhead, and from the centre of this a pipe went upward. The elderly women sat in the southeast corner of the church, the elderly men in the southwest, the young unmarried women in the northeast corner and the young married women in the northwest corner. All these were below. A gallery was on three sides. To the right of the pulpit were singers and the organ; at the west end sat the boys and young unmarried men, and on the north side, opposite the pulpit, sat the young married men. The pews below were very long, holding twelve or fifteen, with high backs. On the front pew, in the old men's corner, sat the elders and deacons. Along the front pew, on the women's side, was a red wood-chest. The deacons always made the fire. Tallow-candles on the posts, on wooden or tin holders (brass for the pulpit only), dimly lighted the church. At confirmation (only every two years) the girls wore white caps and white dresses. The communion wine was in fine bottles and the bread was on a pewter plate. How changed all is to-day! The evening sun throws its shadow over the grave of Father Fries, and no voice of worship rises from the old Elias Church. Looking from my study at the empty steeple, I sometimes think I must see the old bell swing and ring out the hour of service. (The bell, put up in 1820, is now on the public school building.) I can almost see the young people looking out of the upper windows, smiling at some late comer and whispering the news along the line. Alas! in that church-yard dumb

brutes chew the cud, and where the altar stood the farmer now threshes his grain."

In 1808, Rev. Jacob Dieffenbach, settled in Mifflinburg as the pastor of the Reformed Church, also preaching occasionally in Penn's and Brush Valleys and elsewhere. He left the charge in 1810, and died in Esputown in 1825. The congregation was there again without a regular pastor until the advent of the noted Just Henry Fries. The following sketch of his early life is from the pen of Rev. Dr. Harbaugh: "He was born in Westphalia, town of Gusterhain, April 24, 1777. He landed in Baltimore August 20, 1803. From early childhood he had a strong inclination to the ministry, and, being poor, saw little hope of entering the ministry at home, where so many strict formalities were observed. He could not pay his passage, and was forced to become a 'redemptioner.' Mr. Fries fell into the hands of a kind German farmer, in York County. He was honest, industrious and trusty, and soon won the full confidence of his employer. He was fond of improving his mind in his spare hours, and his desire to be a minister stirred him strongly. He spoke in small assemblies when he got the opportunity. There was, however, nothing fanatical about him, yet he went so far once as to preach a sermon, in a school-house, on the words 'Much study is a weariness to the flesh,' Ecclesiastes, xii. 1,—a singular text certainly to begin with. He commenced his preparatory studies with Rev. Daniel Wagner, in Frederick, Md., 1809, and, after being with him a year, was licensed at Harrisburg, and on the 20th of June, 1810, took charge of eight congregations in York County. In June, 1811, he came up on a visit to Buffalo Valley, and on the 22d preached in the Dreisbach Church, and on the 23d in Mifflinburg, in the afternoon of the same day at New Berlin, and in the evening again at Mifflinburg. In October, 1811, he made a second visit to Buffalo Valley, from the 17th to the 24th. He preached at Anspach's school-house, Dieffenbach's, White Deer school-house, Dreisbach's Church, Mifflinburg, New Berlin, Aaronsburg and in Brush Valley, and on the 28th was home again in his charge. A strong effort was

now made by the churches in Buffalo Valley and neighborhood to secure his services." Mr. Fries was called April 27, 1812, and entered upon his duties June 17th of the same year. His field of labor extended from Brush Valley and the lower end of Penn's Valley to Bloomsburg, on the North Branch, and from Muncy, on the West Branch, down to Selin's Grove. His first regular charge was composed of Mifflinburg, Dreisbach's, New Berlin, Aaronsburg and Brush Valley (the last two in Centre County). Besides these he preached at many other points in school-houses, gradually laying the foundations of future congregations.

Within a few days after his settlement in Mifflinburg war was declared by the Congress of the United States against Great Britain. Mr. Fries, with all the vigor of his impetuous nature, espoused the cause of his adopted country, and on September 10, 1812, preached a characteristic sermon in Elias Church to the soldiers of Captain Donaldson's company of Pennsylvania militia, then about to march to the Canada frontier. Mr. Fries was short in stature, stout, full-faced, very near-sighted, of powerful voice, slow and distinct enunciation, high-tempered, possessed of a strong will, knew no fear, was a great politician of the Democratic school, very outspoken, both in the pulpit and in social intercourse. In those days nearly every person, clerical as well as lay, occasionally took a little wine for his "stomach's sake" and his "oft infirmities," and Mr. Fries was not an exception to the general rule. His blunt and outspoken manner of speech naturally made him enemies, who circulated the report that on several occasions he had been intoxicated. These reports assumed such dimensions that the matter was brought before the Synod, which recommended him to withdraw from Mifflinburg and take charge of the congregations on Middle Creek. He returned from Synod undaunted and called a meeting of the elders of all his churches, before whom he dared his accusers to appear. The elders met and declared him innocent. This was in 1819.

When political Anti-Masonry became rampant in Union County, Mr. Fries took a decided stand against it. In connection with James

Merrill, Esq., he addressed the Masons, on the 14th of October, 1827, at New Berlin, where they at that time had a procession in regalia.

It was about this time that Mr. Fries severed his pastoral connection with his Brush Valley congregation, and in his last sermon to them made use of the oft-quoted expression, "Geld regiert die Welt, aber Dummheit Brush Valley," "Money rules the world, but ignorance Brush Valley."

On September 15, 1829, at a time noted for its tremendous Anti-Masonic excitement, he delivered an address before a Democratic, Masonic Wolf nominating convention in New Berlin.

Just Henry Fries died on Wednesday evening, the 9th of October, 1839, aged sixty-two years, five months and sixteen days. For some years before his death he was deprived of sight, but his astonishing memory enabled him to give out the hymns in full, and preach with a precision for which he was always noted. He refused to take medicine in his last illness, saying that he wished to die in the full possession of his senses.

Mr. Fries was remarkably open, honest and true. His word could be depended upon. He hated all sham and hypocrisy to such a degree that he was constantly in danger of falling into a blunt frankness, without giving due attention to that suavity of manner which is to an open heart what the fragrance is to an open flower. He was fearless in preaching. He was unnecessarily open and free with his political views. He not only argued readily on this subject in private circles, but often introduced political matters, with more or less plainness into the pulpit, referring even to candidates and parties. He also wrote numerous articles for the papers during the heat of contests, anonymously, it is true, yet still so that their parentage was recognized by many. This was one of his weaknesses, which his friends always regretted, but which he was never able to see in its true light. He was very kind-hearted, which he manifested in great affection towards his family and in kindnesses to his friends. His labors in the ministry were very extensive, and the complete statistics of his services show an astonishing result.—*Harbaugh's "Fathers."*

He was married twice,—first to Catharine Groff, by whom he had two children; second, to Susanna Groff, by whom he had eleven. After the death of Mr. Fries the Rev. Ephraim Kieffer was called from Centre County to the Mifflinburg charge, the duties of which he assumed in January 1840; he remained with the Mifflinburg people some fifteen or sixteen years, and then removed to Carlisle, Pa., where he died. Two of his sons are leading preachers in the Reformed Church. Next in order after Mr. Kieffer came Rev. John C. Bucher, and then Rev. Isaac S. Weisz, Rittenhouse, George E. Addams and A. C. Whitmer, recently resigned.

Upon the sale of the old Elias Church to the school board of the borough, the Reformed congregation, in 1857, proceeded to erect an imposing brick church edifice on the south side of Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets which they in 1884, enlarged, remodeled and improved.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.—It seems that Lutheran and German Reformed congregations were organized in the Valley as early as 1771, but they had no church building until the first log church was erected where the Dreisbach Church now stands in Buffalo township, in the year 1788. Preaching and other religious services were held in private houses prior to that time. As the population of Mifflinburg increased, a Lutheran congregation was organized there, and stated services held. The first regularly settled Lutheran pastor appears to have been the Rev. Ludwig Albrecht Wilhelm Ilgen (commonly pronounced Ilyen), a native of Germany, who commenced to minister to the Lutheran societies of Lower Penn's Valley in 1800, and also preached regularly to the Mifflinburg Lutherans. In 1809 Rev. John G. Heim became the pastor of the Lutherans at Dreisbach's, Mifflinburg, etc., and retained that position until 1831, when he was succeeded by Rev. John G. Anspach. Before the pastoral relation between Mr. Heim and his people was severed his moral character had for some time been under a shadow, which seriously impaired his usefulness. As the next incumbent of the pastoral office is remarkable,

among other things, for the length of time he occupied it, a brief sketch will be given of him and his labors.

The ancestors of the Rev. George Anspach resided in the city of Anspach, in Franconia, and took a leading part in the events of their days. John Adam Anspach, the grandfather of Rev. John G., arrived in America about the time of the Revolution. He settled in Philadelphia and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1793, he and his family, excepting a son John, fell victims to the ravages of the yellow fever. This son, upon the adjustment of his father's affairs, found himself penniless at the age of nineteen years, but, being possessed of a vigorous physical constitution, and having confidence in himself, he removed to the "Loop," in Potter township, in Centre County, Pa., purchased a tract of unimproved land, took unto himself for a wife one of the daughters of the land, cleared up a farm, and reared a large family of children.

Losses by fire and otherwise absorbed the earnings of years of persevering industry, and his numerous children were compelled to commence the battle of life with no other patrimony than a sound mind in a sound body, good religious training and as much of an education as the schools of the vicinity at the time afforded. John George, the eldest son, was born September 13, 1801; was licensed to preach by the Synod of West Pennsylvania, at Greencastle, in 1830; ordained at Indiana in 1831, and became the pastor of the Mifflinburg congregation of Lutherans in the same year. In 1833 he married Miss Susan Wolf, of Berks County, Pa., who died September 19, 1842, leaving two sons,—Luther W. and John M. The former has been for many years one of the leading teachers in the schools of Union County and elsewhere; the latter is a prominent clergyman in the Lutheran Church, at present located at Easton, Pa. In March, 1843, he married Miss Susan Schoch, who still survives to share with her honored husband the respect of the community in which they reside. Mr. Anspach finally retired from the active duties of the pastorate in 1884. He had previous to that time diminished the number of the congregations which he served.

He had charge of the Lutheran congregation at Ray's for fifty-three years, and during that time took an active part in forwarding the building of the two churches erected there during that period. He served the White Deer congregation fifty years, and had a church built there during that time; the congregation at Dreisbach's was under his charge nearly fifty years, two churches built there during that time; at Mifflinburg he was the pastor about thirty years, a church built during that time; at Lewisburgh fourteen years, a church built during that time; at New Berlin nineteen years, church built; at the Union Church, in Buffalo township, forty years, church built; at Laurel Run, or Laurelton, nine years; at Centreville, two years, and at Milton, one year.

From a record kept by Mr. Anspach of his ministerial labors, it appears that from April 1, 1831, to April 1, 1884, he preached 7397 sermons in the course of his regular appointments; he also preached 1613 funeral sermons,—total sermons, 9010; he administered the rite of baptism to 3407 children and 548 adults; confirmed 2681; married 1007 couples; assisted at 13 corner-stone layings and 17 church dedications.

He excelled as a preacher in the German language; in fact, he was emphatically a German preacher. He was distinguished for the purity and richness of his German, and never acquired the faculty of speaking the English language untinged with the German accent. In 1857 the Lutherans built their present church on north side of Market Street, nearly opposite to the Reformed Church. Since the retirement of Mr. Anspach from the charge of the Mifflinburg congregation of Lutherans the successive pastors have been Messrs. Frederick Ruthrauff, J. M. Anspach, W. L. Heisler, Henry and J. C. Earnest.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—At a Conference of the Methodist preachers, held in Baltimore in 1791, a new circuit called Northumberland was formed, and two preachers, Richard Parriott and Lewis Browning, appointed to travel and preach through its bounds. This circuit extended from Northumberland up the North Branch to Wilkesbarre up the

West Branch and Bald Eagle and Spring Creek, so as to include Milesburg and Bellefonte; then across to and including Penn's Valley, from which place the preachers traveled the road through the Penn's Valley Narrows, by way of Hartleton, Mifflinburg and Lewisburgh, to Northumberland. Each preacher traversed this circuit on horseback once in four weeks, preaching every day or night, except when the distance between the appointments was too great; generally in private houses. Under this arrangement Mifflinburg and the whole of the Buffalo Valley was included in Northumberland circuit, and retained this connection until, in 1806, all that part of the circuit west and south of the town of Northumberland was embraced in a new circuit, called Lycoming. About 1832 Northumberland circuit was again made to embrace Buffalo Valley, and continued to do so until the formation of the Mifflinburg circuit, in 1855, with the exception that in 1850 Lewisburgh had been made an independent station. The Mifflinburg circuit embraces four regular preaching-places, viz.: Mifflinburg, Forest Hill, Hartleton and Lincoln Chapel, all supplied by one pastor. The time of the crection of the first Methodist Church in Mifflinburg cannot be fixed with absolute certainty. An examination of the deeds for the land on which the present Methodist Church is built shows that on March 23, 1803, John Aurand and wife conveyed a certain lot of ground, therein described, containing twenty-four perches, to Christopher Wagner and Mishael Lincoln, trustees of the "Communion Union Church." On this land a log church was built at or about that time, and was used by the Methodists, and known as the Methodist Church. This church was of one story, with a door in the west end, opposite to the pulpit, opening on what is now called Third Street. There was also another door on the south side of the building, which was not used for ordinary purposes of ingress and egress, it being several feet from the ground and unprovided with steps. The ceiling was made of boards, nailed to the joists from below, and from the joists above the ceiling a chimney or flue was built up, so as to extend beyond the roof. This chimney or flue received the pipe from the stoves used in warm-

ing the building. When this flue was built, the part above the roof was made a little larger than the part below, in order to keep the rain from running down along the flue. It thus came to pass that when the newly-built flue settled, the part below the roof became separated from the part above. While in this condition a protracted meeting was held, and a revival was in progress; penitents were at the altar crying for mercy; the prayers of the brethren were going up in their behalf, accompanied by the pious amens, when, all at once, that part of the flue between the ceiling and the roof toppled over, and fell with a tremendous crash upon the boards of the ceiling below, which straightway went down upon the backs and shoulders of the kneeling congregation. A scene of indescribable confusion then ensued. A rush was made for the doors; the side-door from which there were no steps, was opened, and the affrighted people tumbled pell-mell out of it into a promiscuous heap, glad to get out in any way, not knowing but what some fiend incarnate was at their heels. Although the house was filled with people at the time, no one was seriously injured, but many ludicrous scenes occurred, which were laughed over in after-years. For some years prior to 1832 there had been no regular preaching by the Methodists in Mifflinburg, on account of the diminished number of the congregation. At this time Mifflinburg was again made part of the Northumberland circuit, and the "circuit riders" again made their bi-weekly visits, until the formation of the Mifflinburg circuit made a Methodist preacher a resident of the town. On July 11, 1844, Mishael Lincoln, surviving trustee of the "Communion Union Church," formally conveyed the church property to David Mizener, Henry Crotzer and Jeremiah Camp, trustees, and their successors, for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1856 the old log building was torn down, and the present brick church erected in its place; also a parsonage on the lot adjoining. The following list contains the names of the preachers appointed to the several circuits, which, from time to time, embraced Mifflinburg and the surrounding country:

Northumberland Circuit, 1791,—Richard Parriott,

Lewis Browning; 1792,—James Campbell, William Colbert; 1793,—James Campbell, James Paynter; 1794,—Robert Manley, John Brodhead; 1795,—James Ward, Stephen Timmons; 1796,—John Seward, Richard Sneath; 1797,—John Lackey, Daniel Higby; 1798,—John Lackey, John Leach.

Wyoming and Northumberland Circuit, 1799,—James Moore, Benjamin Bidlack and Daniel Stevens, a six-weeks' circuit; 1800,—Ephraim Chambers, Ed. Larkins, Asa Smith.

Northumberland Circuit, 1801,—Johnson Durham, Gilbert Carpenter; 1802,—Anning Owen, James Aikens; 1803,—Daniel Ryan, James Ridgway; 1804,—Thomas Adams, Gideon Draper; 1805,—Christopher Fry, James Saunders.

Lycoming Circuit, 1806,—Timothy Lee, Jesse Pinnel; 1807,—James Charles, William Wolfe; 1808,—Anning Owen, Daniel Stansbury; 1809,—John Rhoads, Jacob Barnhart; 1810,—Timothy Lee, Samuel Ross; 1811,—George Thomas, Abraham Dawson; 1812,—John Hazzard, James S. Lent; 1813,—George Thomas, Israel Cook; 1814,—Peter Jones, James Bennett; 1815,—John Thomas, Wyatt Chamberlin; 1816,—Israel Chamberlin, Rinaldo M. Everetts; 1817,—John Thomas, John Rhoads; 1818,—John Rhoads, Benjamin Bidlack; 1819,—Israel Cook, Thomas McGhee; 1820.—John Thomas, Robert Menshall; 1821,—Robert Menshall, Jacob R. Shepperd; 1822,—Robert Cadden, William McDowell; 1823,—Robert Cadden, Nathaniel Mills; 1824,—John Thomas, Thomas McGhee; 1825,—Thomas McGhee, Francis McCartney; 1826,—Amos Smith, John Bowen; 1827,—John Bowen, Henry Tarring; 1828,—Edward E. Allen, Robert Kemp; 1829,—William Prettyman, Charles Kalbfus; 1830,—William Prettyman, James H. Brown; 1831,—James W. Dunahay, William Evans.

Northumberland Circuit, 1832.—Marmaduke Pearce, Josiah Forrest; 1833,—Josiah Forrest, J. Reed, Jr.; 1834,—Henry Tarring, Oliver Ege, 1835,—Henry Tarring, R. Beey, John Guyer, and T. Myers; 1836,—Charles Kalbfus, J. T. Chaney; 1837,—Charles Kalbfus, John Hall; 1838,—James Sanks, Isaac T. Stratton; 1839,—James Sanks, Isaac T. Stratton; 1840,—Thomas Taneyhill, William Hirst; 1841,—Thomas Taneyhill, James W. Miles. (James W. Miles remained on his circuit only a few weeks. Northumberland and Milton Circuits were then united, and were supplied by Thomas Taneyhill, John Bowen and William Herst, until after the next Conference.) 1842,—James Ewing, William R. Mills; 1843,—James Ewing, W. T. D. Clemm; 1844,—B. H. Crever, James Guyer; 1845,—B. H. Crever, N. S. Buckingham; 1846,—P. B. Reese, John J. Pearce; 1847,—William R. Mills, J. W. Elliott; 1848,—Joseph S. Lee, S. A. Wilson; 1849,—Joseph S. Lee, Benjamin B. Hamlin; 1850,—S. L. M. Conser, H. W. Bellman; 1851,—S. L. M. Conser; 1852,—John Moorhead, T. M. Slusser; 1853, Thomas Barnhart, J. Y. Rothrock; 1854,—Thomas Barnhart.

Mifflinburg Circuit, 1855,—R. W. Black, J. W. Stout; 1856,—R. W. Black, P. B. Rueh; 1857,—Samuel Creighton; 1858,—Samuel Creighton; 1859, Samuel Shannon; 1860,—Samuel Shannon; 1861,—A. W. Gibson; 1862,—Albert Hartman; 1863,—Charles Cleaver, W. Case; 1864,—Charles Cleaver, E. Shoemaker; 1865–66,—N. W. Colburn; 1867–68,—James T. Wilson; 1869.—N. W. Colburn; 1870,—John Guss; 1871–73,—John A. Woodcock; 1874–76,—M. P. Crosthwaite; 1877,—Mifflinburg Circuit, D. B. McCloskey; 1878–80,—B. F. Stevens; 1881–83,—A. M. Barnitz; 1884–85,—W. McKendree Riley.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MIFFLINBURG.—In 1808 Rev. Thomas Hood, then pastor of the Buffalo Church, commenced preaching in Mifflinburg for the accommodation of those of his members who lived in the vicinity; gave them one-fourth of his time and continued until 1812. A congregation was formed in 1819 by Messrs. McClellan and Templeton and occasional supplies for three years were mostly from the Associate or Associate Reformed denominations; among these were Rev. George Jnnkin, who served from 1821 to 1823; was followed by Rev. David Kirkpatrick, who, in October, 1827, with the congregation, made application to the Presbytery of Northumberland, and were received by them from the Associate Reformed body. This congregation used the old log Methodist Church as their place of worship. Mr. Kirkpatrick was the principal of the Milton Academy. He quit the Mifflinburg congregation about 1835; until 1840 the church was served by supplies, among whom were Revs. P. B. Marr, Sheddon, Hudson, Waller, Pollok, B. B. Newton, etc.

In 1841 Rev. G. W. Thompson became the regular pastor of the congregation, which was then received into Presbytery. He left in 1847 and was succeeded in order by Revs. Williamson, Morrison, Adams, Marrs, Reardon, Kennedy, Reed, Edwards. In 1846 a brick church on Green Street was built, which, in 1881, collapsed under the weight of snow on its roof. The church was rebuilt the same year.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—After the reception into Presbytery of the Associate Reformed Church of Mifflinburg, that portion of the Presbyterians of Mifflinburg and vicinity which still belonged or adhered to the Buffalo congregation, with the consent of Mr. Hood, who was

still their pastor at Buffalo, petitioned Presbytery at its next meeting to allow Rev. Nathaniel Todd to preach to them in Mifflinburg on the Sabbath which Mr. Hood did not preach at Buffalo. This request was granted, and Mr. Todd supplied the western part of the Buffalo congregation for six years and a half, preaching to them every alternate Sabbath. After the removal of Mr. Todd from Mifflinburg the western portion of the Buffalo congregation had no preaching at Mifflinburg until about 1854. In October, 1853, Dr. Grier accepted a call from the Buffalo Church for his wholetime and made Mifflinburg the place of his residence. He then commenced preaching in Mifflinburg to the members of Buffalo congregation who resided in and near Mifflinburg and continued until his death, in 1884. After Dr. Grier began preaching at Mifflinburg he was arraigned before the Presbytery on the charge of acting disorderly in preaching at Mifflinburg. The Presbytery decided in his favor. Eight years afterwards the subject was again brought before the Presbytery, carried to the General Assembly and decided in his favor again. In 1881 a church building was erected on Market Street, in the front of which is a tablet bearing the inscription: "Buffalo Church; organized 1773, built 1881." Rev. W. K. Foster has been the pastor since the death of Dr. Grier.

Isaac Grier, son of Rev. Isaac Grier and Elizabeth, his wife, was born at Jersey Shore in January, 1806. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Robert Cooper, of Cumberland Valley. Robert C. Grier, late a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and General Grier, of the United States army, were his brothers.

Rev. Dr. Grier was graduated from Dickinson College, taught the Danville Academy for two years and then entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., from which institution he was graduated in 1833. He then became a supply to the congregations of Shamokin and Washington, in White Deer Valley. In 1834 he accepted a call from the Washington congregation; gave up the Shamokin one, and took also the Bethel, in White Deer township. In 1835, he accepted a call from the Buffalo Church, and in 1852 he accepted a call from the Wash-

ington Church and the next year returned to the Buffalo Church. He remained the pastor of this church until his death, June 17, 1874, aged seventy-eight years.

From the time he took charge of the Buffalo Church until his death forty-nine years had passed, during all of which, as the years rolled by, he seemed to be more and more esteemed and respected by his people. This fact is his best eulogy. His aged widow now resides in Mifflinburg.

NEWSPAPERS.—In 1814, Andrew Kennedy, Jr., began to publish a weekly paper in Mifflinburg, called the *Union*, continued it one year, when he sold it to Henry Shaup, who removed it to New Berlin, following the county-seat. In August, 1843, Robert Swineford, proprietor of the *Temperance Advocate and Family Visitor*, a paper published at New Berlin, sold it to James McClune and Jacob Haus, and they removed the establishment to Mifflinburg. About two years later the paper was sold to Rev. W. H. H. Barnes, who removed the concern to Milton. During the time the paper was published by McClune & Haus the subscription list increased from six hundred to one thousand.

Mr. Haus now lives in New Castle, Pa., where he has served as alderman for the last twenty-three years. He served as prothonotary of Union County from 1847 to 1850.

In 1855, Rev. Samuel Gutelins bought the *Union County Star*, a paper published in New Berlin, and removed it to Mifflinburg. He sold it to Dr. A. J. Crotzer, who formed a partnership with Dr. Chesselden Fisher. Subsequently Crotzer sold it to Reuben G. Orwig, who, with his brother, Thomas G., ran the paper one year, when Reuben G. Orwig removed to Lewisburgh and established the *Home Gazette*. The *Union County Star* was sold to O. N. Worden, of the *Lewisburgh Chronicle*, and the paper was afterwards published as the *Star and Chronicle*.

In 1858, Frederick Smith established and published the *Union County Press* for about four years.

The *Mifflinburg Telegraph* was established by C. E. Haus and Jos. J. R. Orwig; the first number was issued June 10, 1862. Frederick

Smith sold his paper to Haus & Orwig. In 1865 Mr. Haus sold his interest in the establishment to Mr. Orwig, who, with a few intermissions, published the paper until January 1, 1873, when he sold it to George W. Schoch, and soon after received the appointment of assistant librarian in the State Library at Harrisburg.

Since January 1, 1873, Mr. Schoch has conducted the *Telegraph* with signal ability and marked success. It is Republican in politics.

On January 1, 1886, George W. Foote issued the first number of the *Mifflinburg Times*, a Democratic paper.

SOCIETIES.—The Crescent Lodge, I. O. of O. F., was organized in 1846. The charter members were Dr. William A. Piper, Henry W. Crotzer, Matthias Wilson, Joseph Eiler and Dr. A. J. Crotzer. The lodge was reorganized June, 1874. Charter members: Samuel Getgen, John Badger, Charles Crotzer, J. M. Stayman, B. F. Eaton and Alexander Frederick. The first officers were: N. G., B. F. Eaton; V. G., Robert A. Wendell; Secretary, F. M. Getgen; Assistant Secretary, S. W. Johnson; Treasurer, Samuel Getgen.

Mifflinburg Lodge, No. 370, of Free and Accepted Masons, was organized August 30, A. D. 1866. First officers: W. M., N. W. Colburn; S. W., J. E. Herr; J. W., Richard V. B. Lincoln.

William R. Foster Post, No. 247, G. A. R., so named in honor of Brevet-Major William R. Foster, was organized May 18, 1882, with eighteen members. It now numbers sixty-nine. The first officers were as follows: Post Commander, C. A. Eaton; Senior Vice-Commander, S. W. Johnston; Junior Vice-Commander, F. M. Kessinger; Quartermaster, J. W. Barber; Chaplain, John L. Strong; Surgeon, G. S. Kemble, M. D.; Officer of the Guard, H. E. Gutelius; Officer of the Day, M. G. Reed; Adjutant, S. B. Hoffman; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Albert Foster; Sergeant-Major, George W. Schoch.

BANKS.—The First National Bank of Mifflinburg was chartered February, 1863, with William Young president, and James W. Sands cashier. In 1872 a banking-house was built at a cost of five thousand five hundred dollars, and wound

up its affairs in 1880. William Young remained its president during the whole term of its existence. B. F. Young was cashier for a time.

The Mifflinburg Bank was organized June 15, 1872, by a number of the business men of Mifflinburg and vicinity. Its success was assured, and, on March 27, 1873, it was incorporated. On March 8, 1880, it purchased the banking-house of the First National Bank. Its officers are James Chambers, president; H. G. Wolf, vice-president; J. D. S. Gast, secretary; John W. Lincoln, cashier. Directors: James Chambers, H. G. Wolf, J. D. S. Gast, Robert V. Glover, Horace P. Glover, John Reighard, R. V. B. Lincoln, Valentine Walter, David Watson, G. W. Himmelreich and Jacob Bingham.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY GAST.

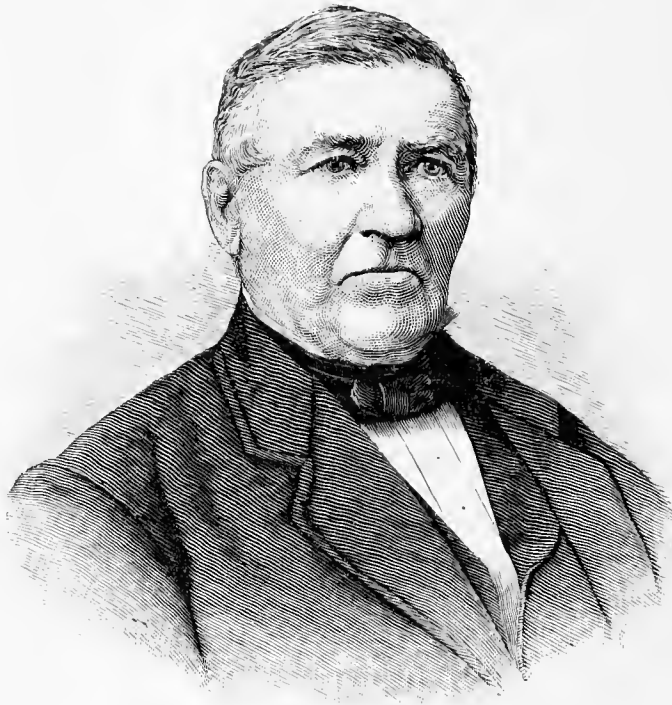
During the reign of Queen Anne, in the early part of the eighteenth century, most pressing invitations were extended to different parts of Germany to send emigrants to England, to be shipped from thence to America. The idea of the Queen being to populate this country with an industrious, hardy class of people. Among those who accepted this invitation were two brothers named Johan Nickel and Johann Christian Gast, who were born in the village of Oderwald, Germany, in what was called the Pfalz. They shipped at Rotterdam, in the ship "Neptune," commanded by George Smith, on the 7th day of October, 1755. They were landed at Philadelphia, Pa., where their services were sold to pay their passage. Johan Nickel Gast married and had a son born to him. The son married, but died without issue, and the family of one of the brothers became extinct. Johann Christian married before leaving Germany a Miss Catherine Brundt. As soon as their passage money was paid they went to Northumberland County, Pa., and near where Middle Creek empties into the Susquehanna River, bought eight hundred acres of land. He built

a house and out-houses and improved the land and on it lived many years.

To them were born John Nicholas, born ———; Christian, born ——— and a daughter, who married a man by the name of Mowry, and went to Ohio, since when nothing is known of them. When Mr. Gast found himself too old to work he offered his entire farm to his eldest son, John, on condition that he would support him and his wife. John declined the farm, saying he had a good trade and did not

ily and parents moved into the Valley, where the old people died, and are buried at Riversburg.

After the death of his parents, Christian sold out and moved to Huntingdon County, where he died. He reared a family of ten children, all of whom in their turn raised large families, who went West, from whence many of them came to the annual re-union of the Gast family. John Nicholas Gast was born and grew to manhood on the original homestead.



Henry Gast

want a farm. He then made the same offer to his next son, who also declined. This second refusal brought the old man to tears, which caused the son to relent and he accepted the farm. After this John Nicholas bought of a Mr. Miles three hundred and thirty acres of land in the Brush Valley, in what is now Centre County, Pa., and, wishing to get the family together, he prevailed on his brother to sell the homestead and take part of his purchase in the Brush Valley, which he did, and with his fam-

He became a shoemaker and worked at his trade, when not engaged as a scout. He was one of a party of scouts whose duty it was to go from fort to fort and help protect the settlers from Indian raids. He was one of the party who carried Mr. Tate to the fort after he was wounded by the Indians. With money earned at his trade he bought the land in Brush Valley, where he passed the remainder of his days. His wife was Catherine Knipe, and a member of the Knipe family of Lebanon Valley. She

was a grand-daughter of Jacob Stover, who, with Judge Harper and Jacob Hubler, were the first three settlers in Penn Valley, their nearest neighbor being General Potter, fifteen miles west of them. Her father died when she was but two years old, and she became a member of her grandfather Stover's family, and with them went to the Penn Valley. When she was but seven years old her grandfather and his neighbors were notified by General Potter that the Indians were making a raid down the valley. Preparations were at once made to leave and the next morning those who were unable to walk were put on horses, while the others, among them the seven-year-old girl, had to walk, and in a snow-storm started for Overmeyer's Fort, twenty miles away. Before the fort was reached the snow was up to her knees. From the fort they went in canoes down Penn Creek to the Susquehanna River.

In unloading one of the canoes, one of them, containing her grandmother and her children, was upset and all thrown into the creek, from which they were all taken more dead than alive. They went down the river in flat boats and landed near what is now Harrisburg. They made their way back to what is now Lebanon, then called Steitz, where they remained until the treaty of peace with the Indians two years after made it safe for them to return to their farms, much to the joy of the little Catherine, who had always longed for her home in the wilderness. The children of John Nicholas Gast and his wife, Catherine, were Elizabeth, who died in her eighty-ninth year; John Adams, died at the age of eighty-nine; Barbara, who was seventy-five years old at her death; George, who died at eighty-six, and Catherine, who passed away at the age of eighty-six. Their living children are Christina, born in 1800; Mary, born in 1802; John, born in 1804; Henry, born in 1806; and Susan, born in 1808. John Nicholas and his wife are buried at Riversburg.

One year prior to the sailing for this country of the two brothers, Johan Nickel and Johann Christian, their sister, who was the wife of John Henry Shaffer, came to this country and settled across the Blue Mountains, from Reading, in Berks County. The day before the two broth-

ers landed at Philadelphia Mr. Shaffer was notified that the Indians were approaching his home. The next morning he placed his wife on a horse to flee, but she had gone only a short distance when he was shot and killed by the Indians. His wife's horse was disabled by a bullet, and, though she attempted to escape by running, she was soon captured. She was taken to Canada and remained a prisoner for two years, when she was returned to her friends. She afterwards married a Mr. Garman, but all trace of her descendants have been lost.

Henry Gast was born September 30, 1806, on the homestead in the Brush Valley. His father died when Henry was but five years old, leaving a large family. The mother kept the children together and Henry thus had the precepts and teachings of his almost Spartan mother, who instilled upon his young mind the lessons of industry and integrity, which have been his motto through life. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in the store of Alexander Graham, in Aaronsburg, Penn Valley. After several years spent in the store he drove a pedler's wagon on his own account, but only succeeded in keeping out of debt. He then served as boss on the Pennsylvania Canal for four years, and saved some money, with which he, in 1830, started a general store in Mifflinburg, Union County, Penna. He built, in 1837, the brick store on the south side of the street, now owned by his son, J. D. S. Gast, which at that time was considered a very fine store.

In 1865 he retired from the mercantile business in favor of his son, J. D. S. Gast, who continued in business in the old store until 1883, when he built the fine structure he now occupies opposite the old stand. About the year 1860, finding he was losing his health by too close confinement in the store, Mr. Gast built a cabin in the mountains and spent weeks hunting and fishing. While roaming over the mountains in quest of game he became impressed with the idea that the timber would in time greatly enhance the value of the mountain land, and he finally purchased eleven thousand acres at fifty cents per acre, a scheme which by many of his neighbors was considered good evidence of his insanity. But the wisdom of the purchase

has long since been conceded by all. The sale of only a part of these lands has made for himself and family a comfortable fortune. In politics Mr. Gast is and ever has been a Democrat, though not an office seeker or holder. He married Miss Mary Spyker, a daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Rush) Spyker. Miss Spyker is a descendant of Conrad Weiser, who, in 1729, left Schoharie, N. Y., with his wife and five children and settled near

ENOCH MILLER.

Among the early settlers of Berks County, Pa., was the father of John Miller, who emigrated to this country from Germany, at what time is not known. John was born, grew to manhood and was married in Berks County. Of his children, Moses W. was born in Berks County October 30, 1807; he became a farmer and married Miss Mary Bartlet in 1831; she was born in Oley township, county above named,



Enoch Miller

the present site of Womelsdorf, Berks County, Pa. He was a man of prominence and served in various capacities for the Government of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Gast have been blessed with the following children: Margaret, born March 22, 1834; John D. S., born November 24, 1835; Calvin, October 26, 1837; John R., born March 7, 1840; Catherine, born June 4, 1842 and Emma, born April 22, 1846.

October 30, 1807. In the spring of 1835, with his wife and children, he came to Union County, and for a couple of years lived in West Buffalo township. He then bought of a Mr. Pancross the farm in Limestone township he resided upon until his death, which occurred May 23, 1844. In politics he was a Whig, but took no active part in politics and held only the office of supervisor. He was for many years a member of the Evangelical Church. After her husband's death Mrs. Miller for six years let her

tarn to tenants. Her eldest son then rented it for a time; the next one then rented it, and so for many years it was rented by her sons. In 1873 she had a house erected in Mifflinburg, since when she has resided in town and is now in her seventy-eighth year, strong and vigorous. Their children were Sarah, born January 30, 1832; Maria, born April 7, 1834; Enoch, born November 4, 1835; Joseph, born November 17, 1837; Daniel B., born December 21, 1839; John F., born February 18, 1842; and George A., born January 21, 1844.

Enoch Miller, after the death of his father, remained at home until old enough to work, when he worked out by the month for the farmers in his vicinity, going to the country schools only for a few months in the winter. When fifteen years old he worked his mother's farm one year, and was then placed by his guardian with Mr. Joseph Boop to learn the carpenter's trade. He worked as an apprentice two years, as a journeyman two years, and was then for one year a partner of Mr. Boop. In 1860 he built a house and carpenter-shop on the corner of Sixth and Market Streets, in Mifflinburg, and continued at his trade on his own account. In 1870 he built the first residence he now resides in, and in 1875 the large and commodious planing-mill he now occupies, and in which he manufactures doors, sash, blinds and everything in his line used in building. Mr. Miller is, in every sense of the word, a self-made man, and has, by integrity and upright dealing, increased his business until he now employs sixteen carpenters and erects buildings in Mifflinburg borough, Northumberland, Snyder and Union Counties. The bank building, Gast's fine store and many of the best buildings in Mifflinburg have been erected by him. In politics a Democrat, but not a partisan. He has been borough councilman and held other town offices. A member of the Reformed Church for many years and for a quarter of a century the leader of its choir. On the 20th day of September, 1856, Mr. Miller led to the altar Miss Sarah E., daughter of Frederick and Christiana (Stitzer) Katherman, of an old family in the valley. She was born October 6, 1837. Their union has been blessed with the following children: Mary C.,

born June 14, 1857; Frederick W., born July 7, 1858, died December 4, 1863; Anna S., born January 25, 1860; Edith M., born September 23, 1862; Sallie B., born December 21, 1864, died January 21, 1872; Bessie V., born October 31, 1868; Maggie B., born July 12, 1871; Louisa M., born March 11, 1875; and Georgia, born January 7, 1878, and died July 14, 1879.

CHAPTER XIII.

HARTLEY TOWNSHIP.¹

THE first effort made towards the erection of Hartley township was in the circulation of petitions in 1810, which were presented to the Northumberland County Court in January, 1811. Robert Barber, John Wilson and Peter Fisher were appointed viewers to examine the territory and define a boundary for the proposed new township, if, in their opinion, it was deemed advisable. The report was made at the April term of court, 1811, in favor of a new township, with boundaries as follows:

"Beginning on the line between West Buffalo and Washington townships (Washington township is now a part of Lycoming County); thence along the same to the four-mile tree on Reuben Haines' road, on the line of Centre County; thence south along said line across Penn's Creek to the top of Jack's Mountain; thence along the the summit to a point south of where Adam Laughlin formerly lived; thence north across Penn's Creek to the place of beginning."

Hartley township is the largest township in the county. It is bounded on the north by Centre County, on the east by Lewis township, Union County, on the south by Snyder County, and on the west by Mifflin and Centre Counties. Nearly three-fourths of its surface is mountainous and incapable of cultivation. Jack's Mountain extends through the township, and is supposed to be so named in memory of the celebrated and mysterious personage known as Captain Jack, who was a white man, but whose real name has never been ascertained, and who figured prominently in the wars with the Indians in the Cumberland and Juniata Valleys. In the

¹ By R. V. B. Lincoln.

western part of the township, near the mouth of Weiker Run a precipitous mountain juts in between Jack's Mountain and Penn's Creek, and extends on westward into Mifflin County. This mountain goes by the name of "White Mountain." Between White Mountain and Jack's Mountain is the valley of Weiker Run, which extends for miles westward into Mifflin County, and is a favorite resort for the hunter and the angler.

A part of the valley has been denuded of its white pine timber. Paddy's Mountain extends along the northern side of the settled portion of the township and gradually approaches the Jack's and White Mountains until they come so nearly together that there is barely left sufficient room between them for Penn's Creek. In the northern part of the township are the Little Buffalo, Dull, Shriner, Seven Notch and Sand Mountains. Penn's Creek runs through it a distance of about twelve miles, and in its course receives Weiker Run, White Thorn Run and Laurel Run. Nearly all of Hartley township was included in the purchase the proprietaries of Pennsylvania made from the Indians at Albany, N. Y., July 6, 1754, and surveys were made within it along Penn's Creek as early as February 13, 1755; but, in consequence of a dispute with the Indians about the boundary line of the purchase, these were all abandoned, and no further surveys were made until after the purchase of November 5, 1768.

John Turner made an improvement in 1754 on land now owned by R. V. B. Lincoln; in June, 1755, he sold his improvement right to John Harris, who also was the owner of the William Doran improvement. On February 7, 1755, John Harris took out a warrant for both these; they were surveyed to him February 23, 1769. This survey embraced eight hundred and twenty acres. June 18, 1771, another survey was made for John Harris at the mouth of Laurel Run. It was resurveyed for Peter Fisher in 1802. Fisher had settled here as early as 1787, and built a saw-mill in 1795, and a grist-mill in 1797, now owned by H. D. Albright. In pursuance of warrants of April 3, 1769, other surveys were made on the 18th of June, 1771, for David Harris, John Harris,

Leonard Foust and Michael Treaster, all near Penn's Creek. The arable lands north of these were warranted in 1772 and 1773. The surveys in the northern end of the township on Sand Mountain, Paddy's Mountain, Little Buffalo Mountain, etc., were made in 1794 in large blocks on warrants of March 22, 1793, and of December 7 and 16, 1793.

The surveys in the southern part of the township, on Jack's Mountain, were made in large blocks on warrants dated March 22, 1793, surveyed in September, 1794, and on warrants of February 3, 1794, surveyed April, 1794. The extreme western survey, on which Thomas McCurdy lived for many years, was in the warrant name of John Dunlop, warrant dated March 11, 1794, surveyed in a block May 17, 1794. There were, however, a few settlers in Hartley before the War of the Revolution, among whom were Philip Cole, John Shively, John Glover, John Wierbach and Philip Cole; the last-named became the colonel of the militia regiment raised in the valley in 1776. At the time of the "big runaway," in 1778, he left the valley, and never returned; in 1794 sold his land to Colonel Hartley. John Glover, in 1775, was assessed with five acres of cultivated land; was born in Ireland in 1745; came to America in 1766; settled in 1772 on the place where his grandson, George Glover, now resides; remained there until the time of the "big runaway," when he left the settlement and did not return until 1789. In 1804 he is taxed with one slave, and for many years was known under the *sobriquet* of "King of Buffalo." He died in 1825, and was buried in the Laurelton graveyard. His property is now owned by his grandsons,—George, James and Robert V.,—and has never, in the lapse of more than a century, been out of the hands of the Glover family. John Shively, who came from York County, owned the place where R. V. B. Lincoln now resides, and where an improvement had been made as early as 1754, and abandoned after the time of the Indian massacres of October, 1755. In 1775 he was assessed with nine acres of cleared land, two horses and two cows. He was living on his place there in 1781, and, whilst engaged in making hay in the meadow in the rear of the

house, he was captured and carried away by the Indians and was never heard of afterwards. His widow married Philip Mann, and occupied the place until 1804, when it was sold by Christian and Frederick Shively, sons of the captured man.¹

An early settlement must have been made on the place where Christian Schnure now resides, near the Dunker Church; for it appears that George Kiester, the owner, died in 1795, and provided in his will for a school-house, which was built soon afterward.²

The property remained in the Kiester family until about 1855, when it passed to Christian Schnure, who is a son-in-law of John Kiester, who died February 19, 1839.

The father of William Reed died at his place below the mouth of White Deer Creek before 1778. In 1803 William Reed removed from there to what is now the J. P. Cronimiller farm, in West Buffalo, and from there to Hartley, on the farm now owned by William Cook. He farmed and hauled merchandise from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. He died in 1846, aged eighty years.

The east end of Penn's Valley Narrows was in early times considered an advantageous location,

¹When Shively was captured, two daughters of John Wierbach, who lived on the farm now owned by Daniel S. Smith, were also captured. Shively's and Wierbach's farms were not more than a mile apart.

It was in the afternoon when the savages made their descent upon the Wierbach cabin. All of the family, both males and females, were out in the field reaping, except the two girls. The savages captured the girls, set fire to the cabins, and departed. The ascending smoke from the burning dwelling was the first intimation that the reapers had of anything being wrong. In a few days one of the girls returned, having escaped from her captors. After the war was over, Wierbach having heard of the whereabouts of his other daughter, went after her, and found her the wife of an Indian, on the waters of the Allegheny; but she had become so attached to the wild life of the savages that all the inducements that he could offer her to return were of no avail. She was never heard of afterwards.

²The stove in use in this school-house was a quadrangular box of cast iron, in which the fuel was put, and in the top one there was a hole from which the pipe conveyed the smoke some distance beyond the roof. This stove was a voracious consumer of wood, but a beneficent dispenser of heat. In his early boyhood the writer hereof has often wended his way through the fields and over the snow-drifts to this old school-house, which for many years went under the name of the Kiester school-house.

being on the Reuben Haines' road, which as early as 1770, had been opened by him, from Northumberland through Penn's Valley. Michael Shirtz settled there on the Abigail Stockton survey, and in 1793 he had a grist and saw-mill at that point. In 1800 he sold the property to George Wilt, of Cumberland County, whose sons, Adam and George, refitted the mills and kept a hotel there. Henry Roush became the owner, built a distillery and for many years that was the most important point for business in the western part of the county. There was then no Laurelton and no store in the county west of Hartleton.

The farmers found a ready market for their wheat, corn and rye at Roush's. The wheat was ground there into flour, the corn and rye were made into whiskey and the surplus of both not needed for home consumption was placed in barrels, hauled to a store-room on the banks of Penn's Creek, a short distance above the mouth of Laurel Run, and there kept until the time of the spring freshets, when it was loaded in arks and ran down to Port Deposit, and eventually to Baltimore.

But the bustle and activity which once had its seat at the Narrows has long since been stilled. The construction of the canals up the Susquehanna and West Branch furnished better, cheaper and less dangerous means of transporting the produce to market; and the erection of a mill at what is now called Laurelton took away the country custom from the Narrows Mill. In 1842 Roush failed in business and went West, the old mill and distillery were burned, and, although a new mill was built, it never did any business.

While in the heyday of his prosperity, Henry Roush was elected a member of the Legislature of the State, in 1831.

Thomas Frederick settled on the Thomas Paschall tract and built a saw-mill. In 1799 he built the largest bank-barn and stone dwelling-house in that section, and fabulous tales are yet told of the quantity of whiskey consumed in their erection. He sold to Ezekiel Jones in 1804. William Forster succeeded in 1831, and continued until his death, in 1853. George Tees then bought it, and it has since been divided into

several pieces. The stone house is now owned by Samuel S. Smith.

In 1792 Melchior Smith came to Hartley. In 1796 he owned "a chipped log house;" in 1802 a saw-mill and hemp-mill on Lanrel Run.¹

In 1797 Peter Fisher built a grist-mill on Penn's Creek, where he earlier had a saw-mill. John Williams, the son-in-law of Fisher, became the owner of it, and it next came to John Cummings, Sr., who built a distillery there. Martin Dreisbach bought it, and, in 1840, leased it to J. & M. Halfpenny, who built a wooden annex to the distillery and placed therein the necessary machinery and commenced the manufacture of woolen goods, which they continued until 1851. In 1847 Mr. Dreisbach tore down the old mill and built the present mill. The work was done by Peter Fisher.

Mark Halfpenny, in 1851, bought the Leonard Smith farm. Melchior Smith, his grandfather, in 1802, owned a saw and hemp-mill on Laurel Run. Mr. Halfpenny put up a building on the Smith place, and fitted it with machinery, and manufactured woolen goods until 1866, when it was burned. The owners rebuilt the woolen-mill under the firm-name of M. Halfpenny & Co. The business there was conducted next by Joseph D. Torrey and Sol. R. Dreisbach for several years.

In 1864 Mr. Dreisbach sold it to Samuel Weidensaul, who opened a store, which from 1875 to 1881 was the site of the Laurelton Station on the Lewisburgh and Tyrone Railroad. In 1875 Mr. Weidensaul sold to James H. Albright, who, in turn, sold it to H. D. Al-

bright, the present owner. In 1875 an agricultural implement shop was built, now used by J. H. Albright.

LAURELTON MILL.—In 1839 Mr. George Broucher built a three-storied mill near Lanrel Run, and called it the "Free Mill," but a toll of one-tenth or more was invariably exacted before the grist was returned. This Free Mill became the nucleus around which a village soon began to cluster, which at first was called "Slabtown," but now rejoices in the more euphonious appellation of Laurelton. Mr. Broucher sold the mill, in 1857, to Samuel Shrack, who, in 1867, sold it to Charles H. Shriner, and he sold one-half, in 1868, to William Swenk, and, in 1873, the other half to R. V. B. Lincoln, who, in 1875, became the sole owner by buying the interest of William Swenk.

BERLIN IRON-WORKS.—A man named John Kiester was the first settler and made the first improvement on the south side of Penn's Creek, at the place now and for many years known as the Berlin Iron-Works. In the assessment of 1814 he was assessed with a tract of land and a saw-mill. In 1827 David Beaver was assessed with the same property, and the next year with a forge and saw-mill thereon. In 1829 it was owned by Brooke & Co., who leased it to Joseph Evans, John Cummings, Jr., and others. About 1832 the furnace went out of blast. The forge was kept in operation, first by Alexander Robertson.

John C. Wilson, from Chester County, came next and ran the forge until, in 1844, Wilson, Green & Mitchell leased it, rebuilt the old stack of 1829, put in hot-blast pipes and run the forge and furnace for a couple of years, when the firm was changed to Mitchell & Graham.

The business was carried by several different firms until January, 1849. Between 1832 and 1844, when the forge was in operation and the furnace left to tumble down, the pig-metal used by the forge in the manufacture of blooms and bar iron was hauled in wagons from Centre Furnace, or from Hecla and Washington Furnaces, in Nittany Valley, and the products of the forge were, in turn, hauled to Lewisburgh

¹The hemp-mill was designed to separate the wood from the fibre of the hemp, and one part of the process consisted in having a large stone, about the size of an ordinary milestone, revolve in a circular box, on the bottom of which the hemp was placed, and the stone was made to revolve on the hemp and thus break the woody matter into small pieces, which were easily separable from the fibre. The cultivating of hemp was long ago abandoned, and all vestiges of the hemp-mill have been obliterated, except that some traces of the race that conveyed the water to the mill can still be seen in the woods now owned by William Schnure. The stone that, over eighty years ago, revolved its monotonous rounds in the hemp-mill, now does duty as the pedestal to the monument erected to the memory of Michael Schnure, in the grave-yard of Laurelton.

and shipped by canal to an Eastern market. At that time bar-iron sold at one hundred dollars per ton, and a large portion of it was used in the valley, the rolled iron being then thought to be inferior in quality to the hammered. After the works had been idle a year or more they were leased to Church, Rooke & Co., of Chester County, who ran them for a few years. In 1850 Jackson Brothers and Crispin, of Berwick, bought the property from John Church, who had become the owner, put up new buildings, put in a steam-engine and manufactured pig-iron till 1883.

SAW-MILLS.—At an early period in the history of Hartley township the lumbering interest was probably the most important next to agriculture. The following-named persons had saw-mills, viz.: John Forster, Ezekiel Jones, John Kiester, Henry Kiester, Peter Miller, Henry Roush, James Cook, Leonard Smith, Jacob Weiker, John Williams and Robert Wiley. The Ezekiel Jones, Henry Kiester, Leonard Smith and Robert Wiley saw-mills still have successors on the original sites; all the rest have disappeared in the progress of time. A few years later there were the following additional saw-mills on Penn's Creek: John Brown's, Ludwig Dorman's, Elias Tees's, David Hunsecker's, Michael Galer's and Abraham Hendricks'. Not one of these is now in existence.

The next most important branch of business was the distilling of whiskey. This article was in daily use by nearly all the male inhabitants. It was supposed to furnish the motive-power in all undertakings that required severe physical exertion. A harvest could not be cut or housed, a log cabin raised or an ark turned without its invigorating influence. At all public gathering, such as vendues, militia musters, elections, etc., it was freely used and its exhilarating influence found vent in the fights which were common on such occasions. The distillery also furnished a market for the surplus rye and corn of the community, which was sent to market in the more concentrated form of whiskey at a comparatively small expense. As late as 1829 there were twelve distilleries in operation in the township. The fires of all these distilleries have been extinguished nearly half a century ago.

The sites of many of them are known only by tradition.

A carding and fulling-mill was in existence for a series of years on Laurel Run, some distance south of the W. E. Smith & Co. foundry; it was last owned by Samuel Weiker, who, about 1843 or 1844, quit the business.

Henry Kiester, on the south side of Penn's Creek, for many years had carried on an oil-mill. His first oil-mill and saw-mill were up near the gap in Jack's Mountain, by which a road was laid out in 1824.

In 1828 a road was laid out connecting with this one in the gap at Kiester's. The county bridge, erected in 1832, was blown down in 1837, and rebuilt the same year. The bridge across Penn's Creek, near Bowersox's, was built 1857. Kiester subsequently removed his saw-mill and oil-mill from the gap in Jack's Mountain to Penn's Creek, and the oil-mill was kept until 1843; the then owner, Samuel Kiester died, and the oil-mill along with him. The saw-mill is owned by J. H. Albright.

LAURELTON.

At the point where the public road from Hartleton to the upper end of the valley crosses Laurel Run there were several small buildings in 1811. Robert Spear, a weaver, then lived in a cabin covered with boards and slabs. Calvin Preston, a millwright, lived in a cabin on the east side of the run. James Diven, a weaver, lived on the west side of the run. John Gerry lived near by. A blacksmith-shop and house were built on land owned now by Amos Fauver, a gunsmith-shop on the place now occupied by Daniel Weidensaul. To these a slab-covered school-house was soon added, and also a log church or meeting-house on the hill, east of the run. Henry Schnure put up a house and shop on what is now a part of the mill property, where he had a turning-lathe, which was run by water, and where he made bedsteads, tables, etc. In 1839 George Braucher built the brick mill just across the run, and a little north of the old log meeting-house. A year or two after, a new brick church having in the mean time been built, W. Braucher purchased the old church, removed and rebuilt it near the cross-roads and

at the same time built a house on the corner of said roads, and rented the whole concern to D. B. Kerst, who came from Berks County and opened a store there in 1843. Quite a lively little village has now come into existence at the cross-roads, consisting of about fifty dwellings, two blacksmith-shops, a saddler's shop, two foundries, a shoemaker's shop, one flouring-mill, two stores that deal in general merchandise, one drug-store, school-house, a Lutheran and a Reformed Church. It has a physician, a saw-mill, shingle-mill and planing-mill. A few years before 1857 Samuel Weiker, who owned a couple of acres of ground in what is now the central part of the village, had laid it out in lots, and called his town-plot "Weikerville," but the name never came into use. The name Eagleville was also tried, and would not go, and the village was spoken of either as "Slabtown" or "Laurel Run." The name Laurelton was given to the post-office established there in 1857. The name was suggested by H. W. Crotzer, who was then the postmaster at Lewisburgh. Samuel Weidensaul was the first postmaster, and Daniel Weiden his deputy.

The mail was then carried in a two-horse stage, through Hartleton and the Narrows, over the turnpike, promptly and regularly. Accordingly, upon the incoming of the administration of President Lincoln, in March, 1861, Mark Halfpenny was appointed postmaster, and the next year the Laurelton post-office was put upon the regular mail-route from Lewisburgh to Spruce Creek. In 1866 Mr. John Diehl was appointed the postmaster, and remained such until 1877, when the stage ceased running, and the post-office was again brought back to the village proper, and C. E. Haus appointed postmaster. He remained until 1882, and was superseded by Daniel R. Smith, who is still in office.

A post-office was established, in 1876, at a small hamlet and flag-station near the mouth of Weiker Run, and called Weikert. John L. Goodlander was postmaster, who is still in office. In 1877 another was established at Cherry Run, called Cherry Run post-office. William Johnson, Jr., is postmaster. Still another was established near the Berlin Iron Works, called

Glen Iron. John T. Church was appointed postmaster in 1883. These three last-named post-offices are all in territory which, previous to 1877, was subsidiary to the Laurelton post-office. The Laurelton post-office is a money-order office.

SCHOOLS.—The early educational advantages enjoyed by the people of this township, including Lewis and the borough of Hartleton, did not differ materially from the general description of the early schools, already given. According to tradition, the first school taught in the township was about 1795, in a school-house near Laurel Run, on ground which formerly belonged to the farm owned by Melchior Smith, Sr. Among those who received instruction were General Abbott Green, John Glover, Esq., Enoch Fry, Leonard Smith and Melchior Smith, Jr. Tradition also tells that, about the year 1805, Abel Owen taught a school in his own house, a short distance below where the bridge across Penn's Creek, at the Berlin Iron Works, spans the creek.

Among those who came here for instruction were James Reed, John Reed and Elizabeth Reed, children of William Reed, who had settled a few years before on the place now owned by William Cook. A few years later a school was taught in a house near where John F. Catherman now lives; the teacher's name was John Heath. About this time the school-house was built, according to the directions in the will of George Kiester, on the lot still occupied for school purposes, near the Dunkard Church. About 1832 the old house was superseded by a substantial frame house, weather-boarded and painted white, which long continued to be known as the "white school-house." The first teacher in the log school-house at Keister's was a man named Frederiek Gettig, said to have been a good teacher, but immoderately fond of fire-water. Henry Hendricks, John C. Coverly, a Mr. Bochtekarch and a man by the name of Bee-maker were some of the earlier teachers at this place. Mr. Coverly also taught in Mifflinburg and other places in the valley.

The first school-house on the ground now covered by Laurelton was where the house of Levi Mercer now stands. After the house on

the hill near the church was built, the former ceased to be used as a school-house. This house near the church continued to be used for school purposes until it was superseded by a better one, on the same lot, upon the adoption of the common school system. There was also a school-house at Hartleton, of the old type in its interior arrangements, but it was lathed and plastered on the outside. There had, however, been in former years another school-house on the same lot. It was built of round logs, with the bark on, and was covered with boards and slabs, and had slab seats. Its successor, which was plastered, was considered very grand.

At the period of which we are writing, these three school-houses—viz.: at Kiester's, Laurelton and Hartleton—were the only ones within the broad limits of Hartley township. At a later period, but prior to the adoption by the people of the common school law, other houses were erected by subscriptions taken in their respective neighborhoods, viz.: one on land of John Brown (now Bowersox), where there is still a school-house; one near to where the present school-house stands, along the Penn's Creek road, on land then belonging to Robert Shippen; one on the turnpike below Hartleton, on Reish's land; one on the north side of the turnpike, west of Hartman's, and on the site now occupied by the school-house removed from Laurelton in 1884; one near Swengle Station, which still remains, and retains its old appellation of the "brick school-house." All of these houses, except the last-named, were built of hewn logs, and have long since been demolished.

Among the teachers who taught in these houses were John Highly, — McLaughlin, — Hart, William Robeson, — Weiser, — Breyfogle, — Cunningham, Joseph Gadding, Joel Hamor (who subsequently taught in Mifflinburg), Charles Mann, William Geddes, Daniel Mizener, now, and for many years, a minister of the Methodist Church.

FREE SCHOOLS.—The amendment of 1836 to the school law required a vote to be taken annually in non-accepting school districts, upon the question of schools or no schools; and the vote of the township was uniformly for no

schools, until the spring of 1842, when schools carried the day by a small majority. On the 2d day of April, A.D. 1842, the first school board of Hartley township met, organized and made arrangements for building additional school-houses and putting the "free" schools into operation. That first board consisted of Solomon Knauss, Melchior Smith, John Spigelmyer, Henry Roush, Alexander B. Cummings and John Smith, the last of whom is still living. The board bought the "white" and "brick" school-houses, which were the only ones worthy of the name in the territory, and awarded contracts for the building of ten new school-houses, as follows:

Near John Brown's; William Young, contractor; cost, \$187.50.

Near Berlin Iron-Works; G. & H. Roush, contractors; cost, \$188.

West Hartleton; William Young, contractor; cost, \$190.

East Hartleton, Elias Tees, contractor; cost, \$180.

On pike west of John Diehl's; G. & H. Roush, contractors; cost, \$184.

Upper End, now "Tight End;" G. & H. Roush, contractors; cost, \$188.

Near Orwig's mill; Elias Tees, contractor; cost, \$188.

On Penn's Creek, near Boop's; Elias Tees, contractor; cost, \$165.

Laurel Run, now Laurelton; Elias Tees, contractor; cost, \$190.

On turnpike near Reish's; Elias Tees, contractor; cost, \$190.

Of these ten houses built in 1842, only three are in existence, viz.: the one in "Tight End" and the one "on Penn's Creek, near Boop's," both of which, after having been remodeled, are still used, and the third one, "on the turnpike, west of John Diehl's," which is owned by the Evangelical Association, and is used as a place for religious worship.

At a meeting of the school directors, held December 10, 1842, on examination for teachers, certificates were granted to Daniel C. Wilt, Henry W. Crotzer, Jacob Weirich, Richard V. B. Lincoln, Christian Breyman, James Maden and William Geddes.

All of the above-named applicants for schools were employed, along with others employed at a subsequent meeting, whose names do not appear on the minutes. At the end of the

first year of operations under the common-school system (1842) we find the following statistics :

Whole number of schools, 12; whole number of months taught, 3; whole number of pupils, 480; received from State appropriation, \$2884.56; received from collector of school tax, \$275.34; cost of school houses, \$2250.12. The school tax levied for 1842 was \$292.19; the school tax levied for 1843, \$330.68; the school tax levied for 1844, \$364.50.

Various supplements to the original school law of 1834 provided that all undrawn appropriations due to the several districts should remain in the treasury of the State and accumulate for the use of the district entitled to the same, for a certain specified time, which time was extended by joint resolution of the Legislature from time to time. It thus came to pass that when Hartley adopted the common-school system she drew from the State treasury a sum of money more than sufficient to pay for the twelve school-houses erected. In 1843 the school tax of Hartley, which then included Lewis and Hartleton, amounted to the paltry sum of \$330.68. In 1883, forty years afterwards, the school tax of Hartley alone (Hartleton and Lewis being each a separate school district and having a school tax of their own) amounted to \$1650.96, with an additional tax for building of \$607.96.

In 1854 an additional school-house was built near Halfpenny's factory, to relieve the overcrowded school at Laurelton, and to better accommodate the large number of children at the factory. In 1866 the factory was burned and not rebuilt, but the house continued to be used for school purposes until, in 1884, a new school-house was erected in the village of Laurelton, with two school-rooms, into one of which all the pupils of the township of a certain grade of scholarship are entitled to admission. The old Laurelton school-house was removed to the turnpike, rebuilt and remodeled, and the house at Bower's abandoned and sold.

When Lewis township was taken from Hartley, in 1857, the line between the two townships was run through the middle of what was called Brown's school-house, thus leaving the school in both townships. For ten years, until 1867, the school at that house was supported by both townships. In 1867 the board of Hartley sur-

rendered to the Lewis board all control of the school-house and built a new house on the Penn's Creek road, immediately west of the line of R. V. B. Lincoln's farm. In 1858 the borough of Hartleton was separated from the township and became an independent school district, with two schools, to which a large number of the pupils of Hartley were sent, the township paying to the borough the cost of their instruction. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory, and a remedy was found in the erection of a new school-house near Henry Vanatta's, called "Pine Grove." This house was built in 1866. There are now in the township seven school-houses, one of them a fine brick building, with two school-rooms, the others of wood, weather-boarded and painted and all in good condition.

R. V. B. Lincoln, Esq., is the Nestor among school directors, being now in the twenty-fourth year of his service in that capacity, but not for that number of years consecutively. During the school year ending on the first Monday of June, 1885, there were four hundred and thirteen pupils instructed in the eight schools of the township.

A benevolent citizen of Hartley, named John Brown, who died in 1846, the owner of a small farm (the one now owned by Abraham Bowersox), and who had no lineal heirs, in his last will and testament made the following bequest: "I give and bequeath the one-fourth of my estate for the benefit of the school-house on the east line of my farm, commonly called Brown's school-house; the said one-fourth of my estate shall remain a lien on my estate for the term of twenty years, during which time the interest shall be paid to the trustees of said school-house, who shall apply the same in a Christian-like manner. At the expiration of said twenty years the principal shall be paid to the then trustees, who shall apply the same to church or school purposes wherever the majority of the school district shall choose." After several years of delay, on account of there being no person legally authorized to receive the annual interest on the above-mentioned bequest, an act of Assembly was passed authorizing the Court of Common Pleas of Union County to appoint a trustee to receive and apply the bequest.

In pursuance of authority, the court in 1859, appointed Richard V. B. Lincoln the trustee, and with the interest of the bequest the trustee had three months of summer school taught annually at the school-house, in addition to the regular term of the public school. A few years after the bequest became available, and while the school at Brown's was supported jointly by the two townships of Hartley and Lewis, an application was made to the court by citizens of the two townships residing in the territory contiguous to the school-house to form an independent school district at that place. The court appointed viewers, who examined the circumstances of the case, and reported unanimously in favor of the erection of the proposed independent school district of Brown. But the people of those portions of the townships outside of the proposed district protested, and the court refused to confirm the report of the viewers.

At the expiration of the twenty years mentioned in the will of Brown, and when the principal of the bequest had become due, a meeting of those entitled to vote on the question was held, and they all, with the exception of four, voted that the money should be applied to church purposes; and at another meeting held subsequently the majority voted it for an Evangelical Church at Millmont. The money was paid by the trustee of the fund to the proper church authorities, and formed the nucleus of the fund from which the neat little brick church at Millmont was built.

Thus the money bequeathed by John Brown "for the benefit of the school-house on the east line of his farm" has been lost for educational purposes, and with its loss the intended benefactions of the benevolent testator will soon be forgotten.

RELIGIOUS. The early settlers mostly came from places where religious worship had received a due share of attention, and it is fair to presume that in their new homes the pioneers would not entirely forget their religious duties. A church was built in 1814 on the hill east of Laurel Run near the spot on which the Lutheran Church now stands. This structure was built of logs, "chinked and daubed," with a small log stable adjacent in which to feed and

shelter the parson's horse. The land was donated by John Glover, Sr., for the use of all Protestant denominations; but no deed had been given; so, when the old church was abandoned and a new church was about to be built, John Glover, Esq., who then owned the land, made a deed for it to the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, by whose efforts the new structure was being built. In 1842 the second church was built, and dedicated October 29, 1842. It was a two-storied brick building, with galleries around three sides, and an elevated pulpit in which the preacher was perched, according to the style then in vogue. The Reverend J. H. Fries was the first pastor of the Reformed congregation; he served them for a number of years, and was succeeded by Bassler, Harman, Ephraim Kieffer, John C. Bucher, Weisz, Rittenhouse and George E. Addams. During the pastorate of Mr. Addams the Reformed congregation bought a lot of Mr. Beryman and built a neat little wooden church thereon, which was dedicated in the fall of 1875. Mr. A. C. Whitmer succeeded Mr. Addams in the pastorate, and still continues to administer to the spiritual wants of the congregation. The Reformed congregation at Laurelton, has usually, if not always been served by the pastor resident at Mifflinburg.

LUTHERAN—J. G. Heim was the first shepherd of the Lutheran flock; he was succeeded by J. G. Anspach, who served them from 1831 to 1840; succeeded by J. P. Shindel, M. J. Alleman, Fred. Ruthrauff, Daniel Klose, — Sahn, W. C. McCool, Charles Schure, M. L. Furst and—Finkle, the present pastor. During the pastorate of Mr. McCool the Lutheran congregation bought the interest of the Reformed congregation in the old brick building, tore it down and built the present brick structure; this was done in the year 1876.

PRESBYTERIAN—In 1832 a Presbyterian congregation was organized in the old log church at Laurel Run, with Nathaniel Todd as pastor. Mr. Todd at the same time taught in the Mifflinburg Academy, and upon his quitting that business, and consequently removing from the valley, the congregation was without a preacher, and his place was never supplied. In 1842 G.

W. Thompson, of New Berlin, preached at several points in the township, as Laurel Run, White School-house, etc., and organized a congregation at Hartleton, which has had a continued existence since that time.

METHODIST.—Occasionally the Methodist circuit-riders of Northumberland Circuit, on their way to or from Penn's Valley, would preach at Hartleton in the old school-house, but there does not appear to have been any regular preaching by the Methodists at any other point in the township until about 1834 or 1835, when Henry Tarring, who was then preacher in charge on the Northumberland Circuit of the Baltimore Conference, commenced preaching at the White School-house, and formed a small class there, of which William Reed and wife, Benjamin Goodlander and wife and John Lincoln and wife were members. The Methodist itinerants of the Northumberland Circuit continued to preach at that place and also at a school-house which stood on the Penn's Creek road, below the furnace, until, in 1852, a piece of land was donated by John Lincoln and wife, on which a Methodist Church was erected, the same year, called Lincoln Chapel. There is also a burying-ground on the church property.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.—The first preaching by the ministers of the Evangelical Association was done in the school-houses, and sometimes in private houses. In 1866 the school-house on the turnpike west of John Diehl's was bought by members of the Evangelical Association, and has ever since been used as a preaching-place by the preachers of that association. In 1880 a church was built in "Tight End," on land of Andrew Hyronimus, along the public road, which is a union church and free for the use of all Protestant denominations, but has thus far been used almost exclusively by the Evangelicals.

The Dunkards also have a meeting-house near the old Kiester school-house and graveyard, built in 1863 on land of John Showalter.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Many of the early settlers were tenants of Hartley, Maclay, Shippen and others who owned large bodies of land in the townships, but did not reside therein themselves, and many removed long ago to the

valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi. Of others nothing definite is known as to the place of their abode and subsequent history, and no mention of their names will be made in these notes.

Hugh Beatty lived north of Hartleton, where John Boyer has been living for many years. George Boop lived on the farm now owned by Benjamin Fry. He had a large family of sons and daughters (sixteen), some of whom moved to the West, and several of his sons and a legion of his grandchildren now constitute a part of the population of Hartley. John Boyer lived where Jacob Boop now lives; he moved West over fifty years ago.

Christian Brancher came from Northampton County (now Lehigh) in 1810, and purchased the property that had been Wierbach's at the time of the Revolution. He died there in 1842, aged eighty-four years, and left two sons, Jacob and George. The latter died in 1874 on the place where his father had settled, leaving sons,—John, David C. and Samuel E., all of whom are living in the townships and are successful farmers. He also left three daughters,—Polly, married to John Knerr, living near Laurelton; Abigail, married to Daniel S. Smith, living on the old homestead; and an older daughter, married to Henry Hoffman, who, a few years ago, removed to Michigan.

Jacob Braucher died in 1870, in his eighty-sixth year, without posterity.

John Brown came, in 1785, and lived on the farm now Bowersox's, on Penn's Creek, where he died in his seventy-second year. He is buried in the cemetery at Laurelton. He left a son John, who died in 1846, in his sixty-first year, without posterity. Brown's school was named after him.

George Catherman owned the major part of the farm now Halfpenny's. The place where his cabin stood has for many years been plowed over; a couple of old apple-trees still stand to point out its position. He left a large family; many of his posterity still reside in the county. Jacob Catherman, a brother of George, lived where William Swengle now lives, and built the stone house still standing there. He had a large family and his descendants are almost like the sands of the sea in number.

William Caldwell was the owner of the farm which during the Revolution belonged to John Shively, who was captured by the Indians and never heard of afterwards. In 1813 he sold it to John Fisher. This is the place where R. V. B. Lincoln, Esq., has resided for the last forty years.

George Coryell was a tenant on land of Maclay's; he was a native of New Jersey and had served in the Revolutionary army until near the end of the war. He was a brother-in-law of Richard Van Boskirk, of Mifflinburg, and came to Buffalo Valley in 1793. He was adjutant of Colonel George Weirich's regiment in 1814. He was a carpenter by trade and built many houses and barns in Buffalo Valley. He made frequent removals from one place to another, and died in Western Pennsylvania about 1838. John B. Coryell, Esq., of Williamsport, is one of his grandsons.

John Copeland was a laborer who lived in one of the cabins of what was then called "Slabtown."

Philip Dale owned a large farm, on which was erected the first brick house in the township; he was a son of Christian Dale, who was one of the first settlers and prominent citizens of College township, Centre County. His farm has been divided into four farms, now owned by Henry Dorman, H. E. Smith, S. C. Shirk and S. E. Braucher.

In 1792 William Douglass was a tenant of Colonel Hartley's, afterward of Maclay's; he moved West after the close of the War of 1812.

James Divens, a weaver, lived near Laurel Run Church and sundry other places in that neighborhood. His posterity in the female line are still resident in the county.

Francis Douglass was an eccentric character of Scottish descent, who lived on a small lot near the mountain, now Mook's.

Ludwig Dorman owned the farm, now Cornelius Kaler's, on the south side of Penn's Creek, opposite to R. V. B. Lincoln's. His grandchildren, David, Henry and Samuel Dorman, are residents and land-owners of Hartley; other descendants of his are scattered through Union, Centre and Clinton Counties.

John Fisher lived on the farm immediately

west of Lincoln. He also had a distillery on his farm, the remains of which are still visible. He owned the three farms now owned by R. V. B. Lincoln. He was an enterprising man, and ran arks down the creek and river to Baltimore, laden with flour, grain, whiskey and other productions of the country. His ventures in this line were not attended with success. He lost several whole cargoes of produce, which so crippled his resources that he was eventually forced to dispose of his landed estate. He removed to Illinois about 1838.

Peter Fisher was the father of John Fisher; he built the first mill near the mouth of Laurel Run, on the bank of Penn's Creek, in 1797 (now Albright's).

John Forster lived north of the turnpike, near the mountain, where he had a small saw-mill, all vestiges of which have long ago disappeared. He was a son of Major Thomas Forster, of the Revolution.

Jacob Frederick was a tenant on Lawyer Hall's farm, now and for many years owned by William Young. The Fredericks living northwest of Hartleton are his grandsons and great-grandsons.

Enoch Fry was an Irishman; he lived up the valley, near the present home of John F. Catherman. He owned the property now belonging to the children of Robert Miller, deceased. He, with all his family, moved West.

John Gerry was a tailor, who lived at Slabtown. Adam Getgen lived on the place afterwards known as John Fillman's, now Joseph Sanders'.

John Glover, Sr., was one of the first settlers in the township; he was born in Ireland in 1745; came to America in 1766; settled in Hartley in 1772; lived there with his wife and children, enduring the privations of pioneer life, until the time of the big runaway in 1778, when he left and did not return until 1789. He died in 1825; is buried in the Laurelton grave-yard. In 1804 he was taxed with one slave. John Glover, Jr., son of John Glover, was born near Winchester, Va., in 1782. He succeeded his father in the ownership of the farm. In 1822 he was appointed by Governor Heister a justice of the peace, and served in that

capacity until the Constitution of 1838 removed him. He was in 1839 elected register and recorder for Union County. He died in 1862, aged eighty years. His children were sons,—Andrew, William, John, George, Thomas, Robert V. and James; and one daughter, Sophia, married to Dr. Uriah Reed, of Jersey Shore, Pa. Of his sons, Andrew was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Ritner, in 1837. William was sheriff of Union County from 1837 to 1840; subsequently removed to Illinois, and there died in 1754. John lives on a small farm near Hartleton. Thomas went West; married there and died in Wisconsin. George became the owner of the old Glover home and part of the land, where he died in 1885. Robert V. has been engaged in the mercantile business at Hartleton for the last forty years, and James lives near Laurelton, on a part of the original Glover farm.

Abbot Green was the youngest son of Captain Joseph Green, who was a settler in the valley prior to the Revolution, and a prominent citizen in those stormy times; at the time of his death he was living at a saw-mill on the south side of Penn's Creek, near the mouth of Weiker Run.

Here young Green grew to manhood, with very meagre educational advantages, in the spring of the year running arks and rafts down the creek and river. In 1814 he was keeping a store in Hartleton. He subsequently removed to Lewisburgh and took contracts upon the public works then being constructed by the State. Among other works he built the dam across the Susquehanna River at Clark's Ferry, which for a long time went by the name of Green's Dam. In 1839 he was elected major-general of the Eighth Division of the Pennsylvania militia. He died in 1851, aged sixty-eight years. His sons were Joseph, Dr. G. W., Robert B. and John A. The first three erected the furnace in White Deer township called Forest Iron-Works, afterwards known as Kauffman's. Of General Green's two daughters, the elder was married to Hon. John Walls, of Lewisburgh, the younger to John Guyer, an eminent preacher in the Methodist Church.

Benjamin Gundy lived where Henry Stitzer now lives; the tract was a large one, embracing

the Middleswarth farm and others and was the property of a non-resident owner, an Englishman.

George Gwynn's place now constitutes a part of the farm of Adam Musser; the buildings were back of the buildings on the Musser place; they have long ago been demolished.

Martin Heise was an early settler; he lived on the south side of Penn's Creek, nearly opposite to Lincoln's; he died at a great age, somewhere in the nineties.

Solomon Heise lived a little east of Knauer's mill, on the road to New Berlin, where the farm buildings of George P. Ruhl now stand. He went back to Lancaster County, from which he originally came.

The Hendrickses all lived in the upper end of the valley ("Tight End"); they were lumbermen and raftsmen.

Ezekiel Jones, in 1804, bought out Thomas Frederick, whose name appears upon the assessment roll in 1782. The Frederick place was one of the earliest settlements west of Laurel Run. Jones was succeeded by William Forster about 1831. Forster lived there until his death, in 1853.

Mrs. Mark Halfpenny, of Lewisburgh, Mrs. Dr. Scebold, of Hartleton, and Mrs. William (Judge) Whitmer, of Sunbury, were daughters of William Forster. William Forster, who still lives near the State College in Centre County, is his oldest son. His second son, Captain R. M. Forster, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, lost his life in the battle of Gettysburg.

Peter Kauffman lived where his great-grandson Sanders now lives, in Lewis township.

Levi Jones lived on Shippen's lands. These lands extended along Penn's Creek from a short distance above Berlin Iron-Works to Thomas' saw-mill, a distance of nearly three miles. The farms of George Boop, Lewis Badger, Josiah Boop (deceased), Harrison Bingman, Daniel Horner, with other smaller lots, have all been taken from the Shippen domain.

Henry Kiester lived on the south side of Penn's Creek, opposite to Albright's mill. After some years he removed his mills to Penn's Creek, where the water-power was at all times

abundant. His descendants are numerous and still cling with the tenacity of life to the narrow strip of rugged land between Penn's Creek and Jack's Mountain.

John Kiester (blacksmith) was a descendant of George Kiester. His farm is now owned by his son-in-law, Christian Schnure.

John Kiester (P. C.) was the owner of the place now known as the Berlin Iron-Works, where he had settled in 1792 and had a saw-mill and some land cleared and under cultivation.

Peter Klingaman lived in the northern part of Lewis township in the neighborhood of where his descendants of the third and fourth generations still reside.

George Kleckner owned a few acres of land on Thorn Run, on the road leading from Lincoln Chapel to the Penn's Creek road. Some of his posterity still reside in the county.

William Kleckner was a brother of George and owned the place now owned by C. H. Hasenplug; his descendants still reside in the county.

Abraham Kleckner, Isaac Kleckner and John Kleckner were brothers of George and William, above-named, but no relatives of the Kleckners who settled on the Captain Irvine tract, near Mifflinburg.

Baltzer Klinessmith lived on the east end of Paddy's Mountain, about one and a half miles from Laurelton; he was the son of the Baltzer Klinessmith who was killed by Indians in 1780, and the brother of the two Klinessmith girls who were taken prisoners at the time of the murder of their father. The buildings where Klinessmith lived have been allowed to tumble down and none have been erected in their stead. The land is owned by Mrs. J. N. Pontius.

James Madden and Joseph Madden were brothers, who resided in Hartleton. The former was, in 1817, appointed postmaster there, and in 1826 and 1827 elected member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1831 was appointed a justice of the peace, and in 1846 deputy surveyor of the county. He died in Hartleton in 1855.

James McCally was a tenant farmer, who, in later years, lived for a long time on the Maclay

farm in Buffalo township, then owned by General Abbot Green.

Joseph Miller, Sr., owned the land now constituting the farm of Frank Charles and the eastern farm of James Glover. John Miller, Joseph Miller, Jacob Miller and Henry Miller were his sons. Jacob and John left the valley about 1842. Joseph and Henry continued to reside in the township until their deaths. Joseph died in 1867, aged seventy-six years, and Henry died in 1874, aged eighty years.

Thomas Miller was a wagon-maker who lived in Hartleton. He was celebrated as a bear hunter. The front of his shop was ornamented or disfigured by a row of bears' paws nailed against the wall, extending across the entire front,—the trophies of his success as a bear hunter.

Peter Miller was the son of Sebastian Miller, who moved on Hartley's land, near Swengle, in 1793. He had a saw-mill on the south side of Penn's Creek, where he lived many years. He died in 1872, in his ninety-second year. Andrew Miller, of Lewis township, is one of his sons.

Jonas Miller, a brother of Peter, lived on land now owned by his son-in-law, John Showalter. The old buildings have all been demolished and new ones erected on an adjoining property. He died from injuries received from an enraged animal which had been wounded in an attempt to slaughter it for beef. Of his sons, S. S. Miller and Jonas T. Miller reside in Laurelton. The place assessed in the name of John Orwig is the place now owned by Daniel Knauss.

The place assessed in the name of Thomas Pawley is the place now owned by Aaron Hasenplug, formerly owned by Christopher Reif. While Reif was the owner he erected a foundry and other shops for the manufacture of a clover-hulling machine of his own invention. Mr. Reif sold his property after the War of the Rebellion was over, and removed to Tennessee.

Conrad Paul was, in his day, the boss carpenter of the settlement; nearly all the good barns built in his day were constructed by him. At the time of his death he owned the lot near to the Brown school-house, now owned by George Catherman, blacksmith.

Michael Peters came from Lancaster County prior to 1796, and bought a large slice of the Hartley lands. His mansion was situated along the public road and turnpike, being the first house west of Hartleton. His purchase embraced the Whitmer farm, the Elias Orwig farm, lots of R. V. Glover, the farm of Daniel Long and part of the farms of H. E. Smith and Henry Dorman. He started a tannery on his farm, and for a series of years continued the manufacture of leather. The abandoned tannery has been turned into a dwelling, and is the home of John B. Smith. Mr. Peters had one son and two daughters. His son, also named Michael, after the death of his father, became the owner of the greater part of his father's land, and, after some years of a free-and-easy life, sold the property and removed to the neighborhood of Bellevue, Ohio, where he died. Of his daughters, the oldest married John Wilt, and after his death she married Cornelius Pellman; the younger was the first wife of Daniel Beckley, ex-sheriff and prothonotary of Northumberland County.

Calvin Preston was a millwright who lived at different points in the township, but mostly in the neighborhood of Laurel Run. He had a son Luther, who followed the same avocation that his father did, and assisted in building the mill at Laurelton, in 1839, and soon afterward went West.

Peter Rote was a son of George Rote, who lived on the land now occupied by the lower end of Mifflinburg. Peter was the father of Captain John Rote, who lived in the upper end of the valley, and was a successful farmer. The captain had a terrible hatred of Indians, and the sight of one invariably aroused his ire. His uncle and aunt had been captured by Indians at Mifflinburg, but in course of time got back to their home. On one occasion, while attending a show in which some real Indians were performing, he was with difficulty kept from entering the arena and engaging in a conflict with them. He died, leaving a large family of children, some of whom, and their descendants, are at the present time residing in various parts of the county.

Henry Roush lived at the Penn's Valley

Narrows, and had a tavern, mill and distillery there (see Hartley township).

Henry Royer lived where Abraham Hufnagle now lives, and at other places in the township, and spent the evening of his life in Hartleton. Mrs. George Dale, Mrs. Samuel Hartman and Mrs. Jesse Williams are his daughters.

John Shively was one of the sons of Christian Shively, who settled near White Springs, in Limestone township, before the Revolution. He lived on the farm now belonging to Jacob Klose, along Penn's Creek, in Lewis township.

Henry Shoup had a carding and fulling-mill, distillery, etc. This is the place afterwards known as Huntington's. All vestiges of the distillery have long since disappeared; the carding and fulling-mill has been abandoned, the dwelling-house burned down by accident and not rebuilt, and the old log barn is fast crumbling away.

John Thomas kept a store and tavern in Hartleton, where Daniel Long now lives.

George Weikert owned the farm afterwards known as Goodlander's; he sold out and moved to Ohio; his name is perpetuated in Weiker Run and the post-office of Weikert.

Jacob Weiker was a brother of George; he lived across the creek from George's, at the saw-mill formerly Green's, more lately Marton's.

John Wilson was the son of Peter Wilson and Jane Gilbreth, who removed from York County into Buffalo Valley before the Revolution, and retired with the great runaway of 1778. In the assessment of 1775 he is assessed with thirty acres of land cleared, two horses and two cows. He returned after the war, and John married Nancy Forster, a daughter of Captain John Forster, of Buffalo township. They lived for some years on the old Hayes farm (of late Strickler's), about two miles west of Mifflinburg, and afterwards moved upon Hartley's land, and thence, about 1815, to Hartleton. He was commissioned a justice of the peace in 1813, by Governor Simon Snyder. He died in 1836, aged seventy years. His wife died in 1852, aged eighty-five. Their children were Jane, married to John Ray, the first sheriff of Union County; James, died in Philadelphia; John F.,

for a long time a leading citizen of the county, a resident of Hartleton, county commissioner from 1832 to 1835, died in 1859, aged sixty-six years; Mary, married to Simon Shaffer, who, along with Robert P. Maclay, represented Union County in the Legislature of Pennsylvania at the session of 1833-34 (one of their sons, J. Wilson Shaffer, was a stable boy at the Berlin Iron-Works about 1845. He moved West and entered the war for the Union, served on the staff of General Butler and retired from the war at its close with the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1869 he was appointed by President Grant Governor of Utah, and died while in the discharge of the duties of that office in 1871); Peter Wilson, for the last sixty years living at Spring Mills, Centre County, Pa; William, died in Illinois many years ago; Alexander, died in Marietta, Pa.; Nancy, living in Hartleton; and Dorcas, married to J. Boude Barber, of Illinois, now deceased.

Leonard Smith owned the place now D. O. Bower's, where he had a saw-mill; Melchior Smith, a brother, had a hemp-mill on Laurel Run; they lived on adjoining farms, are both sons of Melchior Smith, a German, who had settled there in 1792. Their posterity still reside in and about Laurelton.

John Spigelmyer bought some of the Hartley lands and settled where Swengle Station and post-office now are, in 1802 (see Lewis township).

John Stitzer was a blacksmith at the cross-roads where J. S. Halfpenny now lives, in Lewis township. John Stitzer, Jr., who lived in Millinburg for many years, and kept hotel at the stand now Deckard's, was one of his sons. Another son was David Stitzer, who was also a blacksmith, and carried on the smithing business in connection with keeping a tavern at the cross-roads above-named. Contiguous to this tavern was the farm of George Catherman. Stitzer's landed possessions gradually increased as those of the adjoining farmer decreased, until the tavern-keeper had obtained all the fields of the neighboring farmer. The old farm buildings were torn down and no vestige of them remains. David Stitzer succeeded Henry Roush at the foot of the Penn's Valley

Narrows and kept a tavern there until he died, in 1867, aged seventy-one years.

Adam Wilt came from Cumberland County in 1799; his father had bought the Narrows property of Michael Shirtz a short time before. Wilt kept tavern and owned the mill there for some years, until he was succeeded by Henry Roush, about 1812 or 1813. He was also a surveyor, and in 1813 was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Snyder. He was noted for his skill and dexterity in running an arc, and is said to have been the first man who took one successfully through the Conewago Falls. After leaving the Narrows he resided on his farm until 1826, when John Lincoln became the owner thereof, and Wilt moved to Hartleton, where he died in 1830.

John, Samuel C. and David C. Wilt were three of his sons. The first-named married the oldest daughter of Michael Peters, and lived on and cultivated the farm now Whitmer's. He was considered a model farmer in his day; was elected a justice of the peace and served as such; also was county commissioner from 1849 to 1852; as one of the county commissioners, he subscribed two hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the Susquehanna Railroad Company, which caused a great *furor* in the county. This subscription was the occasion of the convening of the largest public meeting ever held in New Berlin. Mr. Wilt died in 1858, fifty years old. Samuel C. Wilt lived the greater part of his life in Hartleton, was for many years a justice of the peace, and was killed in 1882 by a fall from a pear-tree in his yard. Daniel C. Wilt is a resident of Millheim, Centre County.

John Williams was a son-in-law of Peter Fisher, and succeeded him in the ownership of the mill now Albright's. One of his daughters by a second wife is the wife of John F. Catherman.

John Winkleplech settled, in 1795, on the farm now owned by John Hoffman, Jr., back of the Frederick, Jones, Forster or Tees farm. Elias Winkleplech, of Laurelton, is his grandson; the remainder of the family live in Centre County. Christiau Zimmerman and Jacob Zimmerman came into the township in 1791, and settled upon what was afterward long known

as Captain John Rote's farms. None of that family remain in the county. John Yerger lived on what was once the Cole place. It has had a Yerger for the owner ever since, and is now the property of John Yerger, a relative of the John Yerger who lived there in 1811.

Robert Barber, Jr., was a son of Robert Barber, Esq., one of the early settlers at White Springs; he lived where John A. Cook now lives, and owned that place along with the Isaac Royer place and Knauer's mill. About 1835 he removed to Illinois and there died. J. Wilson Barber, of Mifflinburg, is his grandson.

William Forster owned the place where Samuel Hartman lives; he was a bachelor, a son of Captain John Forster, of Buffalo township, said to have been the first white child born in Buffalo Valley. He was passionately fond of dancing.

There was a large tract of land in the western part of the township on which a rude cabin had been erected at an early day in the present century, and a small clearing made, which went by the name of the Frenchman's tract and the Frenchman's cabin. It embraced the present farms of the Pursleys, part of Barnett's and others. It was for a long time owned by parties who would neither sell nor improve it, and was an eyesore to the neighbors, until, at length, death came to their relief and removed the owner. It then came into the market, and is now the property of a half-dozen owners.

John Kehler, who, in 1814, is assessed as a tenant on the Frenchman's tract, was the father of the present John Galer, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, in Captain Ner Middleswarth's company. In his old age he removed to Missouri.

The family of Lincoln have been in the Buffalo Valley since 1783. In that year Mishael Lincoln (who had served in the Revolution and in the region of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna) purchased a tract of land in Buffalo township, about a mile east of Mifflinburg, near to where the toll-gate is. He had two sons, John and Thomas; the latter, about 1838, moved to Circleville and died soon after. A daughter, Sarah, became the wife of

Michael Roush. Mishael Lincoln and his wife spent the last few years of their lives with their son John, and both died in the eighty-eighth year of their age, and were buried in the Lewis grave-yard, in Limestone township. He was a descendant of Mordecai Lincoln, and of the same family as Abraham Lincoln. The following sketch of the Lincoln family is prepared by the Hon. S. H. Orwig, of Lewisburgh, and is from reliable data:

Mordecai Lincoln came from Lincolnshire, England, to Massachusetts about A.D. 1680. From Massachusetts he removed to New Jersey, where his wife died. From New Jersey he came to Pennsylvania in 1728, and bought about one thousand acres of land in Exeter township, Berks County. Here he married a second time, and died in 1735 or 1736, leaving to survive him eight children,—Hannah, Mary, John, Anna and Sarah, five children of his first wife, and Mordecai, Thomas and Abraham (posthumous), three children of his second wife. His grave is in the Friends' burying-ground, in Exeter township, Berks County. His will, dated February 22, A.D. 1735, and recorded June 7, A.D. 1736, contains bequests to his children,—Mordecai, Thomas, Hannah and Mary, John, Anna and Sarah. To John was left three hundred acres "lying in the Jerseys."

John Lincoln, son of Mordecai, and great-grandfather of President Lincoln, left New Jersey and bought a farm in Union township, Berks County, Pa., distant from Birdsborough about one mile. This farm he sold in 1760, and emigrated to Virginia.

Abraham Lincoln, son of John Lincoln, and grandfather of President Lincoln, was born in Roekingham County, Va., and was killed by Indians about 1784, in Kentucky, whither he had emigrated a few years before that time. Abraham Lincoln's wife was Hannah Winters, the eldest daughter of William Winters and Anna Boone, a sister of Colonel Daniel Boone, famous in the early annals of Kentucky. Mr. Winters had removed in 1778 from Berks County to a farm now included within the corporate limits of the city of Williamsport, and was living there when his son-in-law, Abraham Lincoln, visited him a short time before his death, 1783. Upon Lincoln's return to his home in Kentucky he was accompanied by his brother-in-law, John Winters. They traveled on foot from what is now Williamsport, by

where Bellefonte now is, on "the Indian path leading from Bald Eagle to Frankstown."

John Winters visited his sister, Mrs. Potter, at Bellefonte, in 1843, and wandering to the hill on which the academy is situated, his friends began to think he had lost himself, and dispatched a messenger in search of him; but when found, he said he was not lost, but was looking for the path he and Lincoln had trod sixty years before, and then "pointed out with his finger the course from Spring Creek, along Buffalo Run, to where it crosses the Long Limestone Valley, as being their route."¹

Thomas Lincoln, son of the Abraham Lincoln above named, was the father of the President. The wife of Thomas Lincoln was a Miss Hanks, whose parents had also removed from Exeter township, Berks County, Pa., to Fayette County, Pa., and from there to Virginia. No apology is necessary for introducing the following autograph letter from President Lincoln to his relative:

"SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6, 1860.

"*Richard V. B. Lincoln, Esq.*

"My Dear Sir,—Owing to absence from home, yours of March 19th was not received till yesterday. You are a little mistaken. My grandfather did not go from Berks County, Pa., but, as I learn, his ancestors did, some time before his birth. He was born in Rockingham County, Va.; went from there to Kentucky, and was killed by Indians about 1784. That the family originally came from Berks County I learned a dozen years ago, by letter, from one of them, then residing at Sparta, Rockingham County, Va. His name was David Lincoln. I remember, long ago, seeing Austin Lincoln and Davis Lincoln, said to be sons of Ananiah or Hananiah Lincoln, who was said to have been a cousin of my grandfather. I have no doubt you and I are distantly related. I should think, from what you say, that your and my father were second cousins. I shall be very glad to hear from you at any time. Yours, very truly,

"A. LINCOLN."

Mordecai Lincoln, son of the first Mordecai, had two sons, Benjamin and John, who removed to Fayette County, Pa., where their descendants are still living.

Thomas Lincoln, son of the first Mordecai, was sheriff of Berks County in 1759. He had three children,—Mishael, Hananiah and Sarah.

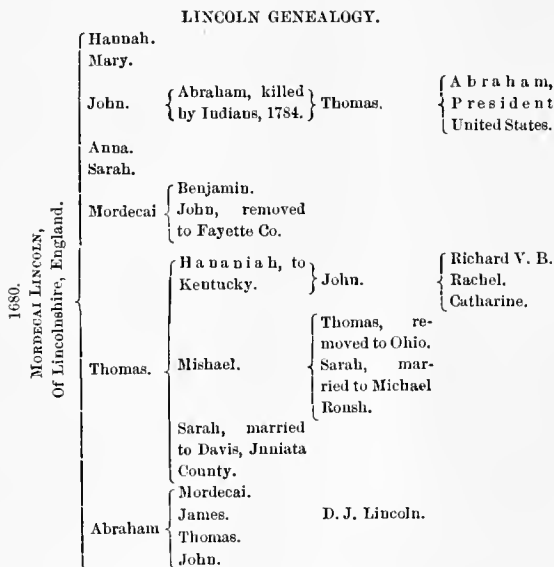
October 4, 1776, Hananiah Lincoln was appointed a lieutenant in Colonel William Cooke's Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line. He afterwards removed to Kentucky. Mishael Lincoln was a soldier in General Sullivan's expedition against the Indians, and was also at Fort Freeland, on the West Branch, in 1779, when Captain Brady was killed, and assisted in carrying in his body. Having by his experience in the Revolutionary War become familiar with the valley of the West Branch, he, immediately after the close of the war, in 1783, bought a large tract of land in Buffalo township, about one mile east of Mifflinburg. To this farm he then removed from Exeter, with his wife and child, an infant a year old. From 1817 to 1820 he was one of the commissioners of Union County. The child just named was John Lincoln, who lived a long and useful life, and died in 1862 on his farm in Hartley township, at Lincoln Chapel, to which place he had removed in 1826, about three miles west of where his son, Richard V. B. Lincoln, has resided for the last forty years.

Abraham Lincoln, the posthumous son of the first Mordecai, was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1782, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1790. He married Anna Boone, a first cousin of Colonel Daniel Boone. They had four sons,—Mordecai, James, Thomas and John.

David J. Lincoln, of Birdsborough, Berks County, a son of James, to whom we are indebted for much valuable information, writes, "The old homestead remained in the (family) name until after the death of my uncle John, in 1864, having been in the family one hundred and thirty-six years. My father lived in Morgantown, Berks County, when Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President, and the citizens erected a Lincoln pole at the corner of his house, but he was too feeble to leave his room and see it, and died shortly after, aged ninety-four years. Daniel Boone was born in Exeter township, Berks County, and after settling in Kentucky frequently visited his relatives in Berks County, and always spent some time with his cousin Anna, and no doubt his glowing accounts of the south induced John

¹"History of Centre County," Linn.

Lincoln to leave Berks County in 1760, and settle in Virginia." And we may add that the tide of the Revolutionary War carried Mishael Lincoln to the fertile fields of Buffalo Valley in 1783, where his descendants still live.



John Lincoln, the oldest son of Mishael, grew to manhood in the Buffalo Valley, and married, on the 3d day of June, 1819, Miss Hannah Van Buskirk, daughter of Richard and Hannah (Kelly) Van Buskirk, who was born March 20, 1801. After his marriage he owned and resided upon a farm four miles east of Mifflinburg, now owned by the heirs of Dr. Lotz. In 1826 his father-in-law gave him the farm in Hartley township now owned by John Lincoln Knight, on which he resided until his death, August 19, 1862. His wife survived him until March 20, 1880. For nearly half a century they were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their children were as follows: Richard V. B., born December 18, 1822; Rachel T., born January 13, 1825; and Catharine Elizabeth, born October 19, 1829. Rachel married Dr. Samuel H. Knight, and had two children, viz.: Hannah E. and John L. Catharine E. married W. R. Halfpenny. Their children are Hannah, Mary, John L. and James M.

John Lincoln, before his death, purchased a tract of land now owned by his son, Richard V. B. Lincoln. It was upon this farm that

John Turner made an improvement in 1754, and sold his right to John Harris in June, 1755. An account of this tract will be found in the first pages of the township.

Richard V. B. Lincoln, son of John Lincoln, was born in Hartley township, and has always resided there. He attended the schools of his neighborhood, when opportunity offered, until he was nine years old, when he was sent to the Mifflinburg Academy, then in charge of Rev. Nathaniel Todd. He remained at the academy most of the time until his sixteenth year, when he entered the sophomore class at Dickinson College, located in Carlisle, Pa. He graduated second in his class in 1841. After leaving college he taught school four terms, when, having decided to follow farming as his business, he, in 1845, commenced work on the farm he now owns and resides upon, and which has been his permanent home for forty years. It was then owned by his father, but became his before his father's death. In politics, Mr. Lincoln was in early life a Whig and cast his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay. On the formation of the Republican party he at once became, and has ever since been, an active and prominent member thereof. In 1851 he was made a justice of the peace and held the office twenty successive years. He was elected county commissioner in 1855 and re-elected in 1857 for three years. For twenty-four years he has held the office of school director, and has many times been assessor of his township, and has also been overseer of the poor. The Republicans of his county at one time presented his name as the choice of Union County for State Senator, and in 1876 made him their standard-bearer in the Congressional election of that year. The district having a Democratic majority, he was not elected, though he received his full party vote and in his own county ran several hundred votes ahead of his ticket. During the war Mr. Lincoln was active in his support of all war measures and at different times had charge of raising the quota of his township in the call for recruits. As an active, successful business man, Mr. Lincoln decidedly stands high in the estimation of those who knew him best. He was one of the organizers

of the Mifflinburg Bank and has been one of its directors continuously since. He now owns three fine farms, containing four hundred and eighty acres of land in a body and under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Lincoln married, on the 18th day of August, 1852, Miss Anna M. Pellman, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Wolf) Pellman. She was born May 29, 1831, in Berks County. This union has been blessed with the following children: John W., born May 24, 1853; Samuel P., October 5, 1856,

short distance west of Laurelton, where he died, in 1827, aged sixty-four years. Some of his sons went West and some of them remained on their native soil. Christian still lives near the Kiester school-house; Michael died at Laurelton in 1878, in his seventieth year; George went to Selin's Grove in his early manhood, and has resided there ever since, and has for a long time been one of its most prominent citizens. One of the daughters of John Christian Schnure (Margaret, the widow of Robert Lucas) lives in



Rich^d. B. Lincoln

died July 29, 1866; Mark H., September 13, 1860; Hannah Mary, September 7, 1863; Louis P., August 8, 1866; Richard V. B., Jr., April 17, 1871; and Annie R., February 16, 1873.

John Christian Schnure, the founder of the Schnure family, was a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany; came to America in early manhood; married, and first settled in what is now Snyder County; afterwards removed with his family to the farm now belonging to William King, a

Hartleton, and in her possession is a certified copy of the record of the church at Dudenhofen, in the German language, certifying that John Christian Schnure, a son of John George Schnure and Anna C. Menner, was born July 2, 1763.

CHAPTER XIV.

BOROUGH OF HARTLETON.¹

PHILIP COLE was the first settler on the site,

¹ By R. V. B. Lincoln.

the land being surveyed June 25, 1773. He left the settlement at the time of the "big run-away," and never returned, but sold his land to Colonel Hartley, who placed Peter Kiester there as tenant, and the place was known as "Kiester's" until Colonel Hartley laid out the town. For many years the bulk of the trade and travel of the lower part of Penn's Valley found its outlet through this village. Hugh Wilson kept tavern here from 1793 to 1798, and was succeeded by Martin Silton; John Yerger in 1804; John Yerger, Jr., in 1814. The town grew slowly; it was on the post-route established April 1, 1798, from Northumberland to Bellefonte.

John Thomas was the first storekeeper, and was here in 1811; John Williams was next. In 1814 the town contained nine taxables, as follows, viz.:

Abbot Green, merchant; Amos Harris, shoemaker; Godfried Harloff, inn-keeper; Thomas Miller, wheelwright; John McBride, joiner; Joseph Madden, cordwainer; James Madden, weaver; John Williams, merchant; William Poak, inn-keeper.

In 1829 Abraham D. Hahn, store and tavern in the house occupied by Daniel Long for forty-five years; Robert Forster, a store and distillery; John Klapp, a tavern and inn where M. S. Wagner's hotel is, then kept by John Wilson, Esq. It is now the only hotel in the town, but no liquor is sold.

At present Robert V. Glover and James Musser keep general store, the former having been for more than forty years engaged in the business in the same room; one drug-store, kept by Dr. M. L. Mensch.

On February 16, 1858, a petition, signed by the majority of the electors within certain boundaries, was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, asking for the incorporation of a borough to be called Hartleton. The petition, having been read, was laid before the grand jury, which reported in favor of the prayer of the petitioners being granted, and, on September 18, 1858, the charter was granted by the court.

SCHOOLS.—At the time of the incorporation two of the township school-houses were within the corporate bounds. They were used until 1862, when a school-building with two school-rooms was built, to which was added a second-story, with a hall, for various public purposes. This was paid for by subscriptions of the citizens

of the town and vicinity. Among its early teachers were Cunningham, an irascible Irishman; Gadding, an Englishman; Samuel Haupt, Charles Mason, William Geddes and Joel Hamer. The first teachers of the common, or free-schools, were James Madden, Esq., and Richard V. B. Lincoln. Others afterwards were Samuel Haupt, William Geddes and Mary Calvin.

CHURCHES.—Religious services were early held in the old school-house by Methodist itinerants, who often stopped overnight in the town. The same was done by preachers of other denominations. Dr. George Junkin, an eminent Presbyterian minister, preached there occasionally, as doubtless others also did. But it was not until in 1841 that the Union Church was built. This gave an impetus to the cause of religion, and since that time the Methodists, Presbyterians and Evangelicals have regularly had preaching services in the town. The Methodists and Evangelicals still use the old Union Church. The Methodists have always, since the erection of the church, been served by the preachers of the Northumberland and Mifflinburg Circuits. (For their names, see history of Mifflinburg.)

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—In 1842 Rev. G. W. Thompson, then in charge of the Presbyterian Churches of New Berlin and Mifflinburg, gathered up the scattered remnants of the old Laurel Run congregation and organized them and others into a congregation at Hartleton, using the Union Church. Mr. Thompson, in 1847, was succeeded in order by Revs. James Williamson, W. S. Morrison and J. B. Adams to 1859. Rev. Phineas B. Marr was the pastor from 1859 to 1865, when Rev. J. D. Reardon took charge and remained until 1880. After Mr. Reardon retired the congregation was supplied by Revs. Dr. David Kennedy and others, until 1885, when Rev. C. E. Edwards became the settled pastor.

The Presbyterian Church building was commenced in 1883, but was not finished until 1885. This good work was done chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Robert V. Glover.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The Lutherans began to hold services in the Union Church about 1854, when Rev. F. Ruthroff organized a

congregation. After him came Revs. Dimm, Rieser, Daniel Klose and Dr. Salm. The present brick church was built in 1875, under the pastorate of Dr. Salm. In the new church the pastors have been Revs. W. C. McCove, Charles Schure, until 1880, when he went as a missionary to India; M. L. Furst and S. G. Finckle, the present incumbent.

The preachers of the Evangelical Association also hold regular bi-weekly services in the Union Church; Rev. W. W. Rhoads, pastor.

COLONEL THOMAS HARTLEY, the founder of the town, though he never resided here, was born in Berks County, Pa., September 7, 1748. He received the rudiments of a classical education at Reading, and in the eighteenth year of his age went to York, Pa., where he commenced the study of law, under Samuel Johnson, Esq.; was admitted to the bar of York County July 25, 1769, and soon distinguished himself as a lawyer. He earnestly espoused the cause of the colonies as against the mother country, and in 1774 was elected by the citizens of York, a member of the provincial meeting of deputies which was held in Philadelphia in July of that year. In 1775 he was a member of the provincial convention which met in Philadelphia January 23d.

January 10, 1776, he was elected by Congress lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion, of which William Irvine was colonel; and after the capture of Colonel Irvine, Colonel Hartley commanded the battalion. It served one year. In 1777 he was appointed colonel in one of the new regiments of the Pennsylvania Line and commanded a brigade at the battle of the Brandywine. In 1778 part of his regiment was sent into the West Branch region, soon after the massacre at Wyoming; he was at Sunbury with his command August 1st, and Muncy August 8th and left there on September 21st, on a campaign against the Indians. The command marched through swamps, over creeks and mountains, and had numerous skirmishes with the enemy. It penetrated the northern wilds almost to the New York line, destroyed the Indian villages on the Tioga and Wyalusing, and returned to Sunbury October 5, after having made a march of several hundred miles.

On February 13, 1779, after three years' service, he resigned his commission. In 1783 he was elected a member of the council of censors. In 1787 he was a member of the State Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States. In 1788 he was elected a member of the First Congress and was successively elected to the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Congresses, dying while a member, at his home in York, December 21, 1800, in his fifty-third year. Governor McKean, on April 28, 1800, commissioned him a major-general of the Fifth Division of the Pennsylvania Militia, consisting of the counties of York and Adams. He left two children, Charles W. Hartley, afterwards prothonotary of York County, and a daughter, Eleanor, married to Dr. James Hall, of Philadelphia. Colonel Hartley, while in Congress, delivered the first speech ever made in America on the tariff question. His speeches, as found in the Congressional Debates, are fine specimens of logic and oratory. He was decidedly one of the ablest representatives of his day. His remains lie in front of St. John's Episcopal Church, of York, Pa.

CHAPTER XV.

LEWIS TOWNSHIP.¹

No serious attempt to divide Hartley township was made until September, 1855. As the territory of Hartley township, in the new county of Union, covered more than one-third of the entire county, it was thought necessary to make a division of it. Accordingly at the September session of the court, upon a petition being presented for that purpose, Henry Motz, George Slear and John Schrach were appointed commissioners to make a new township out of the eastern part of Hartley, and, on December 22, 1855, Messrs. Motz, Schrach and Slear made a report in favor of a new township, giving its bounds on the same day exceptions were filed. February 23, 1856, exceptions not sustained, and John Datesman, Flavel Clingan and James D. Chamberlin appointed reviewers. May 24,

¹ By R. V. B. Lincoln.

1856, order for reviews continued. John Datesman, one of the reviewers, having been sick, John B. Linn was appointed in his place. July 10, 1856, David Watson appointed in place of John B. Linn. September 20, 1856, John S. Schrach was appointed, and order to viewers thus constituted continued. December, 1856, reviewers made report in favor of a new township, running by the same lines as the first views. Exceptions filed. February 14, 1857, "after hearing exceptions to report, both this and report of reviewers being in favor of the division of the township by the same lines, the exceptions are overruled and report confirmed, and the new township, as designated by the viewers, erected and constituted into a new township, to be called the township of Lewis." This name was given to it in honor of Judge Ellis Lewis, who presided over the courts of Union County with great ability from 1833 to 1842.

STREAMS.—Penn's Creek, flowing through Hartley, Lewis and Lewistown, was called in the treaty of 1754 "Rayarondin;" in that of 1758, "John Penn's Creek," and in various old deeds at different times it is called "Big Mahoney." In the deed from John Turner to John Harris, of June, 1755, for the improvement (now R. V. B. Lincoln's) in Hartley township the creek is called "Mahoney."

Buffalo Creek is called by that name in the treaty of 1758. It rises in numerous springs, most of which are in Lewis township. North Branch and Rapid Run flow easterly through the township in the northern part.

Lewis township is from two and a half to three miles wide from east to west, and about fifteen miles in length from north to south; about one-half of its territory is mountainous and incapable of cultivation. In the central part of the township there are as fine farms as can be found in the county. From the time of the purchase of 1754 the greater part of the township of Lewis was in Cumberland County until, in 1768, the northeastern part of the township was embraced in the purchase of that year, and became a part of the county of Berks, and so remained until the erection of the county of Northumberland, in 1772. The line of the purchase of 1754, as fixed by the treaty of

1758, became the boundary line between the counties of Cumberland and Berks, and remained such until 1772. It ran northwest on or near the boundary line of Benjamin and Abraham Mench's places, north of Ray's Church. The Mench farms are on the David Johnson survey, application of April 3, 1769, surveyed August 20, 1769. West of David Johnston, on Buffalo Creek, is the Thomas Mackemie's, surveyed August 16, 1771, and west of the latter, the James McBeath (the Orwig mill tract), both surveyed under applications of April 3, 1769. South of these lies a large block of surveys, then in Cumberland County, returned as surveyed November 27, 1769, under application of April 3d of that year. Of this block the Jane Little tract is the easternmost; its northwest corner is a black oak, common to the Mackemie and Johnston surveys. This black oak was on the old county line between Berks and Cumberland, course from black oak south 57° east 171 perches to northeast corner of Jane Little. The old John Ray farm and Ray's Church are on the northern part of the Jane Little, of the block; the next west of Jane Little was the John Templeton, then the Jane Montgomery, then the John Johnston on which the Filman and John and Isaac Reish farms are. These original surveys are a mile and a half long from north to south, the turnpike running nearly through the centre of them.

West of the John Johnson is the Philip Cole survey, made June 25, 1773, on warrant of May 24, of that year. Colonel Philip Cole lived on this tract before the Revolutionary War, and had twenty-five acres cleared as early as 1775. He was a juror in 1773 and member of the county committee of safety for Buffalo township, in 1776, and colonel of the battalion of associators of Buffalo and Penn's townships, elected August 31, 1776. This battalion or drafts from it went into service in December, and were employed in provost duty at Reading.

Colonel Cole left the valley at the runaway in 1778 and never returned. Peter Kiester next occupied his place as a tenant, and the place was long known as Kiester's. In 1784 Colonel Cole sold his place to Colonel Hartley,

who owned a large number of tracts of land in the neighborhood. Kiester remained the tenant of Hartley for some years, and was succeeded by Edward Crawford on the old Cole place.

In 1792 Edward Crawford, one hundred and fifty acres; Anthony Carner, two hundred acres; William Douglass, two hundred acres; Peter Kiester, three hundred acres; Benjamin Williams, one hundred and fifty acres; William Boveard, one hundred acres, were tenants on Colonel Hartley's lands in Lewis and Hartley township, then West Buffalo. In the same year Sebastian Miller, the father of Peter Miller, who died in Hartley township, in his ninety-second year, settled upon land of Colonel Hartley, as a tenant, and made the first clearing on the farm now owned by Mr. Ship-ton, at Swengle. In March, 1793, Hugh Wilson (father of the late Francis Wilson, of near Lewisburgh, and of Dr. W. I. Wilson, of Potter's Mills, and grandfather of Hon. John B. Linn) moved from the place afterwards known as Kleckner's, one mile west of Mifflinburg, to the Cole place, owned by Colonel Hartley (now and for many years Yerger's), and kept tavern there until 1798, when he removed to Lewisburgh to keep a store. This tavern of Hugh Wilson's was probably the first licensed house in the township from 1793-98. In the assessment list of 1796 it is described as a hewed log house, round log barn and three hundred acres in the place. John Yerger came there in 1804, succeeding Martin Silton, and John Yerger, Jr., commenced keeping tavern there in 1804, and in 1814 was still keeping there. He moved from the valley and bought a place near Jacksonville, in Nittany Valley, where some of his descendants still reside. He was succeeded by his brother Jacob, who lived there until his death in 1870, and the old place and part of the farm is still owned by John Yerger, his son.

The land on which Christian Mench, the elder, now lives was surveyed to Baltzer Klinesmith, on March 26, 1777, on warrant of February 21, 1776. He was killed by the Indians in Buffalo township, not far from Dreisbach's Church, in 1780, but his widow and children lived upon it after the war. In 1810 the land was valued and divided into two portions, Baltzer

and Robert Klinesmith, Jr., taking one portion; Chambers, a son-in-law of the Baltzer who was killed, taking the other. Baltzer, Jr., sold his share to Christian Mench, and moved to a tract of land in Hartley township, on the east side of Paddy's Mountain, where he lived until his death. He is buried in the Laurelton graveyard. His wife was a daughter of Melchior Smith, an early settler on the place now Bower's, on Laurel Run. Their descendants of the names of Grove and Stover reside in Marion and Benner townships, and in Millheim, in Centre County.

On the North Branch of Buffalo Creek lie many of the surveys lately owned by Henry Gast, surveyed in December, 1794, on warrants of December 16, 1793. North of these are lands taken up at a late date by Dr. S. S. Beck, and along the northern border of the township are surveys made in the name of James Wistar and others, surveyed in December, 1794, on warrants of April 12, 1794.

The surveys along Penn's Creek, on the north side, were made for John Harris in February, 1769, on warrants of 1755. One William Doran held an improvement on the lands surveyed for Harris in the neighborhood of Penn's Creek before 1755. A survey, made February 13, 1755, by General Armstrong for Henry Nuyfer, calls for Doran's improvement as an adjoiner. The name of William Doran appears as one of the signers to the petition addressed to Robert Hunter Morris, then Governor under the proprietaries, after the massacre on Penn's Creek in October, 1755. The site of his improvement cannot now be fixed with precision, but it must have been in the neighborhood of what is now Knauer's Mill.

As early as 1780 David Catherman lived on the place now owned by William Swengle. He had two sons, Jacob and George, between whom he divided his four hundred acres of land, Jacob getting the place where Swengle now lives, while George had his cabin a little north of the present residence of J. L. Halfpenny, Esq. In 1781 Jacob Catherman was captured by the Indians, at or about the same time that John Shively and the Wierbach girls were taken, as detailed in the history of Hartley township.

The family tradition of the capture of Catherman, as related by John F. Catherman, a grandson of Jacob, is substantially as follows: There had been rumors of the approach of hostile Indians, and the Catherman family had been considering the propriety of leaving their home and seeking a more secure place of refuge; and, with this end in view, Jacob Catherman and a man named Reichard went up on the Limestone Ridge to hunt for the colts, which had been allowed to run at large. Whilst thus engaged they were unexpectedly fired upon and Reichard wounded, but not dangerously. They commenced to run, and, after running some distance, came upon a large band of Indians, and, seeing no hope of escape, Catherman, who had a gun, fired it into the ground in token of surrender. After a captivity of three days Reichard escaped and returned, but Catherman remained in captivity until the war ended. Whilst a captive he made it a point to be of as little use as possible to his captors, and contrived to do everything that he was ordered to do in an unsatisfactory manner. For example, when set to hoeing corn, he would hoe the corn off and leave the weeds stand, etc., so that the Indians got tired of him and sold him to their British allies for a few gallons of whiskey, an article which they could use. On his return from captivity, as he neared his home, he passed a harvest-field, in which were about thirty reapers, on land lately part of the estate of John Mench (deceased), in Limestone township.

The reapers happened to be at the end as Catherman neared them, and some of them knowing and recognizing him, they had a regular jubilee over his return, and regaled him so freely with the usual harvest beverage that, for some hours, he was unable to continue his journey. He lived long in the valley, and raised a family of eleven sons and two daughters. His brother, George, also raised a large family of boys, and their descendants can now be counted by the hundred, in Lewis and Hartley townships, and in the Western States of the Union. The stone mansion-house on Jacob Catherman's place was built in 1817.

In 1781 the first mill on Penn's Creek, afterwards known as Barber's, Ruhl's, Kauff-

man's and Knauer's, was built by Adam Smith. It was long known as Smith's Mill. In 1804 Smith sold to Barber & Heise, who improved the mill. Robert Barber, Jr., subsequently became the sole owner, and built an addition to the mill, and carried on a distillery, in connection with the manufacture of flour, for many years. About 1837 Barber sold to John Ruhl, who remained the owner until he sold to a Mr. Kauffman, from Schuylkill County, in 1852, and he, in turn, after an ownership of a few years, sold to Samuel Knauer, who is the present owner. It is still in the full tide of successful operation, with an abundant water-power.

In 1793 we find the name of Sebastian Miller in the assessment list; he came from Northampton County, and settled as a tenant on land of Colonel Hartley, built the first cabin, grubbed the first sapling and made the first clearing at Swengle. He was the father of Peter Miller, who, for many years, owned a saw-mill on Penn's Creek, in Hartley township, and died in the ninety-second year of his age, and was buried in the Kiester grave-yard.

Peter Klingaman came from York County soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, in which he had been a soldier, and settled in the northern part of the arable portion of the township, where his posterity still reside. He was born in 1762, and died in 1848.

In 1797 George Books erected a saw-mill on the North Branch of Buffalo Creek. He is said to have been a man of extraordinary physical strength. In a row at Rocky's Mill, where the elections for White Deer, Buffalo and Potter townships were held from 1777 to 1788, he caught two men, one in each hand, and butted their heads together until they were willing to behave themselves. He removed to Ohio, and there died. This saw-mill of Books was too far removed from the settlements to be profitable, and was allowed to rot down, and for more than fifty years was known as "the old saw-mill." In 1882 Messrs. Ryan, Thompson & Co., of Williamsport, bought the site of the old Books saw-mill, along with other valuable timber lands in its vicinity, and erected a large steam saw-mill, with all the modern

improvements, and also built a railroad from the Lewisburgh and Tyrone Railroad, at a point a little west from Mifflinburg, to their saw-mill; on this railroad their own locomotive transports the products of the mill, etc., to the main railroad at Mifflinburg. This railroad is some seven or eight miles long.

The people of Lewis township are almost exclusively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and always have been. As early as 1814 there were but three saw-mills in the township, viz., George Reznor's, at the place afterwards known as Orwig's Mill; Robert Barber, Jr.'s, on Penn's Creek, now Knauer's; and Mishael Lincoln's, the one formerly Books'. After the vicissitudes of seventy years, the same number is in existence, at almost the same localities, viz.: Ryan, Thompson & Co.'s, at the old Books site; Samuel Knauer's, at Robert Barber's old place; and Jeremiah Troutman's, not far from the Orwig site.

In 1775 the name of John Reznor appears upon the assessment list of Buffalo township, Northumberland County, as a new settler; he is assessed with three acres of cleared land and two horses and two cows. He was a native of Germany, of the class known as Redemptioners, which name was applied to those persons who were unable to defray the expenses of crossing the Atlantic, and were sold as servants, at auction, to such persons as were willing to pay the passage-money for them. The purchasers were entitled to the services of the "Redemptioners" for a term specified in the sale, by which time it was supposed the earnings of the Redemptioners would be enough to redeem them from servitude. John Reznor's services were purchased by an English-speaking family, and he remained with them so long that he entirely forgot his native tongue, and he, as long as he lived spoke the English language exclusively, in which he has been followed by his descendants. He died in 1801, leaving a widow and children,—John, George, Agnes, etc. George got the property afterwards known as Orwig's, where he had a saw-mill.

In the first year of the existence of the county of Union (1814) a road was laid out from Rockey's mill to Reznor's saw-mill, five

miles; and from Reznor's saw-mill to the Brush Valley and Mifflinburg road, four miles and one hundred and forty perches. John owned the land afterwards Reuben Mench's, and other lands now embraced within the domain of Isaac Reish. George Reznor sold to and was succeeded by Abraham Orwig, in 1816, and moved West, while John (2d) remained until his death, in October, 1835. His son John became the owner of the old place, and James of the place along the turnpike. John subsequently sold to Reuben Mench, and removed with his family to Mercer County, Pa. One of his sons, Thomas M. Reznor, has since represented Mercer County in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

On May 23, 1836, James Reznor had gone to Hartleton on some business, and, whilst his horse was hitched to a post in front of the store of Robert H. Kerr, the horse took fright and pulled out the post, and Mr. Reznor, in trying to catch the horse, was struck by the swinging post and so much injured that he died a short time afterwards. He left two sons, Robert and Samuel, both of whom have left the valley; and daughters,—Anne, married Dr. Jacob Schuyler, of Bloomsburg; Elizabeth, married to John V. Barber, of Mifflinburg; Agnes, married to William B. Barber, of Limestone township; and Susan, since deceased. The wife of Dr. Schuyler also has been dead for a number of years.

Among the names of the inhabitants of Buffalo township in April, 1780, appears that of John Ray. In 1796 George Ray, or Reeg, as it was spelled in German, is assessed as a tavern-keeper, with a hewed log house and barn, in West Buffalo township, which, in 1792, had been erected out of the western portion of old Buffalo. He died in 1802, the owner of the farm long known as Ray's, about midway between Mifflinburg and Hartleton, on the turnpike. His name has been perpetuated in the church erected on the land donated by him for that purpose. His son, John Ray, was the first sheriff of Union County. In 1802 John Spigelmyer settled in the township; he left two sons, John and Daniel, each in the possession of a large farm near the present village of Swengle. The village is built on part of the Daniel Spigelmyer farm, and derives its name

from John Swengle, who was the next owner after Spigelmyer. Daniel Spigelmyer died leaving a number of daughters and one son, Shem, for a long time (about thirty-five years) a merchant at Hartleton, and at present a resident of Mifflinburg. John Spigelmyer, Jr., left two sons, Jacob and John, the latter of whom died a few years ago of a cancer; the former is at present a resident of Hartleton, one of the county commissioners and the owner of a part of the paternal acres.

In 1806 Philip Ruhl removed from Lancaster County and settled in the township on the property where two of his grandsons (S. F. and T. H. Ruhl) now reside. He had four sons,—Philip, John, George and Jacob; and a daughter, first married to George Kleekner, who died the owner of the farm (now Dr. Seebold's) about a mile west of Mifflinburg. After the death of Kleekner she married Shem Schoch, of New Berlin, and is still living. Another daughter married Shem Knauss, and is now living, in the eighty-second year of her age. All of these four sons lived to be very old men, dying at ages between eighty-five and ninety years. The oldest, Philip, was three times (1829, '30 and '31) elected to represent the county of Union in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, twice as the colleague of the celebrated Ner Middleswarth. He was also, in 1855, elected an associate judge of the County Courts. The four brothers were all successful farmers, and their descendants now own and occupy some of the best farms of the township.

In 1814 Peter Kauffman was living on and owning a part of the original MeBeath survey. He was well known, and was remembered for some eccentricities of character. He died in 1845, aged eighty-four years. One of his daughters was the wife of Henry Sanders, Jr. Joseph Sanders, one of the sons, moved upon the farm and is its owner and one of the leading citizens of the township.

From records in a German Bible, published in 1754, and now owned by Edward Orwig, it appears that Godfrey Orwig was born in Germany in 1709 and came to America in 1743. George Orwig, the sixth child of Godfrey and Clara Orwig, was born March 11, 1758. He

and a brother laid out the town of Orwigsburg, in Schuylkill County. George Orwig left Orwigsburg, and, with his family, migrated to the more generous soil of Buffalo Valley, to the place now owned by John Watson. He next moved to Mifflinburg and died in 1841, aged nearly eighty-three years. In the old German Bible afore-mentioned is a record of the birth of twelve children, viz.: George, born January 17, 1780; John, born July 21, 1781; Jacob, born April 18, 1783; Isaac, born February 27, 1785; Abraham, born February 26, 1787; Henry, born January 27, 1789; Maria, born August 27, 1791; Mary Magdalena, born December 5, 1793; Rebecca, born February 1, 1796; Samuel, born April 6, 1798; William, born March 22, 1800; Hannah, born July 1, 1802.

George built the mill at New Berlin. John kept a store in Mifflinburg; he and George moved to Ohio. Jacob died in New Berlin. Henry, Samuel, Hannah and Rebecca (who was the wife of Thomas Crotzer) died in Mifflinburg. Samuel was a saddler and the father of Reuben G., Thomas G., Benjamin M., Samuel H. and Joseph R. Orwig, besides several daughters. William died in Lewis township, where his son Edward lives. Isaac died in Schuylkill County, aged eighty-eight years. In 1816 Abraham Orwig succeeded George Reznor, who had a saw-mill on Buffalo Creek; and in 1817 built a small grist-mill. This mill was half a century in the Orwig family.

Abraham's sons were William W. (an eminent preacher and a bishop of the Evangelical Association, now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio), Henry (who succeeded his father in the ownership of the old homestead and mill, and who died a few years since in Mifflinburg) and Elias (now and for many years a resident of Hartleton).

Daniel Knauss, the grandfather of the present Daniel Knauss, came from Northampton County, Pa., about 1816, and bought the place where his grandson still resides, and died there in 1845, aged eighty-eight years. He had quite a reputation in his day as a witch-doctor; many persons resorted to him for his advice and prescriptions to assist them in getting rid of the wiles of the enchanter. He left sons—Benjamin, Sol-

omon and Shem—and a daughter, Hannah. Benjamin died a few years ago in Treverton, Pa., in his ninety-fifth year; Solomon removed, about 1848, to the neighborhood of Bellevue, Ohio, where his posterity still reside; Shem lived and died on the old homestead, leaving it to his son Daniel; he also left two daughters—Elizabeth (married to Isaac Reish) and another (married to Charles Ruhl).

Hannah Knauss married Daniel Spigelmyer, and still lives in Hartleton, in her ninety-second year, the recipient of a pension from the United States for services rendered by her late husband in the War of 1812, almost three-quarters of a century ago. Republics are *not* ungrateful.

The ancestors of the Mench family came from Germany. Abraham Mench came from Berks County, Pa., to Columbia, and, after a residence there of a few years, removed to Union County and settled on the place where his son Abraham still resides. His sons were John, Reuben, Benjamin, Christian and Abraham; daughters—Betsey, Lydia, Sally, Nancy and Hetty.

John was an extensive farmer in Limestone township, and died there in 1858; sons—Abraham H. (a Methodist preacher, now dead), Oliver P. (residing in Mifflinburg), Isaiah (deceased), Jeremiah (moved West), Melanethon (living on the paternal farm) and John R. Daughters—Hannah and Elizabeth (were both, successively, married to Daniel Reber, and are both dead), Jane (married to Joseph Stees, also deceased), Elvy (married to William Chambers, also deceased) and Alice (married to Hon. G. A. Schoch, of Middleburg).

Reuben died on the farm which had for many years belonged to John Reznor, and which is now a part of the barony of Isaac Reish, leaving sons—Hudson (a resident of Virginia) and Dr. M. L. (a physician in Hartleton); and two daughters—Hetty (married to Mr. Scrimmager, of Virginia) and Ella (married to Dr. Weaver, of Centre County). Benjamin, Abraham and Christian own contiguous farms on the north of the turnpike, opposite to Ray's Church.

George Hower came to Union County in 1806, and lived in Buffalo township until, about the year 1820, he removed to Lewis township, on land belonging to John Maclay (now Reish's),

and lived there until the elder John Reish bought it from Maclay, in 1831. His son, John Hower, married a daughter of John Spigelmyer, and has been a resident of the township ever since, until, a few years ago, he retired from his farm, and is now spending the evening of life in the borough of Hartleton. Jacob Hower, of Lewisburgh, is one of his sons.

John Reish came from Berks County, Pa., and settled in the neighborhood of Farmersville. In 1831 he removed from there to the farm known as Reish's ever since, and died in 1860, seventy-six years old, leaving two sons, John and Isaac, the inheritors of his estate. The two brothers held the property in common and increased it by subsequent purchases of the adjoining farms of Renben Mench and James Reznor, deceased. John dying without lineal heirs, Isaac became the sole owner of the Reish farms, and is now the largest owner of arable land in the township.

THE RAY CHURCH.—In 1801 George Ray gave an acre on which to erect a church for the use of the Lutheran and German Reformed societies. On this land a church building of hewed logs was put up. There was also a burying-ground adjacent to the church. After the lapse of years the Ray Church became neglected, and for several years was rarely used except upon funeral occasions.

In those days terrible tales were told of the strange sights seen in the grave-yard, and of unearthly noises heard in the deserted church at night, which were supposed by those who saw and heard them to proceed from the disembodied spirits which had escaped from the grave-yard into the church and were holding high carnival there. The doors of the church generally stood open and it was said that if they were closed on one day they would be open again by the next morning. At last some person, not having the fear of Satan or of spirits before his eyes, had the temerity to intrude himself into the nocturnal orgies of the spirits, and found that all the spectres seen and noises heard proceeded from a flock of sheep which had taken advantage of open doors to make the church a place of shelter at night. Like all other ghost stories, this one vanished into air

and disappeared before the onward march of reason and of knowledge.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.—In 1851 the old log structure was demolished and a new brick church, two-storied, with a gallery around three sides, was erected on its site.

This church was regularly used by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations until, in 1883, it, too, in its turn, had to succumb to the spirit of improvement abroad in the land. In that year the brick church was taken down and a larger and more modern building erected on the opposite side of the turnpike, on land obtained from Samuel Ruhl. The church has a commodious Sunday-school room in the rear part of the building. It is provided with a bell, ornamented with a tall spire, stained glass windows, etc., and, taken in all, is a credit to the people who provided the means for its erection. As far as can now be ascertained, Rev. John G. Heim was the first regular pastor of the Lutherans.

In 1831 the now venerable John G. Anspach assumed the pastorate of the Lutheran congregation, and continued to serve in that capacity until 1884, when he resigned, after a pastorate of more than fifty years. He was succeeded by Rev. — Finckle, the present pastor.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.—For several years after the building of the Ray Church there does not appear to have been any regular pastor for the German Reformed congregation there, although it is not unlikely that the Revs. J. G. Phremer, J. Dietrich, John Aurand and George Geistweit, and perhaps others, occasionally preached there. In 1808 and 1809, Rev. Jacob Dieffenbach lived in Mifflinburg and preached to the Reformed congregation there and to others in the valley. He resigned in 1810 and was succeeded by the celebrated J. H. Fries, a more extended notice of whom will appear in the history of Mifflinburg. Mr. Fries died in 1839 and was succeeded, successively, by Revs. Ephraim Kieffer, Weisz, John C. Bucher, Rittenhouse, George E. Addams and A. C. Whitmer, the present incumbent. The congregation at Ray's has always been served by the pastor of the Reformed congregation at Mifflinburg.

CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIA-

TION.—About 1855 a small log building was built in the northern part of the township by this association. This unpretentious building was usually known under the name of the "temple," and continued to be used for religious purposes until, in 1879, its place was supplied by a neat little church, weather-boarded and painted white, called "Pleasant Grove Evangelical Church," from the clump of pine-trees by which it is environed. In 1875 a brick church was erected by the same sect in the village of Millmont, the erection of which was materially assisted by the bequest of John Brown, made in 1846.

There was also a church erected in 1878, at Swengle, chiefly through the exertions of Rev. David Williams, a Baptist preacher, then having his home at Lewisburgh. This church is a union church, and free for all denominations of orthodox Christians.

The members of the Evangelical Association have leased from Mr. William Swengle a grove containing about ten acres of land near to Swengle, whereon have been erected cottages and other conveniences for the annual camp-meetings there held.

On a slightly elevated knoll a short distance northwest of Millmont are the remains of an old burying-ground, in which were deposited the mortal remains of many of the first settlers of the neighborhood. Over half a century has passed since any interments have been made there. The great majority of the graves were unmarked and part of the grave-yard has been for many years under cultivation. On the part not yet desecrated by the plow lie a few fragments of broken stone, not marble, but reddish sandstone from the adjacent mountain, on which part of the inscription is still legible,—*e. g.*, "In memory of Andrew Fox, Jr., who departed this life October 1, 1795, aged" — here the stone is broken off, and the remainder gone. On another, the top part of the stone containing the name is gone, but on the bottom part is recorded in German the fact that the person to whose memory it was erected died December 15, 1794, etc.

SCHOOLS.—The school history of Lewis township is connected with that of Hartley until the

division of the latter, in 1857. At the time there was the brick school-house near Swengle, a school-house on the turnpike near to Reish's, one near to Orwig's mill, and one on the line between Hartley and Lewis, near Penn's Creek, to which have been added one at Spring Creek and one at Millmont.

VILLAGES.—When the Lewisburgh and Tyronne R. R. was extended from Mifflinburg to Laurelton, in 1875, in order to accommodate the business of Hartleton, which was left out in the cold, something over a mile from the railroad, a depot was located in a field belonging to Jacob E. Royer, to which there was no public road or other means of access, and which was named Millmont (an appellation suggestive of a mill and a mountain). The place was a dead level, part of it a swamp, but a mill (Knauer's) was about a mile distant, and within two miles a mountain (Jack's) loomed up proudly and grandly. Steps were immediately taken to have a public road laid out to the depot, and a small, but substantial, brick building was erected for depot purposes. Mr. Royer, the owner of the land, had some acres of it laid out in lots, and built a number of houses on them, and sold others to parties who built on them, so that now (1885) Millmont consists of about thirty dwelling-houses, two stores, one grain-elevator, one bark-mill propelled by steam, one steam planing-mill, box-factory, and one church (Evangelical Association). A post-office was established there in 1883.

At about the time that Millmont was made a regular station on the railroad, a switch or siding was constructed and a post-office established at Swengle, about three-fourths of a mile east of Millmont. It was so named from Mr. John Swengle, who then owned the land. Here, too, a small hamlet of about twenty houses has sprung into existence, including two stores, a blacksmith-shop and a grain elevator.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE BOROUGH OF NEW BERLIN.¹

NEW BERLIN is situated on a bluff on the

north bank of Penn's Creek, which is, at this point, the dividing line between the counties of Union and Snyder. It is on the east end of the John Ord survey, made August 10, 1769, and on the west end of the George Albrecht, surveyed December 19, 1771.

In 1769 John Beatty settled near the spring north of the town, and in 1775 carried on a tannery on the site of the town. He died in 1787. In 1792 George Long laid out the town of New Berlin; Frederick Evans was surveyor. It was for many years called "Longstown." The date of the first deed for a lot is January 18, 1793, given to Adam Snyder.

The residents in 1792 were Christopher Miller and George Moyer or Meyer; in 1794, Hugh Beatty, Geo. Moyer, Christopher Miller, Zeba Smith, Philip Harmony, William Black, John Mitchell and Martin Carstetter; in 1796, William Beatty, Hugh Beatty, William Black, James Cook, Isaac Gill, James Henderson, Christopher Miller, shop-keeper; John Mitchell, George Moyer, tailor; John Overmeier, Wm. Rarick, blacksmith; Christopher Seebold, tavern-keeper; John Smith, tavern-keeper; Peter Smith, tailor; Adam Specht, shoemaker; Martin Treaster. In 1800 they were William Beatty, Hugh Beatty, Philip Berger, John Clark, James Cook, Isaac Gill, George Grove, Philip Herman, carpenter; George Meyer, weaver; George Meyer, tailor; Philip Overmeier, James Park, Esq., store-keeper; William Rarick, Jacob Rothrow, Christopher Seebold, Peter Smith, Adam Specht, Martin Treaster, Andrew Wagoner, inn-keeper. In 1802 the additional residents were Peter Himmelreich, Zacharias Mussina, Peter Renninger, shoemaker; Jeremiah Speddy, shoemaker. In 1803 Peter Hackenburgh, Leffard Haughawout, Robert Lucas, John Solomon, Daniel Spyker were additional residents. In 1807 Jacob Berger, Philip Miller, Henry Shoffler, Dr. Jacob Stern were additional residents. In 1808 Christian Estrich, merchant; Jacob Feather, hatter; William Franz, George Fought, Thomas Lehman, schoolmaster; William McCullough, Adam Maurer, Henry Pontius, Jr., Peter Smith, gunsmith; Henry Springer, chair-maker; Daniel Winter, inn-keeper. In 1810 William Kessler, John Shout, James Sproul, merchant. In 1811 James Charlton, Jacob Dennis, blacksmith; John Dennis, cordwainer; Abraham Hubler, weaver; Caspar Yost.

In 1814 there were fifty-nine taxables in the town, thirty log houses, seventeen log buildings for business purposes; one frame house, belonging to John Shout. Of the inhabitants, William Kessler was a tanner; John Borger, a millwright; Samuel Baun, a gunsmith; John W. Epler, a schoolmaster; Andrew Moyer and George Eisenhuth were merchants; William Francis, Jacob Hine and Henry Weirick were

¹ By R. V. B. Lincoln.

inn-keepers; Christian Seebold, justice of the peace; Adam Specht, Jr., and Philip Seebold were potters; Frederick Shressler, stocking-weaver; Henry Springer, turner; Jacob Stern, doctor; Henry Hockman, Jacob Hockman, David Neyhart, Henry Specht, John Shout and Abraham Solomon were joiners.

The commissioners appointed to select a seat of justice for Union County reported New Berlin as the most eligible location, and selected a site for the court-house on lot of Christopher Seebold, and in May, 1815, the courts and various county offices were removed to New Berlin, which remained the county-seat until 1855, when it was removed to Lewisburgh, upon the erection of the county of Snyder. In 1816 the jail was erected by Frederick Hipple; contract price, four thousand dollars. Additions to the town were made at different times by Christopher Seebold, Christopher Miller, Henry Gross and Alexander Beatty. A plan of the original town and the subsequent additions, made by Adam Wilt, of Hartley, was recorded.

On the 20th of June, 1816, a public market or fair was held at New Berlin, lasting for three days, for the purpose of selling horses, cattle, etc. According to the advertisement, "Here the weary peddler was invited to repose a few days with his pack, and at the same time to vend jewelry to his advantage; lovers of music and dancing to spend the careless hours in pleasure. Boxers and gamblers are not invited, but may attend at their own risk." About this time James Merrill and John Lashells, Esqs., located in New Berlin. (See Bench and the Bar, page 1201.)

George A. Snyder, Esq., the second son of Governor Snyder, was prothonotary of Union County from 1824 to 1830.

Among the residents in 1829 were Daniel Auble, George Boyer, Michael Bobs and Adam Shower, store-keepers; Samuel Brobst, Thomas Grier, Peter Kurtin, William Rockey, Philip Seebold and Adam Shower, inn-keepers; James Merrill, John Lashells, Charles Maus, Isaac Slenker and John Wyeth, lawyers; Joseph R. Lotz and Jonathan Rishel, doctors; George Miller and William Caruthers, printers; John B. Porter, schoolmaster; Philip Franck, watchmaker; John Bishop, postmaster.

In 1832 Samuel Anrand, Samuel Baum, Jr., Adam Shower and Philip Seebold were hotel-keepers; George Bogar, Peter Baum, Michael Brobst, Jesse Beaver, A. D. Hahn, Daniel Long and Samuel Wil-

son were merchants; David E. German and John Parvin, teachers.

About 1816 George Spring had laid an addition to New Berlin called Springfield, and disposed of the lots by a lottery.

On May 16, 1837, the grand jury of the county reported favorably on the petition of the inhabitants of New Berlin asking to be incorporated as a borough, which was confirmed by the court. Mr. Long, in laying out his town, reserved and dedicated to public use a strip of land along Penn's Creek at the foot of the bluff, which is still used as a common pasture-ground by the citizens of his town.

On February 19, 1839, the hotel of Samuel Anrand, then one of the principal hotels, was burned. It was court week and the house was filled with guests in attendance on the court. Some of them made narrow escapes. On April 28, 1832, the county commissioners had, in the name of the county, subscribed two hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the Susquehanna Railroad Company, upon condition that the road should run on the west side of the river. This subscription aroused intense excitement and opposition. In obedience to a call, the people of the county assembled at New Berlin to express their indignation. But the friends of the subscription, as well as its enemies, assembled. It was the largest meeting ever held in the town. Its deliberations were very boisterous and engendered much bad feeling. Resolutions were finally passed approving the subscription.

The bad feelings aroused by this railroad subscription, coupled with a consequent movement, soon afterwards, to erect a new court-house in New Berlin, were the moving causes which, in 1855, caused a division of the county and the consequent removal from New Berlin of the seat of justice.

November 13, 1852, the Union County Agricultural Society was formed at New Berlin. This society is in existence, and holds its annual fair upon its grounds near Lewisburgh. The first officers of the society were Jacob Gundy, president; S. N. Worden, recording secretary; R. V. B. Lincoln, corresponding secretary; and Robert H. Laird, treasurer. The first fair of

the society was held at New Berlin on the 13th and 14th of October, 1853.

OLD PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—After the removal of the seat of justice to Lewisburgh, the Legislature passed an act appointing Ner Middleswarth and Henry C. Eyer, of Snyder County, and John V. Barber, of Union County, commissioners to sell, by public sale or otherwise, the court-house, jail and all the lots belonging to the county, in the borough of New Berlin, and divide the proceeds equally between the two counties. The court-house was bought by the school directors of the borough, and converted into a school building. Adjacent to the court-house stood a long, two-storied brick building, called the "State-House," in which, on the lower floor, were the offices of the prothonotary, register and recorder, county commissioners and treasurer; and in the second story were the grand and petit jury rooms; this was sold to Henry Seebold, who converted the State-House into dwellings. The jail was sold to John M. Taylor, who converted it into a dwelling.

INDUSTRIES.—Before the days of rafting lumber down the Penn's Creek were ended, a goodly number of the rafts were sold at New Berlin. At least one tannery has always been among the industries of the town; one is now carried on by James C. Schoch, and is, perhaps, the most extensive in the county. A dam was built across Penn's Creek, and a three-storied brick flouring-mill erected here by George Orwig and George Eisenhuth. It was bought by Solomon Kleckner, who remained the owner thereof until his death, in 1837; it then passed into the hands of his son, Joseph Kleckner. Its successive owners since have been Dreisbach & Schoch, Stahl & Pellman, Houtz & Dunkleberger, Albert M. Houtz and George A. Schoeh.

SCHOOLS.—As early as 1800 there was a school-house, the first in the place, on Beatty's land, at northeast corner of Main and Cherry Streets. George Malick is said to have been the first teacher there. Some of his successors were Mr. McCord, 1804; John Beckman, 1806; Thomas Lehman, 1808; James Charlton, 1811; John W. Eppler, from 1812 to 1817; Joseph Stilwell and John Mauck, from 1817 to 1822; then Mr. Fields, John B. Porter, etc. About

1820 a stock company erected a frame building on lot belonging to the county, in the rear of the court-house. J. H. Hickok was the first teacher here; he was also the first teacher who taught the classics in New Berlin. From 1826 to 1829 Messrs. Pratt and J. G. Armstrong taught here; in 1830 Mr. Hoge, succeeded by George A. Snyder, a son of Governor Simon Snyder, and an accomplished scholar. About 1832 John Parvin taught here for a time. He was succeeded by John St. Clair, a very learned man. After him, Henry A. Zellers, Michael H. Weaver, Hopewell Cox, Thomas Stilwell, David Hayes and Absalom Townsend, up to about 1838. About 1824 the octagonal brick school, which stood on the Emanuel Church lot, was built by subscription. Thomas Grier was the first teacher here. Next came John B. Porter; in 1829, Shubael Strawbridge was teaching here; from 1831 to 1836 David E. German taught here; succeeded by Catharine Kessler; about 1827-28, Lewis Bertram taught; in 1828-30, Lucretia Moss, and also Mrs. Grove and her daughter Sophia; in 1834-35, a man named Crosby, said to have been an excellent scholar. A private school was kept in the second story of the court-house; among its teachers was Aaron C. Fisher. After the borough incorporation the common-school system was adopted, school directors elected and the schools, three in number, put into operation under the common-school law, in the school-houses then existing. Of this first school board, John Seebold, Esq., still survives; born June 14, 1802, his erect form and elastic step would lead no one a stranger to him to suppose that the storms of more than eighty-three years had swept over him. In 1857, the school board having bought the old court-house, all the schools of the borough were centred in that building, where they still remain. Among the common-school teachers were Catharine Kessler, Anna Miller, Lewis Kessler, Kate Horlacher, Catharine Swineford, Harriet Swineford, Lizzie German, Jane Winter, Sarah Yoder, Kate Mauck, George Horlacher, Amon Shiffer, Charles Noetling, William Noetling, John Noetling, J. T. Smith, George Hill, Isaac King, Miss Calvin, A. G. Quinlan, Frank Weirick, Henry Aurand,

Emma Aurand, Ella Seebold, George Kessler, etc. Samuel Hermany is the veteran school director of the borough, having been in the service for twenty-six years.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.—Rev. Jonathan Rahouser was the first preacher of that denomination; services held in the vicinity of New Berlin. Reverend George Geistweit succeeded him, and preached occasionally in New Berlin. From 1808 to 1810 Rev. Jacob Dieffenbach was the German Reformed preacher at Mifflinburg, and also at New Berlin. From 1812 until his death, in 1839, Rev. J. H. Fries ministered to the spiritual wants of the Reformed Church at New Berlin, preaching there statedly during all this time. In 1821 and 1822 the Emanuel Reformed and Lutheran congregations unitedly built a church, the dedication of which took place on July 31st, by Rev. Mr. Kendall, of Berks County, assisted by Revs. Shindel, Smith and Fries. This church was of brick, two-storied, with a gallery on three sides, and with a steeple surmounted by a brass-winged angel, with a trumpet in his hand. After the death of Mr. Fries, Rev. Ephraim Kieffer became the pastor, and after him came, successively, Revs. A. B. Caspar, Weiser, Weisz, Aurand, Hoffmeyer, Seiple, Dotterer, Yearick, Köhler and Dietz, the present incumbent.

In 1867, the Lutherans having decided to build a church for themselves, the Emanuel Church was remodeled and modernized. The second story was taken down, and along with it the angel and his trumpet, and it is now called the Emanuel Reformed Church.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The first Lutheran preacher was Rev. Ilgen, who lived near Aaronsburg, in Centre County; he preached to the New Berlin Lutherans occasionally from 1800 to 1809. At that time Rev. J. G. Heim became the Lutheran pastor at the Dreisbach Church, in Buffalo Valley, and also preached at New Berlin until about 1831, when Rev. J. G. Anspach, of Mifflinburg, became the pastor of the New Berlin congregation, and remained such until 1850.

From 1857 to 1860 Rev. P. Rizer was the pastor; from 1860 to 1870, Rev. Daniel Klose; from 1870 to 1873, Rev. P. Sheeder; from

1874 to 1876, Rev. Dr. P. Sahm; from 1876 to 1880, Rev. W. C. McCool; from 1880 to the present time (1886), Revs. A. R. Glaze and A. C. Felker. In 1867 the new Lutheran Church was built. It is an imposing structure of brick, with a large and commodious basement.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION early organized a society at New Berlin, and on February 13, 1817, the church was dedicated in the presence of a great assemblage of people. Over two hundred sleds and sleighs are said to have been in attendance. This church was situated on Water Street; it was a wooden structure, weather-boarded and painted, and is said to have been the first church ever built by the association in America or elsewhere. It was used for the purposes of religious worship until, in 1873, it was torn down, and the material available for the purpose used in the construction of the new brick church built in that year. A great deal of the old church material was manufactured into canes and other souvenirs, and other portions taken away and preserved by the brethren as relics of the first church building of their denomination in the world.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Presbyterian congregation in New Berlin was organized in 1841. James Merrill, John Lashells and Joseph Stilwell, elders. In 1839 or 1840, Rev. B. B. Newton came to New Berlin, and taught a High School or seminary for a year or two, and preached occasionally. In 1841 Rev. G. W. Thompson became the regularly-settled pastor, succeeded by Revs. James Williamson, W. S. Morrison, J. B. Adams, P. B. Marr, J. D. Reardon and C. E. Edwards, with occasional supplies. The New Berlin congregation has had since its organization the same pastors as the Mifflinburg and Hartleton Churches.

In 1844 the Presbyterian Church at New Berlin was built, and in October of that year some small boys having gathered some shavings from the church, and set them on fire, burned down the barn of Michael Kleckner, which was near to the church, with all the hay and grain therein, and came near starting a conflagration which would have been very disastrous to the town.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.—The Eman-

uel Church of the United Brethren in Christ was built in 1857, mainly through the self-sacrificing labors of the Rev. Eusebius Hershey. It is a brick structure.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The Methodists used the Evangelical Church for their services until about 1840 or 1841, when they built a brick church for themselves. After the division of the county, and the removal of some of the members and the death of others, the society, never strong in numbers, became so small that the Methodist preachers quit preaching there. The church had been unused for several years, when, about 1876, in a storm of wind and rain, the roof of the church was blown off and the walls so injured that they had to be taken down. The bricks were sold and used in other buildings, and the site of the church is occupied by a dwelling-house. There is now no regularly-established Methodist society in New Berlin.

NEWSPAPERS.—Upon the removal of the county offices to New Berlin, in 1815, Henry Shaup bought the *Union*, a paper published in Mifflinburg, and removed it to New Berlin.

Hugh Maxwell started a paper there in 1815, called the *Advocate*. It lived about a year and a half.

Frederick Wire, about 1816, started the *New Berlin Gazette*, and in 1822 sold it to Nathaniel Heurie, who changed the name to *Union Times*. On July 2, 1825, John Cummings, Jr., became its editor; on October 1st John A. Sterrett, Esq., in 1828 John Youngman; next, John S. Ingram to September 12, 1834; James M. Kuester to September 19th, of the same year; Gabriel Yearich next, for several years. In 1842 it was published by Jacob Reichley & Co., with John M. Baum as editor, and afterwards by Winter & Baum, and John M. Baum. About 1853 it passed into the hands of David H. Roush, and, upon the consummation of the division of the county, was sold to Frank Weirick, and removed to Middleburg.

In 1821 Amos Stroh began a German paper under the high-sounding title of *Die Stimme von Union und Union, Northumberland and Centre County Advertiser*. It was Federal in its politics and died with its party.

In 1828 William Carothers published the *Union Hickory*, which was, in May, 1829, removed by him to Lewisburgh.

In 1828 Joseph Miller commenced the publication of an Anti-Masonic paper in the German language at New Berlin, which was styled *Der Anti-Freymauser Advokat und Freund des Freyen volks*.

About the same time, a paper in the English language, to advocate the cause of political Anti-Masonry, was established in New Berlin, called the *Anti-Masonic Star*, of which Charles Seebold, Esq., still living in New Berlin, was for some years the editor and proprietor. About 1839 the name of the paper was changed to *Union Star*, and passed into the hands of Israel Gutelius, Esq., then sheriff of the county. August 11, 1843, Gutelius sold the establishment to Michael H. Weaver. In December, 1844, it was published by John Smith. On July 23, 1845, Joseph Casey, Esq., assumed control of and published and edited the paper until December 17, 1845, when it was again turned over to John Smith. Smith continued to publish the paper until January 12, 1848, when the names of J. S. Hauke and D. W. Woods appear as editors and proprietors. On July 14, 1848, the paper was issued in the sole name of D. W. Woods, and so remained until April 3, 1851, when the name of Adam J. Greer appears as the editor and publisher, and the name was changed from *Union Star* to *Union County Star*. April 3, 1851, Adam J. Greer retires, and Merrill & Smith (George Merrill and Edward Smith) appear as the publishers and editors. March 23, 1854, William T. Leader bought the establishment and published the paper until the division of the county, in 1855, when he sold it to Rev. Samuel Gutelius, who removed it to Mifflinburg, where it was published by him and others for a few years, when the *Star* forever set, and its light ceased to illumine the political horizon.

John Smith published a German paper, called the *Union Adler*. C. Moeser published a paper called the *Union Democrat*. In 1855, the *American Flag*, a Know-Nothing or Native American journal, was started by Ettinger & Quick. It existed ten months. In 1851 *The*

Volksfreund was started by F. & E. Smith. It was sold to A. J. Peters, and by him taken to Middleburg.

About 1842 the Evangelical Association established a printing-office, book-bindery and book depot in New Berlin, in the building now occupied by M. L. Schoch, Esq., as a residence and law-office; there they carried on the business of publishing religious books in the German and English languages, and also issued from their press two religious weeklies, called *Der Christlicher Botschafter* and the *Evangelical Messenger*. The former was a periodical in the German language, the latter in the English. Their business having assumed such dimensions as were not dreamed of upon the establishment of the concern at New Berlin, it was deemed expedient by the managers to remove to some place supplied with railroad facilities. Accordingly, in 1854 the whole establishment was removed to Cleveland, Ohio, from where the *Evangelical Messenger* is now issued, and pays its weekly visits to the place of its birth.

Mr. Charles Buchmiller, a native of Stuttgart, Germany, who was employed in the book-binding department of the Evangelical book concern, is all that is left in New Berlin of the Evangelical publishing-house. Mr. Buchmiller carries on the business of book-binding, and his is the only establishment of the kind in the county.

On September 10, 1841, was published the first number of *The Temperance Advocate and Family Visitor*, a semi monthly publication in book-form, of sixteen pages, by S. G. Miller and J. Porter. After a few months they sold the establishment to Jacob Haus, who published it until April 12, 1842, when he sold one-half interest in it to Robert Swineford, and on June 24th the other half. Mr. Swineford continued its publication until the end of the second volume, when he sold the concern to McClune & Haus, who removed it to Mifflinburg.

Absalom Swineford also, for several years prior to 1855, published a temperance paper called the *Good Samaritan*.

John Flinn also published a monthly literary journal called *Buds and Blossoms of Literature*.

UNION SEMINARY.—At the session of the West Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association, held in York, Pa., in March, 1854, it was resolved to establish an institution of learning. Revs. W. W. Orwig, J. M. Young and C. F. Deininger were appointed to draft a plan for raising the necessary funds. The first board of trustees consisted of the following-named clergymen: W. W. Orwig, James Dunlap, Jacob Boas, Lewis May; Laymen—Henry High, Henry D. Maize and Martin Dreisbach.

Six acres were secured at New Berlin and a three-story brick building, with brown-stone trimmings, was built.

In 1855 the East Pennsylvania Conference united in the establishment of the institution now called the Union Seminary. In January, 1856, it was opened for the reception of students, a large number of whom presented themselves for admission. A curriculum, embracing a course of three years, was adopted.

The faculty consisted of Rev. W. W. Orwig, principal and professor of moral science and the German language; Rev. Francis Hendricks, A. M., professor of mathematics; Jacob S. Whitman, professor of natural sciences; August S. Sassaman, A. B., professor of ancient languages and literature; Francis C. Hoffman, A. B., professor of English branches and book-keeping; George B. Dechant, teacher of vocal music; Amanda M. Evans, preceptress and teacher of instrumental music; and Hester A. Stoner, teacher of primary department.

A teachers' course and a classical collegiate course were added.

During the scholastic year of 1858-59 two hundred and sixty-four pupils were in attendance. In June, 1859, the first class of five young ladies were graduated. In 1859 Rev. Francis Hendricks, A. M., was chosen principal to succeed Rev. Orwig, who resigned. He spared no pains to bring the seminary to the highest possible standard. In 1860 August S. Sassaman, A. M., was chosen principal. The number of students during the year 1859-60 was two hundred and forty-one.

In June, 1862, Prof. Sassaman resigned; studied law and afterward served one term as

judge of the courts of Berks County, Pa. Rev. John H. Leas, A.M., was next appointed to the presidency of the seminary.

From 1863 to 1865 the doors of Union Seminary were closed on account of the Civil War and financial troubles.

A number of persons, most of them ministers of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, led by Rev. M. J. Carothers, of Milton, president of the board of trustees, met the financial claims against the building. They divided the amount into shares of twenty-five dollars each, issued certificates of stock, and in 1865 organized themselves into "The Educational Society of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association." The seminary was reopened for instruction during the summer of this year. It was conducted on the plan of an academy from that time on till the spring of 1880. The number of students during this period ranged from 18 to 120. In 1865 Prof. F. C. Hoffman, A.M., was appointed principal, and continued till 1869, when he resigned. Prof. D. Denlinger rented the seminary and conducted it until 1874, when Rev. Francis M. Brake, A.M., became his successor. Rev. J. W. Bentz was associated with him in the lease, and this period is generally known as the Bentz and Baker administration. During this time the Eastern Conferences formed the project of establishing a "Centennial College," and all the educational interests being merged in this, Union Seminary suffered very much for want of patronage.

In March, 1883, the seminary was transferred to the Conference, and became the property of the church. In July, 1883, the building was remodeled and enlarged, at a cost of four thousand dollars. In June, 1885, the board of trustees adopted a full classical course, making the seminary practically a college.

An annual catalogue is issued, which gives the course of instruction, etc., in detail. Since the incorporation the patronage has more than doubled what it was just before that event. The statistics from the catalogue of 1884-85 are as follows: Professors and instructors, six; the number of students in the scientific department was twenty-seven; in elementary

department, eighty-two; in commercial department, twelve; in theological department, one,—in all, one hundred and twenty-two.

Professor Baker resigned his position in March, 1879. Professor Bentz became his successor. Rev. A. E. Gobble, then professor of mathematics, was appointed to the principalship, and has since continued to hold that office. Professor Gobble drew up a course of studies in 1880, which was adopted by the Educational Society. A charter was granted on the 20th of September, 1880.

REV. AARON EZRA GOBBLE, A.M., was born near Millheim, in Penn township, Centre County, Pa., on the 14th of February, 1856. His ancestors are of German descent, but have been in this country for so many generations that their original home in Europe cannot be ascertained. On his father's side his ancestors can be traced to his great-great-grandfather, and on his mother's side to his great-grandfather, and these have both been American citizens, and, as near as we can learn, American-born.

Jacob Gobble, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of the southern part of Bucks County, this State, and spent a good portion of his younger days in the vicinity of Germantown, and later in Reading, Berks County, where he learned his trade, which was that of a felt-hat maker. After he was married he lived for some time in Lebanon County, but while yet a young man he moved, with his family, to Centre County, where he continued to live to the time of his death, in February, 1868. His family consisted of seven children,—four daughters and three sons,—of whom the youngest, Samuel, was married, in December, 1854, to Sarah, the youngest daughter of John Willaman, a well-known manufacturer of spinning-wheels, and granddaughter of the Mr. Ream in whose house Rev. Jacob Albright first commenced to preach in that community, in 1805. Four children completed the circle of this family, of whom the oldest, Aaron, is the subject of this narrative. Five weeks after his birth his parents moved to the old Willaman homestead, which they bought, and where they still live, about three miles from Spring Mills, and here Aaron grew up to manhood. Living on a farm, he was put to work

during the summer months as soon as he was old and strong enough to be of use; but early in his boyhood he already manifested quite a distaste for his father's occupation, preferring to employ his time with his father's carpenter tools or with some book. Besides this, being frail, and often sickly, his parents were not slow to discover that their boy would never make a farmer, so they determined to send him to school. He attended the public school near his home

most ready to enter college. They, however, suspected his motives, and when he did break the secret to them they were not very much surprised, but ready to offer him all the assistance in their power. Accordingly, he entered the sophomore class of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, in September, 1876, and graduated in June, 1879.

In February 1879, he was licensed to preach by the East Pennsylvania Conference of the



S. Gobble

until he was fifteen years of age, and then entered Penn Hall Academy (now Spring Mills Academy) and prepared himself for teaching.

He taught in the public schools of Centre County for four winters, and during the summer months continued his studies at the academy. Here he conceived the idea of a collegiate education, and at once began to take up studies preparatory to that end. Fearing opposition from his parents in this project, because they were poor, he kept it a secret until he was al-

Evangelical Association. Two years later he was received into the Central Pennsylvania Conference, by which body he was ordained deacon in 1882 and elder in 1885.

Immediately after graduating at college he was appointed to the chair of mathematics in Union Seminary, at New Berlin, Union County, Pa., and on August 6th he entered upon the discharge of his new duties. In this position he continued only five months, when the principal, Rev. J. W. Bentz, resigned, and Professor Gobble

was appointed to take his place, a position he has continued to occupy up to the time of this writing, September, 1885, and longer than any of his predecessors.

On the 27th of June, 1882, he was married to Miss Kate Krauskop, of Lancaster, Pa., a daughter of William and Catharine Kranskop, who came to this country from Hoham Solms, Kreitz Weitzler, Prussia, in 1845; settled in Baltimore, Md., for a few years, and then came to Lancaster, where they still live.

CHAPTER XVII.

LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP.¹

THE inhabitants of the southern portion of West Buffalo township became dissatisfied with their township connections, and from 1827 to 1850 there was an almost continued agitation upon the question of the erection of a new township. Sundry schemes of annexing portions of it to Buffalo, Union, etc., were projected and came to naught, until, in 1850, the whole subject received its quietus by the erection of the township of Limestone. Some of these abortive movements will be here given.

At the December session, 1827, sundry inhabitants of West Buffalo petitioned to be annexed to Union township, with division line to begin at or near Mitchell's Upper Mill, thence to a point at or near Henry Sanders', thence to a point at or near John Seebold's mill. Upon this petition Simon Snyder, Peter Hackenberg and George Aurand were appointed viewers, who reported to February sessions, 1828, that they had laid a line nearly as given above. This was not confirmed by the court.

At the May sessions, 1838, a petition was presented from the inhabitants of West Buffalo township, stating "that since the town of Mifflinburg has become a borough, your petitioners have been situated between the lines of the township of Buffalo and said borough, and nearly cut off from the township they live in; and, since the school-law has been adopted in the borough

of Mifflinburg, we are prevented from joining the inhabitants of West Buffalo in schooling our families. Our difficulties would be obviated if a part of the line between Buffalo and West Buffalo townships were so altered that the township of Buffalo, on the north side of the Limestone Ridge might extend to the borough of Mifflinburg, and include your petitioners in the bounds of the township of Buffalo, beginning on the Limestone Ridge, where the line crosses between the two townships, thence along said ridge, until it intersects Conrad Moll's line, thence along said line till it intersects the borough of Mifflinburg, including William Eilert's, thence along said borough line till it strikes Buffalo Creek, thence along the creek till it strikes the line of the aforesaid townships of Buffalo and West Buffalo." The court appointed William Harris, Philip Fredericks, John Glover and Hugh Wilson, viewers. At the same term of court a remonstrance was presented against the annexation of the territory above-mentioned to Buffalo township. Viewers reported to September sessions, 1838, to annex the territory in question, which report was set aside and not confirmed.

At the same court, May, 1838, a petition of the inhabitants of West Buffalo, Union and Hartley was presented for the formation of a new township out of parts of the above-named township. The petition sets forth that "the said townships are too large to afford equal conveniences to a great number of citizens, and more particularly on account of the Shamokin and Limestone Ridges by which nature has divided the territory, and separated the interests of the settlements on either side; that the present situation of these townships is very unpropitious and prejudicial to the common school system, because of the difficulty in forming sub-districts and locating school-houses to the convenience of the inhabitants, and on account of those high ridges running longitudinally and forming a complete separation of interest. It is therefore the desire of your petitioners to form a new township by taking parts of the townships of Union, West Buffalo and Hartley."

At the May sessions, 1841, a petition of inhabitants of West Buffalo was again presented,

¹By R. V. B. Lincoln.

stating that they labored under great disadvantages by reason of the great extent of territory of the township, and asking for a division of the same according to the bounds therein set forth. James Madden, Thomas Clingan and James Dale were appointed viewers, and made report to the September sessions that they had run a division line forming a new township, with boundaries as follows :

“Beginning at a post where the township lines of Buffalo and West Buffalo cross the ‘officers’ line;’ thence westerly to a post on the western line of the borough of Mifflinburg; thence along the same to a post on the officers’ line on the north side of Buffalo Creek, along that line S. 78° W. 313 perches, S. 70° W. 197 perches, and W. 56 perches, S. 88° W. 384 perches, to a point between West Buffalo and Hartley townships, along the township line 502 perches to a post on line of land of Samuel Barber, along the line and the line of Thomas Barber S. 64° W. 95 perches, to a post being the corner of Thomas Barber and Michael Lawver, along the said line S. 80° W. 700 perches, to a post on line of West Buffalo and Centre townships, along the same on the top of Jack’s Mountain until it intersects Penn’s Creek; thence down said creek until it intersects the line of West Buffalo and Union townships, near Schwenk’s mill, along the line N. 4° W. 285 perches, to a post N. 14° W. 166 perches, to Sweitzer Run, near John Seehold’s mill, up the run 680 perches, to the head of John Stees’ spring; thence north to the place of beginning it.”

At September sessions, 1848, a petition was again presented from inhabitants of West Buffalo township, asking for the erection of a new township. Samuel Roush, John Gundy and John Schrach were appointed commissioners to view the territory. They made report at February sessions, 1849, that they met at the house of Michael Kleckner, in New Berlin, on October 29, 1848, and proceeded to form a new township as follows :

“Beginning at the southwest corner of the borough of New Berlin at Penn’s Creek; thence along the borough line to the northeast corner thereof; thence north to the public road; thence along the southeast side of the road leading from New Berlin to Lewisburgh to the line between the townships of Union and Buffalo; thence along the line of Buffalo township to the officers’ line along said line to the borough line of Mifflinburg; thence west to the southwest corner of the borough; thence north to the turnpike east of John Smith’s; thence along the turnpike to the line between Hartley and West Buffalo townships; thence

along the same to the Centre township line on the summit of Jack’s Mountain; thence easterly along the mountain to Penn’s Creek to the place of beginning.”

This report was accepted but not confirmed; another commission was appointed, viz., James Marshall, John App and Leonard Wolfe, who made a report February 26, 1850, which was confirmed by the court and named Limestone.

The territory of Limestone township is on the border of the purchase of July 6, 1754. In that year Andrew Smith lived at White Springs. Jean Jacques Le Roy (or as he was called by his English name, John Jacob King) settled at the spring on the place owned by Hon. Isaac Slenker, deceased. Peter Lick, after Switzer Run was called Lick Run, lived near the stream. Henry Leininger and Bastian were neighbors of Le Roy. Jacob Breylinger lived below New Berlin, on land now owned by the Maizes. For an account of the capture of some of this family by the Indians and their adventures, the reader is referred to the third chapter of the general history, page 60.

EARLY SURVEYS.—On the western side of the township on Penn’s Creek, a survey was made for John Harris, February 23, 1769, on a warrant of 1755. Harris sold this property to Christian Shively in 1773, who in turn conveyed it to his son Christian in 1775, who settled upon it. This embraced the “Smith improvement” made by a settler of 1754 named Andrew Smith; next east was the Thomas Smith survey made August 12, 1775, on which Joseph Green built a mill, afterwards known as Stees’ and Bellas’. John Nees was assessed in 1780 with a grist-mill, and in 1781 Joseph Green was assessed with a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Mr. Green resided about a mile east of Mifflinburg before he removed to Penn’s Creek, and built his mill there. He was a surveyor and dealt largely in lands. He also took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle. On May 1, 1782, he was captain of a company which was out in defense of the frontier against the outrages of the Indians. In 1784 his mill was sold from him by the sheriff; he then went further up Penn’s Creek into Hartley township and built a saw-mill, afterwards Weisher’s, and

died in 1802, buried at the Lewis grave-yard. Joseph Green, of Lewisburgh, is his grandson. East of Green's land came the Jesse Watson survey on warrant of October 31, 1774. The Thomas Craig, north of Thomas Smith was surveyed August 13, 1769, on a warrant of August 10, 1767. East of the Craig was the Thomas Paschall, surveyed October 8, 1772; east of the latter, the George Ryne, surveyed August 14, 1769. Later, Paschall Lewis owned the northern half of these two surveys, and Thomas Mathers, the southern half.

The Edward Lee survey owned in 1796 by Robert Barber, Esq., called the White Springs tract, was an old improvement of 1755, owned by John Harris, and surveyed by Colonel John Armstrong in 1755, re-surveyed by William Maclay, in February, 1769. The James Watson was surveyed October 14, 1773, on which a saw-mill was erected in 1781, and a grist-mill in 1786, now, and for many years known as Seebold's mill. Christopher Seebold became its owner in 1793. New Berlin is located on the east end of the John Ord survey made April 10, 1769, and the west end of the George Albrecht, surveyed December 19, 1771.

The David Davis, formerly the Hay farm, was surveyed June 13, 1771, and purchased by Philip Hay in February, 1773. At the northeast end of the township lay the John Philip De Haas, one of the officers' surveys made in May, 1769. Limestone township had quite a number of settlers within its bounds before the Revolution. Robert Barber, Esq., of Lancaster County, built a house at White Springs in 1772. John Scott occupied it in 1773.

In the assessment of 1775 appear the following names of residents in what is Limestone township, viz: John Clarke, Joseph Green, Philip Hay, Adam Colpetzer, James Moore, George Overmier, Daniel Lewis, John McCashon, Samuel Mathers, John Mitchell, John Nees, Andrew Pontius, John Rearich, Adam Smith, Michael Snyder, John Scott, Christian Shively, David Smith, Patrick Watson, Michael Shirtz.

Robert Barber came from Yorkshire, England, about 1700, and settled at Chester, Pa. At his death he left his property to his nephews,

Robert and Thomas Barber, having no children of his own. Robert, alone came to America in 1714 and took possession of his uncle's estate. He married Hannah Tidmarsh, who came from England. They moved to Hempfield, now Columbia, Pa., in 1728, and purchased one thousand acres of land. He was a member of the Society of Friends and first sheriff of Lancaster County. His grandson, Robert Barber, moved to Buffalo Valley, about 1784, and settled at the White Springs, where he died. The final distribution of his estate was made a few years ago, among sixty-eight descendants.

Robert Barber, Esq., the paternal ancestor of the Barber family, in Union County, was a descendant of the Robert Barber who was the first sheriff of Lancaster County at its organization in 1729. The elder Barber owned a fine tract of land on the Susquehanna River, where the town of Columbia now stands, on which he resided and on which he erected a log jail, in anticipation of that point being selected as the county-seat for the new county. His hopes were however disappointed, the town of Lancaster being awarded the coveted prize by the commissioners appointed for that purpose. In August, 1772, Robert Barber bought of Reuben Haines, the Edward Lee warrantee and improvement and built a house at the head of White Springs and placed it in the hands of a tenant (John Scott), for a term of years (seven).

In 1785 he removed to his property at White Springs, and in 1791 erected a saw-mill there, which has gone out of existence many years ago. November 29, 1792, he was commissioned a justice of the peace. In 1793 he had a distillery, and in 1797 built the first grist-mill on White Spring Run, still in existence. He died in 1841, in his ninety-first year. His wife was Sarah Boude, who died in 1818, aged sixty-five; both interred in the Lewis grave-yard. Their children were Thomas, Samuel, James, Robert, Mary (married to Joseph Chambers), Sally (married to Benjamin Chambers), Elizabeth, Ellen and Hannah. The three daughters last-named never married, and all of the five died within sight of the place where they had been reared. James and Robert went West many years ago; J. W. Barber, of Mifflinburg, is a

grandson of the Robert who moved West. Samuel Barber married Mary Vanvalzah, a daughter of Dr. Robert Vanvalzah, of Buffalo Cross-Roads, a physician of very extensive practice. Samuel Barber was a man of positive convictions, with the courage to avow and ability to defend them. He was one of the pioneers and most prominent advocates of total abstinence from alcoholic drinks in the county. He died March 24, 1846, in his sixtieth year. His wife died February 24th, one month earlier in the same year, in her fifty-sixth year; both died of erysipelas. Thomas Barber was married to Betsey Clingan.

The following extract from "*Flavel Roan's Journal* as quoted in Linn's *Annals of Buffalo Valley*," is descriptive of their wedding: "1812, March 26, Thomas Barber to Betsey Clingan; groom came with fourteen attendants; thirty-seven strangers, altogether. 27th, twenty strangers besides the bride and groom, breakfasted at Clingan's; twenty-two of us left Clingan's with the bride and groom; four joined us at Dr. Vanvalzah's; went to Esquire Barber's, where there was a very large party and much dancing, although Quakers." Thomas Barber died in 1856 (April 12th), aged seventy-two years; his wife died in 1872 (April 5), in her eighty-sixth year. Both Thomas and Samuel Barber had parts of their father's original purchase, where they lived and reared their families. Their descendants, the majority of whom reside in Limestone township and Mifflinburg, would, if mustered together, make a respectable battalion.

In 1787 Samuel Barber lived near the mouth of Switzer Run. On his place was an old graveyard on the bluff near to Penn's Creek, and in it were buried many of the first settlers of that neighborhood. It was not used after 1791. Here Samuel Barker was killed in 1792, by the timbers of an old barn which he was tearing down, falling upon him. One of his daughters married William McConnell, the other a Swinehart. The property remained for some years after the death of Mr. Barber. It was subsequently owned for many years by Philip Seebold, who made it the place of his residence until his death in 1874.

Robert Barber was married to Sarah Boude; Thomas Barber to her sister, Mary Boude; and Paschall Lewis to Elizabeth Boude—all sisters and daughters of a highly respectable Lancaster County family, and had for his patrimony the land south of the White Springs Mill. The early settlers of this region were mistaken in their ideas of the productiveness and fertility of the soil upon which they settled. The red shale lands and the lauds adjacent to Penn's Creek were covered with a heavy growth of timber of various kinds, while the limestone clay-hills, farther back, were covered with a growth of scrubby bushes. The settlers, not unnaturally, concluded that the lands sustaining the big oaks and pines were the richer, and took them in preference to the others, and did not discover their mistake until the lapse of years revealed it.

Thomas Barber died in 1827, aged sixty-eight years; his wife in 1818, aged fifty-seven. They left two sons—John and Samuel B.—and several daughters. Samuel B. Barber was elected a county commissioner in 1835, and afterwards was appointed a justice of the peace by the Governor. Afterwards, about 1843, John Barber, Samuel B. Barber, James Barber, Samuel Wright, with their families, emigrated from the White Springs neighborhood to the blooming prairies of Stephenson County, Ill. This exodus from Limestone was composed of sixty-three individuals of all ages; they traveled with horses and wagons.

Captain John Clarke, of the Revolution, lived on the first farm west of Mifflinburg, on the south side of the turnpike. He was living there before the Revolutionary War. In 1775 he is assessed with fifty acres of cultivated land, two horses, three cows, six sheep, one slave and one servant. In 1774 he was one of the grand jurors at the Northumberland County Court. In 1776 he left the valley in command of a company in Col. Philip Cole's battalion of Northumberland County Associators; was engaged in some of the skirmishes with the British subsequent to the battles of Trenton and Princeton, which had taken place before his company had joined the army of General Washington. The company as such served about

three and a half months. A daughter of Captain Clarke was married to David Watson, an early settler in the valley. She was the mother of John C., David and William Watson, late of West Buffalo township. Captain Clarke died February 22, 1802, in his seventy-third year; his wife, Florence, died in 1807, aged seventy-six; both buried at the Lewis graveyard. The Clarke farm next passed into the hands of Jacob Brobst, who lived there until his death, in 1825. In 1815-16 he was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and was re-elected for the session of 1816-17, but became insane before the meeting of the General Assembly and did not take his seat; neither did he ever recover his reason.

The following extract from a letter of Governor Snyder to George Kremer, then a rising Democratic politician of Union County, under date of November 24, 1816, has reference to the misfortune of Mr. Brobst:

"I should like much to see you pitted against that fiend, Lieb, in the House of Representatives; but unless Brobst resigns, I cannot see how the Speaker could constitutionally issue a writ for the election of another. A writ of lunacy could be awarded by the court of Union County, and thereupon a writ might issue for a new election. The people might memorialize the House that, through mental derangement, the act of God, one of their representatives is disqualified to represent the *wisdom of the county*. This, accompanied by certificates from regular bred physicians,—Doctors Dougal, Van Valzah, etc.,—would undoubtedly bring the question fairly before the House, and a precedent established in his case, if there is not one already, in this country or in England. But, if he has any interval of sanity, this might be embraced to procure his resignation. Thus all difficulty would be removed, and make room for your election, which, I suppose, would be certain if the Longstown interest does not oppose you. Whatever may be done, it will be all-important to keep out of view his having been mad before his election, or that the people were so who elected him."

Mr. Brobst did not have a lucid interval, he did not resign, and Mr. Kremer was not elected. Dr. James Smith, of Mifflinburg, was married to the only child of Mr. Brobst. Dr. Smith died in 1826, leaving a widow and children. Some of his posterity have continued to own the Clarke-Brobst farm down to the present day, Mr. Oscar W. Smith, a grandson of Dr.

Smith, being the present owner. Others of the Smith family reside in Hartley, Lewis, Hartleton, Mifflinburg and other parts of the country, as well as in several States of the far West.

George Overmeier lived about a mile west of New Berlin, where Joseph Seebold now lives. He was a member of the first grand jury of Northumberland County; was a captain in the War of the Revolution, and died in 1806. He had a large family of children. To his son Jacob he bequeathed his rifle and shot-pouch carried during the war.

John Nees lived along Penn's Creek and had a small mill there, which after became Green's, Stees', Bellas', etc. There has been no mill there for many years except a saw-mill. John McCashan lived on the De Haas survey, in the northeast part of the township.

John Rearick lived near Wehr's; was one of the grand jurors at the first court of Northumberland County, held at Fort Augusta May, 1772.

Adam Smith lived near to the Mathers place. His descendants of the third and fourth generation still occupy the old place.

David Smith lived on Barber's land, and after the erection of the mill at White Springs became the first miller there.

Andrew Pontius was the owner of the Le Roy place (the scene of the Indian murder of 1755), which he afterwards sold to John Stees. It remained in the Stees family for many years; in fact, part of it is still owned and occupied by Frederick Stees, a descendant of the John Stees who purchased of Pontius. For many years John Stees carried on a distillery at this place.

Philip Hoy was located east of the Le Roy or Pontius place. He came there in 1773 and in 1775 had twelve acres of land under cultivation. His descendants still own part of his original domain.

The names of Daniel Lewis and Samuel Mathers appear in the assessment of 1775. The wife of Daniel Lewis was Margaret Paschall, a relative of Thomas Paschall, of Philadelphia, and the owner of a great amount of land. She was married three times: first, to a man named Watson, by whom she had sons,—Jesse, James (who built the Seebold Mill) and John, all

settling in the valley; second, to a man named Mathers, by whom she had sons,—Samuel and Thomas Mathers, also early settlers; and third, to Daniel Lewis, father of Paschall. In 1785 the name of Daniel Lewis disappears from the assessment lists, and that of Paschall Lewis appears in its stead. The burying-ground called Lewis' Grave-yard, takes its name from the elder Lewis, on whose land it was mainly situated. Paschall Lewis owned the farms now D. W. Pellman's, and died in 1820, aged sixty years. His children were Margaret, married to Thomas Clingan, of Kelly township; Mary, married to Samuel Wright, who, about 1843, removed to Stephenson County, Ill.; Sarah, married to James Merrill, Esq., a leading lawyer of his day; Elizabeth, married to Robert Cander, of White Deer Mills; and Amelia, married to Samuel Heise, of Columbia, Pa.

The Thomas Paschall and George Ryne surveys had been owned by Daniel Lewis, in his life-time, and remained undivided, as far as the giving of title-papers was concerned, until, in 1809, Paschall Lewis became the owner of the northern part of the tracts, and Thomas Mathers of the southern part. The Lewis property remained a long time after the death of Paschall Lewis in the occupancy of Samuel Wright, a son-in-law, who finally removed to Illinois, and the farm was sold some years afterward (1847) to Samuel Pellman, whose son, David W., is still its owner.

The Mathers property is now owned by Longinus Walter, who occupies the old stone house built in 1802, and by Peter Bingaman, who has the eastern portion of the tract.

John Scott was a tenant on the Barber lands at the time of the Revolution, as was also Patrick Watson. The latter had his cabin on the elevated land a little east of the school-house, below the White Springs Mill. In the spring of 1780 a party of Indians made a descent upon the dwelling of Watson, shot and scalped his mother and also shot Watson through the body. Christian Shively, who lived near by, having heard the firing, went to Watson's cabin, where he found Mrs. Watson lying on the floor scalped and a dog licking her bloody head. She was still alive, but unable to speak,

and in reply to his questions about Patrick, made motions which he understood to mean that Patrick had gone up the run. He, accordingly, went up the run in search of him, and found him near the White Spring, where he had stopped to take a drink, not knowing that he was wounded until, in drinking, he discovered the water running out through his wound. He died in a short time. He and his mother are buried in the Lewis grave-yard, and are among the first buried there.

Patrick Watson was an uncle to David, William and John C. Watson, late well-known citizens of West Buffalo township.

Christian Shively, who came from Lancaster County, had purchased the John Harris survey and improvement of 1755, near the mouth of the White Spring Run, and was living there before the commencement of the war. He did not leave at the time of the big runaway of 1778, and had hoped to remain undisturbed with his family at the place which he had selected as their home. He was aware, however, of the danger incurred by remaining, and on one occasion, before the murder of Watson, having occasion to go to a so-called fort near New Berlin, he hid his wife and two children in his corn-patch, with the directions to remain there until his return. During his absence, Mrs. Shively, not feeling secure in the protection of the growing corn, had left the corn-patch and waded over Penn's Creek, and hidden herself and children in the thicket of bushes at the foot of Jack's Mountain, and while there in hiding, she saw two Indians going up the mountain at a short distance from her, but fortunately without being discovered by them. After seeing the Indians she was afraid to leave her hiding-place. Mr. Shively, after his return home, went to the corn-patch where he supposed his household treasures were concealed, and after having searched it over and over, without avail, was on the point of giving up the search in despair, when he heard the faint wail of a child, which seemed to come from the opposite side of the creek. He then found them and accompanied them to their cabin. After the murder of Watson he set about making preparations for his departure from the settlement. He

buried his stove in the soft, boggy ground which skirted the run, expecting that the day would come when he would return and exhume it. He made a raft of logs, tied together with hickory withes, upon which he placed his wife and children, and floated with them down Penn's Creek. After the war was over he returned and found some apple-trees which he had planted before his hegira, bending under their weight of fruit ; but the concealed stove for many years eluded all attempts to find it. Many and many a time did the old gentleman, in after-years, with stick in hand, go over the meadow prodding it at every point where he thought the errant stove was concealed, until at last, after many years of persisting search, it was at last struck and brought forth to the light of day. Mr. Shively lived to an extreme old age, dying in 1842, aged almost ninety-two years. He had sons,—Daniel, who moved to Ohio ; Christian, who moved to Clarion County, Pa. ; George, who lived and died on the old place in 1854, where Jacob S. Shively, a grandson of the settler of ante-Revolutionary times, now lives ; John, who died in 1862, aged nearly eighty-six years, at the place on Penn's Creek, now the property of Jacob Klose, where he also had a saw-mill, now George Rarick's ; Henry, who had a tannery near White Spring (he was found dead).

An old Indian was killed by a young girl, in what is now Limestone township, under the following circumstances :

On July 14, 1780, a man named Baltzer Klinesmith, who lived on the north side of the mountain which separates Buffalo Valley from the valley in which New Berlin is situated, started to the harvest-field in company with his two daughters, Catharine and Elizabeth, aged eighteen and sixteen years, and while on the way they were met by a band of Indians, who killed and scalped the father and took the two girls prisoners, and brought them to the spring on the south side of the mountain, just outside of the boundary of the borough of New Berlin. There they stayed all night. The next day the Indians went out on a scout, leaving the two girls in charge of an old Indian, who busied himself in cleaning and drying the bloody scalp of the murdered Klinesmith in the presence of his

daughters. After he had finished this job to his satisfaction, as it had commenced to rain, he sat down under a sapling, leaning his back against it, and directed the girls by motions to gather brush to cover a sack of flour, which stood near by, and thus protect it from the rain. Whilst the girls were thus employed the old Indian fell asleep and began to nod. The younger girl, Elizabeth, seeing this, picked up an axe, which lay by the side of the old Indian, and, motioning to her sister to run, she sent the axe crashing into the skull and brain of the old man and ran. The old man gave a fearful yell, which was heard by the other Indians, who were on their return. The girls separated as they ran. The returning Indians espied Catharine, gave a yell and started in pursuit of her, and shot at her just as she was springing over the trunk of a prostrate tree that had been torn out by its roots. The ball entered below the right shoulder-blade and came out at her side—she bore the scars of this wound to her dying day. Finding that she was wounded and that the tree, which she had just then sprung over, afforded a convenient hiding-place, she crept under the tree and close to it, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing and hearing the Indians pass over the tree or log under which she lay and continuing their pursuit of her. Elizabeth had in the mean time reached Beatty's harvest-field and given the alarm. The reapers, as was the custom then, had their rifles near at hand, which they immediately grasped and went in search of the Indians and Catharine. The Indians escaped and Catharine was found ; she was much weakened from loss of blood ; but she had taken off her apron and with it stanching the blood of her wounds. She soon recovered and lived to survive two husbands. She first married Daniel Campbell, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and had by him two children,—John, who died near Mifflinburg, and Ann, who married Samuel B. Barber, who, as before stated, moved to Illinois. Daniel Campbell died April 22, 1793. Her next husband was Robert Chambers, who lived at the place long owned by Samuel Pellman, now owned by Aaron Klose. She also survived him. There are persons still living in the neighborhood of White Springs

and in Mifflinburg who have often heard Mrs. Chambers relate with her own lips this thrilling adventure of her youth.

In 1838, Moses Van Campen, a celebrated Indian fighter, then living in the State of New York, applied to the United States government for a pension by a petition, which is full of interest. From this petition the following extract is made, as it is very reasonably supposed to refer to the party of Indians of which the murderers of Klinesmith were a part.

"In the summer of 1780 a man was taken prisoner in Buffalo and escaped. He came in and reported there were about three hundred Indians on the Sinnemahoning hunting and laying in a store of provisions, and would make a descent on the frontiers; that they would divide into small parties, and attack the whole chain of the frontier at the same time, on the same day. Colonel Hunter selected a party of five to reconnoitre, viz.: Captain Campbell, Peter and Michael Grove, Lieutenant Cramer and myself. The party was called the Grove party. We carried with us three weeks' provisions, and proceeded up the West Branch with much caution and care. We reached the Sinnemahoning, but made no discovery but old tracks. We marched up the Sinnemahoning so far that we were satisfied it was a false report. We returned, and a little below the Sinnemahoning, near night, we discovered a smoke. We were confident it was a party of Indians, which we must have passed by, or they got there some other way. We discovered there was a large party, how many we could not tell, but we prepared for the attack.

"As soon as it was dark we new-primed our rifles, sharpened our flints, examined our tomahawk handles and all being ready, we waited with great impatience till they all lay down. The time came, and with the utmost silence we advanced, trailed our rifles in one hand, and the tomahawk in the other. The night was warm; we found some of them rolled in their blankets a rod or two from their fires. Having got among them, we first handled our tomahawks. They rose like a dark cloud. We now fired our shots and raised the war-yell. They took to flight in the utmost confusion, but few taking time to pick up their rifles. We remained masters of the ground and all their plunder, and took several scalps. It was a party of twenty-five or thirty, which had been down as low as Penn's Creek, and had killed and scalped two or three families. We found several scalps of different ages which they had taken, and a large quantity of domestic cloth, which was carried to Northumberland, and given to the distressed who had escaped the knife and tomahawk."

In 1780 the name of Edward Tate appears

upon the assessment roll of Buffalo township. On May 6, 1782, he, being at the time a private in Captain George Overmeir's company, was shot through the foot in an engagement with the Indians, somewhere between Mifflinburg and Wehr's tavern. "A number of the company were on a scout, and were talking at the time of the merits of their respective guns. One said he could shoot the drop from an Indian's nose. Just at that moment the Indians, who were in ambush, fired upon them and several fell. Tate, who was wounded, ran and concealed himself. An Indian in pursuit came near to where he lay concealed, and looked over the fence, but did not discover him."—*Linn's Annals*. It is said that two men, named Lee and Reznor, were killed at the time, and that their bodies were taken over to Captain Overmeir's, near New Berlin, and buried in the old grave-yard near Penn's Creek. Edward Tate died in Mifflinburg—or Youngmanstown, as it was then called—in 1794. His son William, who was married to a daughter of Hugh Beatty, died in Hartley township in 1859, about a mile and a half north of Hartleton, where he had lived for a number of years, and had erected a saw-mill, still in existence.

Between 1775 and 1778 Robert Chambers, from the neighborhood of Chambersburg, in Franklin County (then Cumberland), became the owner of the land which is now embraced in the Aaron Klose, Benjamin Chambers, Joseph Chambers and William Chambers farms. A cabin was erected, and some patches cleared and cultivated; but, owing to the uncertainty of affairs and the disturbed condition of the country, he did not reside there himself permanently, and did not bring to his new home his wife and daughters and younger sons. His son James was one of the patrols who were killed by the Indians in their attack on French Jacob's mill, at the foot of the Brush Valley Narrows, in May, 1780. Before the close of the war Mr. Chambers died, and was buried in Cumberland County. His sons, Robert, Benjamin and Joseph, after the restoration of tranquillity, came up to Limestone, and had the property divided between them. Their mother died in 1797, and is buried in the

Lewis grave-yard. Robert (2d) had what is now the Aaron Klose farm; he died in 1825. His children were Mary (married to Joseph Musser, Esq., of Mifflinburg; they moved to the West), Rebecca (married to John A. Van Valzah, Esq.; both dead) and Robert (who also went West).

Joseph Chambers had the farms now owned by William Chambers and Joseph Chambers. His children were Robert, Sally, Rebecca, Benjamin, Thomas, Samuel, Joseph, Mary, Paschall and Ellen. Of the sons, Robert, Benjamin, Thomas, Samuel and Paschall removed to Stephenson County, Ill., as did also the daughter, Mary, married to Joseph Hayes. The daughters, Sally and Rebecca, died in Union County. Ellen is the wife of Robert Foster, of West Buffalo. Joseph and his son, William, are the owners of the old Joseph Chambers farm.

Benjamin's share of his father's land was where his youngest son, Benjamin, lived until about 1883, and which he still owns. Benjamin's sons were James (the venerable president of the Mifflinburg Bank, still living), Robert (who died near Mifflinburg in 1864), and Benjamin (living just outside of the borough of Mifflinburg, in Limestone township). His daughters were Mary, Elizabeth and Sally (living in Mifflinburg); Rhoda (who was married to Thomas Martin); Caroline (married to Andrew Forster) and Keziah (married to George N. Youngman, Esq., of Mifflinburg).

In 1799 Henry Sanders came from Lancaster County, and settled in Limestone township, about a mile below the Centreville bridge, where a Sanders has been living ever since, his grandson, Jonathan Sanders, being the present proprietor. Mr. Sanders died in 1850, aged eighty-two years. His sons were Henry, David, John and Jacob. David moved to Western Pennsylvania, where he died, in 1878; John died in Snyder County, Pa., in 1876; Jacob removed to Sandusky County, Ohio.

Henry Sanders, Jr., succeeded his father in the ownership of the family home; was elected a commissioner of Union County in 1844, and died January 11, 1870, aged seventy-four years.

His children, all of whom reside in Union and

Snyder Counties, are Joseph, living in Lewis township; Jonathan, in Limestone; Jacob, in New Berlin; Henry K., in Centreville, Snyder County, Pa.; Mary, married to Daniel Reber, of Limestone; and Catherine, widow of ——— Smith, in New Berlin.

In 1812 Simon Wehr commenced to keep tavern at the place ever since known as Wehr's. The township elections are held here, but of late years the tavern has been discontinued. His son, Peter Wehr, still occupies the old tavern as a farm-house.

Solomon Kleckner, in 1793, bought one-fourth of the Captain Irvine tract (one of the officers' surveys), where his son George died. The place was sold in 1835 to William Forster (now Dr. William F. Seebold's). He was also the owner of several farms in the eastern part of the township, south of the Limestone Ridge, in the neighborhood of the Hoys, where he died in 1837, aged seventy-two years. He was also the owner, for many years, of the mill at New Berlin. Several of his sons went West. His son Jacob died on the old homestead; William K. died near Vicksburg, leaving sons and daughters resident in the county; Michael has been for more than fifty years a resident of New Berlin (he served as county treasurer from 1841 to 1843, county commissioner from 1864 to 1867 and sheriff from 1870 to 1873).

In 1793 Christopher Seebold became the owner of the mill built by James Watson. This mill has been owned by a Seebold ever since that time. Christopher Seebold was a native of the kingdom of Württemberg, and was brought to America when a child seven years old. He came from what is now Lebanon County, Pa., to Union County, and died in 1814, at the age of seventy-three; buried at New Berlin. He had two sons, John and Christopher. John became the owner of the mill, which is still in the hands of his posterity. Christopher kept a tavern in New Berlin and was the owner of the lots on which the courthouse and offices for the county of Union were located at the time New Berlin was chosen as the county-seat for the new county of Union. In 1813 he was appointed a justice of the peace. In 1820 he was elected county treasurer

of the county. He had three sons and six daughters—Betsy, married to Long, Polly, married to Pontius, and Catharine, married to Hummel, all moved to the West; Nancy and Sally both died in 1824, at New Berlin; Hannah, the youngest, was married to Abraham Schoch, a resident of New Berlin. M. L. Schoch, Esq., is their son.

The sons of the second Christopher were Philip, Christopher and John. The last-named is still living in New Berlin in his eighty-third year, the oldest man in the borough. His step is still elastic, his intellect unimpaired and health good. Philip was sheriff of the county from 1825 to 1828, and died in 1874, at the age of eighty-six, leaving a large family of sons and daughters. Christopher died a few years ago at an advanced age. Philip and Christopher lived on adjoining farms about one and a half miles west of New Berlin.

The Pellman family is of Dutch origin. Conrad Cornelius Pellman was born in Gelderland, Holland, in 1751, and came to America toward the close of the Revolutionary War. He was a physician, settled in Berks County, Pa., and there followed his profession and married Mary Kline, and died there December 29, 1803, in his fifty-third year, leaving a widow and six sons—Samuel, Cornelius, Charles, John, David and George—and two daughters,—Rebecca, married to Michael K. Boyer, of Reading, Pa.; and Maria, married to — Lutz, of West Buffalo township, Union County. Cornelius came to Union County about 1825, and finally settled in Limestone township. He died in New Berlin in 1884.

Samuel Pellman was born in Amity township, Berks County, Pa., September 23, 1794; learned the trade of a blacksmith, and followed that vocation, varied with an occasional term of teaching school, until his marriage with Mary Wolf, of Hamburg, Berks County, Pa. He then went to farming in Berks County, and after a few years spent there in that business removed to the Robert Chambers farm, in Limestone township, which he purchased in 1832. In 1866 he retired from his farm to Mifflinburg, and died there in 1875, July 25th, in his eighty-first year. His sons were David W., living in

Limestone, on the Paschall Lewis farm; Lewis C., living in Hartleton; and Oliver K., who died before his father, leaving one son. His daughters were Helen, married to Robert V. Glover, of Hartleton; Anna M., married to Richard V. B. Lincoln, of Hartley; and Rebecca, married to James Glover, Esq., also of Hartley.

There was a mill on Penn's Creek, on what is now Mr. Spangler's farm, which went by the name of Mitchell's Upper Mill; it was also for some years known as Schwenk's. The mill has been torn down for many years, and all vestiges of it have disappeared. There was also another mill on Penn's Creek, about half a mile above New Berlin, known at different periods in its history as Long's, Pellman's and Mitchell's Lower Mill. This mill also has ceased operations for a number of years, but the building is still in existence.

SCHOOLS.—Those persons in the eastern part of the township sent their children to Dreisbaech's Church, where a school-house was built at an early day. There was a school-house built before 1800 near White Spring Mill. Alexander Templeton, John Holmes and Robert Taylor taught here. About 1820 another school-house was built on the same lot, which was given by Robert Barber, Esq. This school-house was considered a model in its day.

John H. Hickok, an excellent teacher, designed it. This school-house at White Springs was built with a dwelling in the one end for the teacher. Among the teachers here were George N. Youngman, Michael H. Weaver, David Mizener and Charles Hill. There was a school-house where Philip Deater now lives. The free schools were put in operation in 1837, and several school-houses were built by Samuel Hoover—at Stees', near Centreville Bridge, and one about midway between New Berlin and Centreville Bridge. The directors built two houses to take the place of the old one at White Springs, one on the road from White Springs Mill to Penn's Creek, the other on the western end of D. W. Pellman's farm. There are now seven school-houses in the township.

CHURCHES.—No denomination of Christians has a church in Limestone except the German

Baptist Dunkers, who, in 1864, built one about two miles west of Mifflinburg. It has a basement, in which is the culinary department, and an attic fitted up as a dormitory for the accommodation of brethren from a distance on the recurrence of the annual love-feasts.

The Presbyterians and Methodists have their church connections mostly at Mifflinburg. The Reformed and Lutheran members go to Mifflinburg, New Berlin or Centreville. Preachers of the Evangelical Association preach in the White Springs School-house.

There is no post-office in the township. There was one, at one time, at White Springs, between 1860 and 1865, but it was discontinued.

S. C. Wilt, of Hartleton, and J. Boude Barber, a son of Robert Barber, Jr., kept a store at White Springs in 1833, but soon discontinued it; in 1860 Joseph S. Raudenbush started a store there, but in a few years removed to Vieksburg. J. Newton Chambers is the present merchant there.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL PELLMAN.

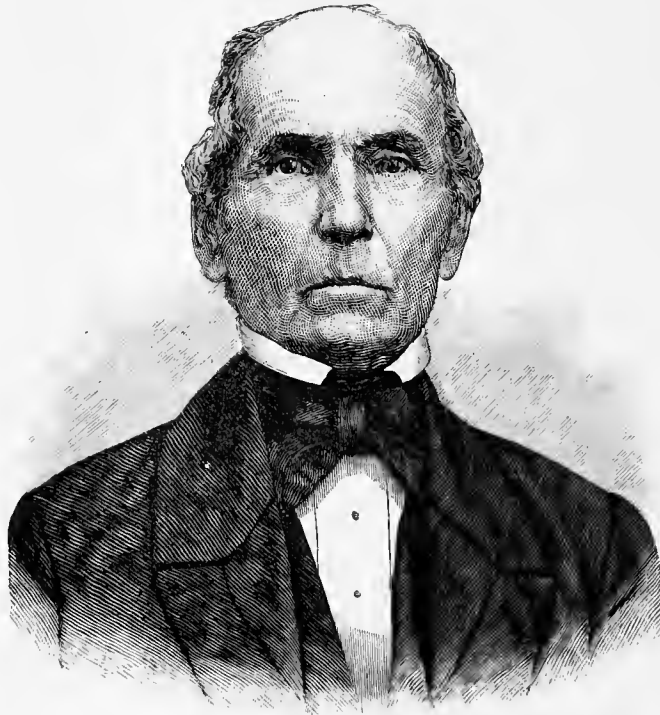
Among the early settlers of Berks County, Pa., was Dr. Conrad Pellman, who was born February 2, 1751, in Vaukum, Holland. His father, Arnold Pellman, was born near Maastriecht, Holland, whose wife was Maria Van den Vaero, who was born in Grubben Vorst, Gelderland. They died, and were buried in Meerloe, Holland. Conrad Pellman studied medicine at the College of Surgeons, in Amsterdam, Holland, and served as "surgeon to the Regiment of Yagers in the service of his Serene Highness, the Mangrave of Anspach, in the subsidies of Great Britain during the war in America." As shown by memorials and certificates (now in possession of the family) given by men high in authority in the English government, he was a surgeon of ability and note, and intended at the close of his service settling in Nova Scotia. He returned with his regiment to Holland in 1783, and two years after sailed from Amsterdam to America, landing, it is believed, in New York. He at once went to

Berks County and commenced the practice of his profession. He took the oath of allegiance in Oley township on the 10th day of October, 1786. He was a skillful surgeon and successful physician, and continued in practice in Berks County until his death, which occurred December 29, 1803. On the 19th day of September, 1786, he married Miss Mary Kline, who was born in Amity township, Berks County, November 30, 1763, and died in Union County, January 29, 1850. Their children were John, Jacob, David, Samuel, George K., Charles, Maria, Cornelius and Rebecca; the last named was married to Michael K. Boyer, still living in Reading, Pa. David served in the United States navy in the War of 1812, and in 1815 shipped in the merchant marine and sailed, since when nothing has been heard of him or the vessel.

Samuel Pellman, of whom this sketch is written, was born in Amity township, Berks County, September 23, 1794. He grew to manhood in his native township and after the death of his father resided with his uncle, Abraham Kline. He attended the district school during his boyhood, and after becoming of age spent some time at the Reading schools, thus becoming a good scholar for that day. He learned the trade of blacksmithing, and followed the business in Amity township, Berks County, for several years. He then purchased a farm in the above-named township, on which he resided until 1832, when he sold his Berks County property and came to Union County and purchased of the estate of Robert Chambers, in Limestone township, the farm now owned by Aaron Klose, and on which he resided many years. As a farmer, Mr. Pellman was very successful, and, although he never engaged in any other business, he made a fortune, which, for his time, was considered a very large one, and his success was abundant proof that in the pursuit of agriculture, as in any other pursuit, strict attention to business and intelligently applied labor would reap a rich reward. As a business man, his honor and integrity were never questioned; as neighbor and friend, his memory is still held in high esteem; in politics he was a Democrat, but never a politician, his

time and energies being given entirely to his family and his business interests. For many years he was a member of the Lutheran Church, and died in that faith on the 25th day of July, 1875. On the 6th day of February, 1825, he was joined by marriage to Miss Mary Wolff, who was born August 19, 1806, in Berks County, Pa., and was daughter of Abraham and Rebecca (Shatz) Wolff, whose ancestors originally came from Germany, and were among the early settlers of Berks County. To Mr. and Mrs.

P., Richard V. B., Jr., and Annie R. *Rebecca*, born June 9, 1833; died March 11, 1873; married, 1859, James Glover; children of Rebecca are Anna M., Laura, Charles P., Oliver W. H. and Lewis. *Lewis C.*, born July 13, 1835, married Miss Lena Hockman; one child, Mary. *Oliver K.*, born February 27, 1839; married, December 5, 1865, Miss Sallie S. Swengel; one child, Oliver K.



Samuel Pellman

Pellman were born six children, viz.,—*Helen*, born May 3, 1827; married, March 11, 1852, to Robert V. Glover; her children are Horace P., James, Oliver, Mary E., Samuel P., John Newton and David L. *David W.*, born March 16, 1829; married October 12, 1854, Miss Matilda Reber; their children are Mary A., Ada L., Minerva J., and Helen C. *Anna*, born May 29, 1831; married, August 15, 1852, Richard V. B. Lincoln; children—John W., Samuel P., Mark H., Hannah M., Louis

OLIVER K. PELLMAN.

Oliver K. Pellman was born in Limestone township, Union County, Pa., on the 27th day of February, 1839. Reared on the farm whereon he was born, by indulgent parents, whose youngest son he was, he was taught that labor was honorable, and that fortune and success were obtained only by earnest effort, and that industry and integrity were the only sure foundations for both. His boyhood days were spent in working on the farm and attending the dis-

trict school in his neighborhood. When — years old he was sent to the Mifflinburg Academy, then presided over by Dr. Fisher. His attendance at the academy was marked by studious habits and by being among the foremost in his classes. His predilections were in favor of a professional life, and he would have chosen the medical profession had he followed the dictates of his own inclinations; but his father's desire was to see him a successful farmer, and, in deference to his father's wishes, Oliver decided

Mr. Pellman is spoken of as one of the most popular and highly-esteemed young men of his time, and his early death was mourned and deeply regretted by all. On the 5th day of December, A. D. 1865, he was joined in marriage to Miss Sallie S., daughter of John and Sarah (Miller) Swengel, who was born in Franklin township, Snyder County, Pa., April 24, 1837. To them was born one child, Oliver K., on the 25th day of December, 1866. Mrs. Oliver K. Pellman is a descendant of an old fam-



Oliver G. Pellman

that in agricultural pursuits he would at least find fortune and happiness. After graduating at the academy he taught school several terms, and as a teacher was very successful. After his marriage he succeeded his father in the possession of the home farm, which he carried on successfully until his death, which occurred on the 30th day of October, 1867. In early youth he became a member of the Lutheran Church, then in charge of Rev. J. G. Anspach. He was a fine tenor-singer, and was for years, and up to the time of his death, a member of the choir.

ily of Snyder County (formerly Union County), the Swengel family having been residents thereof for many years. Her father, John Swengel, was born in what is now Snyder County in 1805, and died in 1875. He was twice married; his first wife was Miss Sarah Miller, to whom was born Charles P., who is an ore-dealer in Centre County, and married Jane Valleryschamp, of New Berlin, Pa.; David T., who is a dentist of prominence in Aberdeen, D. T. (he is a graduate of Baltimore Dental College); Sarah, the wife of O. K. Pellman; and John G. M.,

who is minister of the gospel in the Evangelical Church, and is in charge of Lock Haven Circuit. He is married to Miss Jemima Dunkel daughter of Martin Dunkel, of Buffalo Valley. Mr. Swengel's second wife's name was Sarah Frantz, to whom was born Uriah F., who is also a minister of the gospel, and is one of the editors of the English Sunday-school literature of the Evangelical Church; Edwin, also a minister of the gospel, in charge at Newport, Perry County, Pa. (he married Martha Diehl, of Light Street, Columbia County, Pa.); Mary J., married to P. McMands, of Philadelphia; Esther L., unmarried and living with her mother; Ada S., married to W. F. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Dunkel, of Lewisburgh, Pa.; Amon W., who is also a minister of the gospel in the Evangelical Church, and is now located in Nittany Valley Circuit, Centre County, and is unmarried.

CHAPTER XVIII.

GREGG TOWNSHIP.

GREGG appears as Gregg in March, 1865, by act of Assembly, March 21, 1865. It was "Brady" before that. At September term, 1865, petition was made for appointment of constables and overseers, school directors and auditors. The more particular account of its erection is given in the general account of the formation of the county.

The valley has been designated White Deer Hole Valley—the singular fact being that there is a White Deer Creek and a White Deer Hole Creek, which has a humorous derivation, however authentic. But, no doubt, the pools in the creek were the real origin.

After crossing the ridge, now by a winding, hilly road,—it used to be by a precipitous road along the river, which the railroad now occupies,—we come in on the settlement made, in 1787, by John Foley, who came from Tewksbury township, Hunterdon County, N. J., with a wife and seven children—Jacob, Barbara, ———, John, David, Naomi and Fanny. He built a log cabin about two hundred feet from where the dwelling-house of the late

Charles Gudykunst stands, and within four or five years built the first grist-mill, with but one pair of grinding-stones. He went back to New Jersey in 1800, but returned, and died here in 1822, at the age of seventy. Farley was a millwright. The Tinbrookes purchased all the lands about the mouth of the creek, and Ludwig Stitzel purchased from Tinbrooke. He built an oil-mill and forge, and commenced to erect a new mill in 1820, about which time he died. Charles S. Gudykunst, his son-in-law, completed it. The forge was in operation until 1828, and the oil-mill until 1830, when it was changed to a clover-mill. Gudykunst died in 1866, and the mill was taken in partition by James Gudykunst, and by him sold to John H. Follmer, who remodeled it into a roller-mill in 1883. The forge was turned into a distillery and used as such for about five years.

Thomas Weisner occupied a cabin on the river-bank, near where the bridge at Uniontown now crosses the river Susquehanna, about half a mile north of Rachel Weeks'.

John Rumsey, occupied a cabin on the river-bank, north of Weisner's, and had a wife and nine children, and a small farm here.

George Gray occupied a cabin on the river-bank, about three-quarters of a mile north of Rumsey's, and had a wife and three children.

Marcus Huling occupied a cabin on the river-bank, about three hundred yards north of Gray's, and had a wife and five children. He talked English, and was a blacksmith. He afterwards moved to New York State. He is supposed to have been a cousin of Marcus Huling, who lived at Milton.

Cornelius Vanfleet, a New Jerseyman, occupied a cabin that stood on the White Deer Hole Creek, a little west of the Widow Weeks'. He acted as a justice of the peace for many years, and died here on the 7th of December, 1841, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His remains lie buried in the Presbyterian graveyard.

Peter Dougherty, an Irishman, occupied a cabin on the White Deer Hole Creek, about a mile and a quarter above the mouth of the creek. He had a wife and children, and afterwards moved.

Eleanor Brown, commonly called "Nellie Brown," was the widow of Matthew Brown, already noticed, and occupied a cabin on the White Deer Hole Creek, about two and a half miles west of its mouth. She died at her son's, William Brown's, cabin, that stood about half a mile west of her own cabin, on the 9th of August, 1844, and her descendants are still found in this valley and its adjacent parts.

Samuel Swan occupied a cabin that stood about two hundred and thirteen yards due west of Eleanor Brown's. Swan talked English, had a wife and children and afterwards moved away to parts unknown.

Seth McCormick, an Irishman, occupied a cabin on South Creek, a branch of White Deer Hole Creek, about a mile west of Swan's cabin. He died here on the 17th of January, 1835, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His remains lie buried in the old Presbyterian (now Lutheran) grave-yard, at the "stone church," on the southwest side of Penny Hill. He left a wife and nine children, and his descendants are still living here, and occupy a part of their ancestor's estate.

Thomas McCormick, an Irishman, and a brother of Seth's, occupied a cabin on South Creek, about half a mile from Seth's. He seems to have acted as a justice of the peace for some years. He died on the 6th of October, 1826, aged seventy-two years, and his remains also lie buried in the old grave-yard, near the above 'stone church.'

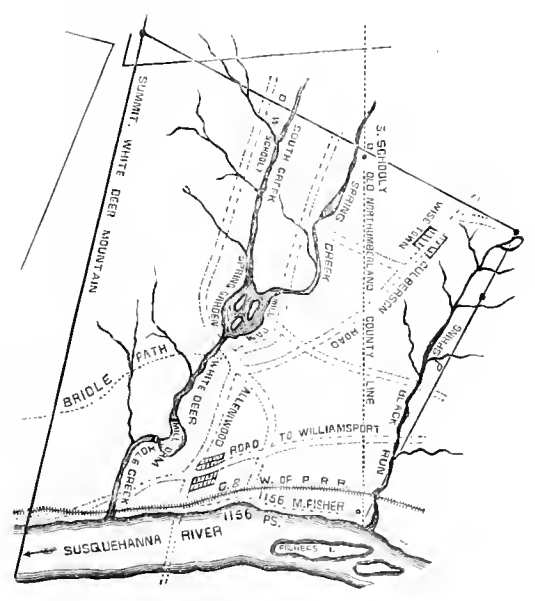
Jesse Weeks, a son of the Widow Weeks, already noticed, occupied a cabin that stood on the north side of "Spring Creek," the northern branch of White Deer Hole Creek, and about four miles west of its junction with "South Creek." Jesse Weeks died here.

Daniel Sunderland, an Englishman, occupied a cabin that stood a mile farther up on Spring Creek, and died there.

The whole valley contains about thirteen thousand acres, and the warrants were surveyed very early. The list shows that the whole basin was appropriated before 1800, but the earliest were by the mountain-sides and springs. Now, having a breadth of arable land

ORIGINAL SURVEYS OF GREGG TOWNSHIP.

WARRANTEE.	NO. OF WAR.	DATE OF WAR.	DATE OF SURVEY.	ACRES.	PERS.
John Adlum		May 11, 1786.	Dec. 20, 1809.	62	45
James Bell	265	April 3, 1769.	re. Nov. 8, 1852.	141	28
Bernard Boner	275	April 3, 1769.	June 8, 1770.	322	
Mathew Brown		June 24, 1776.	Dec. 4, 1800.	152	12
John Byners		July 1, 1784.	July 28, 1791.	47	3/4
Francis Connelly	1098	April 3, 1769.	June 7, 1770.	252	3/4
S. Chambers		Feb. 3, 1785.	June 15, 1785.	403	3/4
George Casner		Aug. 26, 1769.	Dec. 6, 1784.	327	3/4
William Christie		Sept. 11, 1772.	Nov. 23, 1772.	309	
Isaac Cox	228	April 3, 1769.	June 24, 1769.	229	
William Coburn		Sept. 9, 1788.	April 15, 1814.	93	143
John Coates		April 10, 1775.	Aug. 24, 1788.	75	
Benjamin Dean			re. May 18, 1791.		
M. Dieffenferfer		April 7, 1776.	Sept. 17, 1771.	320	
David Duncan	72	April 3, 1769.	May 30, 1770.	293	36
John Eason		June 18, 1788.	April 9, 1790.	255	
John Farley		Sept. 9, 1814.	March 10, 1815.	474	72
Fred. Fullmer		July 13, 1796.	Sept. 20, 1809.	309	
Fred. Fullmer		Jan. 14, 1796.	Sept. 12, 1798.	108	
William Gray		Sept. 18, 1791.	April 7, 1795.	424	63
Jacob Grove	2519	April 3, 1769.	Sept. 12, 1771.	185	
Wm. Husbands	1750	April 3, 1769.	June 17, 1770.	318	
N. Harris	1072		June 15, 1770.	275	
Joseph Harris		April 3, 1769.	June 5, 1770.	320	
John Hansel		Sept. 18, 1794.	April 7, 1795.	406	
Wm. Hanson		Sept. 18, 1794.	April 7, 1795.	400	
William Howell		July 25, 1787.	April 9, 1790.	464	
Robert Iredell	1733	April 3, 1769.	June 30, 1769.	130	
James Jack		April 4, 1771.	Nov. 22, 1772.	309	
Robert Long	1245	April 3, 1769.	Aug. 15, 1769.	276	1/4
Edward Milner	3276	May 23, 1769.	June 4, 1770.	185	
Margaret Miller		May 12, 1785.	June 9, 1785.	403	1/4
Philip Miller		May 31, 1785.	June 9, 1785.	358	1/4
J. Mitchellree		July 1, 1784.	Dec. 4, 1800.	168	48
William Nand	3756	Aug. 26, 1769.	Dec. 6, 1784.	380	
Samuel Oaks		Feb. 1, 1808.	Feb. 9, 1811.	40	
James Parkinson		Oct. 12, 1784.	June 21, 1809.	428	
Daniel Ryan	788	April 3, 1769.	June 27, 1769.	105	
Henry Riggle		May 13, 1785.	June 9, 1785.	403	3/4
Samuel Scott		May 2, 1794.	April 7, 1795.	401	
Richard Steel	828	April 3, 1769.	May 30, 1770.	317	
Mary Stevens	3753	Aug. 26, 1769.	Dec. 17, 1784.	268	3/4
Daniel Smith		May 2, 1794.	April 7, 1795.	436	2
Rachel Stephen	3754	Aug. 26, 1769.	Sept. 7, 1784.	238	2
Thomas Wallis	2224	April 3, 1769.	June 6, 1770.	313	
John Wright	212	April 3, 1769.	June 30, 1769.	278	2
Samuel Wheeler	276	April 3, 1769.	June 30, 1769.	279	2
TOTAL				13293	



OUTLINE MAP OF GREGG TOWNSHIP.

of great fertility and beauty, the dells and ravines of the circling mountains are studded with the ruins of cabins whose existence is little known and rarely seen except by the hunter.

Near the mouth of the White Deer Hole Creek there are now the mills of the Allenwood Lumber Company, the members of which are H. P. Allen, H. C. McCormick, J. M. Dunbar and John Moore, with a capacity of cutting forty thousand feet a day.

The village of Allenwood, just above this, was laid out by John McCurdy, June 1, 1815, under the name of Uniontown. As a post-office, its original name was White Deer, then Slifer, Cairo and now Allenwood, the latter after H. P. Allen, who laid out an addition to the place of eighty lots, the same year as the extension of the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad was made through the place. The station and post-office, as well as the village, generally, is known by that name.

The father of H. P. Allen, Isaac Allen, married to Jane Piatt, moved to the place in May, 1831. Mrs. Allen died October, 1871, aged eighty-four. The old store-room was built by Heylman in 1831, and in it were a number of successive keepers,—Daniel Wetzell, Oscar and Doctor Hammond, Charles Hill, Hill & Bowr. Allen commenced keeping store in 1861. In 1880 he built a very handsome and commodious store.

The village contains now forty houses, including two stores and one tavern, and two hundred inhabitants.

The Allenwood Planing-Mill Company has been organized with a capital of ten thousand dollars, to be located near the railroad, for which a charter as a joint-stock company has been asked. J. Frank Hagenbuch, president; A. Armstrong, treasurer; directors, J. J. Lowe, J. B. Foresman, W. B. Else, Joseph Gould and H. P. Allen.

The postmasters were Hugh Donnelly, Samuel Hartzell, Mary Kremer; in 1861 Thomas Arbuckle, who served until his death, and his daughter Mary holds the position yet.

Among the physicians were Drs. Walker,

Mathew, Gett, William Ludwig, Charles Ludwig, Uriah Reed, John Murray, Russ, Steese, William U. Truckenmiller, Dr. Metzgar, the latter up in the valley.

The bridge was built in 1852 and there were 1049 shares at \$25 per share,—\$26,225, the original cost. It was partially swept away in 1865 and rebuilt at a cost of \$13,112. The board are William Maclease (president), M. C. Piatt (secretary), John Tate, C. L. Gudykunst, W. P. Allen, Thompson Bauer, H. P. Allen (treasurer).

The beautiful Union Cemetery, which crowns the hill, was laid out by W. F. Campbell and Frank Hagenbuch, under a charter obtained from the court.

The store at the foot of the hill was built for George Swope, and after him refitted handsomely by Campbell & Hagenbuch, succeeded by Galloway and Meek, the present occupants.

SPRING GARDEN.

Here Frederick Follmer had a saw-mill, where the house of Mathew Homler now stands. He built the first grist-mill. David Hunter bought from Frederick Follmer in 1820. John Hunter, Esq., in 1828 bought of the heirs of David Hunter; he rebuilt and enlarged the mill in 1835. Lawrence Hayes bought of John Hunter in 1860, and owned it for several years. It passed to John Bower, to William Follmer, and in 1868 he sold it to Abram S. Sypher, who remodeled it in 1878, and now owns it. T. I. Meek, an enterprising merchant, has a store here.

Matthew Brown came from Scotland to America about 1765, served as a soldier in the Revolution and returned to White Deer Valley and died of camp fever in 1777. His wife was Eleanor Lytle. The remains of Matthew Brown lie buried in a field north of the house of Lenard G. Meek, in Gregg township. He owned about eight hundred acres in the centre of the valley, comprising the farms of Haag Tulmer, Pawling, Moore, Whitzel and Meeks, etc. His son, John Brown, known as Esquire or Captain Brown, succeeded to his estate and lived where the widow of C. S. Pawling, Esq.,

now lives; was a captain of the militia in 1807; had four sons,—Matthew, Robert, William and Thomas. Thomas had two sisters born with him,—Sarah and Elizabeth. Sarah married Isaac Smith and moved to Wisconsin; both died on the same day and are buried in the same grave. Elizabeth married Hon. David B. Montgomery, of Northumberland County. Matthew married Eleanor Collins; afterwards married Nancy Tate, sister of John Tate, Esq., of Gregg. Robert married Susan Fisher. William married Hish Hill. Thomas lives in Ohio. Robert always lived in Gregg, at Allenwood; kept store; was born December 28, 1803; died May 24, 1884. His sons were John C., George W., Robert, William, Charles, Peter, and one daughter, Victoria. Robert married Annie M. Gudykunst and is now a commissioner of Union County.

Elder John Brown came from Ireland; married the abandoned wife of Samuel Swan; had three sons; James and John studied for the ministry; George prepared for the practice of medicine, and married Margaret Dougal, a daughter of Dr. Dougal, of Milton, who later married John Hunter, Esq.

David Hunter came from County Donegal, Ireland, to Juniata County, and there married Isabella Patterson, who was a daughter of General William Patterson, of Indian war fame. Came to White Deer Valley in 1820, and settled at Spring Garden Mills. His children were John, James, David, Margaret, Katherine and Isabella. John married Margaret Dougal, widow of Dr. G. W. Brown; James married Margaret Montgomery; David married Maria Satterly, and lives at Watson town; Margaret married Alen Marr, of Milton—all dead; Catherine married Thomas Comley, of Milton—both dead; Isabella married Jacob Derr, of Lewisburgh—both dead.

John's family was W. S. Hunter, married Elizabeth McCormick; Horatio D., married Sallie Cooner, of Watertown; Isabella married Rev. J. G. Miles; Margaret married E. S. Gudykunst, Esq.; Maria S. married David Watson.

Samuel Oakes came to White Deer Valley in 1785, from Chester County, Pa. Bought

about one thousand acres in the centre of Gregg township. He had six sons and three daughters. Elizabeth Oakes, his daughter, married William Schooley, who came, about the same time, from Schooley's Mountain, N. J. William Schooley owned several hundred acres about a half-mile west of Allenwood. He was a school-teacher and factotum. He had twelve children,—Mary married George Foresman; John married Nancy Comley; Elizabeth; Margaret married Joseph McCormick; Samuel married Elvina Moore; Christiana married James Snoddy, Sr.; William married Isabel Snoddy; Joseph married Elizabeth Oakes—both dead; Lucy married Fullmer Donaldson; Benjamin; Hannah married Samuel S. Pauline; Andrew J. married Mollie Silliman.

Martin Shellabarger came, in 1800, from the lower counties, and bought one thousand acres back of Alvira. One of his sons married an Oakes, and their son is Hon. David Shellabarger, a prominent lawyer of Washington, D. C. Mr. Shellabarger is now living in the township.

James Snoddy came from County Londonderry, Ireland, about 1800, with his wife, whose maiden-name was Mary Owens; she was the daughter of a Scotch gentleman. They first settled in Chester County; then lived a few years in Buffalo Valley; then moved to White Deer, and settled on the farm John H. Schooley now resides upon. They and their ancestors are noted for their longevity, usually reaching from ninety-seven to one hundred and six years. James and Mary had three sons—Samuel, William and James; six daughters—Margaret, Rachel, Mary, Martha, Katherine and Isabella. James married Christiana Schooley; one of their sons is Colonel W. W. S. Snoddy, a prominent lawyer of Sedalia, Mo. Samuel married Susan Kuhns, and have a son—J. Donaldson Snoddy, an attorney in Kansas; William married Ann Irwin; Margaret married James Ellis; Rachel married Daniel Lytle; Mary married Thomas Silliman; Martha married Benjamin Kelly; Katharine married John W. Henry, of Philadelphia.

Thomas Silliman came from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1761 or 1763, and settled in Lower

Bethel township, Northampton County, Pa. Here he married Mary Meaddagh, who was of Dutch descent. Thomas' father was a captain in the naval service of Ireland. From Northampton County he came to this valley in 1795, and bought one thousand acres in what is now Gregg. His lands lay along South Creek.

He had two sons, Thomas and Alexander. Thomas was born August 29, 1799, and is still living, in good health. Alexander was born in 1801 (now dead). Thomas is noted for his sturdy physical constitution and wonderfully retentive memory. The Sillimans were all noted for muscular strength and endurance and strength of mind.

ALVIRA.

John Eason came from the lower counties and settled on the farm now occupied by the Foresman brothers, at Alvira. He owned the lands where Alvira now stands; had the lands cleared by 1812. He was the first settler in the section and lived to be an old man. He had two sons,—John, who never married, and Samuel, who married Cynthia McCormick, and died near the mouth of South Creek. Brouse and Landis came with Eason and settled on lands adjoining his. Henry Wise, a shoemaker, came in an early day and worked at his trade in the same shop now occupied by — Buss for the same purpose. The cutters settled in the early part of this century back of Alvira. William Cutter, a son, married Isabel Nelson, a daughter of John Eason, and was the grandfather of the Meeks now living in Gregg.

The first tavern in Uniontown, as then called, was kept by John McCurdy along about 1808 or 1809. It stood where the post-office now stands. Joseph Lashbach succeeded him, and removed it to where it now stands. Thomas McKibbin kept it for several years. Seth McCormick, of Cumberland Valley, married Margaret Simmons, and lived in the upper part of the valley. His children were Robert, who married Nancy Foresman; Seth, married Hannah Hammond; Hugh, not married; Thomas, married Maria Hammond; John, married Miss Coryell; Joseph, married Margaret Schooley; Sarah, married Robert J. Foresman; Cynthia, married Samuel Eason; Susan, mar-

ried Matthew Hammond, and lived at South Bend, Indiana. Thomas McCormick, an older brother of Seth, lived up Spring Creek; had no children. Widow Weeks' son Job lived in the valley and has a son Jesse, who lives opposite Montgomery Station, Northumberland County. They were among the first to settle at the mouth of South Creek. Hugh McReinhold came from Ireland in 1790, and settled where Henry Schooley now lives. The Bairds at an early day lived where John Haag lives. An old Indian fort was erected across the road from Haag's barn. James Baird had a blacksmith-shop a few yards above the fort.

SCHOOLS.—The first was a night-school, taught by William Schooley, Sr., in a house north of Spring Creek, on land now (1877) owned by heirs of John Haag. Another house was owned by David Follmer, Esq., in which Edward Beach taught, and a third on land owned by heirs of Gershom Biddle. These buildings used for school purposes between 1790 and 1808; in 1807 a house was built on land now owned by Peter Ludwig. Teachers in this house were an Irishman by name of Cochrane; Moses Wheeler, a Yankee, and Isaac Sedom and Noah Wilson. Another house was built where Geo. Irwin's house now stands. Teachers were James and George Gray, George Nelson, Jacob Blaisdell, John Brady, Darius Black, Thomas Kennedy, Charles Mason, Charles Schriver, M.D., W. T. Thorfe and others.

Another school-house was built on land now owned by Mrs. King. Teachers were Carpenter, Quinn Deffenbacher, Hon. Isaac Slenker. About 1826 Miss E. Grier, sister of Justin Grier, taught in the old Baptist Church.

In 1884 there were five districts, with one hundred and eighty-one pupils, as follows: Allenwood, Hunter's, Wetzel's, Alvira, Russell.

THE WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.¹—This house of worship in the White Deer Valley has been the spiritual home of a congregation organized nearly a century ago, but whose early history is obscure, since no records were preserved. In 1787 the Rev. Hugh Morrison became the pastor of the Buf-

¹ From data supplied by Rev. J. W. Boal.

falo Church, and served it until 1806, and some time in the later years of his ministry, he formed this congregation. In 1803 Rev. James Magraw, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Castle, visited the Buffalo and Washington Churches, and was called to the pastorate, but did not accept it. Most likely Mr. Morrison came from his home at Sunbury, occasionally, and supplied the pulpit until his death, in 1804, and the same year the Rev. Thomas Hood also preached here, and, accepting a call, was ordained and installed pastor October 2, 1805, after having preached six months on the call to him as a licentiate. His pastoral relation continued until 1819, when the pulpit was supplied from different sources until 1826, when Rev. George Junkin became a permanent supply, serving as such until 1830. The Rev. David Kirkpatrick came next, serving in the same relation until 1833, when the Rev. Isaac Grier entered upon his pastorate, also as a supply, but was ordained and installed November 12, 1834. His pastoral relation as an ordained minister continued nineteen years, and marked a useful period in the history of the church. He was followed by the Rev. Matthew Patterson, who was installed November 14, 1854, and whose pastorate ended in April, 1858. The same year a call was extended to the Rev. John A. Boyd, of the Hudson Presbytery, which was accepted, and on the 27th of June, 1859, he was installed pastor. His ministry continued till October, 1867, after which the congregation was again dependent on supplies, from various sources. In May, 1870, the Rev. L. L. Houghawort began a regular pastorate which was terminated by his resignation in April, 1875. A unanimous call was then made, June 19, 1875, upon the Rev. James W. Boal, to assume the pastorate, and the following month he entered that relation, continuing until the present date. He is a native of Centre County, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and has been well educated for the ministry, at Lafayette College and the Princeton Theological Seminary.

Washington Church has a fine location in the beautiful White Deer Valley, in the midst

of a sober, industrious community, and has one of the most flourishing congregations of any Presbyterian Church in the country, in Central Pennsylvania. The church building is of wood, and has recently been repaired so as to be not only comfortable, but even attractive.

THE WHITE DEER BAPTIST CHURCH.—Some of the first settlers of the county were Baptists, but unfortunately lived so remote from one another that the formation of a congregation was long rendered impracticable. After the Revolution Baptist missionaries visited Buffalo Valley and preached at other points, so that, in 1794, a letter was forwarded to the Philadelphia Association, asking to be received into that body. But the purpose to form a church was evidently not realized, as action was postponed by the association, since "no messenger appears to receive the right hand of fellowship." No further attempt at organization appears to have been made until 1808, when Elder Thomas Smiley, originally a Seceder, from Virginia, came to White Deer Valley and organized some scattering families in the northern part of the county into a church, which was recognized October 23, 1808. A log meeting-house was built on the lot occupied by the present church, which was replaced by a better building in the course of years. The present is the third house used by the society, and was remodeled and thoroughly repaired in 1882. Like all the churches in the valley, it is a plain frame building, but has an attractive interior. In 1820 the church became connected with the Northumberland Association, its delegates being the pastor, Rev. Thomas Smiley, John Lewis, John Oakes and Philip Gibbon. The membership at that time was small, and in 1886 the number did not exceed sixty.

Elder Smiley served the church as pastor until his death, in 1832, and lies interred in the cemetery of the White Deer Church. His ministry was laborious and he rendered faithful service in his Master's cause during this pioneer work. He was succeeded by George Spratt, M.D., 1833-34; his son, George M. Spratt, D.D., 1834-39; William S. Hall,

1840-43; John Edminister, 1843-47; William T. Bunker, 18-1853; Professor Robert Lowry, 1854; George Frear, D.D., 1855; Joshua Kelly, 1857-58; W. R. McNeal, 1859; Samuel W. Ziegler, 1860; J. Green Miles, 1861-65; George W. Snyder, 1867; and J. Green Miles, 1869.

In June the present pastor, the Rev. Marshall G. Smith, began preaching in the church and was ordained and installed in September of the same year. Since 1860, with the exception above noted, the Rev. J. Green Miles has been actively interested in the church, and at present resides in that locality, supplying the church at Dauville. He is one of the oldest active Baptist ministers in this part of the State, being now in his sixty-ninth year. Three of his brothers are also in the ministry.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION has churches at White Deer and Alvira. The latter was originally built at Spring Creek, but was taken down and rebuilt on its present site in the summer and fall of 1885. It was dedicated by the Rev. E. Kohr. The church at White Deer was built about ten years ago. Both are frame buildings, but comfortable places of worship with an increasing membership. The pastoral service is from the White Deer Circuit, the Rev. S. Smith, preacher in charge.

THE MESSIAH UNION CHURCH is a plain frame building in the upper end of the valley; near Alvira, which has been used by German Reformed and Lutheran congregations for more than thirty years. It was erected, about 1850, for the accommodation of members of other congregations who resided in this locality, and who desired a more convenient preaching place than the old churches afforded; but the ministerial service has usually been the same as those of the older congregations in this part of the country out of which this church was formed. In the past year the Lutherans have not had regular preaching. The church has lately been nicely improved and presents a creditable appearance.

THE EMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH at Alvira was removed from Washington township, Lycoming County, in 1885, and rebuilt there. It is of wood, thirty-four by forty-six, costing

one thousand two hundred dollars. The number of members of the church are about thirty; trustees, Jacob Baker, D. B. Artman, Joel Baker.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN H. OAKES.

Among the names of Gregg township's most successful and highly-esteemed citizens we find that of John H. Oakes, who was born in the above-named township on the 12th day of March, 1817. His ancestor, Samuel Oakes, was born in Northumberland County, Pa., where he grew to man's estate and married Mary McDermon. From his native county he moved to White Deer Valley, where he bought twelve hundred acres of land, all of which was new and unimproved. He built a house and improved part of the land, and on it lived until his death, which occurred on the 26th day of November, 1810. His wife passed away on the 11th day of August, 1798. They were for many years devout members of the Presbyterian Church. Their children were John, William, Samuel, Isaac and Flower. Isaac was born in Northumberland County, and came with the rest of the family into the valley when he was quite a lad. He became a farmer and eventually came in possession of part of the twelve hundred acres of land originally bought by his father. He married Nancy Hope, who bore him children as follows: Maria, born December 6, 1810; John H., born March 12, 1813; Jonathan, born February 19, 1815; Samuel, February 2, 1816; Rosannah, October 22, 1818; James, February 6, 1821; Sarah Jane, August 2, 1823; Elizabeth, February 17, 1826; Isaac Walker, October 10, 1828; and Margaret, January 8, 1833. Of these, John H., of whom this sketch is written, grew to manhood in his native township, and was reared to the occupation of a farmer, as were his father and all his ancestors. His education was obtained at the country school during the winter months. After the death of his father he bought of the heirs the home farm, on which he lived many years. He finally sold out, and

after a short time bought the farm on which his son Matthew now resides, and on which he built the out-buildings. In 1876 he bought the farm on which his wife now resides, and erected thereon a fine residence and barns, and made a beautiful home. But he was destined to enjoy his new home but a short time, as he died suddenly of heart-disease, on the 11th day of April, 1882. He came home from Williamsport on that day, and complained of not feeling well. He retired at the usual hour, and in the

The result of this marriage has been the following named children: William Gibbons, born October 23, 1841; Martha H., born April 12, 1844; Mathew, married Martha Foreman, their children are Sarah, Maria and Olive.

DANIEL FOLLMER.

One of the oldest families in Gregg township, Union County, Pa., is the Follmer family, formerly called Vollmer. The paternal ancestor, Jacob



JOHN H. OAKES.

night awoke his wife by making a strange noise and in a few minutes passed peacefully away. Thus died a good and just man, mourned and regretted by the entire community in which his life had been spent. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and its treasurer. In politics he was a Democrat, and filled most of the township offices in his township. He married, on the 25th day of August, 1840, Sarah, daughter of William and Sarah (Gibbons) Oakes. Her father died January 15, 1836; her mother died October 13, 1859.

Vollmer, came from Germany in 1737 and settled in Berks County, Pa., 1740, where he reared a family of children and where he passed the remainder of his days. When he landed in America his name was recorded by mistake as Follmer instead of Vollmer, and as Follmer the family has since been known. Michael Follmer, one of Jacob's descendants, moved, with his family, into Limestone township, Northumberland County, in 1778, and encamped under a large wild cherry-tree which is yet standing. Frederick moved into White Deer Valley in

1795, where he bought three hundred acres of land, on which he built the grist-mill now owned by A. S. Sypher, Esq. The mill contained three run of stone and did custom milling and was patronized by the people for many miles around. He married Miss Maria Barbara Geiger, who bore him three children, viz., Susan, Daniel and Rachel. Susan married Joseph Mackey and had five sons and one daughter. Rachel married James Donaldson and to her was born one son and two daugh-

ried Miss Margaret Reed in June, 1808, who was born August 31, 1789. Her father was James Reed, who married Jane Watt, whose people were from Lancaster county, Pa., and whose ancestors came from Scotland. After his marriage Daniel obtained from his father part of the home farm, on which he built the mansion now occupied by his children and in which he died, March 30, 1875. His wife passed away on the 6th day of September, 1853. He was a practical and successful farmer and, as a



Daniel Follmer

ters. Frederick died April 7, 1812, and his wife July 6, 1803. As above set forth, Daniel Follmer, the subject of this sketch, was born March 13, 1786, in Limestone township, and came with his father, Frederick, into White Deer Creek Valley, 1795. His education was such only as could be obtained at the country schools of his day. He remained with his father until after his (Daniel's) marriage, learning the miller's trade and also working on the farm when not engaged in the mill. He mar-

ried Miss Margaret Reed in June, 1808, who was born August 31, 1789. Her father was James Reed, who married Jane Watt, whose people were from Lancaster county, Pa., and whose ancestors came from Scotland. After his marriage Daniel obtained from his father part of the home farm, on which he built the mansion now occupied by his children and in which he died, March 30, 1875. His wife passed away on the 6th day of September, 1853. He was a practical and successful farmer and, as a citizen, was held in high esteem by all who knew him. In early life he united himself to the Presbyterian Church, of which he remained a constant member until his death. He was in politics a Whig, and when the Republican party was formed he became a staunch member thereof, and was many times elected to office. In 1824 he was elected county commissioner of Lycoming County, to which Gregg township was then attached. In 1827 he was appointed by Governor Shultz a justice of the

peace, which office he held many years by appointment and election. He was a school director six years, and at different times held most of the township offices in the gift of the people. To Daniel Follmer and wife were born children as follows: Maria B., born May 10, 1810 (married John Foresman); Jane W., born May 8, 1813; Cynthia, born December 29, 1815; Elizabeth, born August 2, 1818 (married Robert Caldwell); John R., born December 24, 1821; Daniel G., born November 11, 1826; and Margaret R., born May 28, 1829, and died August 12, 1881. John R. Follmer, one of the leading men of Gregg township, studied law with James F. Linn, in Lewisburgh from 1843 until 1845, when he was admitted to the bar. He opened an office in Selin's Grove, Pennsylvania, and started out with flattering prospects, but, owing to ill health, he gave up the practice of his profession, and has since engaged in business which has given him an out-door life. He is an ardent Republican, and now holds the office of county surveyor, to which he was elected in 1883.

LUDWIG STUETZEL.

Ludwig Stuetzel, now known as Stitzel, was born in Nochandorg, Germany, on the 5th day of June, 1761. The time of his arrival in the United States is not known, but it is thought he went at once to Berks County, Pa., where he married, on the 20th day of November, 1808, Miss Anna Maria Fox. The issue of this union was Sarah, born July 28, 1811; Maria, August 24, 1813; Susie, December 17, 1814; and Samuel, who died in infancy, was born October 11, 1816. After his marriage Ludwig went to Mill Creek, near Pottsville, Pa., and built a saw-mill and a residence; into the latter he moved with his bride. After remaining at the mill three years he sold it and moved to Reading, Pa., where he engaged in distilling. In 1814 he emigrated to White Deer Valley, Pa., where he bought the farm and water-power now known as the "Willow Glen mill property," on which he built the house now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Charles Gudykunst, and the

out-buildings belonging thereto; also a forge in which he carried on business many years. In 1822 he built the grist-mill above mentioned, which he operated until his death. He also built a flaxseed-oil mill, and in the various business interests thus engaged in was uniformly successful. He gave employment to a good many men, and was looked up to as a public benefactor, and as a man of integrity was held in high esteem. He was a Democrat in politics. For many years he was a member of the German Reformed Church and died in that faith July 25, 1823. His wife died April 25, 1857.

CHARLES GUDYKUNST.

Charles Gudykunst was born in Lehigh County, Pa., October 15, 1799. His father, Adam Gudykunst, was born in Germany, from whence he emigrated to the United States, at what date is not known. While Charles was yet a boy his father moved to Milton, Pa., where he followed his trade of "a hatter," which trade Charles was also taught, and at which he worked for some time. His father gave him the advantages obtained at the best schools in Milton, and he thus acquired for that period more than a common education. Before he was of age he was employed as a clerk by Mr. Ludwig Stitzel and remained with him until Mr. Stitzel's death, receiving and retaining until the last his employer's entire confidence. After Mr. Stitzel's death, young Gudykunst was made executor of the estate and had entire management and control thereof. He married Sarah, the eldest daughter of Mr. Stitzel, who bore him two children, but one of whom, Edward, born October 5, 1827, is now living. After his marriage he extended the business by building a saw-mill and purchasing other lands, which have since been divided into six farms and other town-lots near Uniontown (now Allenwood) and other lands in Lycoming County. Mr. Gudykunst was an active and successful business man and had the entire confidence of the business men of his county. He was a director in the West Branch Bank of Williamsport until Gregg township was transferred to Union County, after which he was a director in

the Cameron Bank of Lewisburgh, Pa. In politics Mr. Gudykunst was an ardent Republican, and took an active part in forming and carrying out its policy in his section of the State. He held most of the offices in his township, and was at one time State revenue commissioner, appointed by Governor A. G. Curtin.

Gudykunst passed away on the 12th day of January, 1866, leaving behind him the record of a long and well-spent life. His wife, Mary, still survives him, and in the home of her childhood, surrounded by children, grandchildren and friends, is awaiting without fear the summons all must obey. Sarah Jane, the second



C. Gudykunst

He was a member for many years of the Presbyterian Church and was one of its elders. His first wife died May 18, 1832, and for his second wife he married her only surviving sister, Mary, on the 10th day of April, 1834. Their children were Mary Margaret, born May 20, 1835; Sarah Jane, born October 12, 1837; Lydia Catherine, born May 31, 1840; Charles L., born December 16, 1842; James P., born April 21, 1845; Anna Maria, born September 24, 1848; Josephine, born January 23, 1851; and Eliza C., born March 11, 1853. Mr.

daughter, married William Campbell. Lydia C., married William P. Allen, and has one son,—William C. Charles L. married Martha Jane Griffa; their children are Margaret B., Charles B. and Mary J. James P. married Anna Van Alstine, whose only son, Carl C., was drowned June 9, 1885. Anna M. married Robert Brown; they have one child,—Claud A. Josephine married J. F. Hagenbuch. Eliza C. married Armstrong Brady (who died September 13, 1876) and C. Brown. The result of her second marriage is two girls.

HISTORY OF SNYDER COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

Organization of the County—Civil History—Rosters of Officers, 1855-'85—Population.

THE causes which led to the division of Union County and the erection of Snyder will be found in the history of Union County. The act of the Legislature dividing the last-named county was approved March 2, 1855. It provided for an election to be held March 16th following, to determine by popular vote whether the division should be made. The election was held, with the following result: For division, sixteen hundred and eighty-eight; against division, sixteen hundred and forty-three; majority for division, forty-five.

The act erecting a new county provided that the county-seat should be located by a vote of the people, and any town furnishing a guaranteed subscription of ten thousand dollars towards the erection of public buildings should be entitled to become the new county-seat. Middleburg, Selin's Grove and Freeburg furnished subscriptions approved by the court, and became the competing towns for the seat of justice, with the following result: Middleburg, thirteen hundred and fifty-seven votes; Selin's Grove, nine hundred and twenty-two votes; and Freeburg, two hundred and eight votes. Middleburg was selected.

After the election making Middleburg the county-seat, a supplement to the act of erection was passed by the Legislature, and was approved April 11, 1856, which provided for the transfer to Snyder County of all "unfinished business properly belonging to the county of Snyder remaining in the county of Union."

George J. Schoch, George Motz and John L. Reninger were chosen as a committee to erect the public buildings. They performed this work, and made a report to the court at the December term, 1856, as follows:

"That under the provisions of an Act of Assembly erecting a new county out of parts of Union, and called Snyder County. That your petitioners were elected the building committee to put up the necessary public buildings for said county of Snyder. That the said buildings are now ready, and that they are now prepared, if the same be approved as required by the said Act, to convey the same to the said county of Snyder.

"They therefore pray the court to examine the said buildings and approve the same, as required by said act, and we will ever pray, etc.

"GEORGE MOTZ,

"GEORGE J. SCHOCH,

"JOHN L. RENINGER."

The grand jury examined the buildings, and, on December 12, 1856, recommended their acceptance. On the 28th of February, 1857, Judges A. S. Wilson and Daniel Witmer, judges of the court, accepted the site and buildings erected.

An act to change the county-seat from Middleburg to Selin's Grove was passed in 1865. The preamble recites that great dissatisfaction existed in consequence of the location of the county-seat, and that the necessary county buildings had not yet been erected, and that the grand jury, at the February term, 1865, reported the court-house unsafe and the public records insecure, and that new buildings must necessarily be erected. William F. Eckbert, William F. Wagenseller and L. R. Hummel were appointed commissioners by the act, to select grounds in Selin's Grove on which to erect

public buildings, a fee-simple deed to be delivered to the commissioners of the county, without expense to the county, and a subscription of not less than five thousand dollars to be approved by the judges of the court, which was to be transferred to the commissioners, who were required to proceed without delay to erect the necessary public buildings, to be in no way inferior to the county buildings at Lewisburgh, Union County, and as soon as the public buildings were approved by a grand jury and a majority of the judges, the county-seat be fixed at Selin's Grove, and the records be removed from Middleburg to Selin's Grove. The commissioners were authorized to borrow money, not to exceed twenty thousand dollars, and to issue one hundred dollar bonds, payable in one, two and three years. They were also authorized to convey the grounds and public buildings in Middleburg to the persons who subscribed and paid for the erection of the same. A majority of the county commissioners refused to comply with the provisions of this act, and they adopted no measures for the erection of public buildings at Selin's Grove. They could not be induced to do any act in reference to a removal. They were arraigned before the court, but every advantage afforded by the "law's delay" was taken, until too late in the summer to commence building.

At the next session of the Legislature the question of removal was again introduced, and after a long-continued contest, an act was passed March 21, 1866, relative to a removal. Petitions and remonstrances were sent to the Legislature numerously signed, and the people of the county were thoroughly aroused on the subject.

The preamble of the act referred to sets forth that,—

"The citizens of Snyder County had decided, by ballot, to locate the county-seat at Middleburg, and had erected the court-house and jail by private subscription, and at the close of the session of 1865 the Legislature hastily passed an act to remove the seat of justice from Middleburg to Selinsgrove, against the expressed will of the people."

The act authorizes an election to be held on April 24, 1866, to vote for or against a removal of the county-seat from Middleburg to Selin's Grove. In pursuance of this act of the Legislature, an election,—one of the most exciting

ever known in the county,—was held at the time mentioned in said act, with the following result :

	For removal.	Against removal.
West Beaver township.....	...	244
Penn's township.....	275	5
Washington township.....	99	184
Centre township.....	...	182
Franklin township.....	...	200
Chapman township.....	317	71
Perry township.....	28	151
Jackson township.....	34	114
Middle Creek township.....	63	73
Selin's Grove borough.....	343	1
West Perry township.....	27	85
Monroe township.....	215	20
Middleburg borough.....	1	81
	1404	1757
		1404

Majority against removal..... 353

The year after this decision the court-house at Middleburg was enlarged by the addition of twelve feet to the front and twenty-seven feet



SNYDER COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

to the rear. The interior was remodeled and refitted, and the court-room arranged as it now appears.

The jail of Snyder County was built about the same time as the court-house, and on the same lot, but no mention is made of it in the

records; it was, however, accepted, and is still in use. At the May sessions of court, 1885, the grand jury made the following report:

"That, in pursuance of their duties, they visited the public buildings on the 26th day of May, 1885, including the county jail; that they found the said jail unsuited for its purpose, insecure and out of repair. They further report that the said jail is badly located. They therefore respectfully recommend the erection of a new jail, better suited to its purposes, upon another and more suitable site, and they recommend the abandonment of the present site, the sale of the same, and the purchase of a new site.

"GEORGE G. GLASS, *Foreman.*"

The report was approved May 26, 1885.

The county commissioners purchased a site for the erection of a jail. They have adopted a plan, which has been approved by the Board of Public Charity.

The commissioners on January 25, 1886, let the building of the jail to the following contractors:

Stone, brick and mason work, to A. McCauly, Lewistown, Pa., for.....	\$11,979.00
Iron work, to the Champion Iron Works, Kenton, Ohio.....	2,400.00
Plumbing and heating, to J. B. Reed, Sunbury, Pa.....	3,532.50
Carpenter work, etc., Aaron Stetler, Middleburg.....	2,793.00
Roof and tin work, to D. T. Rhoades, Middleburg.....	1,084.25
Total.....	\$21,788.75

CIVIL LIST OF SNYDER COUNTY.—Following are the names of the officials of Snyder County, together with the names of her representatives in the State Legislature, from 1855 to 1885:

STATE SENATOR.—Reuben Keller, elected October, 1858, to 1861.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Daniel Witmer, elected October, 1857; William Wagenseller, elected October, 1858 and 1859; Henry K. Ritter, elected October, 1861, 1862 and 1863; Dr. Isaac Hottenstein, elected October, 1865; J. H. Wright, elected October, 1866; George G. Glass, elected October, 1867; William G. Herrold, elected October, 1868; John Cummings, elected October, 1870; William G. Herrold, elected October, 1871; G. Alfred Schoch, elected October, 1874; Charles Miller, elected October, 1876 and 1878; Leonard Myers, elected October, 1880; Charles Miller, elected October, 1882; G. Alfred Schoch, elected October, 1884.

SHERIFFS.—Nathan Farry, of Perry township, from 1855 to 1858; Levi S. Herrold, of Chapman township, from 1858 to 1861; Frederick P. Bause, of Middle Creek township, from 1861 to 1863; Moses Speht, of Beavertown township, from 1863 to 1867; Daniel Bolender, of Franklin township, from 1867 to 1870; John S. Wolfe, of Union township, from 1870 to 1873; Danil Bolender, of Franklin township, from 1873 to 1876; Daniel Eisenhart, of Washington township, from 1876 to 1879; Daniel Bolender, of Middleburg township, from 1879 to 1882; David Reichley, of Centreville township, from 1882 to 1885; Ner B. Middleswarth, of West Beaver township, from 1885.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.—Frederick Mertz, 1855 to 1858; A. J. Peters, 1858 to 1861; John Dorn, 1861 to 1864; Jacob Aurand, 1864 to 1867; Samuel B. Schuck, 1867 to 1873; James M. Vanzandt, 1873 to 1885.

PROTHONOTARIES.—William G. Herrold, 1855 to 1858; Jacob P. Bogar, 1858 to 1861; Henry S. Boyer, 1861 to 1864; Jeremiah Crous, 1864 to 1885.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.—Charles Merrill, 1855 to 1858; Charles Hower, 1858 to 1861; Samuel Weirick, 1861 to 1864; A. C. Simpson, 1864 to 1867; B. T. Parks, 1867 to 1873; Leonard Myers, 1873 to 1876; J. A. Arnold, 1876 to 1879; H. H. Grimm, 1875 to 1882; F. E. Bower, 1882 to 1888.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—George D. Miller, 1855 to 1868; Isaac D. Boyer, 1855 to 1857; John D. Romig, 1855 to 1856; George Swartz, 1856 to 1859; Samuel Scholl, 1857 to 1870; George Boyer, 1858 to 1871; Henry R. Knepp, 1859 to 1862; George Wehr, 1860 to 1863; Jacob Steffen, 1861 to 1864; A. K. Middleswarth, 1862 to 1865; P. P. Mertz, 1865 to 1868; Abraham Eyer, 1866 to 1869; Joseph Wenrich, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Mattern, 1868 to 1871; I. S. Longacre, 1869 to 1872; Philip Kinney, 1870 to 1873; J. F. Hufnagle, 1872 to 1875; Joel Row, 1873 to 1876; Elias R. Swartz, 1874 to 1877; Moses Krebs, John Romig, Joel Row, 1877 to 1880; John Reitz, Henry Wetzel, John M. Moyer, 1880 to 1883; John Mohn, J. N. Houser, Isaac Erdley, 1885 to 1888.

TREASURERS.—Frederick Rathfon, 1855 to 1857; Isaac D. Boyer, 1857 to 1859; R. W. Kern, 1859 to 1861; Isaac Beaver, 1861 to 1863; Geo. F. Miller, 1865 to 1867; Jacob Gross, 1867 to 1869; J. K. Hughes, 1869 to 1871; Jacob Gross, 1871 to 1873; Geo. W. Row, 1873 to 1875; Henry Benfer, 1875 to 1877; Renben Dreese, 1877 to 1879; A. S. Helfrich, 1879 to 1884; C. A. Bolender, 1884 to 1886.

SURVEYORS.—Henry Motz (elected before division of the county in 1854), 1854 to 1858; William Moyer, 1858 to 1861; Daniel Weirick, 1867 to 1870; A. K. Gift, 1870 to 1876; Geo. B. Benfer, 1876 to 1883; James Middleswarth, 1883 to 1886.

CORONERS.—Henry Musser, elected October, 1855; Dr. A. J. Sampsel, elected October, 1858; Dr. Wm. B. Christ, elected October, 1861; Dr. B. F. Wagen-

seller, elected October, 1862; C. Bolender, elected October, 1867; Peter Hartman, elected October, 1870; Dr. A. M. Smith, elected October, 1875; Dr. P. Herman, elected October, 1881; Dr. E. W. Toole, elected October, 1883. (For several years there was no coroner elected.)

JURY COMMISSIONERS.—Geo. A. Schoch and Wm. Markley, 1867 to 1870; Henry Brown and G. G. Hornberger, 1870 to 1873; A. S. Helfrich and U. P. Weiser, 1873 to 1876; S. F. Sheary and Elias Strouse, 1876 to 1879; A. A. Ulsh and Henry Hummel, 1879 to 1882; Levi Fisher and J. O. Goss, 1882 to 1883; Wm. A. Glass and B. Smith, 1883 to 1886.

AUDITORS.¹—Francis A. Boyer, elected 1855; Ner Middleswarth, elected 1855; Henry W. Snyder, elected 1855; Daniel Rohrer, elected 1857; Henry Smith, elected 1858; J. Y. Shindel, elected 1859; F. C. Moyer, elected 1859; H. S. Boyer, elected 1860; E. Bowersox, elected 1861; J. Y. Shindel, elected 1862; Moses Specht, elected 1862; David Swenk, elected 1862; Daniel Dieffenbach, elected 1866; Henry Benfer, elected 1867; M. L. Hassinger, elected 1869; C. L. Fisher, elected 1870; Daniel Dieffenbach, elected 1871; Jefferson Hall, elected 1873; S. H. Sheary, elected 1874; Ner B. Middleswarth, W. A. Glass and Daniel Dieffenbach, elected 1875; George W. Scirer, W. P. Moyer (appointed by court), 1880; Adam Smith, George W. Scirer, J. G. Hornberger, elected 1883.

CHAPTER II.

The Bench and Bar of Snyder County — Biographical Sketches.

THE Bench and Bar of Snyder County had its origin with the erection of the county, December 1, 1855. According to the provisions of an act of Assembly, approved March 2, 1855, upon the securing of the subscription of not less than ten thousand dollars for the purchase of grounds and the erection of public buildings,—

“The inhabitants of the said County of Snyder shall, after the first day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five, be entitled to and at all times thereafter have, all and singular, the courts, jurisdictions, offices, rights and privileges to which the inhabitants of the County of Union are now entitled by the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, and that the offices hereby provided for said county shall be filled by the qualified voters at the general election in October next.”

¹ County auditors are elected for three years.

² By Horace Alleman, Esq.

By the 16th section of the said act, the several courts of Union county continued to exercise jurisdiction within its former limits until the 1st day of December, 1855; and by the 20th section it was provided that all suits wherein persons residing in the new county were defendant, and which were pending and undetermined in the courts of Union County on the 1st day of December, 1855, should be transferred to the respective courts of Snyder County. This act also fixed the times for the holding of the courts on the first Monday next succeeding the first Monday of the several regular terms of the courts of Union County, in each year, and to continue one week, if necessary, the first court commencing on the fourth Monday of December, 1855. The times for holding the courts still remain the same, with the exception of the term in December, which was afterwards changed from the fourth Monday to the second Monday of the month. The months in which the regular terms are held are February, May, September and December. In the first three months court convenes on the fourth Monday. Between the regular terms a time is fixed by the presiding judge for Argument Courts, which are devoted almost exclusively to the consideration of questions of law.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Hon. Abraham S. Wilson of Mifflin County, who, at the time of the division, presided over the Courts of Mifflin and Union Counties, became the first president judge of the Snyder County Courts, and so continued until 1861, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Samuel S. Woods, also of Mifflin County. Judge Woods occupied the bench during the trying and exciting times of the Civil War, and served his full term of office, which expired in 1871.

Hon. Joseph C. Bucher, of Union County, was next elected to preside, and, after successfully serving his full term of ten years, was re-elected in 1881.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Mention of associate judges of Union County will be made in the order in which they assumed

the duties of their office. The first to be elected were Daniel Witmer, of Chapman township, and E. R. Menges, of Washington township. Menges served his full term of office, which expired December, 1860. Upon the resignation of Daniel Witmer, Israel Gutelius, of Selin's Grove, was appointed to fill the vacancy, who entered upon his duties February, 1858, and served until December following, when Ner Middleswarth, of Beaver township, was elected. In the fall of 1860 Henry C. Houtz, of Freeburg, was elected and served his full term, which expired December, 1865. In 1863 Daniel Witmer was again elected and served his full term of office until December, 1868. In 1865 Aaron Middleswarth, of Beaver township, was elected associate judge and served his full term, which expired December, 1870. George C. Moyer, of Freeburg, was the next elected associate judge, which occurred in the fall of 1868. Mr. Moyer served until 1873, being one full term. In the fall of 1870 J. G. L. Shindel, of Selin's Grove, was elected and served until the close of 1875. Benjamin L. Raudenbush, of Beaver township, was elected in the fall of 1873, but died while in office, having almost completed his full term. In 1875 Daniel Gemberling, of Penn township, was elected and died during 1877, while in office. In September, 1877, Joseph A. Lombard, of Selin's Grove, was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Daniel Gemberling until his successor should be elected. Hiram O'Neil, of Union township, was then elected and served until February, 1883. In the fall of 1878, Samuel H. Yoder, of Middle Creek, was elected to the bench and served his full term. Upon the death of Benj. Raudenbush, above referred to, Samuel B. Schuck of Monroe township, was appointed, September, 1878, to fill the unexpired term. Mr. Schuck occupied the bench until February term, 1879. In the fall of 1882 Samuel A. Wetzel, of Beaver township, was elected and became the successor to Hiram O'Neil. Mr. Wetzel is still upon the bench. Jacob A. Smith, of Middle Creek township, was elected in the fall of 1883, and is also one of the present incumbents.

HON. NER MIDDLESWARTH.—Among the prominent and representative men of Snyder

County, who have passed from the scenes of active life, there was no one more widely known and honored than the Hon. Ner Middleswarth. In 1792, when a boy but ten years of age, his parents, John and Martha Middleswarth, removed with their family from New Jersey and located in Northumberland County, about one mile south of where Beavertown now stands. The original house, built of logs, in which the father of Ner lived and brought up his family, no longer exists. Another occupies its place, and is now the home of Moses Middleswarth, a grandson of John, and a son of Ner. At the time when John Middleswarth built the original house forests abounded where now exist rich



Ner Middleswarth

and productive farms. A trail of the red man passed his door. From this trail another crossed the valley and extended to a large spring on his property. At this spring the Indians were in the habit of preserving and curing their game, this part of the country being a favorite hunting-ground. Young Ner was a brave and hardy boy, and was, as in later years, a leader among his comrades. Amid these scenes and surroundings he grew to manhood. He was married to

Christiana Swartzline, by whom he had twelve children, as follows: John married Elizabeth Fall; Mary married Jacob Howell; Moses married Eliza Houtz; Abner married Sophia Bickel; Aaron J. married Harriet Oyinger; Abraham R. married Elizabeth Bubb; Merib married Jacob Feese; Jacob married Sarah Bubb; Martha married John S. Smith; Sarah married Reuben Klose; Matilda married Peter Rigel. Mr. Middleswarth reared his family at the homestead, near Beavertown, where he died June 2, 1865, at the age of eighty-two years. At his own request he was laid to rest by the side of his faithful and devoted wife, in the grave-yard at Beavertown. Several years ago the Middleswarth homestead was burned, when many valuable documents pertaining to the life of Hon. Ner Middleswarth were destroyed. This property is known as the Carpenter home, and is owned by Mrs. Jacob Feese.

In 1812, Ner Middleswarth raised a company and entered the service as captain. His company was attached to the Eighth Pennsylvania Rifles, commanded by Colonel Irwin.

In 1814, Captain Middleswarth raised another company, which was attached to a regiment commanded by Colonel Uhl, in General Cadwalader's division. They were stationed at Marcus Hook. Having returned with his company, he was, in 1815, elected to represent his county in the Legislature, and for thirteen terms he was re-elected to fill the same seat, viz.: 1817-19-20-22-25-26-28-29-30-31-35-36-41. Twice was he elected Speaker of the House. In 1848 he represented his district in the State Senate, and from 1853 to 1855 was a member of the Thirty-third Congress. His last public service was as associate judge, serving one term. While on the bench Judge Middleswarth was often called upon to act as interpreter of the German language for the president judge. During his life Mr. Middleswarth acquired considerable wealth. From 1826 to 1835 he owned two distilleries. He was the projector and principal stockholder in the Beaver Furnace. From 1841 to 1860 he was the owner of a grist-mill, two saw-mills and a clover-mill. He was also the owner of considerable real estate.

The name and remembrance of Hon. Ner Middleswarth will long be cherished in the hearts of his fellow-men with whom he came in contact, and in the hearts of posterity, who shall learn of the nobleness of his character.

HON. DANIEL WITMER.—Of the prominent men living in the county of Snyder, there is no one more highly respected than the Hon. Daniel Witmer. He was born in Chapman township, Northumberland (now Snyder) County, on February 10, 1812. He remained on the homestead farm until seventeen years of age, when, upon the death of his father, Samuel Witmer, he began active life for himself. For eight years he worked on the repairs of the Pennsylvania Canal. Being industrious and saving of his honest and well-earned means, he acquired sufficient funds to enable him to enter upon a higher sphere of business activity. In 1840, at the age of twenty-eight, he formed a partnership with Philip Herrold in the mercantile and grain business, two miles below what is now Port Treverton, near where General Williams' store now stands. Here Mr. Witmer remained in business for nine years, meeting with continued success. In 1849 he disposed of his interest in the store to Simon and Harrison Herrold, and in 1850 purchased and moved back to the old homestead, where his mother had resided up to her death, in 1848. This place is situated about one mile above Port Treverton, and has belonged to the Witmer family for over one hundred years.

In 1853 he erected a store-house along the west side of the public road, and to the north of his dwelling, and again embarked in mercantile pursuits. In the spring of 1866 he received his son-in-law, N. T. Dundore, into partnership, and though having now retired from the active work, he still retains his interest. On January 7, 1841, Mr. Witmer was joined in wedlock to Catharine Herrold, of Chapman township, the eldest child of George and Elizabeth (Gross) Herrold. Both Mr. and Mrs. Witmer are still living, enjoying the peace and comforts of a well-spent and prosperous life. Surrounded by their children and grandchildren, they pass the evening of their life in the cheering attentions of an appreciative new

generation. Of their marriage, the following are their issue: Maria, married to N. T. Dundo, of Berks County, April 6, 1865; Minerva, married to Isaac Eyer, of Union County, March 23, 1869, whose issue are Witmer, Sarah and Franklin; Sarah died in infancy.

In his younger days Mr. Witmer showed great interest and delight in the militia of Pennsylvania, an organization quite popular in its day. He was captain of a company of one hundred and forty men from Chapman town-

judges of the courts. This position he occupied until December, 1857, when, having been elected to the Legislature, he resigned the judgeship. Thus it was that Mr. Witmer became the second member elected to the House from the new county, as one of the representatives of the district composed of the counties of Juniata, Snyder and Union. In 1863, after receiving the unanimous nomination of his party, he was re-elected an associate judge, and served out his full term of five years. Mr. Witmer has ever



Daniel Witmer

ship. In this position he formed many acquaintances, and especially when the annual "battalion" came around were his acquaintances and popularity increased; for of all times of good will, genial spirits and mirth, this was the greatest in his younger days. In public life, Mr. Witmer's experience has been varied and extensive. He held the offices of justice of the peace, school director, overseer of the poor, auditor of public accounts and notary public. In 1855, upon the formation of the county, he was elected one of the first associate

been a leading man in the county. His judgment and ability have often been relied on, as manifested by his neighbors seeking his counsel, and entrusting to him the settlement of their estates, of which trusts he has had no less than sixteen. He has always taken a proper interest in religious matters, and as a member of the Evangelical Association, has proved himself worthy and ever ready with his contributions. His assistance was especially given in the building of Trautman's Church, in Perry township, and the church at Port Treverton.

Thus have we condensed in a few lines a sketch of a life full of activity, usefulness and honor.

HON. J. G. L. SHINDEL was born at Sunbury on September 17, 1818. In his youth he was under the care and instruction of pious and industrious parents, who had much to do in moulding his after-life of usefulness. His advantages of gaining an education were limited. In the old log school-house at Sunbury and in

Messrs. Eyer & Schnure. From 1839 to 1846 we find him employed by the firm of J. & Wm. F. Wagenseller. With this experience gained in clerking, and with the hard-earned means which he had carefully saved, in 1846, after leaving the Wagenseller firm, he established his own store on the west side of Market Street, the third lot above the northwest corner of Market and Chestnut Streets. There he continued for ten years, when he entered into



J. G. L. Shindel

his father's study he acquired knowledge sufficient to fit him for the active duties of life. One of his teachers was George A. Snyder, an educated man, and a son of Governor Simon Snyder. At the age of fifteen he entered the store of George Lebrick at Sunbury, performing such services as one of his age was able. He afterwards entered the store of Benjamin Hendricks as clerk. In 1836 he came to Selins Grove and was employed in the general store of Sterrett & Schnure. He afterwards clerked for

partnership with Dr. P. R. Wagenseller and bought the drug, book and stationery-store of Isaac Gearhart. This firm continued to do business at the southeast corner of Market Square until 1872, when, having had their store destroyed by fire, they dissolved, Mr. Shindel establishing a drug, book and stationery-store in the same room where, twenty-six years before, he had first embarked in trade. Here again he was called to endure the trials of adversity. Scarcely had two years elapsed when

the fire again enveloped his earthly possessions, and what on the morning of October 30, 1874, was a cheerful, well-stocked store and a prosperous trade, in the evening was a heap of smouldering ruins and shattered hopes. But nothing daunted, he resumed business on a smaller scale in a small room on the south side of Pine Street, a few doors west of Water Street, and in the following year erected on the site of his ruins the present fine brick dwelling and store, where he continues to reside and conduct business.

On the 18th of January, 1842, Mr. Shindel was joined in wedlock to Miss Abigail Hathaway, of Selin's Grove. Of this union the following were their issue: Isaac H., died in infancy. R. Hathaway, born September 29, 1850; married, December 25, 1872, to Miss Mary M. Hummel, of Selin's Grove, who died July, 1879; on April 12, 1882, married to Miss Elizabeth Schull, of York, Pa.; resides at York, engaged in banking. Susan M., born December 7, 1857; married to Simon Kamp, of Milton, where they now reside. James C., born May 24, 1862; married to Miss Laura C. Schoch, of Selin's Grove, Lutheran minister and is serving a congregation at Mount Carmel.

The earliest ancestor of Mr. Shindel of whom we have any knowledge was John Shindel, a native of Germany, who was born at Odenwaldt, February 28, 1732. He was married to Margaret Gephart. He died May 29, 1789, and was followed by his wife, Margaret, September, 1823, who lived to be upwards of eighty years of age. They cease from their labors, and lie beneath the sods of the old Lutheran grave-yard, at Lebanon. These were the great-grandparents of the subject of this article. Their son, John P. Shindel, who was the grandfather of J. G. L. Shindel, was born at Lebanon August 21, 1766, and died September 17, 1829. He also is buried at Lebanon. The father of Mr. Shindel was the Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr., of sacred and honored memory, and who was well known and loved throughout this whole section of country. He was born at Lebanon and for many years resided at Sunbury as their Lutheran minister. During his residence at this place he had also regular charges in what is now Dauphin, Montour,

Schuylkill, Snyder and Union Counties. Father Shindel, as he was reverently called, was one of those early preachers who labored in earnest for the cause they espoused. In sunshine and storm, over dismal and dangerous roads for many a weary mile, he traveled day and night, in order that he might fulfill the mission whereunto he was sent. He was married to Miss Susan McCulloch. After a life of faithful service, he died on the 26th day of October, 1853, aged sixty-six years; and on the 14th of March, 1870, was joined by his faithful wife, who died at the age of eighty-one years. Their issue are as follows: Jeremiah, died, a Lutheran minister, at Allentown, 1870; Solomon, died at Sunbury, 1862; John P., a Lutheran minister, residing at Middleburg; Louisa, married to Gideon Leisenring, died at Selin's Grove, 1853; Susan, intermarried with Samuel Gobin, died at Sunbury, 1878; Ann Maria, married to Benjamin Hendricks, died at Sunbury, 1877; Jacob G. L., the subject of this sketch; Daniel W., physician, residing at Sunbury; Isaac N., died, a physician, at Selin's Grove, 1847; Martin Luther, Lutheran minister, residing at Danville; Philip Melancthon, resides at Sunbury. We have thus briefly traced Mr. Shindel's large family connection.

Beside the life of business activity experienced, he has been called to fill numerous positions of honor and trust. In 1853 he was appointed agent for the Susquehanna River, North and West Branch Telegraph Company, and thus became *the first telegraph operator* in Snyder County. This position he held for nineteen years. This company, after coming under the control of the American Company, was finally embraced in the Western Union. In 1872, upon the removal of the old line of wire, which extended along the river, to the new line, which followed the railroad, his son, R. H. Shindel, who was then agent of the railroad station, became the operator. In 1857, Mr. Shindel was appointed postmaster at Selin's Grove, which position he retained until 1861. At the time of locating and establishing the Missionary Institute at Selin's Grove he manifested much interest and greatly aided the cause. In a few years he was elected treasurer of the institution, and has proved himself one of its main supports. For

twenty-five years he has had the care, the burden and anxiety of managing the finances. His work has always been performed in a successful and satisfactory manner, and the friends of education and of the Missionary Institute are under lasting obligations for his services. In the fall of 1870, Mr. Shindel was elected one of the associate judges of the courts, which position he filled for the full term of five years. About this period he was also the treasurer of the Sun-

gregation served for many years as a faithful officer of the council. As trustee his services extended over a period of twenty years. Having thus spent a life full of usefulness and activity, having received honor and confidence from his fellow-men and having done good in his day and generation, we hesitate not in placing his sketch upon these pages.

HON. JACOB A. SMITH was born in Centre (now Franklin) township December 30, 1825,



J A Smith

bury and Lewistown Railroad Company and devoted much of his time and rendered valuable aid in accomplishing the construction and completion of the road.

In religious matters he has always taken the deepest interest. In 1837 he was received into the Lutheran Church at Sunbury, by confirmation, since which time he has striven to bring no reproach upon his profession. For twenty-two years he was superintendent of the Lutheran Sunday-school at Selin's Grove, and in the con-

on the farm now owned by T. J. Smith, Esq. of Middleburg. He was a son of George Smith, who died when the son was only three weeks old. His mother's maiden-name was Elizabeth Alspach. He had three brothers and seven sisters. His elder brother was Major Henry A. Smith, who died at Middleburg, and owned the homestead farm at the time of his death. George A. Smith, a brother, a respected citizen of Beavertown, and one sister residing at Middleburg, and the subject of

this sketch are all that are now living. He remained under the care and training of his mother until, at the age of seventeen years, he was apprenticed to John Hoke, at Middleburg, to learn the carpenter's trade. He served an apprenticeship of two years. He built the first court-house at Middleburg, remodeled the Washington House in that town, and occupied it three years. His first job in carpentering was the brick house of Preston Cochran, two miles east of Millers-town, Perry County. He carried his tools from Middleburg to Millers-town, a distance of twenty-five miles. In 1862 he bought the "Morr property," in Middle Creek township, and moved there the same year. He commenced the mercantile business in 1866, and has continued to this time—a period of twenty years. June 9, 1868, he laid out a number of lots into a town-plat, and named it "Smithgrove." When he moved here there were only two houses on the farm. Now there is a prosperous village here of about twenty-five houses, two stores, hotel, post-office, railroad station and a church. This place is five miles east of Middleburg, on the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad. Judge Smith was an ardent friend of this railroad. He subscribed and paid one thousand seven hundred dollars towards its completion, devoted much of his time to advance the interests of this road, and donated the land on which the station is located and was the first agent of the company at this place. When he moved here, in 1862, he was appointed postmaster, and held the position until 1882, when he resigned, having been elected associate judge, and his daughter was appointed his successor. The office is still kept in the same building. He is the friend and patron of education, and served sixteen years in the office of school director, attending to his duties with fidelity. He also served as assessor and assistant assessor. In the summer of 1882 the Democratic Convention of Snyder County nominated him for associate judge. After an exciting campaign he was elected over an opposition of about six hundred majority, which is abundant evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his constituents throughout the county.

Judge Smith was twice married. His first

wife was Malinda Walter, who died at Smithgrove about thirteen years ago. He had two sons and five daughters. His oldest son, Amou, is the operator at Selin's Grove. His second wife was the widow of Samuel Fox, of Philadelphia. Judge Smith is an enterprising and sociable citizen, a faithful member of the Evangelical Association, is a diligent worker in the Sunday-school cause and has delivered many addresses at conventions and celebrations. He has in his possession a deed on parchment measuring two feet nine inches in length, and two feet one inch in width. It contains the recitals of a patent from the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for two hundred and eight acres of land, on which Smithgrove is situated, to Michael Schoch, dated June 9, 1790.

As an associate judge he is obliging and affable, and, during the intervals of the regular sessions of the court, he is frequently required to perform official acts, in which he exercises much care, and which have proven him to be a safe and honorable judge.

ATTORNEYS.

Upon the formation of Snyder County very few attorneys resided within its borders. New Berlin, the old county-seat, was where most of the practicing attorneys located. Immediately upon the formation of the new county, attorneys commenced locating at Middleburg, the chosen county-seat. Year after year additional members of the bar were enrolled, so that in 1857 we find Messrs. Alleman, Cronmiller, Merrill and Weirick at Middleburg; Hill, Hower and Simpson at Selin's Grove; and Mallick at Freeburg.

At the period just mentioned, and for some years after, the suitors residing in Snyder County continued to retain their attorneys as employed when the two counties were in one, and thus for a number of years the courts of Snyder County were well attended by members of the Union County bar. But as the bar of Snyder County increased in members and ability, and the older attorneys of Union County passed away, the new and younger citizens of the county employed the attorneys of their own district, so that to-day the practice of the county

has settled upon the attorneys residing therein. In 1879 a Bar Association was formed by the attorneys of Snyder, whereupon Samuel Alleman was elected its first president; L. N. Myers, vice-president; Thomas J. Smith, treasurer; and John H. Arnold, secretary.

The following sketches embrace all the attorneys who located and practiced in the county:

HON. SAMUEL WEIRICK was born in Union County in the year 1808. In the early part of 1832 he commenced the study of law, and at the same time was clerk for the commissioners of Union County. He was admitted to practice May 15, 1834. In 1846 he occupied the position of deputy attorney-general, and in the legislative sessions of 1848 and 1849 represented the district composed of Union and Juniata Counties. Upon the formation of Snyder County he removed from New Berlin to Middleburg, where he resided and continued his practice up to the time of his death, February 9, 1869. While a resident of Middleburg he for a number of years was attorney and counsel for the commissioners of Snyder County. Mr. Weirick was a successful practitioner in the law, a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a useful and upright citizen.

HON. GEORGE M. ZEIGLER was born at Gettysburg, Adams County, May 24, 1816. When about seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to the printer's trade, under Jacob Lefever, of Gettysburg, with whom he remained nearly three years. But not satisfied with the mere learning of his trade, young Zeigler improved all his spare time in study, taking a course in the Greek and Latin classics, by reciting in the evenings to one of the professors in Pennsylvania College. About 1838 he commenced the study of law, under the instruction of Samuel A. Purviance, in Butler County, and in 1840 was admitted to practice. Mr. Zeigler first opened his office for practice in Kittanning, where he remained three years. He then removed to Brookville, Jefferson County, and practiced there for fifteen years, when he came to Selin's Grove, and commenced his practice in Snyder County. Mr. Zeigler remained in this county two years, he owning and occupying the

Snyder mansion during his residence here. In October, 1864, he went to Sunbury, Northumberland County, where he still remains in the active practice of his profession. While a resident of Jefferson County Mr. Zeigler was thrice elected a member of the House of Representatives, viz.: 1854, 1855, 1861.

HON. SAMUEL ALLEMAN, the eldest child of John and Elizabeth (Mockert) Alleman, was born at Maytown, Lancaster County, Pa., on the 2d of February, 1818, and died on the 28th of February, 1881, at Selin's Grove, Snyder County. His remains are interred in the Evangelical Lutheran grave-yard at the latter place, his grave being marked by a massive granite stone, bearing simply the inscription of his name and the dates of his birth and death. He was born of pious and industrious parents, who, though unable to raise their family in ease and affluence, struggled with limited means to rear their offspring in honor and rectitude. Samuel Alleman was the eldest of three brothers, each of whom selected one of the three popular professions for his calling in life. His brothers are the Rev. Monroe J. Alleman, now of York, and Dr. Horace Alleman, for many years a practicing physician at Hanover, York County. His sisters are Catharine, married to Lewis Steinmetz, of Lancaster County, and Anna Mary, married to Isaac Groff, also of Lancaster County.

Early in life Samuel Alleman was thrown upon his own resources, and by industry and economy was enabled to obtain a liberal education at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. Working at times in the hay and harvest-fields, and again by teaching, he raised sufficient funds to enable him to store his mind with that knowledge which served him so well in after-years. About 1840, after leaving Pennsylvania College, he was again engaged in teaching at Millersburg, Dauphin County, at which place, and in the surrounding neighborhood, he is still favorably remembered by many of the older citizens. Upon the election of Samuel Faunce as sheriff of Dauphin County, Samuel Alleman was made his deputy, and together they moved to Harrisburg. During the years 1842-43 he studied law in the office of Crouse &



Sam. A. Allenman.



Boas, at Harrisburg, and, on the 19th of August, 1845, was admitted to the bar of Dauphin County. On the 18th of May, 1846, Mr. Alleman was married to Miss Ann E. Holman, eldest daughter of the late Samuel and Sarah (Hartz) Holman, of Harrisburg. The following are their issue, all of whom were born at Harrisburg: Horace, born February 7, 1847; married September 28, 1871, to Miss Matilda J. Pierce, of Gettysburg; issue—Henry Pierce, Anna Margaret and Mary Cotta. Charles Holman, born January 1, 1850; died at Hanover, Pa., April 29, 1873. Sarah Elizabeth, born February 5, 1853; died at Selin's Grove, July 28, 1870. John Sylvanus, born May 22, 1855; now resides in Harrisburg engaged in the practice of law; in 1879 was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia bar; married, October 11, 1882, to Miss Cordelia I. Domer, of Washington, D. C.; issue—Coleridge Domer.

During the administration of Governor William F. Johnston, Samuel Alleman occupied the position of chief clerk in the State Department, under Hon. Townsend Haines and Hon. A. L. Russell, secretaries of the commonwealth, and held the same until Governor Johnston's successor was inaugurated. This position he filled with great ability, and, being an excellent scribe, he acquired the distinction of being one of the finest clerks that ever occupied the office. In 1856 he removed from Harrisburg to Snyder County, shortly after its formation, where, engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, he remained up to the time of his death. About the year 1861 he was elected county superintendent of the public schools, and served in this capacity the full term of office.

In the beginning of 1865, Mr. Alleman moved with his family from Middleburg to Selin's Grove, and took possession of the Governor Snyder mansion, where, on the date before stated, he breathed his last. During the legislative session of 1864-65 he was a member of the House of Representatives from the district composed of the counties of Lycoming, Snyder and Union. While thus a member, among other bills introduced by him, one provided for the incorporation of the Middle Creek Railroad Company, which was afterwards changed to the

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company, now in successful operation, daily adding to the enlightenment and prosperity of the county. Another, which also became an act, provided for the immediate removal of the county-seat from Middleburg to Selin's Grove, the largest and chief business-place of the county. The object of this act, through the folly and delay of some of the very individuals who would have been directly benefited by the removal, was never realized. Though severe opposition from the western half of the county existed at the time, it gradually passed away, so that even in some instances, those who were most bitter, came to acknowledge the policy and advantage of having Selin's Grove the county-seat. But this subject is entirely abandoned, and it will doubtless be many years before another legislator will be able to offer to the citizens of Selin's Grove what was offered by Samuel Alleman. During the year 1870-71 Mr. Alleman was the efficient secretary of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company. The road was then finally constructed and put in operation; the services rendered at this period by Mr. Alleman were of the most important character. In 1872 he was the choice of the Republican party of the county for Congress, and had he pressed his claims, would doubtless have been the nominee of the district, with fair prospects of a seat in the halls of national legislation. He was also honored by his party in the county with the nomination of delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1873, but failed in the district nomination. From time to time Mr. Allman filled a number of minor offices in the county and borough in which he lived, always fulfilling the respective requirements of the positions he occupied. As a lawyer, his experience was extensive, and he enjoyed the full confidence and patronage of many of the leading citizens of the county. In his relations to his fellow-men, Mr. Alleman was always regarded a Christian gentleman. For many years he was a member of the Lutheran Church, manifesting great interest in its prosperity, and frequently contributing with liberality for the furtherance of its different departments. The doctrines of his church he carefully instilled

into his family, and upon this foundation were they reared. During his life he had the gratification of seeing each of his children becoming intelligent members of the same church. Mr. Alleman had at all times a proper conception of the importance of education and the requirements necessary for its proper advancement. Whether as teacher, county superintendent or director of the public schools, and the Missionary Institute, he was ever earnest in performing what he knew was for the best interests of the young. He was a useful citizen, a man of honor and integrity of character. To the poor and humble he was kind and generous. In the bestowal of alms, he sought not the praise of men, but performed his acts of charity with a deep sense of his accountability to his God. In social life he was hospitable and warm-hearted. On no occasion did his noble nature manifest itself more strongly than when entertaining his friends around the festive board. Mr. Alleman was a man endowed with fine executive ability, and was one of the representative men of the county. Of such men it may well be said that the world has been benefited by their having lived in it.

CHARLES MERRILL was born in Union County, 1823. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of law under the instruction of his father, James Merrill, and was admitted to practice two years later, December 16, 1846. Upon the formation of Snyder County, Mr. Merrill moved to Middleburg, where he continued to practice up to the time of his enlistment, during the Rebellion, as a member of Company H, Thirty-first Penn'a Volunteers. He died December 25, 1865, in the prime of manhood, being but forty-two years of age. In character and disposition Mr. Merrill was ever honest and honorable, and at all times manifested the warmest feelings and an over willingness to accommodate. As a lawyer, his mind was well stored with principles and technicalities of jurisprudence, and he was regarded as possessed of one of the finest legal minds in this section of country.

GEORGE HILL was born in Northumberland County on the 3d day of August, 1821. He received his education in a select school at Me-

Ewensville. For several years he taught school in Union County. In 1845 he began the study of law under James Pollock, afterwards Governor, at Milton, and finished his course of preparation in the office of Absalom Swineford, at New Berlin. During this course of study he was also engaged in teaching as a means of obtaining sufficient funds to prosecute his studies. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar in New Berlin, and located in Selinsgrove, where he practiced his profession nine years. In the spring of 1858 he located at Sunbury, where he is still engaged in the practice of the law. In December, 1850, he was elected district attorney of Union County, he being the first occupant of that office in said county. Mr. Hill is a member of the Reformed Church. On December 25, 1848, he was married to Miss Martha Buhler, of Selin's Grove, who died June 2, 1870. Mr. Hill was afterwards married Miss Sue E. Kirlin, of Middletown, Dauphin County.

ANTHONY C. SIMPSON is a native of Ontario County, N. Y., and was born in the year 1827. In 1845 he entered Trinity College, at Geneva, N. Y., where, however, he remained only one year, being compelled to gain a livelihood; so that we find him clerking in a hardware-store in Geneva until 1848. He then entered the office of Hon. Charles J. Folger, and applied himself to the study of law. On the 8th of May, 1849, he was admitted to the bar, and shortly after located at Selin's Grove, and commenced the practice of his profession. He remained at this place until 1872, when he moved to Northumberland and practiced in Northumberland County. About 1878 he returned to Selin's Grove, where he still resides. From 1861 to 1864, Mr. Simpson held the position of district attorney in the county of Snyder. During the Rebellion he was captain of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. This was in the fall of 1862. In the summer of 1863 he became captain of Company I, Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and with his company was sworn into the United States service. This rank he held for about six weeks, when his company was mustered out of service. He afterwards held a position in the Army of the Poto-

mae, being attached to the commissary of subsistence, Department of Washington, with the rank of major. Mr. Simpson at one time was president of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company, and it was during his administration that the road was completed. He is now solicitor of the same company.

CHARLES HOWER is a native of Northampton County, Pa., and was born February 18, 1832. His birth-place was on the old homestead called

Mr. Hower were John Nicholas and Elizabeth Hower, the latter's maiden-name having been Dreisbach, both of whom lived and died in Northampton County. His father was Jacob Hower, born April 1, 1793; died May 9, 1864, and was buried at Mifflintown, Juniata County. His mother was Miss Mary Morden, who died December 27, 1865, aged seventy-four years, and her remains were interred by the side of her husband. She was a daughter of George



Charles Hower

Howerton, in Allen township of that county, a spot early settled by his ancestors upon their arrival from Germany. This place, for a period of more than one hundred and fifty years, has remained in possession of the Hower family, being still owned by George Hower, now eighty-seven years old, an uncle of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Hower's great-grandfather was Frederick Hower, born at Baden, Germany, who came to America with his parents when only eight years of age. The grandparents of

Morden, a native of England, who at an early age was brought to this country by his parents, who were Quakers, and located at Belvidere, N. J.

Mr. Hower obtained his elementary education in the public schools and at the McEwensville Academy, Northumberland County. Until nineteen years of age, when not attending school, he assisted his father on the farm. At this age he entered the active scenes of life on his own responsibility. After leaving the parental roof

he engaged in teaching school for three consecutive years—first in Delaware and then in Chillisquaque townships, Northumberland County, and finally in Liberty township, Montour County. In this way he acquired sufficient means to prosecute the study of the law. In 1851 he entered the office of William C. Lawson, Esq., a prominent lawyer at Milton, under whose charge he received preparatory instruction and soon after entered the Easton Law School, then in charge of Judge McCartney and Judge Green, the latter now one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and completed his course of study at this institution.

At November term, 1854, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Northumberland County, his examining committee being Hon. George F. Miller, Hon. Joseph Casey and Henry Donnel, Esq. The year following, upon the formation of Snyder County, he located at Selin's Grove, April 3, 1855, where he has since resided and been engaged in the active practice of his chosen profession.

On the 26th day of December, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Amanda Nicholas, of Northumberland County. Their union in life was of but few years' duration,—the wife and mother dying October 14, 1858, and is buried in the Lutheran grave-yard at Selin's Grove. Their only daughter, Mary Alice, born October 2, 1855, is married to William Field Shay, Esq., and resides at Watsonstown, Pa.; and their only son, Asher Morden, born September 17, 1857, is unmarried and still resides under the parental roof.

In 1858 Mr. Hower was elected district attorney of Snyder County by an unusually large majority, which office he filled for three years. On the 1st of September, 1859, he was married to his present wife, Rebecca Shriner, daughter of Daniel Shriner, of Mifflinburg, Union County, Pa., who, in his declining years,—now being in his ninety-third year of age—makes his home with his daughter and son-in-law. Mr. Shriner is the only person now living, so far as is known, who saw the famous Dr. Joseph Priestley alive at Northumberland,—Priestley arriving there from England about the same year that Mr. Shriner

was born, 1793, and dying in 1804, when Mr. Shriner was about eleven years of age.

During the Rebellion Mr. Hower, in October, 1862, enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, a quartermaster, with the rank of first lieutenant. In 1864 he was made a member of the board of enrollment of the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania.

As a lawyer, he has enjoyed a liberal patronage, and has attained a prominent standing in his profession. In 1882 the Republican party of his county instructed its delegate to the State Convention to support him for the nomination for judge of the Supreme Court, and Colonel David Taggart, the Senatorial delegate, also favored his nomination, as well as a respectable number of other delegates throughout the State; but he declined having his name brought before the convention. For a number of years he was solicitor of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company, under the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

On the night of the 8th of December, 1877, an elderly couple named John and Gretchen Kintzler, of Adams township, Snyder County, were murdered, and their bodies consumed in their burning dwelling. The commissioners of the county decided to investigate the case and prosecute the perpetrators of the crime, if discovered. Suspicion was fixed upon Israel Erb, Emanuel Ettinger and Uriah and Jonathan Moyer, parties residing about three or four miles from the scene of the murder. The commissioners asked Mr. Hower to become their counsel, which he agreed to do on condition only that he could assure himself first that the persons named were guilty. After a careful examination of the witnesses he consented to act as counsel, and advised the arrest of the suspected persons, all of whom were convicted of murder in the first degree. Ettinger, after his conviction, committed suicide in jail; Jonathan and Uriah Moyer were executed, and the sentence of Israel Erb was commuted by the Board of Pardons to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. These were the first and only persons that were ever convicted of felonious homicide in the county of Snyder, and the conviction, beyond a doubt,

was a just one. After conviction, Emanuel Ettinger and Uriah Moyer confessed their guilt.

For many years Mr. Hower has been employed in the greater part, if not in all, of the important cases tried in Snyder County. His practice, however, was not confined to his own county; but he was frequently employed in important cases in Lycoming, Northumberland, Montour, Dauphin and other counties. He is regarded as one of the leading lawyers in the central part of the State.

HON. JOHN P. CRONIMILLER was born at Mifflinburg, Union County, November 19, 1826, and died at the same place January 15, 1885. In early life, under the instruction of his father, Jacob Cronimiller, he learned the trade of blacksmithing, and for a number of years successfully carried on that honest and honorable calling at his native place. He attended the free schools, the Mifflinburg Academy, and afterwards completed his education at the Lewisburgh University. He then devoted some years to teaching, and was engaged in this calling at Mifflinburg, Easton, Middleburg and Sunbury. About 1854 he commenced the study of law at New Berlin, under the instruction of Absalom Swineford, Esq. In 1856 he moved to Middleburg, lately made the county-seat of the new county of Snyder, and continued to prosecute the study of the law under Charles Merrill, Esq. Upon the completion of his studies, and his admission to the Snyder County bar, on the 22d day of September, 1857, Mr. Cronimiller entered into a law partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Merrill. After a period of about five years, and upon the enlistment of Mr. Merrill in the Federal army, Mr. Cronimiller continued the practice of law. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. In the fall of 1873 he was married to Miss Louisa Shindel, daughter of Rev. J. P. Shindel, of Middleburg. After a continuous and successful practice of his chosen profession for a period of twenty-four years, Mr. Cronimiller moved back to his native place, with the plausible expectation of the remainder of his life being spent in retirement and ease. In three years after his removal from Middleburg he passed to the eter-

nal world. Mr. Cronimiller was a man of honor and of the highest integrity. He was a useful and consistent member of the German Reformed Church. In his profession he ranked among the first. His office, on the corner, a few doors east of the court-house, will long be remembered as the rendezvous of his brethren in the profession, where they often met in social converse and recited many a jovial story. Mr. Cronimiller's demise was regretted by his numerous friends, among whom none were more sincere than those of the profession.

SOLOMON MALICK was born in Lower Augusta township, Northumberland County, June 15, 1831; died at Sunbury, March 21, 1882. At the age of twenty he went to Selin's Grove where, for a time, he was under the tutorship of Dr. J. C. Fisher. This was followed by a four-years' course of classical and scientific instruction in the Freeburg Academy. At one time he was principal of the Selin's Grove High School. In 1856 he commenced the study of law in the office of George Hill, Esq., at Selin's Grove, and was admitted to practice in the Snyder County courts February 23, 1858. After a short legal partnership with A. C. Simpson, Mr. Malick accepted a co-principalship in the Freeburg Academy, which continued for several years, he, in the meantime, practicing his profession in the courts to which he was admitted. In the spring of 1861 he moved with his family to Sunbury, where he continued in active practice to the time of his death. In 1866 he was made county attorney, and was re-appointed to that position by the commissioners in 1867. In the spring of 1872 he was elected chief burgess of Sunbury, and was re-elected in 1873 and 1874. Early in 1858 Mr. Malick was married to Miss Mary Ann Roush, daughter of Andrew Roush, of Freeburg, Snyder County. In his younger days he worked on the farm until he was eighteen. He then spent some two years in the cabinet-maker's business. Mr. Malick possessed fine musical talent, and early turned his attention in this direction and received instruction in the same. In after years he took great delight in instructing others and in leading in musical concerts. He became the author of some choice musical compositions,

some of which were published. Mr. Malick was a trustworthy and sincere friend, a useful citizen, an honest and conscientious lawyer, and when Death claimed what was mortal the influence of his spirit was cherished by many mourning acquaintances.

JOHN H. ARNOLD is a native of Perry County and was born March 18, 1837. In early life he obtained a complete education, having attended the New Bloomfield Academy, Perry County, the Newville Academy, Cumberland County, and finally, in 1857, graduating at Jefferson College. He read law under the instructions of Benjamin and C. J. T. McIntire, at New Bloomfield, and was admitted to the courts of Perry County April 10, 1860. Shortly after he located at Middleburg and on the 24th of May, 1860, was admitted to practice in the several courts of Snyder County. Mr. Arnold was district attorney for the county last named from 1876 to 1879. Part of his time has been devoted to teaching. During the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in Company D, Second Pennsylvania Regiment, in the three months' service. August 23, 1863, he was appointed first lieutenant in the recruiting service by Adjutant-General Russell. Afterward he joined Company G, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and became chief clerk to General Kilpatrick in the campaign through the Carolinas.

B. F. HOUSEWERTH was born at Selin's Grove, educated in the public schools, read law with A. C. Simpson and was admitted to practice in the courts of Snyder County in 1860. He commenced practice at Middleburg in the law-office of Samuel Alleman, Esq., where he remained but a short time and then returned to Selin's Grove. He continued his practice at Selin's Grove until he moved to Iowa, where he is still in practice. During the War of '61 he enlisted in one of the companies that went out from this county.

HON. JEREMIAH SNYDER is a native of Snyder County and was born in 1832. In early years he was deprived of the advantages of an education, spending his time entirely on the farm. After the age of twenty he, however, began to apply himself diligently and in a few

years engaged in teaching in Penn township, Middleburg and New Berlin. It was while teaching at New Berlin that he began the study of law under the instruction of Isaac Slenker, Esq. At the age of twenty-five he entered the law-office of Charles Hower, Esq., of Selin's Grove, and in March, 1861, was admitted to practice in the Snyder County courts. In 1860 he served as a delegate to the Democratic Convention at Charleston. In April, 1861, Mr. Snyder enlisted in the volunteer service of the United States. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, three months, he recruited Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In the winter of 1862 he removed to Shamokin and began the practice of his profession, and in the following April removed to Sunbury. In 1865 he was elected district attorney of Northumberland County, and in 1868 was re-elected. In August, 1866, he was delegate from the Fourteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania to the Union Convention in Philadelphia. In 1873 he was elected a justice of the peace at Sunbury, which office he resigned in 1877 and was elected to the Legislature, serving as member of the House from 1877 to 1878.

JAMES N. KNIGHT was born at Liverpool, Pa., 1840. He was educated at the Freeburg Academy; when about twenty-one years of age he commenced the study of law under Solomon Malick, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the courts of Snyder County in 1863. Died at Freeburg May 8, 1875. Mr. Knight, during his period of practice, had manifested the elements of becoming one of the leading members of the bar; but in the prime of life he was called hence.

THOMAS J. SMITH is a native of the county, and was born at Middleburg July 20, 1837. He was educated in the public schools, and afterwards, in 1861, graduated from the Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. For a number of terms he engaged in teaching, both in his native county and in Centre County. In 1863 Mr. Smith commenced the study of law under the instruction of Charles Merrill, Esq., and completed his course under Samuel Weirick, Esq. He was admitted to practice February

27, 1865. Mr. Smith has been nominated for district attorney, for the Legislature and for Congress, but his party being in the minority, his election was always impossible. These compliments showed the esteem in which Mr. Smith was held by many of the citizens of the county.

B. T. PARKS was born at New Berlin, Union County, December 17, 1842. In 1850, in company with his parents, he came to Selin's Grove. He was educated in the public schools and in the classical department of the Missionary Institute. Mr. Parks has devoted considerable time to teaching, having taught in the public schools of Middleburg, Salem and Selin's Grove. At September term, 1866, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Snyder County, having previously read law under the instructions of Charles Hower, Esq. In the fall of 1867 he was elected district attorney, and was re-elected in 1870. Mr. Parks also represented the county for a period of six years as counsel for the commissioners. During the Rebellion he enlisted as private in Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, and served until honorably discharged. He then re-enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, as a private. During this last enlistment he rose through promotion to first lieutenant of the company, and served until the close of the war. During his military career Lieutenant Parks made some very narrow escapes with his life, at one time being shot through the head. His scars are the best evidence of his valor and devotion to the Union.

HON. L. N. MYERS was born in Juniata County February 22, 1838; educated in public schools, and at the McAlisterville and Shirleysburg Academies. He was admitted to practice about 1869, and in 1873 was elected district attorney in Snyder County; he having moved into the said county some time previous, locating at Middleburg. In 1881 Mr. Myers was elected to the State Legislature as representative of this county. In 1883 he removed with his family to Akron, Ohio, where he has since resided.

GEORGE A. BOTDORF was born at Freeburg September 25, 1848. He received his education

in the public schools and the Freeburg Academy. Afterwards taught school in Union, Juniata, Northumberland and Snyder Counties, in all ten terms. He also studied and practiced surveying. About 1869 he commenced the study of law under A. C. Simpson, Esq., at Selin's Grove, and was admitted to practice at May term, 1871. Since his admission Mr. Botdorf has continued to practice his profession, having his office and residence in Freeburg, his native place.

HORACE ALLEMAN is a native of Dauphin County, and was born at Harrisburg February 7, 1847. At the age of ten years he came with his parents to Snyder County. His education was obtained in the public schools of Dauphin and Snyder Counties; in select schools at Harrisburg and Middleburg; at the Missionary Institute, Selin's Grove, and at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, from which last-named institution he graduated June, 1869. In the fall of the same year he commenced the study of law under the instruction of his father, Samuel Alleman, Esq., and so continued until the fall of 1870, when he entered the senior class of the Law Department, Columbia College, Washington, D. C. In June, 1871, he graduated from this institution, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of the district. Upon his return to this county he was admitted to the bar September 25, 1871, since which time he has practiced in the county. Mr. Alleman has been commissioned a notary public from 1870 to the present time, with the exception of the period spent in Washington. Upon the vacancy caused by the death of his father, in 1881, he was elected a director of the Missionary Institute. During the Rebellion, September, 1862, being but a lad, in his sixteenth year, he enlisted as private in Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and in June, 1863, re-enlisted in Company I, Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, having been sworn into the United States service. In 1884 Mr. Alleman was appointed county attorney, and in the following year, upon the meeting of an entire new board of commissioners, was re-appointed to the same position.

HENRY H. GRIMM was born at Freeburg,

Snyder County, June 30, 1845. He received his education in the public schools, and is a graduate of the Freeburg Academy. In 1869 he commenced the study of law under the instruction of Anthony C. Simpson, Esq., and completed his course under the instruction of James W. Knight, Esq. Mr. Grimm was admitted to practice in the several courts of Snyder County at December term, 1871. He held a commission of notary public from 1872 to 1875. In the fall of 1876 he was elected district attorney, and it was during his term of office that the famous Kinstler murder trials took place.

ALBERT W. POTTER is a native of Huntingdon County, and was born at Shirleysburg January 7, 1847. He received his education in the public schools and in the Kishacoquillas Seminary, in Mifflin County. In early manhood Mr. Potter taught school in Juniata, Huntingdon, Blair and Mifflin Counties. In 1870 he commenced the study of law, under the instruction of G. W. Elder, Esq., of Lewistown, and was admitted to practice in Mifflin County April 1, 1872. Shortly after his admission he removed to Selin's Grove, where he has since resided, practicing his profession as a member of this bar. In 1875 Mr. Potter was county attorney, and held this position for several years. During the Rebellion he enlisted and served in Company F, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, being but in his sixteenth year.

WILLIAM P. SCHARF was born at Selin's Grove July 20, 1849; was educated in the public schools and at the Missionary Institute, Selin's Grove. In 1872 he began the study of law, under Charles Hower, Esq., and after completing his course was admitted to practice at February term, 1874. In 1878 Mr. Scharf was elected county superintendent of the public schools and served one full term. He has devoted most of his time to educational matters, and has, for a number of years, been successful in teaching. At present he is in the United States Mail service, on the Northern Central Railway.

HENRY G. DEITRICH is a native of the county, and was born in Penn township October 22, 1836. His early days were spent on the

farm, assisting his father. He received his education in the public schools, the Freeburg Academy and the Missionary Institute, and devoted much of his time to teaching in Northumberland and Snyder Counties. In 1873 Mr. Deitrich commenced the study of law, under the instruction of Horace Alleman, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Snyder County December 15, 1875. Since his admission to the bar he has resided and practiced in Selin's Grove.

ALBERT M. PFAHLER was born in Somerset County October 25, 1850; died at Middleburg August 18, 1879; educated by his father, the Rev. M. H. Pfahler, in the public schools, and attended Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, several sessions. Subsequently he attended a course of medical lectures in St. Louis, and taught in the public schools of West Virginia and Illinois, holding a professional certificate in the latter State. In 1868 Mr. Pfahler came to Snyder County, stopping sometimes at Selin's Grove and at other times at Shamokin Dam. About this time he was put to the test of a hard struggle for a livelihood; but, being determined and with admirable pluck, he took up the shovel and pick and became a day-laborer on the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, which was then being constructed. After this he taught school in Monroe township, and for a short time read and practiced medicine under Dr. Isaac Hottenstein, of Shamokin Dam. Thus it was that he struggled for an honest and honorable living. Ultimately he registered in the office of S. P. Wolverson, Esq., of Sunbury, and began the study of law. Mr. Pfahler was first admitted to practice in Northumberland County in 1873. In 1875 he located at Middleburg and was admitted to the Snyder County bar. After a short, but successful and promising, practice in his profession, he was called from time to time to eternity. Mr. Pfahler at all times exhibited a kind and gentlemanly disposition. In his study and practice he showed that interest and determination which, in later years, would have placed him in the front rank of the profession.

JACOB GILBERT was born in Middle Creek township, Snyder County, on the 6th of No-

vember, 1852. He was educated at the Union Seminary, New Berlin. Mr. Gilbert has devoted some time to teaching in this county and at Middleburg, having taught about eight terms. In 1874 he commenced the study of law, under the instruction of T. J. Smith, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Snyder County at May term, 1876. Since his admission to the bar he has resided at Middleburg, engaged in the practice of his chosen profession.

CHARLES P. ULRICH was born in Selin's Grove January 31, 1853. He was educated in the public schools, at the Missionary Institute, Selin's Grove, and at Muhlenberg College, Allentown. In the winter of 1869-70 he was engaged in teaching in Jackson township. In the beginning of 1876 Mr. Ulrich commenced the study of law, under the instruction of Charles Hower, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Snyder County at February term, 1878. From 1878 to the present time he has held a commission as notary public. Shortly after his admission to the bar Mr. Ulrich located at Middleburg and commenced the practice of his profession. He, however, remained there but a short time, when he located permanently at Selin's Grove.

FREDERICK E. BOWER was born at Selin's Grove January 21, 1846. He was educated in the public and select schools at Middleburg, and at the University at Lewisburg, from which last institution he graduated in June, 1869. In 1864-65 he taught school in Chapman township. In 1869-70 Mr. Bower took a course of medical lectures and had as his preceptor the late Dr. P. R. Wagenseller, of Selin's Grove. In the fall and winter of 1870-71 he was engaged in teaching the natural sciences in the Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Wyoming County. He then took a theological course at Crozer Theological Seminary, Delaware County, from which institution he graduated in 1874. In September, 1874, he became pastor of a Baptist congregation at Morgantown, W. Va., and served this people until 1875. In 1876 Mr. Bower turned his attention to the law, and became a student under the instruction of John P. Cronimiller, Esq.

He was admitted to practice at May term, 1878. In 1880 was census enumerator in Middleburg and Franklin townships. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Bower was elected district attorney against an adverse majority of six hundred, and in 1885 was re-elected by a still greater majority. During the Rebellion he was a member of Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. Taken all in all, Mr. Bower has had a remarkable career for one of his years.

WILLIAM H. DILL was born in Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., on the 26th of August, 1841; educated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. On the 18th day of August, 1862, he entered the Union army as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers. During his service Mr. Dill rose successively to the following ranks: first sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain and major. He was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville and at the battle of the Wilderness; discharged at the close of the war at Whites Range, Texas. In February, 1867, he came to Freeburg, where he at once took part in the cause of education, and soon became principal of the academy at that place. In 1874 he commenced the study of law, under the instructions of H. H. Grimm, Esq., and was admitted to practice September 26, 1876. In May, 1884, Mr. Dill was elected superintendent of the public schools of the county. He still continues his residence at Freeburg.

N. I. POTTER was born in Centre County January 27, 1856; died, after a brief illness, at Selin's Grove, January 29, 1885. Mr. Potter was principally educated in the public schools. At different periods he engaged in teaching. In 1876 he commenced the study of law under the instruction of his brother, A. W. Potter, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Snyder County in 1878. In 1874 he removed to Shamokin, where he opened his office, with fair prospects of success in the practice of his profession. In the midst of bright prospects, and while on a visit to his father in Selin's Grove, he was confined to his bed, and in a few days passed from mor-

tality into life. During his residence in this county Mr. Potter manifested the elements of ultimate success in his profession. He was noted for his social qualities, and his early departure was a source of deep regret to his many friends.

WILLIAM E. HOUSEWERTH is a native of the county, and was born at Selin's Grove November 7, 1853. He received his education in the public schools and at the Missionary Institute. In 1863 he was apprenticed to Franklin Weirick, where he learned the printing trade. From 1870 to 1880 he was engaged in teaching—most of the time in Selin's Grove. In 1878 Mr. Housewerth commenced the study of law under the instruction of Charles Hower, Esq., and at December term, 1880, was admitted to practice in the several courts of Snyder County.

JAMES G. CROUSE was born at Selin's Grove July 13, 1856. In 1865 he removed with his parents to Middleburg, where he has since resided. He received his education in the public and select schools at Middleburg and at the Kutztown Normal School. In 1879 Mr. Crouse commenced the study of law under the instructions of A. M. Pfahler, Esq., and completed his course under Jacob Gilbert, Esq. He was admitted to practice at September term, 1881, since which time he has practiced his profession at Middleburg.

F. S. SIMPSON is a native of the county, and was born at Selin's Grove February 5, 1860. He received his education in the public schools and at the State Normal School, Bloomsburg. At one time he taught school in Selin's Grove. In the latter part of 1879 he commenced the study of law under the instruction of his father, A. C. Simpson, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Snyder County December 12, 1881. Since his admission he has continued to practice his profession.

HARVEY E. MILLER was born at Selin's Grove April 10, 1862; educated in the public schools and at the Missionary Institute. In 1881 he commenced the study of law under the instruction of A. W. Potter, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Snyder County at December term, 1883. He still continues in practice at Selin's Grove.

MARTIN L. SNYDER was born in Penn township, Snyder County; educated in the public schools; read law under the instructions of A. W. Potter, Esq., and E. Coppee Mitchell, Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice at December term, 1883. He afterwards took a course in elocution at Philadelphia. In 1884 he removed to Kansas, where he still resides.

JOHN M. STEESE was born in Union County October 15, 1861; educated at the Mifflinburg Academy; taught school at New Berlin and in West Buffalo township, Union County. In 1883 Mr. Steese commenced the study of law under the instructions of Thomas J. Smith, Esq., and was admitted to practice at February term, 1885. He has located at Middleburg, engaged in the practice of his profession.

The present members of the Snyder County bar are—

FREEBURG.—George A. Botdorf, William H. Dill and Henry H. Grimm.

MIDDLEBURG.—John H. Arnold, F. E. Bower, James G. Crouse, Jacob Gilbert, Thomas J. Smith and J. M. Steese.

SELIN'S GROVE.—Horace Alleman, Henry G. Deitrich, Charles Hower, William E. Housewerth, Harvey E. Miller, B. T. Parks, Albert W. Potter, Anthony C. Simpson, F. S. Simpson and Charles P. Ulrich.

In closing the history of the Bench and Bar of Snyder County, it is well to mention the name of Joseph F. Cummings, the court stenographer. He is widely known through the five counties of which this history treats. He was the first reporter for this district, and received his appointment as stenographer of the Twentieth Judicial District (embracing the counties of Mifflin, Union and Snyder) by Judge J. C. Bueher during the summer of 1874, and, in 1878, was appointed by Judge B. F. Junkin to the same position of the Forty-first Judicial District (embracing the counties of Perry and Juniata). In this capacity he has since remained. Mr. Cummings was born at McEwenville March 13, 1853, and the next year moved, with his father's family, to Mifflinburg, Union County, where his early days were passed. His father died a few years after, and

Joseph, for three or four years, resided with Judge Hoffa. He acquired a knowledge of stenography, and, in August, 1873, acted as short-hand clerk for the general superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at Erie, and, in October, moved to Williamsport. In March, 1874, he was appointed stenographer of the Twentieth District, and, in 1878, of the Forty-first District. In 1880 he was chosen stenographer of the Democratic State Central Committee at Philadelphia. He resides at Sunbury, and is a member of the Town Council of that borough and a director in the Edison Electric Light Company of that place. He entered the law-office of the Hon. Simon P. Wolverton in the fall of 1877, but has not applied for admission to practice.

CHAPTER III.

The Medical Profession in Snyder County—A Successful Pioneer Physician—County Medical Society—Biographical Sketches.¹

THE representatives of the medical fraternity who have resided in the territory now embraced in the county of Snyder have not failed to keep pace with the advancement of their worthy profession. There were times in the history of this section when the practice and knowledge of medicine were much more confined than at the present day; when instead of the learned treatises, the delicate and wonderful instruments, the improved medicines and the intelligent and valuable prescriptions which to-day are at our physicians' command, those who preceded them in the days of our early settlement were compelled to operate with crude medicine, crude instruments and crude ideas. In the eastern section of this county, and particularly that part which borders on the Susquehanna, physicians were early called upon to deal more especially with diseases of the malarial or bilious type; while in the western and more elevated sections the members of the profession have had to contend with those maladies of the typhus, bronchial and rheumatic nature. But changes for the better

have been effected. Sanitary influences have been at work. By reason of clearing and drainage, the advancement of science and the increased ability of our physicians, the former unfavorable conditions have been surmounted, so that to-day the hygienic state of this section will compare favorably with that of others. From the earliest accounts we learn that it was not long until the pioneers to this section were forced to succumb to the depressing effects of malaria. The physicians at that day, not thoroughly understanding the nature and proper treatment of bilious diseases, proceeded at once to administer Peruvian bark, not knowing that the first step in effecting a cure was to remove the bile. On account of this lack of knowledge many cases of protracted and extreme sickness occurred. In the midst of this state of affairs a man by the name of Peter Gahl, a French West Indian, who had come to the Shamokin region (Sunbury), commenced the practice of medicine. He is recorded as having been an "arrant quack" in general, but in particular, successful in curing agues and intermittent fevers. It is supposed he acquired this knowledge in St. Domingo, where these maladies prevailed. His remedy he kept a profound secret, and the physicians of this section, being at that day little acquainted with chemistry, were unable to discover the real nature of his cure. It is narrated that he always placed his remedy in a small gallipot, with directions that the patient should take the contents in three days; about one-third on each day. The first day's dose proved an emetic, the second a purgative, and the third and largest dose produced the cure. But the composition of this prescription was finally discovered, and that, too, in quite a singular manner. The narrative is as follows: Simon Snyder, on one occasion (about 1792), having need of this wonderful medicine, sent his nephew, George Kreamer, a lad of sixteen, who was then living with his uncle, to Gahl, to procure the same. It so happened that none was ready, and therefore Gahl prepared the mixture in George's presence. The lad, being naturally shrewd, was attentive to the process, and asked the name of each ingredient used. Gahl, unsuspectingly, told his secret, which George did not fail to remember. First in the

¹ By Horace Alleman, Esq.

bottom of the gallipot went an ounce of Peruvian bark; on this was placed some active cathartic—calomel and jalap; and on the top of this was placed an emetic. The nature of these ingredients was then disguised by adding a little essence of cinnamon.

When Dr. Young, Snyder's family physician, again came to the house, the important secret was told him. This physician soon imparted his information to his brethren in the profession, who, being acquainted with medicine as a science, were able to apply the remedy more judiciously, and soon treated agues and fevers far more successfully than Gahl. For many years since that time the physicians who have located in our midst have come fully equipped and prepared by the leading medical colleges of our land.

SNYDER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Prior to the 12th day of November, 1874, some of the members of the profession effected a temporary organization, called "The Snyder County Medical Society," of which Dr. B. F. Wagenseller was president; Drs. R. Rothrock and H. M. Nipple, vice-presidents; and Dr. John Y. Shindel, secretary.

On November 12, 1874, they adopted a constitution and by-laws. The originators of this society were Drs. A. M. Smith, Roswell Rothrock, B. F. Wagenseller, H. M. Nipple, J. W. Rockefeller and John Y. Shindel. On March 21, 1877, a permanent organization was made, and on May 2, 1877, at a meeting held in the court-house at Middleburg, the first officers under permanent organization were elected as follows: President, Dr. R. Rothrock; Vice-Presidents, Drs. H. M. Nipple and J. W. Rockefeller; Recording Secretary, Dr. John Y. Shindel; Treasurer, Dr. J. W. Sheets; Censors, Drs. J. W. Sheets, A. M. Smith and Percival Herman; Delegates to the State Society, Drs. John Y. Shindel and J. W. Sheets. At this meeting Drs. J. W. Sheets, Percival Herman and I. Grier Barber became members. Since the permanent organization the following-named physicians have become members: W. K. T. Sahn, H. H. Bordner, I. R. Swigart, F. J. Wagenseller, H. F. Womer, J. W. Sampsel, I. D. Conrad, J. F. Kanawall, J. O.

Wagner, J. F. Strohecker, Marand Rothrock, E. W. Tool, Elsie Mitman, S. D. Shive, J. W. Seip.

On May 1, 1878, the society adopted a fee bill regulating the charges for their services. The present officers of the society are, President, J. O. Wagner; Vice-Presidents, J. W. Seip and B. F. Wagenseller; Secretary and Treasurer, Jno. Y. Shindel; Censors, Elsie Mitman, H. H. Bordner and Percival Herman.

Following will be found sketches of deceased and living physicians who have practiced in this county. As nearly as possible they are arranged in the order in which they entered practice.

ISAAC HOTTENSTEIN was born near Kutztown, Berks County, September 4, 1796, and died at Shamokin Dam, Snyder County, July 15, 1875, having attained the age of seventy-eight years. His father, David Hottenstein, was also a practicing physician of great skill, as was his grandfather. In early life the subject of this sketch studied medicine under the instruction of his father, and in 1816 was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1819 he moved to what is now Shamokin Dam. Here he was engaged in the active practice of his profession to the time of his death. Dr. Hottenstein was noted for his strict attention to his professional duties, his extremely reasonable charges and the equal attention and care he bestowed upon the poor as well as the rich. It has been stated that in all his practice of fifty-five years he never sued any person for a medical bill. He became possessed of considerable wealth, and was a man much esteemed.

He was thrice married. By his second marriage he had four sons and one daughter, the latter being married to Conrad Fry, of Freeport, Ill. Two of his sons are physicians,—Dr. H. P. Hottenstein, now of Shamokin Dam, and Dr. Cyrus Hottenstein, of Philadelphia. Dr. Isaac Hottenstein took an active part in politics, being always an adherent to Democratic principles. Before the division of Union County he represented his district in the Legislature.

Dr. Hottenstein was a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 194, of the Masonic order.

His remains are interred in the cemetery near Shamokin Dam.

As a physician Dr. Hottenstein acquired an extensive practice and a valuable experience. As a friend and neighbor he was kind, sociable and charitable; as a citizen he was useful, progressive and upright; and as a member of the church he was benevolent and much esteemed.

About 1820 Drs. Willetts and John Baskin were practicing at Selin's Grove.

JACOB WAGENSELLER was born in Montgomery County June 22, 1801; died at Selin's Grove April 27, 1847. He commenced the practice of medicine at Boyertown, in Berks County, about 1820 and remained until 1825, when he moved to Selin's Grove, and for a number of years continued his practice. On March 27, 1828, he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He afterwards withdrew from practice, and devoted his energies to mercantile pursuits, being at the same time one of the most extensive grain dealers in this section. In 1839 he entered into copartnership with his brother, William F. Wagenseller, and continued to the time of his death. His brother William afterwards became one of the leading merchants of the place, and so continued for many years. In politics Dr. Jacob Wagenseller was a Whig, and at the time of his death was a member of the State Senate from the district composed of Juniata, Mifflin and Union Counties. In his relations to his fellow men Dr. Wagenseller was ever regarded as a man of honor and ability, and was one of the leading citizens of the county.

DR. S. S. BACKUS was born on Staten Island January 1, 1804; his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Connecticut. He was educated at New Brunswick, N. J., finished his medical course in New York City, and commenced the practice of medicine at Belvidere, N. J. He afterwards settled at Williamsburg, Northampton County, where he taught an academy for several years. While at this place he married Miss Sarah Dietrich. In 1829 he moved to Georgetown, Northumberland County, and remained there until 1839, when he moved to the vicinity of McKee's Half Falls. Here he continued his practice to the time of

his death, in 1848. His son, Dr. William H. Backus, is now practicing in the same locality.

DR. ISAAC ROTHROCK was born November 22, 1798, near Lewistown, Mifflin County. When young he manifested a desire for books and knowledge. Mathematics and grammar were his favorite studies and even in his old age he rejoiced when he had a difficult problem to solve. Dr. Ezra Doty, of Mifflin, Juniata County, was his first preceptor. Afterwards he studied with Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, of Lewisburg. In Jefferson Medical College he attended three regular courses of lectures, after which he located in Middleburg, Union County, and practiced in copartnership with Dr. Henry Lechner, to whose sister he was married. She was a niece of Governor Simon Snyder. Later he moved to Adamsburg, where he purchased property and remained until 1864. At first he practiced medicine without a diploma and then obtained a complimentary diploma from the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia. The later days of his life were spent in close application to his books. He practiced medicine for forty-five years over a large extent of territory. He died on June 8, 1872.

JOHN BIBIGHAUS was born in Northampton County, Pa., December 28, 1807, and died at Middleburg, Snyder County, July 2, 1860. He was one of eleven children, born to the Rev. Henry Bibighaus, pastor of Salem's Church, Philadelphia, and his wife Mariah (Zumpstine). The ancestors of Dr. Bibighaus were from Witthenstine, Prussia. He read medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. John G. Piper, of Mifflinburg. He attended three full courses at Jefferson Medical College, though never was graduated from that institution. In 1841, on account of his success in the profession, he received a diploma from the University of Maryland. Dr. Bibighaus was ever faithful and conscientious in the practice of his profession, serving the poor with as much consideration as the rich. In 1829 he was married to Mrs. Julia Swineford, a lady of great ability, hospitality and deep piety. They had five children. Dr. Bibighaus was a close student, at all times keeping pace with the advancement of his profession.

He was highly esteemed on account of his ability and excellent qualities. He was a member of the German Reformed Church.

DR. T. A. LEIGHT, son of Adam Leight, born in Perry township 1827; practiced at his home about fifteen years, and also at McKee's. Moved to Akron, Ohio, where he died in the year 1884.

DR. H. C. BESHLEER practiced at Freeburg four years; moved to Berrysburg, Dauphin County, in 1838, where he now resides and has been in continuous practice for fifty-one years and is still vigorous at the age of seventy-eight years.

DR. REINHART practiced in Selin's Grove about 1830, but remained only a few years, when he moved to the West.

DR. HENRY A. LECHNER, a nephew of Governor Snyder, became next practicing physician in Selin's Grove. This was about 1835. Dr. Jacob Wagenseller was his preceptor. He continued in practice until about 1850.

EDWARD GOERKY, M.D., a native of Prussia, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery at the Berlin Anatomical Academy, Prussia, in 1838. In 1872 he located at Selin's Grove, where he has since resided.

JOSEPH EYSTER was born near Milton February 25, 1813, and obtained his education in the country schools at Milton and at the Mifflinburg Academy; read medicine under the instruction of Dr. A. C. Stees, of Juniata County; attended Jefferson Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1840; practiced his profession at Selin's Grove eight years, and at Middleburg two years, and then returned to Selin's Grove. In connection with his practice he engaged in the foundry business. In 1850 he was elected prothonotary of Union County. After serving his term of office he moved to Northumberland County, and at the end of two years to Middle Creek; practiced a little, but carried on farming and operated a spoke-factory. About 1865 Dr. Eyster moved to Sunbury, where he still resides, and is at present engaged in the drug business. In 1840 he was married to Elizabeth Houtz. During the Rebellion Dr. Eyster served as second lieutenant of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia.

H. P. HOTTENSTEIN was born at Shamokin Dam; is a son of Dr. Isaac Hottenstein. He attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College in 1843, 1844 and 1845, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. He located at Selin's Grove in 1846, where he practiced for many years. He is now living and practicing at Shamokin Dam.

DR. HINES practiced at Freeburg about this period.

ISAAC NEWTON SHINDEL located at Selin's Grove in 1846, but died in a few months after coming to the place. He was an estimable young man, full of hope and promise. His father was the Rev. J. P. Shindel, of Sunbury. Dr. Shindel was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

CHARLES WILSON is a native of New Berlin; practiced in Selin's Grove from 1847 to 1852, when he sold out to Dr. Thomas Stillwell. Dr. Stillwell practiced in the place until 1854, when he sold out to Dr. Frederiek Speck.

ROSWELL ROTHROCK was born October 14, 1831, in Adamsburg, read medicine in his father's office, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1851. He has been in active practice since his graduation and is the oldest physician in the county. His father's name was Isaac Rothrock, who practiced medicine for half a century in Snyder and Juniata Counties. Dr. R. Rothrock first located in Clarion County, Pa., and there was married to Catherine Mohny on August 4, 1852. In 1861, at the commencement of the Rebellion, he went to the army as company physician of Company C, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

He was taken prisoner after the battle of Chiekamunga. With eleven others out of the regiment, he was marched across Lookout Mountain, at Ringgold boarded a train and was landed in the city of Richmond, where they were placed in Libby Prison. After remaining in that prison for one month, one hundred and twenty-six men were marched off in the night and put on Belle Isle, where he remained until February 22, 1862. From there he, with others, was taken to the Pemberton buildings, in the night, put

aboard a train, and landed in Southwestern Georgia, at Andersonville. After remaining there, with thirty-five thousand other prisoners, until September 5, 1862, he was sent to Savannah with two thousand prisoners. After remaining six weeks at Savannah, he had orders from rebel authority to gather up all men who could stand transportation, and get on the train himself. What all this meant was a mystery. Where they were going no one knew; but after a

years at Middleburg, and is now engaged in the duties of his profession at McClure. He is a member of the State Medical Society.

DR. PETER RICHTER WAGENSELLER was born at Selin's Grove on the 8th day of December, 1829, and died in his native place on the 18th day of August, 1873, his remains being interred in the Union Cemetery, west of the town. Of Dr. Wagenseller's ancestors we are able to give the following: His great-grand-



P. R. Wagenseller

ride of one week, they landed at a place called Millian, where the rebels had built a new stockade. Into this they were put. After a short stay at Millian the welcome news came that ten thousand prisoners were to be exchanged and with the first six hundred he was sent up North, and landed at Annapolis, from which place he was sent to his family, then residing in Clarion County, Pa. Since the close of the war Dr. Rothrock practiced for a number of

years at Middleburg, and is now engaged in the duties of his profession at McClure. He is a member of the State Medical Society. DR. PETER RICHTER WAGENSELLER was born at Selin's Grove on the 8th day of December, 1829, and died in his native place on the 18th day of August, 1873, his remains being interred in the Union Cemetery, west of the town. Of Dr. Wagenseller's ancestors we are able to give the following: His great-grand-

father was John Wagenseller, a native of Germany, born in 1737. He was an only son, and emigrated to this country when in early manhood. He was married to Margaret Hornetter, and died at Goshenhoppen, Montgomery County, September 29, 1799. Of this union there were eight children, of whom was Peter Wagenseller, the grandfather of Dr. Wagenseller. Peter Wagenseller was born in Montgomery County in September, 1774, and died at Co-

lumbus, Ohio, June 14, 1835. He was married to Susan Longacre, also of Montgomery County, who died at Pekin, Ill., April 29, 1862. The father of Susan Longacre was Jacob Longacre, a native of Germany, who was born in 1756, and died in Chester County in 1807. Her mother was a lady by the name of De Frane. The issue of Peter and Susan Wagenseller, all of whom were born in Montgomery County, were Jacob, the father of Dr. P. R. Wagenseller, born January 22, 1801, died at Selin's Grove, April 27, 1847; John, born December 17, 1802, died in Ohio, January, 1845; Catharine, born November, 1804, died in Ohio, 1838; Hannah, born April 25, 1807, died in Ohio, October 8, 1855; Benjamin, born November, 1809, died at Pekin, Ill., March, 1844; Joshua, born July 5, 1813, died at Pekin, Ill., about 1883; Peter, born July 16, 1815; William F., born November 13, 1817, died August 10, 1876; Susan, born May, 1820; Henry, born April, 1826.

Jacob Wagenseller, the father of Dr. Wagenseller, and of whom a sketch was previously given, was married to Mary Richter, a daughter of Peter Richter, who was a prominent and influential citizen of Selin's Grove. She died at Selin's Grove in the year 1863. The following are the issue of Jacob and Mary Wagenseller, all of whom were born at Selin's Grove: Peter Richter, the subject of this sketch; Sarah, married to J. B. Evans, resides in Chester County; Mary, married to Rev. Franklin Gearhart, resides in Williamsport; Catharine, died young, at Selin's Grove; Benjamin Franklin (see sketch); Lydia Catharine, married to William Holman, resided at Chester Springs, Chester County, died in 1858; Martha Jane, married to Lloyd Sharpless, resides at Bloomsburg, Columbia County; John J., twice married,—first to Mary Willier (now deceased), afterwards to Clara Hughes, resides at Bloomsburg.

In his youth Dr. P. R. Wagenseller devoted his time principally in attending the schools of his native place, which at that day were conducted by experienced and earnest men. In his classes he ranked high, and was noted for his close application to study and the rapid progress he acquired. At the age of sixteen he entered

the preparatory department of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, and graduated with honors from the said institution in the summer of 1852. Having, in the mean time, given his attention to the study of medicine under the preceptorship of the late Dr. Henry Huber, of Gettysburg, he, upon his graduation from college, entered the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, at Philadelphia and graduated *Medicine Doctor* in 1853. Upon receiving his medical degree he returned to Selin's Grove, and commenced the practice of his profession. Here he remained, engaged in active practice, for a period of twenty years. Dr. Wagenseller was an earnest and faithful physician. He had a love for his profession, was a close student, and, as a consequence, was always apace with the advancement made in the science of medicine. He frequently contributed articles to the various medical works published in his day, and exhibited in his productions an intelligence and mastery that placed him in the front ranks of his calling. So great was his skill as a physician, and so great the esteem and confidence in which he was held, that his early demise, at the age of forty-three, in the midst of his usefulness and activity, was a source of sincere regret on the part of the community in which he lived. In connection with his practice, he was also for many years a partner with J. G. L. Shindel, in conducting the principal drug-store of the place. On the 19th day of July, 1854, Dr. Wagenseller was joined in wedlock to Miss Catharine Chritzman, daughter of George and Mary (*née* Ulrich) Chritzman, of Gettysburg. The issue of this marriage are Franklin J., married to Miss Mary L. Keely, of Selin's Grove, is practicing medicine and resides with his family at that place; George C., married to Miss Lulie Schoch, of Selin's Grove, where he is engaged in the drug and medicine business; Alberta, married to Dr. B. F. Emerick, who now reside at Newville, Pa.; Annie E., married, January 19, 1886, to J. Alfred Strohm, of Newville, Pa. In addition to the practice of his profession, Dr. Wagenseller occupied from time to time, positions of honor and trust. In 1864, during the Rebellion, he was the examining surgeon of enrollment board of the four-

teenth District of Pennsylvania. He afterwards became examining physician on pensions, which appointment he held to the time of his death. At different periods he was a member of the Town Council, and was also the chief burgess of the borough. In educational matters he took a deep interest, serving as school director in the public schools, and as a director of the Missionary institute. At this last-named institution he was elected lecturer of physiology and hygiene, and occupied the same office in the Susquehanna Female College. Dr. Wagenseller was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church, at different times being an officer of the congregation to which he belonged. By his precept, his example and his means, he was ever ready to further all good and worthy objects. In life he ranked with the good and useful citizens of the place, and in death has left to the public a legacy of good works and Christian example.

ROBERT L. BOWES entered practice at Middleburg about 1853. In 1863 he located at Selin's Grove, where, in connection with his practice, he opened a drug-store. Dr. Bowes was quite an enterprising citizen, and added improvements both to Middleburg and Selin's Grove, while living at those places. He met with a sudden death by being thrown from his carriage.

About this period and prior the following physicians practiced at Freeburg: Wm. Souers, U. Reed, H. C. Houtz, Charles Smith and L. A. Shirk; subsequently Dr. J. W. Brown, M. T. Sahm, and others, whose sketches follow.

WILLIAM H. BACKUS, M.D., was born at Williamsburg, Northampton County, Pa. He is a son of S. S. Backus, M.D., who was born on Staten Island, in the year 1803, and was educated at New Brunswick, N. J., and finished his medical course in New York City. He practiced medicine at Belvidere, N. J., one year. In the year 1826 he married Sarah Dietrich, of Williamsburg, Northampton County, Pa. She died at Lewisburgh, in the year 1880, where she had resided, during her widowhood, in peace and contentment, in the enjoyment of a worldly competence, for a period of thirty-eight years. During his residence at Williamsburg, Dr. S. S. Backus taught in the academy

at that place for a period of one year. In the year 1827 he moved to Georgetown, Northumberland County, where he practiced medicine till 1838, when he moved to Chapman township, McKee's Half Falls, Snyder County, which was opposite to Georgetown, on the Susquehanna River. Here he had a very extensive practice, extending through parts of Juniata, Perry, Snyder (then Union) and Northumberland Counties, until the year 1848, when he died at McKee's Half Falls. In his day he was the only physician from Selin's Grove along the Susquehanna River to Liverpool, and from McKee's Half Falls to Richfield, which required him to ride over a large scope of country during the day-time, and very frequently at night. During the twenty years of active practice he traveled, more than half of the time, on horseback. When he lived at Georgetown, he was a member of the standing committee of the Democratic party of the county, and delivered an address (still in possession of his son, the subject of this sketch), which is replete with chaste and choice language. During the time he lived at McKee's Half Falls he was also engaged in the mercantile business at Big Flats, N. Y., Mahanoy, Chapman and Baltimore, with different partners, who managed the business at each place.

William H. Backus was prepared to enter the sophomore class of Dickinson College by David Wilson, at the Tuscarora Academy. After leaving Dickinson, he entered the junior class at the Lewisburgh University, where he graduated, in 1852, with honor, having the salutatory on this important occasion. Among his class-mates at Tuscarora Academy were Ezra Parker, Esq. (now a prominent member of the bar of Juniata County), and Andrew Reed, Esq. (now a distinguished member of the bar of Mifflin County). He was the president of one of the literary societies connected with this institution, and was selected as chief debater of the Phresakasmian in a contest with the Philomathean Society, the other society of the institution, at which Hon. A. K. McClure acted as umpire, and decided the contest in his favor.

In the year 1852 he commenced his medical

studies in Europe, at Wurzburg, and graduated there August 10, 1858. He also attended the medical schools at Heidelberg, Zurich, Göttingen, Prague and Vienna. He remained in Europe seven years; visited London, Paris and the principal cities of Europe. During the administration of Franklin Pierce, he was consul to Hanover and Brunswick. After his return from Europe he remained in Lewisburgh one year, and then moved to McKee's Half

beauty and ornamentation abound in the spacious yard surrounding the premises. He has retired from the active duties of his profession, except office practice and when called on for consultation with neighboring physicians in difficult cases, who avail themselves of his medical skill, acquired by a thorough literary and medical education and a long and varied experience in all the various departments of a medical practitioner. He embarked, on his voyage for



W. H. Backus

Falls in the year 1862, and became his father's successor, practicing over the same territory for a period of about twenty years, with great success, both professionally and financially. Having purchased the noted property owned by General Adam Light, at Aline, in Perry township, he moved there in the year 1879, where he now resides. He has made many improvements to all the buildings on the premises, and the house he occupies is noted for comfortable arrangements, in all its parts, and

Europe, at Philadelphia, on the "City of Manchester." They were overtaken by a violent storm in the Irish Channel, and narrowly escaped shipwreck, near the Isle of Man.

The family originally came from Germany, where their name is written Backhaus (bake-house). They they went to England, where their name was written Backhouse,—pronounced Backus, which is the American manner of writing the name. While in Hanover, Germany, he visited relatives, one of them being a

prominent general in the German army. In London he also visited relatives, one of whom occupied a prominent position in the Office of Foreign Affairs, and was cordially entertained. Whilst at Göttingen, he was presented with two fine articles of porcelain and very valuable, with a suitable inscription on it, and other valuables now in his possession.

In the year 1876, Hon. T. H. Purdy, Dr. Long, of Sunbury, J. B. Ewing, Esq., of Harrisburg, and Dr. W. H. Backus purchased forty acres of land near Harrisburg, and laid out the town of Ewington, which has become an important borough, and proved a profitable investment. In the year 1882 he, in company with Mr. Purdy L. Shipman and George Jacobs, Esq., purchased seventy-five acres of land, adjoining western Lewisburgh, and laid it out into blocks and lots, and donated an entire block for the erection of nail works, which are now in successful operation and quite an adjunct to the business interests of the borough of Lewisburgh.

Daniel Backus, his grandfather, came from Connecticut, where they were among the earliest families, to Staten Island. Calvin Backus, a wealthy relative, died at Caldwell. Major Henry Backus, an uncle, owned the farm now owned by George J. Schoeh, near Selin's Grove, and also Schnure's mill, in Selin's Grove, and died at Philadelphia. He had three sons. One son, Dr. Wellington Backus, lives at Three Rivers, Mich. A number of the Backus relatives live at Newark, N. J., and at Parkersburg, W. Va. Rev. Dr. Woods, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Backus, of Baltimore, are also relatives.

The doctor devotes his time to reading, managing his different farms and investments, and in entertaining the numerous friends that visit him.

JOHN Y. SHINDEL was born at Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa., June 26, 1834. In August, 1838, he came with his parents to (then) Union County, one mile west of Middleburg. Is a grandson of Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr., deceased, one of the pioneer Lutheran preachers in Northumberland, Dauphin, Union and adjacent counties; also son of Rev. J. P.

Shindel, Jr., who is still living at Middleburg, an account of whose services in the Lutheran Church, in Union and Snyder Counties, will be found in another chapter of this work. Dr. Shindel's mother was a daughter of John Young, of Sunbury, a prominent merchant in his time. In the spring of 1840, Rev. Shindel, with his family, moved into the town of Middleburg, where Dr. Shindel was raised, and received a common-school education. He was one of the scholars to attend school, when the present first free public-school system was adopted in our county, viz., in 1844. Besides the advantages of the free schools, he received, during the summer months, tuition in select, or what were called subscription schools. During the winters of 1851-52 and 1852-53 he taught the public school at Hassinger's Church, two miles west of Middleburg. In the spring of 1853 he commenced reading medicine under the supervision of his uncle, Dr. D. W. Shindel, at Sunbury. He attended lectures at the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, Ninth, below Locust Street, Philadelphia, during the sessions of 1853-54 and 1854-55, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine March 3, 1855, at the hands of Prof. Henry L. Baugher, D.D., president of Pennsylvania College. After his graduation he remained with his preceptor during the summer of 1855.

On December 1, 1855, he began to practice at Bannerville, Snyder County, and in September, 1857, removed to Middleburg, where he has since resided and practiced. During the Civil War he was appointed deputy provost marshal for Snyder County, which appointment he held until January 1, 1865. On February 25, 1865, he was mustered into the United States service as assistant surgeon of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and was discharged with the regiment in January, 1866, at Philadelphia. During the spring of 1865 he was with his regiment through the Shenandoah Valley, and in June, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Savannah, Ga. Dr. Shindel was in charge of the sick of other regiments also stationed there.

He left Charleston January 3, 1866, with the Forty-Seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volun-

teers, *via* New York City to Philadelphia, and was mustered out with the regiment about the 10th of January, 1866. Again taking up the practice of medicine at Middleburg, he was in 1871 appointed United States examining surgeon of pensions, which he since retains. He was elected as a school director of Middleburg several times, served as secretary of the first Council and afterwards as chief burgess of Middleburg.

In 1856 he was married to Sarah J., a daughter of George Motz, of Middleburg. His wife died of typhoid fever eight months after marriage. In the spring of 1858 he was married to Ada Motz, by whom he had one son and a daughter, the latter of whom died in infancy. Their son, George M., is married to Alice, a daughter of ex-Sheriff Daniel Eisenhart. They are now living with Dr. Shindel and have a son Willie. In January, 1874, Dr. Shindel was elected superintendent of the Union Sunday-School, of Middleburg, and has been re-elected annually for twelve years. For many years he has been a member of the Lutheran Church and has served as secretary of the church council since 1877.

PETER SHINDEL LEISENRING practiced medicine at Selin's Grove from 1856 to 1860, when he removed to Hollidaysburg, and subsequently practiced in Philadelphia, Annville, Altoona and is now at Omaha.

THOMAS J. BIBIGHAUS is the only son of Dr. John Bibighaus. Attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1857. He has been in continuous practice at Middleburg since entering the profession. He occupies the old homestead. On the death of his father he succeeded to his practice.

J. C. SHAEFER, son of John and Elizabeth Shaeffer, was born in New Buffalo, Perry County, May 25, 1833; was educated at the Freeburg Academy and read medicine with Dr. McMorris at New Buffalo; was graduated from Pennsylvania Medical College, at Philadelphia, and practiced his profession at Millersburg and Berrysburg, Dauphin County, and at Freeburg, Snyder County. On November 12, 1861, he married Sarah E., second daughter of F. C.

Moyer, of Freeburg, at which town he died, July 27, 1876. His widow and only daughter, Dora, survive him.

DR. BENJAMIN F. WAGENSELLER was born in the Wagenseller mansion, in Selin's Grove, February 17, 1838. His parents were Dr. Jacob and Mary Wagenseller, and he is a brother to Dr. P. R. Wagenseller.¹ His childhood and youth were spent in attending school. At the early age of eight years he was deprived of a father's care and guidance, but was still blessed with a pious mother's solicitude and instruction.

In 1851 he entered the preparatory department of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, where he continued his studies for three years, and afterwards attended the university at Lewisburgh. In 1856 he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Samuel Wagenseller, at Pekin, Ill., and in 1858 and 1859, continued his studies under the instruction of his brother, at Selin's Grove. In 1858 he entered the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, at Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1860. He at once devoted his time and attention to the practice of his chosen profession, and in the summer of 1861 located at Beavertown, where he soon received the favor and esteem of the citizens and gained the confidence of those having need of his skill.

At this period the call to arms was sounded throughout our land. Treason had raised her strong arm to strike a death-blow to our national existence. The threatened clouds of war had already shadowed our Southern horizon, and Dr. Wagenseller, like myriads of the noble sons of the North, turned not a deaf ear to the earnest call of freedom. Bidding a fond farewell to his newly-made bride, laying aside the bright prospects of a successful practice, turning away from all that was near and dear, he hastened to the seat of government, and freely offered his services to his country, and on August 2, 1862, received his commission from Governor Curtin as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Collier, after-

¹ See sketch of P. R. Wagenseller for particulars of ancestry.

wards brigadier-general, and now one of the judges of the courts at Pittsburgh. With this regiment he served until January 31, 1863, when he was promoted, and assigned to the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel McKibben, of the regular army, receiving the commission of surgeon, ranking as major. With this command he served until September, 1863, when, by reason of expiration of term of service, he

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, September 4, 1862, it was ordered to the battle-field of Bull Run, where the dead still remained unburied, the battle having occurred at least a week previously. Here, under a flag of truce, this regiment performed the mournful duty of consigning to the earth many of our fallen heroes. It was a horrible spectacle that met their gaze. Nearly all the Confederates were buried, but the corpses of their brothers



D. A. Wagenseller

was mustered out. Upon the organization of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Dr. Wagenseller was re-commissioned a surgeon, with the rank of major, which position he held until the close of the war, being a participant in the grand review at Washington. During his services in the army Dr. Wagenseller met with trying, yet valuable experiences, which, upon his return home, ranked him as one of the best physicians and surgeons. During his service with the

of the North, exposed to a summer sun, lay in their loathsome condition. For three days during September, 1862, Dr. Wagenseller, in connection with his regiment (the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth), interred the dead bodies of seventeen hundred and ninety-nine Union heroes, who had fallen in the memorable battle of Bull Run.

On December 28, 1862, the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, with which he was then connected, was ordered

to Newbern, N. C., where they went into winter-quarters. In March following, this regiment was sent, by water, to the relief of General Foster, who was at Washington, on the Tar River, surrounded, and the place closely invested by rebels, under General D. H. Hill. While on the voyage they were overtaken by a terrible storm, common to the dangerous coast off Cape Hatteras. For two successive days and nights they were at the mercy of the waves. Peal after peal of thunder, flash upon flash of lightning, rendered their condition one of terrible suspense. For one whole night, with nothing but their mess-pans, did Surgeon Wagenseller assist in passing coal from the hold to the deck, in order to lighten the vessel and to get off the shoal on which they had run aground, but to no avail. Their vessel was a wreck. For at least thirty-six hours they were without fresh water. Finally they were rescued, but only to be placed in a new danger. At Hill's and Rodman's Points the enemy had placed obstructions in the channel, and was prepared with heavy batteries to dispute the passage.

Along with his regiment, Surgeon Wagenseller embarked upon one of the gunboats, prepared to run the blockade. It was a dark and stormy night. Everything was in readiness; but Commodore McCann, seeing that inevitable destruction was sure to follow this perilous undertaking, refused to send the men forward. It was while thus hemmed in by the enemy that his mother died, and it was not until three or four weeks after her burial that he received the sad intelligence. Such were some of the trials and vicissitudes he encountered in his army life. At his post upon the battle-fields of Antietam, Fredericksburg and South Mountain, Surgeon Wagenseller could also have been seen, faithfully performing his part.

In politics Dr. Wagenseller has always been a Republican. Becoming of age at the time of the formation of that party, with it he cast in his lot, and has ever since been true to its principles. His first Presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. In all important campaigns he has ever taken an active part. In the county organization he has frequently been

on the standing committee, serving a number of times as its chairman. He has been a member of State Conventions, and twice served in the National Convention. In 1868 Dr. Wagenseller was on the State electoral ticket, and at the meeting of the electors cast his vote for Grant and Colfax. On April 7, 1869, he was commissioned by President Grant revenue assessor of the Fourteenth District, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Snyder and Union, continuing until 1872, when the districts were consolidated. In 1873 he was the Republican candidate for State Senator, carrying his county by a majority of 1014, the usual party majority at that time being about 500. The contest was spirited and the result for some time remained in doubt. It was finally determined that his opponent, Hon. A. H. Dill, had a majority of seventeen in the district. During this year he was appointed examining surgeon on pensions, which position he retains. In 1880 he was delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, where he cast his vote first for James G. Blaine and afterward voted for the noble champion of Republicanism, James A. Garfield. In 1884 he was again a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Blaine for the Presidency of the United States. On this occasion his support was not in vain, and the "Plumed Knight" received the unanimous nomination of the convention.

In 1882 Dr. Wagenseller was honored by the Republican party in his county with the nomination to Congress; but in the district the nomination was given to Hon. L. E. Atkinson. In addition to these more prominent positions held, he has frequently been entrusted by his fellow-citizens with the management of local affairs. As school director, or a member of the Borough Council, he has proven that their confidence was not misplaced; and, in 1886, is serving his third consecutive term as chief burgess of Selin's Grove, during which the borough obtained its first supply of water from the water works. In all official positions held he has striven to promote the best interests of the community. As a physician and surgeon he ranks among

the first, and is engaged in an extensive practice and is a member of the State Medical Society. As a friend and neighbor he is generous and sympathetic, and for the deserving poor has a warm heart and an open hand. As a member of the Lutheran Church he is an officer of the council, and ever ready with liberal support. Dr. B. F. Wagenseller was married to Miss Maria A. Schoch, a daughter of Jacob, Jr., and Catharine (Miller) Schoch, March 25, 1861. Their home, a place of culture and refinement, has often been the scene of sociability and entertainment. Their daughter, Mattie J. Wagenseller, was married, October 8, 1885, to Martin L. Snyder, Esq., and with him moved to their home at Iola, Kansas.

J. F. KANAWEL is a native of Fayette township, Juniata County, and was born February 5, 1844. His father, John Kanawel, is a native of Reading; his mother, whose maiden-name was Barbara Woods, is a native of Mifflin County. Dr. Kanawel was educated at the McAlisterville Academy, teaching school during the winters and attending the academy during the summers. He read medicine under the instruction of Dr. A. J. Fisher, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1868, and located at Centreville, where he has since been engaged in an active and successful practice. He is a member of the Snyder County Medical Society and of the State Medical Society. On October 12, 1870, he married Miss E. J. Showers.

A. M. SMITH was born at Beavertown February 25, 1847. His parents are John S. and Martha Smith. On his maternal side, Dr. Smith is a grandson of the Hon. Ner Middleswarth. He obtained his education in the public schools of his native place, the Union Seminary, at New Berlin, and at the Missionary Institute, at Selin's Grove. During the Rebellion, on February 25, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served to the close of the war. He read medicine under the instruction of Dr. J. I. Conrad, after which he took a full course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in March, 1870. He then took a post-graduate

course. He located at Adamsburg in 1871, where he still resides, engaged in the active practice of his profession. Dr. Smith is a member of the Snyder County Medical Society and also a permanent member of the State Medical Society. For five years he has been the surgeon for the Lewistown Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

H. M. NIPPLE is a native of Perry County and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. For a number of years he practiced at Fremont, when he removed to Freeburg, where he is still engaged in an active and remunerative practice. He was one of the originators of the Snyder County Medical Society, and is also a permanent member of the State Medical Society.

JOHN W. SHEETS was born in Cumberland County. In the year 1871 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and at once commenced practice at Port Treverton. He remained at this place but a short time, when he moved to Selin's Grove, and established his office and residence on the southwest corner of Market and Bough Streets. While at Selin's Grove Dr. Sheets met with marked success in his practice, but by reason of failing health he was obliged to seek other localities, and after numerous changes finally settled at Northumberland, where he is now practicing, having regained his health. On leaving, he sold his practice to Dr. P. A. Boyer, who now has his residence and office at the same place. During the Rebellion Dr. Sheets was in the service of the United States.

J. O. NIPPLE was born at Millerstown, Perry County; was graduated Doctor of Medicine and Surgery from Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1873; practiced at Madisonburg, Centre County, and afterwards moved to Port Treverton, where he continues to practice.

H. H. BORDNER, of Shamokin Dam, was born in Berrysburg, Dauphin County, January 9, 1841, a son of John, and grandson of Peter Bordner, one of the earliest settlers of Lykens Valley. His mother was Susanna, daughter of Balthasar Ramberger. He was educated in the common school; afterwards graduated from Berrysburg Seminary and Millersburg High

School, and followed teaching for a while. At the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebels he joined the Pennsylvania State Militia, which, after a short service, were sent back. He joined Company A., Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, at its organization in Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, August 12, 1864, and participated in its several engagements. He was wounded while on a charge, by the bursting of a shell, at Hatcher's Run, Sunday, February 5, 1865, and received injuries in the engagement, February 7, 1865, from which no recovery can be expected. He entered into the mercantile business in Logansport, Ind., August, 1865, and followed it about five years. He read medicine under Drs. N. W. Stroup and J. G. Reassler, of Valley View, Pa., and entered the University of Michigan October 1, 1872, from which he graduated in 1874. He practiced in Limestoneville, Montour County, Pa., until February, 1876, and then came to Shamokin Dam. He was married to H. S. Olivia Jane Gross, daughter of John Gross, on January 9, 1877. He was sent by the Medical Society as their representative delegate to the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He practiced at Beavertown from 1882 to 1884. In March, 1885, he was appointed school director and secretary of the school board of Monroe district.

PERCIVAL HERMAN was born in Penn township September 13, 1851. His birth-place was the house that was built and occupied for many years by his great-grandfather, Jacob Jarrett, who was one of the original settlers in this vicinity. His parents were Benjamin and Lydia Herman. His great-grandparent and grandparent on his father's side were John and David Herman, respectively, the former of whom was one of the first settlers in the neighborhood of Kratzerville. About one hundred years ago the elder Herman and Jarrett, with their families, came to this region from the eastern part of the State—the former from Lehigh and the latter from Northampton County.

Until he was seventeen years old Dr. Herman attended the common schools. In 1868 the directors endeavored to find a teacher for the school of which he was a pupil, and finally he,

though not yet seventeen years of age, was requested to take charge of the school, which he did. In due time he brought the term to a close successfully. After the next harvest was over he was informed by his father that if he desired to go to school, he would release him. From this time he has been self-dependent. After finishing a term of school at Beavertown he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Isaac D. Conrad; then engaged to teach the Salem School, Penn District, for the term of 1872-73. He spent the winter of 1873-74 in Detroit Medical College. In 1875 he entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and in February was graduated. He came home and located in Kratzerville, where he continues to reside. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. In 1878 he was married to Joanna Beaver, daughter of J. S. Beaver, of Kratzerville, deceased. Dr. Herman has been twice elected as county coroner.

I. GRIER BARBER was born near Mifflinburg, Union County, March 7, 1853. He obtained his education in the public schools, Mifflinburg Academy and the State Normal School, at Bloomsburg; taught school for several terms in Luzerne County; read medicine under Dr. S. L. Van Valzah, of Mifflinburg; was graduated from Jefferson Medical College March 7, 1877. Commenced practicing at Centreville, and in October, 1878, located at Middleburg, where he still resides, engaged in his profession. Dr. Barker has been a member of the Council and treasurer of the borough of Middleburg. In 1882 he established, in connection with his practice, a drug-store, which he still conducts. In 1885 he received the appointment of postmaster at Middleburg. His parents are Samuel S. and Emma M. (Forster) Barker. On the 15th of February, 1883, Dr. Barber was married to Kate E. Wittenmyer, of Middleburg.

ISAAC R. SWEIGART was born at McVeytown, Mifflin County; educated at Kishacoquillas Seminary June 25, 1875; was graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery June 21, 1877. In August following he located at Bannerville, and, after practicing a few years, moved out of the county.

JOHN C. SHUMAN was born near Milton, June 12, 1852. His parents are George and Catharine Shuman. Dr. Shuman was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, February 13, 1877. For the last eight years he has been practicing at Troxelville; is married to Miss Savilla C. Bingaman.

WILLIAM GRANT MORRIS practiced for a short time at Shamokin Dam, about 1879, and then left the county.

H. F. WOMER, a native of the county, practiced for some years at McKee's Half Falls, but is now located at Liverpool. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, March 15, 1878.

J. W. SAMPSEL was born in Snyder County, March 22, 1852. He was a son of Hopnia and Ann Sampsel, the eldest of three children. He obtained his education in the common schools and Freeburg Academy; read medicine; then entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1876, where he took his first course. In 1877 he matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College and was graduated from that institution in 1878, when he located at Penn's Creek, and has been practicing at that place. He was married, December 27, 1881, to Henrietta A. Spangler, daughter of George C. and Mary A. Spangler.

FRANK J. WAGENSELLER is a native of Selin's Grove, the eldest son of Dr. P. R. Wagenseller, whose sketch appears on a preceding page; was educated in the public schools and at the Missionary Institute; read medicine under the instructions of his uncle, Dr. B. F. Wagenseller; entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he attended the full course of lectures, and was graduated March 16, 1878. Since then he has been in continuous practice at Selin's Grove.

GEORGE B. WEISER, JR., M.D., the subject of this sketch, was born at Georgetown, Northumberland County, Pa., September 7th, 1857. When only four years old he became an orphan, through the death of his father, and was left to the care of a widowed mother. Hon. J. B. Packer, of Sunbury, who was his first guardian, was succeeded by Andrew Ditty, Esq., of

Georgetown. He attended the subscription schools in his native place until he arrived at the age of twelve years, when, in 1869, he was sent to the Freeburg Academy, where he remained one year. He subsequently attended the Berrysburg Seminary and Sunbury Academy. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in the shipping department of the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company's office. When only eighteen years of age he commenced reading medicine with B. L. Kereher, M.D., and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, in March, 1879. He also took a special course on skin diseases at the Pennsylvania Free Dispensary, Philadelphia, and an extra course in anatomy at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. Having pursued a good course of literary studies, and being in possession of a first-class medical education, he entered upon the practice of his noble profession at McKee's Half Falls, Snyder County, in the spring of 1879, where he has continued to practice until this date. By assiduous application to study and strict attention to the duties of his profession, he has acquired a very extensive practice, which extends over a large territory in Snyder, Juniata, Perry, and across the Susquehanna River into Northumberland County.

Dr. Weiser is a young man of progressive ideas. He keeps pace with the march of progress, and he reads the leading medical journals of the day, and his judgment concerning diseases and opinions on medical subjects are regarded with the highest respect by his patrons, and also by the medical profession. He is so intensely devoted to his profession that he is still unmarried. He is a young man of a sociable disposition. He takes an interest in the local affairs of the township in which he resides, and at the annual settlements of the township has for five years kept the books, where his neat and ready penmanship bear the evidences of skill in business transactions.

His ancestors are of German extraction, and he is a lineal descendant of Conrad Weiser, the great Indian agent, who was employed by the colonial Governor of the State, and who exercised more influence over the Indian race along the Susquehanna Valley than any other man.

He settled many disputes, thus avoiding bloodshed. A more extended notice of this noted man will be found in the general Indian history given in this work.

Another of his early ancestry is Captain Benjamin Weiser, who commanded a company at Philadelphia, January 30, 1777, from what is now Union County. (See page 104, for muster-roll of said company.)

His grandfather, George Weiser, was born in

daughters are still living at Sunbury, viz.: Louisa, widow of Captain Charles J. Brunner, deceased, who was a leading attorney-at-law at Sunbury, and from 1869 to 1883 United States internal revenue collector; Elizabeth, widow of J. Weiser Bassleodder, who was an extensive merchant for many years at Sunbury; Amelia, widow of Rev. Fisher, deceased, a Reformed minister. Of the sons, Dr. George Bucher Weiser alone survives, who also graduated



Geo. P. Weiser, Jr.

Berks County, and moved with his father to Buffalo Valley when quite young. He afterwards moved to Sunbury, and became one of its early settlers and prominent citizens, and was extensively engaged in the tanning business until the time of his death, which occurred about the year 1855. He was married to a Miss Bucher, of Sunbury, by whom he had seven children,—four daughters and three sons. The

at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and practiced medicine successively at Shamokin, Georgetown, Sunbury and, for the past thirty years, at Millersburg, having practiced forty-three years. The other son, Dr. Charles Shindel Weiser (named in honor of Rev. J. P. Shindel, deceased, an eminent Lutheran minister of Sunbury), was born at Sunbury about the year 1829. He was the father of our present subject.

He received a thorough literary education, and became an accomplished musician. He also graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in the year 1850. After practicing a short time in Northumberland County he went to Ohio, and entered into copartnership with an old physician, but subsequently returned and commenced practicing at Georgetown, becoming the successor of his brother, Dr. George B. Weiser. He became the leading physician of the locality, and was frequently called to neighboring towns for consultation. He married Miss Sarah Brosius, an adopted daughter of George Brosius, deceased, who was largely engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. During an epidemic of measles he contracted a malignant type of the disease, and died in August, 1861. Two children survive him,—Elizabeth C. Weiser and Dr. George B. Weiser, Jr.

The foregoing sketch discloses the facts that the Weisers are descendants of noble parentage and that the medical profession was their favorite pursuit.

J. T. STROHECKER is a native of Wayne, Clinton County. After graduating at Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1879, he located at Beavertown, and commenced the practice of his profession.

J. O. WAGNER was born at Kratzerville; is a son of Y. H. Wagner, a prominent citizen of Jackson township. Dr. Wagner is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, having been graduated March 4, 1880. He first located at Kratzerville, but soon afterwards at Adamsburg, where he is still engaged in an active practice.

MARAND ROTHROCK, son of Dr. Roswell Rothrock, was born in Millville, Clarion County, May 12, 1854. His childhood was spent in New Bethlehem, Beavertown and Bannerville. He read medicine under the instruction of his father, then practicing at Bannerville, and, in 1879, commenced attending lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Baltimore, from which institution he graduated March 1, 1881. He located permanently at Fremont, Snyder County, where he still resides.

P. A. BOYER was born at Richfield, Juniata

County, October 24, 1856. His father was Henry S. Boyer, a son of Francis A. Boyer, of Freeburg. His mother, Amelia Boyer, still living, is a daughter of George Glass, also of Freeburg. Dr. Boyer acquired his elementary education in the public schools, afterwards attending the Missionary Institute at Selin's Grove, and the State Normal School, at Shippensburg. Studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. W. Sheets, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania March 15, 1881. He soon after located at Selin's Grove, as successor to Dr. Sheets, and has continued a successful practice ever since. In November, 1882, he married Miss Flora Carey, only daughter of A. M. Carey, a prominent citizen of the place.

G. EDGAR HASSINGER was born in Franklin township, Snyder County, August 11, 1857, was educated in the common schools at Selin's Grove, and at Bloomsburg State Normal School; taught school with success; studied medicine and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1881. He at once located at Middleburg, where he is still practicing. Under President Arthur's administration he was appointed postmaster at Middleburg, and served the public acceptably. He resigned the office for the purpose of giving more time and attention to his chosen profession.

EDWARD W. TOOL was born on Staten Island, N. Y., June 28, 1851. His parents were of Irish birth, and both labored hard in humble capacities to make a living and support for their children. Until twelve years of age he attended the common schools. Owing to the poverty of his parents and his being the oldest of the children, young Tool was compelled to stay out of school a great deal. At the age of twelve, both his father and mother were suddenly taken from him, their deaths occurring only seven days apart. An uncle, his father's brother, then took him and cared for him a short time, when he was sent to another uncle, at Wilkesbarre.

He came to Port Treverton, Snyder County, in July, 1866, and here and in the vicinity engaged in various occupations, as he had in Wilkesbarre. In 1869 he entered the employ of Hon. William G. Herrold, with whom he remained until Mr. Herrold's death, in 1880. His

employer started him on the road to success—sending him to school at the Missionary Institute, at Selin's Grove, and afterwards the Normal School at the same place, where he fitted himself as a teacher. He then taught school five winters. He studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. J. W. Sheets, attended lectures at the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was graduated therefrom in 1881, and located at Freeburg, where he is still engaged in a large and remunerative practice. Some time after locating at Freeburg he married Miss Jennie Mertz, youngest daughter of the late P. P. Mertz.

II. J. SMITH, a son of John A. Smith, was born at Adamsburg; is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; commenced practice at Mt. Pleasant Mills, Snyder County, and, after several years, removed to Adamsburg.

ELSIE MITMAN was the fourth of a family of nine children; was born at Winfield, Union County, February 12, 1843, of German parentage, her father being Joseph Mitman, her mother Sallie Ann, a daughter of Frederic Alexander Rosen. The family settled at Winfield in 1838, having immigrated from Northampton County.

She received a good, common-school education, and, at the age of fourteen years, was selected to teach in the public schools of Penn township, to which section the family had then removed. She continued in this field of labor fifteen years. During 1858 and 1859 she attended the Freeburg Academy. In the winter of 1874 she went to Freeburg, and, in company with her sister Violetta, established a drug-store, which was opened July 1, 1875. The venture proved quite successful, but failing health induced her to sell out in 1877. The next year and a half was passed in the life insurance business; but, having long contemplated a medical education, she, in October, 1879, became a "progressive three years' course" student at the "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania," from which she was graduated in 1882. She has been in successful practice since.¹

¹ While this work was passing through the press intelligence was received that Miss E. Mitman, M.D., died during the early part of March, 1886.

J. J. GREENHOE was born at Adamsburg; is a graduate of the Baltimore Medical College, having graduated March 7, 1882; has been practicing his profession at Fremont.

S. D. SHINE was born at Hilltown, Bucks County; graduated March 7, 1882, from the Baltimore Medical College, and located at Bannerville.

J. W. SEIP is a native of Moore township, Northampton County, and was born April 4, 1860. He is of German extraction, his parents being James and Christianna (Herman) Seip. Dr. Seip is the eighth of a family of twelve children, of whom four brothers and three sisters are still living. After teaching for some time he acquired sufficient means to enable him to prosecute the study of medicine, which he had had in view for some time. After reading for eighteen months with different physicians, he entered Jefferson Medical College September 28, 1881. After pursuing the full course of lectures at that institution, he was graduated April 2, 1883. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Kresgeville, Monroe County. On the 9th day of August, 1884, he located at Kreamer, Snyder County, where he still continues to practice. Dr. Seip was married to Miss Sena Sannels, a Danish lady.

JOHN H. MYERS was born in Allegheny County; graduated from Baltimore Medical College April 12, 1883. He has practiced at Lillyville, Mifflin County, and at Beavertown.

CHAPTER IV.

Educational Matters—Contests Upon School Measures—County Superintendents.¹

THE first schools were taught in old, unoccupied buildings, spring-houses and dwelling-houses. The earliest houses were constructed of logs, and roofed with clapboards. They were generally very small, some not more than fourteen by eighteen feet, and had only a few small windows, and were neither plastered nor ceiled. Those built prior to 1834 had long desks along the wall and high slab benches, and

¹ By Prof. Daniel S. Boyer.

a large wood-stove in the middle. The benches for all sizes of scholars were of the same height and without backs. Nearly all the earliest teachers were Germans, either native-born or foreigners. Those of European birth were generally well educated. Most of the English teaching was done by persons who could not speak the English language. Qualified teachers being scarce, persons were urged to teach school who could barely read and write.

Some who taught understood no arithmetic, and some could not read writing. As distilleries were very numerous, whisky-drinking was a common thing among the early teachers of our county. Spelling and reading were the only branches at first taught. Writing was afterwards added for the boys, but was not considered necessary for the girls. Next came arithmetic, but only for boys, who did not begin until they were fourteen or fifteen years of age. Occasionally a girl learned to write and cipher. Grammar and geography was only necessary for "lawyers, doctors and preachers." Many children pursued what branches they pleased.

The first task was to learn the a, b, c. Children were compelled to "say their lessons" until they knew them. Then came spelling, from one to eight syllables. Reading was reached through spelling. Teachers could give very little assistance in pronunciation. Copy-books were made of foolscap. The teachers wrote the copies and mended the pointed goose-quill. In 1854 the minimum free-school term was four months, and in 1872, five months. The monthly pay of teachers under the free-school system ranged from twelve dollars to twenty-five, the teacher "boarding around" with the pupils. Nothing ever met with more determined opposition than the free-school system. The following account of an "anti-school" meeting, held at New Berlin, will explain the feeling in Union and Snyder Counties:

"ANTI-SCHOOL MEETING, 1834.¹

"Agreeably to public notice, the citizens of Union County opposed to the school law passed at the last session of the Legislature, met at the court-house, in New Berlin, on Thursday, the 18th September,

¹From Linn's "Buffalo Valley."

when Henry Yearick, Esq., was called to the chair; Robert Taylor, Esq., was appointed vice-president; and John Montelius and John Snyder were appointed secretaries. On motion of the Honorable George Kremer, a committee of fifteen were appointed to draft preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; whereupon, the following persons were appointed, viz.:

"George Kremer, Peter Richter, Doctor John G. Piper, Frederick Pontius, Abbot Green, John Boyer, Frederick Kremer, John S. Ingram, George Schnable, John Zigler, James Madden, Henry Roush, Henry C. Eyer, John Snyder, John Reber, Jr.

"After retiring a short time, returned and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their late session, passed a law known as the common-school law, the principles of which we consider dangerous to our rights and destructive of our interests; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it behooves us to use every honorable means in our power to procure a prompt repeal of the law in question.

"Resolved, That the chair appoint two persons from each township or borough in the county, as the case may be, whose duty it shall be to act as delegates for their respective districts, and bring with them the election returns, which will take place to-morrow, for the adoption or rejection of the school law, and report the same to this meeting.

"Resolved, That should a school man, by mistake, be selected by the chair, he shall be rejected by the anti-school delegate of that district, &c., who shall have full power to supply his place with a man opposed to the school law.

"Resolved, This meeting adjourn to meet again at the court-house, in New Berlin, on Tuesday next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and that the present officers are again requested to preside, to adopt further measures in relation to this oppressive law.

"The following-named persons were appointed by the chair, as delegates from the several townships, to meet in New Berlin, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, viz:

"East Buffalo.—Philip Ruhl, Peter Voneida.

"Lewisburgh.—William Hayes, Jacob Zentmire.

"Kelly.—Laird Howard, George Meixell.

"White Deer.—John Rank, Jacob Sypher.

"Union.—John S. Ingram, Michael Benfer.

"Chapman.—Frederick Kremer, John Snyder.

"Washington.—John Boyer, Henry Hilbish.

"Penn's.—Peter Richter, George Miller.

"Perry.—George Shetterly, Sr., Joseph Schmee.

"Centre.—George Kremer, Henry Bolender.

"Beaver.—John Highley, John Shipton.

"Centreville.—Stephen Bruce, George Weirick.

"Hartleton.—James Madden, George Ruhl.

"West Buffalo.—Robert Taylor, John Reber, Jr.

"*Mifflinburg*.—Henry Yearick, John Montelius."—*Times*, September 19, 1834.

"ANTI-SCHOOL DELEGATE MEETING.

"At a meeting of the delegates appointed by the anti-school meeting of the 18th instant, held at the court-house, in New Berlin, on Tuesday last, Henry Yearick, Esq., presided; assisted by John Montelius and Captain John Snyder as secretaries.

"The names of the delegates having been called, the following gentlemen were present, representing the different townships, as follows:

- "*Union*.—John S. Ingram, Michael Benfer.
- "*Hartley*.—James Madden, Esq., George Ruhl.
- "*West Buffalo*.—Robert Taylor, John Stees, Jr.
- "*Mifflinburg*.—Henry Yearick, John Montelius.
- "*East Buffalo*.—Philip Ruhl, Peter Voneida.
- "*Lewisburgh*.—George Schnable, Jacob Zentmire.
- "*White Deer*.—Jacob Sypher, Samuel Baker.
- "*Kelly*.—John Hummell, Joseph Spotts.
- "*Chapman*.—John Snyder, Frederick Kremer.
- "*Penn's*.—Peter Richter, George Miller.
- "*Perry*.—George Shetterly, Joseph Schnee.
- "*Centre*.—George Kremer, Henry Bolender.
- "*Beaver*.—John Highley, John Shipton.
- "*Washington*.—John Boyer, Henry Hilbisch.

"On motion of James Madden, Esq., a committee of nine delegates were appointed by the chair to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the delegation.

"Whereupon, the chair appointed George Kremer, John S. Ingram, Peter Richter, Henry Hilbisch, George Schnable, James Madden, Jacob Sypher, Philip Ruhl and John Reber, Jr.

"The committee retired a short time and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Preamble and Resolutions*.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: Your committee view with deep interest the law of our last Legislature, creating a system of education by common schools. They consider it as affecting the interests and encroaching upon the rights of the honest and industrious citizens of the Commonwealth. They view the system as unwarranted by the Constitution, and at war with the interests of every useful member of the community; as a system of *education* was only asked, and not one of unjust and unequal *taxation*. For these reasons, and others, we oppose the bill, urging our constitutional objections, and will merely here state its local effects upon the county of Union.

"The \$75,000 appropriated for common school purposes, of which Union County will be entitled to about \$1100, is a fund arising from the unpatented lands in this Commonwealth. Owing to the scarcity of money, the law has, from year to year, been extended; but as this amount is now appropriated, and will be drawn

out of the treasury, consequently, all those whose lands are unpatented will now be compelled to pay, as the finances of the Commonwealth will not warrant a longer credit. All men know its enormous debt and embarrassed condition.

"By the law in question, Union County must raise \$2200, double the amount of the appropriation, to entitle them to the proffer made by the Legislature. To this add our already exorbitant State tax of about \$3000, and we have upwards of \$5000 to pay by taxation, for merely receiving the bill.

"Agreeable to the law, the six directors are to divide each township into as many school districts, and build as many school houses as they may think proper; and this additional debt you will be bound to pay by taxation, which will amount to at least \$800 for every township in the county, making a sum total of \$17,000, adding the other taxes imposed by this bill.

"To this may be added the teachers. Suppose each township have six teachers, who cannot be engaged at a less expense than \$250 per annum, each, making a gross amount of \$1500 per annum for each township, the whole cost for this purpose in the county would be \$22,500. Deduct from this the \$1100 proffered by the Legislature, and the people have \$21,400 to pay for teachers, \$17,000 for buildings, \$2200 for accepting the proffer—making a sum total of \$40,600, all to be paid by the people by various taxations.

"*Resolved*, That five persons be appointed a committee to draw petitions to be signed by the citizens of this county, praying the Legislature to repeal the school law for Union County.

"*Resolved*, That the chair appoint two persons in each township, who shall have authority to appoint as many more as may be necessary in each township to solicit subscribers to said petition.

"*Resolved*, That the chair appoint a committee of five persons, a corresponding committee to correspond with other committees in this Commonwealth to procure a repeal of the school law in this Commonwealth.

"On motion, George Kremer, John S. Ingram and Philip Ruhl were appointed a committee to prepare and publish a petition for a repeal of the law in question.

"The chair then appointed Peter Richter, John S. Ingram, George Kremer, George Schnable and John Reber, Jr., a committee of correspondence in accordance with a resolution of the committee of nine.

"On motion it was then *Resolved*, That the delegates of this convention act as township committees to circulate and procure signers to the petitions praying for a repeal of the school law.

"On motion of John S. Ingram, the secretary was called upon to report the votes at the different township elections held on Friday, the 19th instant, which was carried and the following result exhibited, viz:

Townships.	Against School.	For School.
Union	205	...
Hartley	144	30
West Buffalo.....	187	7
Mifflinburg	67	41
East Buffalo.....	87	3
Lewisburgh.....	55	71
White Deer.....	26	52
Kelly.....	70	7
Chapman.....	71	1
Penn's.....	198	55
Perry	63	...
Centre.....	170	...
Beaver.....	192	...
Washington.....	85	...
	1620	267
	267	

Balance vs. school.....1353 votes."

Meetings were held all over the State protesting against the school law, which was at first burdensome. It was amended in 1835 and 1836, and was accepted by the people generally. Union County, then embracing Snyder, soon after 1836 accepted the law.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS. — When the office of county superintendent was established, in 1854, it was violently opposed in some parts of the county. At one of the school-houses in the county a meeting was called for the purpose of explaining to the people the object of the office. No organization could be effected, and Daniel S. Boyer, who had just been elected county superintendent, was not permitted to speak. Before the expiration of his term he was cordially received in that locality, and held many educational meetings, and public sentiment became changed in favor of the office.

The office has been successively held by the following persons: J. S. Whitman, of Freeburg, from July 5, 1854, to August 4, 1855, when David Heckerlorn, of Adamsburg, was appointed August 10, 1855, and held the office to June 3, 1857; Daniel S. Boyer, from June 3, 1857, to June, 1860; Samuel Alleman, of Middleburg, from June, 1860, to June, 1863; William Moyer, of Freeburg, from June, 1863, to June, 1872; William Noetling, of Selin's Grove, from 1872 to 1877, when he resigned, and Wm. P. Scharf was appointed to fill the unexpired term, and was elected in June, 1878,

and served to 1881; Wm. Moyer, 1881 to 1884; and William H. Dill, of Freeburg, elected 1884. Mr. Whitman received \$300; Mr. Boyer, \$500; Mr. Alleman, \$400; Mr. Moyer, \$400, and \$500 for six years; Mr. Noetling, \$500; Mr. Scharf, \$1000, which has been the salary fixed by law.

Mr. Heckerlorn moved to Union County, where he was elected superintendent in 1857. He died soon after the expiration of his term of service.

Wm. H. Dill, the present county superintendent, was born in Warwick, N. Y., August 26, 1842. At the age of sixteen he entered Rutgers College, N. J., where he graduated. He volunteered as a private when the war commenced; was soon promoted to a captaincy and major. He participated in many battles, the last one, Gettysburg, in our State. Prof. D. S. Boyer secured him as a teacher in the Freeburg Academy, and he arrived in Freeburg on the evening of February 22, 1867, an entire stranger, and delivered an eloquent address the same evening. He was selected county superintendent in the spring of 1884, and is now in office.

William Noetling was born in Union County; graduated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, was one of the instructors at the Missionary Institute, at Selin's Grove, and principal of the Female College at Selin's Grove, when elected county superintendent. He resigned the office of county superintendent to fill one of the chairs in the Bloomsburg State Normal School, which position he still holds. He takes great interest in Teachers' Institutes and is a popular instructor.

SNYDER COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.— The first session of the Snyder County Teachers' Institute was held at Selin's Grove December 27, 1857. Daniel S. Boyer, then county superintendent, presided; J. M. Stack, secretary. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and male teachers were admitted by paying fifty cents admission; females free. The session continued four days, and Prof. J. F. Stoddard was the principal instructor. The session of 1859 was held at Freeburg; of 1860, at Adamsburg. The session of 1861 was held at Middleburg. Four annual sessions were held at Free-

burg, and also four at Selin's Grove. For a number of years the sessions have been held in the court-house at Middleburg.

The twenty-eighth session was held at Middleburg, December 7 to 11, 1885. One hundred and eleven out of one hundred and fifteen teachers responded. Regular annual sessions were held from 1857 to 1885. In former years it was customary for teachers to select the place of meeting, but the time and place of the

uncle, General Philip Boyer, was sheriff of Montgomery County, and was the father of Hon. B. M. Boyer, president judge of the Montgomery County Courts, and for two terms a member of Congress. Professor Daniel S. Boyer was only eight years old when his father died, but he was left under the influence and guidance of a Christian mother. He was a pupil in the subscription schools at Freeburg, taught by Burge, Burr, Montelius, Naille and others, and



Daniel S. Boyer

recent meetings were selected by the county superintendent.

DANIEL S. BOYER was born at Freeburg, July 9, 1827, the youngest of a family of three sisters and three brothers. John Boyer, his father, was born in Montgomery County; was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Mathias Shutz, and died in Freeburg, January 23, 1837. His grandfather, Philip Boyer, also came from Montgomery County and died at Freeburg, December 24, 1832, aged eighty-six years. His

also attended the Classical Institute at Berrysburg, under the instructions of A. B. Sprout; he commenced teaching school in his native town at the age of sixteen and continued ten successive terms. In 1857 he was elected county superintendent of public schools and served one term, during which term he conducted many local institutes in his county and delivered many educational addresses. He next became assistant teacher in the Freeburg Academy. During 1860 and 1861, and upon the retirement of Mr.

Millet, was elected principal, which position he filled for ten years, during which time the school attained its greatest reputation. He has been president and secretary of the Freeburg Academy for twenty-one years, and owns a large portion of the stock of the institution. He is now serving his fifth term as a justice of the peace—a period of twenty-four years. Mr. Boyer was five years secretary of the "Snyder County Agricultural Society" and eight years president of the "Union Agricultural Association," is a stockholder of the Agricultural Society at Gratz, Dauphin County, and delivered the annual addresses at that fair for five successive years. These speeches contained valuable information on the subject of agriculture. He is fond of agricultural pursuits, and knows how to work with his own hands in the various departments of farming.

When Hon. Isaac Slenker was auditor-general of Pennsylvania Mr. Boyer served at the military claims desk, at Harrisburg, as clerk. He was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Pittsburgh in 1874, and cast his vote for Judge Woodward. In 1875 he was appointed bank assessor for Snyder and Centre Counties by Auditor-General Temple. He has been a deacon, elder and secretary of the Lutheran Church at Freeburg for a number of years, and is well versed in the history of the Lutheran Church and general church literature. He has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school for thirty-two successive years, and takes an interest in the Sunday-school cause. He has written many articles, on various subjects, for the press, and for some time furnished local items for four newspapers in Snyder County, has written a series of articles on the life of ex-Governor Snyder, and, in May, 1885, prepared the historical address at the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of the late Governor Snyder.

His oldest sister, Mary Ann, is the wife of F. C. Moyer, living in Freeburg. Polly, living in Berrysburg, Dauphin County, is the wife of H. C. Beshler, M.D., a prominent physician of that place. Sarah, living at Berrysburg, the widow of Simou P. Lark, whose son, H. L. Lark, Esq., was a member of the Dauphin

County bar, but now a citizen of Peabody, Kas., where he is engaged in the banking and real estate business, and is intermarried with Loyetta, a daughter of Colonel John P. Tressler, founder of the Orphans' Home at Loysville, Pa., His oldest brother, Henry J. Boyer, now lives in Chicago, and is the father of Allen Boyer, one of the most noted short-hand writers of the West. William S. Boyer, Esq., a brother, lives in Gratz, where he is at present engaged in agriculture and served also one full term as a justice of the peace. In 1852 Professor Boyer married Miss Leah J. Snyder, of Berrysburg. They had five children, all of whom died in infancy. Having no children to care for, yet Mr. and Mrs. Boyer take great pleasure in making happy the children who are frequent visitors to their home. They are given to hospitality, and many relatives and acquaintances are entertained beneath their hospitable roof. He is a close student, and devotes his time to reading, writing and giving information to his fellow-men, who frequently call on him for advice and counsel. He contributes liberally to educational and church purposes, and firmly believes that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

CHAPTER V.

THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND THE GRANGES.

SNYDER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This society was incorporated by the Court of Common Pleas of Snyder County at May term, 1860. There were three hundred and thirty names appended to the original constitution. The following signed the petition to court for articles of incorporation: Daniel S. Boyer, George Hilbish, Solomon Malick, T. Bower, Joseph Young, John Straub, John L. Reninger, Theo. Swineford, John Hilbish, Henry Schoch, D. J. Bogar, Michael Diehl, J. W. Reninger, J. P. Cronimiller, R. W. Smith, T. J. Smith, J. Y. Shindel, H. A. Smith, J. P. Bogar, I. Walter, J. Bolender, L. S. Herrold, J. C. Walter, J. P. Smith, J. S. Hassinger, W. L. Hassinger, S. Alleman, J. A. Schoch, J. S. Haekenberg and A. J. Peters. May 23, 1860, Thomas

Bower was elected president ; J. S. Hackenberg, secretary, R. W. Smith, treasurer.

At a meeting held in the court-house at Middleburg, June 21, 1862, proposals were received from Kratzerville, Freeburg and Selin's Grove, each offering twenty-five dollars, and Middleburg offered thirty dollars. Middleburg offering the highest bid, it was agreed to hold the first fair in that place 1st, 2d and 3d of October. In consequence of the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion and the unsettled condition of the country, no fair was held. This society lay in a dormant state for a period of nine years, until March 1, 1870, when a meeting was held in the court-house at Middleburg for the purpose of electing officers, which resulted in the election of Thomas Bower, president ; Daniel S. Boyer, secretary ; T. J. Smith, corresponding secretary ; Allen Schoch, treasurer ; C. L. Fisher, librarian ; J. P. Cronmiller, geologist ; T. B. Kantz, chemist. At a subsequent meeting it was decided to hold the first fair at Freeburg October 3, 4 and 5, 1870. The first and second the weather was favorable ; the last day rainy. The receipts of the fair were \$631.72. S. C. Wilt, of Hartleton, delivered an agricultural address in Boyer's Hall during the fair.

The next annual fair was held at Selin's Grove October 2, 3 and 4, 1871. The citizens of Selin's Grove obligated themselves to pay three hundred and fifty dollars into the funds of the society. The receipts at this fair were \$970.53. A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, delivered an agricultural address. The next annual fair was held at Middleburg October 1, 2 and 3, 1872. The citizens of Middleburg had obligated themselves to pay three hundred and five dollars, furnish the ground and grade the course. The proceeds of this fair were \$760.70. The officers elected in 1870 were re-elected for four successive years. This society then purchased five acres forty-seven perches of land from Albright Swineford for one thousand and forty-two dollars, and five acres one hundred and forty-one perches from Samuel Bowen, for nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars, in the borough of Middleburg.

The fourth annual fair was held at Middle-

burg September 30, October 1 and 2, 1873, on the grounds purchased, where permanent buildings had been erected. At the election held January 5, 1874, Jacob Gross was elected president ; T. J. Smith, secretary ; W. W. Wittenmeyer, corresponding secretary ; John S. Hassinger, treasurer ; Dr. A. M. Smith, chemist ; Dr. J. Y. Shindel, librarian. At the election held January 4, 1885, William H. Beaver was elected president. M. L. Hassinger and the other officers who served the year previous were re-elected. After the lands were purchased a considerable debt remained on the premises. In consequence of bad weather at the fairs held in 1874 and 1875, not a sufficient amount was realized to pay the current expenses. The grounds of the society were sold to pay the remaining debt. Daniel Bolender, Esq., became the purchaser, and he held several successful fairs, but finally abandoned it, and the ground is now used for agricultural purposes.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.¹—The history of the Patrons of Husbandry of Snyder County is so intimately connected with the history of the order throughout the country that it would be impossible to give an intelligent history of the order, locally, without including a general review of the order. The order of Patrons of Husbandry was first established in the year 1867, at Washington, D. C. Its object was to unite the farming community in one common brotherhood ; to educate and improve the agricultural population by association, co-operation and a mutual discussion of subjects tending to improve and elevate the life of the farmer ; and this organization adopted for its name the word grange, which means a farm with buildings.

The first few years the order did not make much headway. But owing to an act of Congress, making national currency redeemable at par, the price of grain was brought to a gold basis while the laborer, mechanic, merchant and manufacturer still held their labor and goods at prices previously obtained in depreciated currency. The result was that co-operation in buying and selling, which was a secondary object of the Grange, became its principal

¹ By Miss V. Mitman.

object. The order from this time on spread very rapidly. The State of Missouri alone organized over two thousand Granges. Co-operative stores were started, fire and life insurance companies were organized in the interest of the Grange. The Patrons of California shipped their own grain to Europe; the Patrons of Iowa united in compelling railroads to lower their freight rates; the rights of barbed fence-wire monopoly were contested in the courts; the Fruit Exchange in the State of Delaware was suggested by the Grange.

Pennsylvania has, up to this date, organized nearly eight hundred Granges. Arrangements have been made with wholesale houses in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh by which Patrons of this State can buy goods of every variety at wholesale rates, also in disposing of produce.

Quite a number of Patrons have been elected to the Legislature and other important offices. The State Grange is at present endeavoring to have laws enacted to equalize taxation of property and prevent railroad discrimination in freight rates.

Snyder County joined the Grange movement in 1874.

Monroe Grange, No. 191, in Monroe township, was organized by R. H. Thomas (W. Secretary of the State Grange) April 4, 1874, with twenty-two charter members; sixteen men and six women. Robert Leshler was elected Worthy Master, John App, Worthy Secretary.

Ruth Grange, No. 323, in Chapman township, was organized August 15, 1874, by Robert Leshler, W. Deputy for Snyder County, with twenty-five charter members—seventeen men and eight women. David Reber, W. M.; John C. Kreitzer, W. Sec.

Adam Grange, No. 481, in Perry township, was organized February 19, 1875, by W. D. Robert Leshler, with twenty-seven charter members—seventeen men and ten women. John R. Fisher, W. M.; Levi Kepler, W. Sec.

Union Grange, No. 544, in Union township, was organized April 23, 1875, by W. D. Robert Leshler, with thirty charter members—seventeen men and thirteen women. Isaac S. Longacre, W. M.; Elias S. Stahl, W. Sec.

Penn Grange, No. 569, in Penn township, was

organized June 18, 1875, by W. D. Robert Leshler, with thirteen charter members—nine men and four women. W. M., Wm. J. Wagenseller; W. Sec.; Christian F. Kantz.

West Beaver Grange, No. 726, in West Beaver township, was organized November 14, 1876, by W. D. Robert Leshler, with seventeen charter members—nine men and eight women. Jacob J. Mattern, W. M.; A. A. Romig, W. Sec.

Beaver Grange, No. 740, in Beaver township, was organized July 24, 1877, by W. D. Isaac S. Longacre, with twenty-four charter members—fourteen men and ten women. John Hetrick, W. M.; Reuben Greenhoe, W. Sec.

Centre Grange, No. 753, in Centre township, was organized December 9, 1878, by W. D. Isaac S. Longacre, with thirteen charter members—nine men and four women. Nathaniel Walter, W. M.; J. C. Bowersox, W. Sec.

The total number initiated to the order in the county to date is five hundred, being three hundred and eighteen men and one hundred and eighty-two women. Of these, Monroe Grange initiated sixty-six members (men, forty-five; women, twenty-one); Ruth Grange, eighty-seven (men, fifty-nine; women, twenty-eight). Union Grange, seventy-five (men, forty-five; women, thirty); Penn Grange, one hundred and five (men, sixty; women, forty-five); West Beaver Grange, sixty-two (men, thirty-eight; women, twenty-four); Beaver Grange, fifty-two (men, thirty-six; women, sixteen); Centre Grange, nineteen (men, twelve; women, seven); Adam Grange, thirty-four (men, twenty-three; women, eleven). Union Grange and West Beaver Grange built and own their own halls. Ruth Grange and Penn Grange have co-operative stores.

The Snyder County Pomona Grange, No. 35, was organized at Middleburg February 23, 1881, by W. State Deputy J. A. Herr, of Clinton County, Pa. The following were elected officers: W. M., Isaac S. Longacre; W. O., Wm. J. Wagenseller; W. Lecturer, Robert Leshler; W. Chaplain, H. P. App; W. Steward, A. A. Romig; W. Assistant Steward, D. J. Hassinger; W. Secretary, Miss V. Mitman; W. Treasurer, John Hetrick; W. Gate-Keeper, J. H. Hendricks; W. Ceres, Mrs. Elmira App;

W. Pomona, Mrs. Rebecca Wagenseller ; W. Flora, Mrs. Mary Longacre ; W. L. A. S., Mrs. Anna Longacre.

The Pomona Grange has, since its organization, initiated sixty-nine members—forty-six men and twenty-three women.

The Grange is undoubtedly the best institution ever organized for the benefit of the farming community, but its success depends entirely on the fidelity and perseverance of its members.

The cares and household duties of farm-life are apt to engross too much of the time that should be devoted to social improvement, and instead of making farm-life a joy and delight, the farmer places himself in Egyptian bondage to those whose whole study is, how to profit by the labor of their farmer brethren.

POPULATION OF SNYDER COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Beaver	2036	2280	2609	1659	1805	1766	1407
Centre	2094	2130	1891	2171	994	885	1060
Chapman		1050	1297	1501	1764	1007	1126
Franklin					1351	934	1247
Jackson					709	712	728
Middleburg Bor.						370	398
Middle Creek			562	614	600	574	727
Monroe					1092	1126	1177
Penn's	2099	2304	2280	2736	1227	1415	1373
Perry	1330	1097	1254	1341	1055	1016	1212
Selin's Grove Bor.					1261	1453	1431
Union						1091	1253
Washington	1437	1097	1135	1238	1370	1541	1725
West Beaver				1192	1172	1131	1355
West Perry					635	585	789
Adams							831
Spring							
	8896	9958	11028	12452	15035	15600	17839

CHAPTER VI.

SELIN'S GROVE.

ALONG the western bank of the Susquehanna, surrounded by fertile fields and woodland dells, in the midst of picturesque landscapes, fifty miles north of the capital of the State, stands the borough of Selin's Grove, with its fifteen hundred inhabitants.

As early as 1755 an extensive settlement was made by the Scotch-Irish from Kittatinny Valley, at Penn's Creek, a few miles below Sunbury. Since part of this settlement was at a place now embraced in the upper part of Selin's Grove, it will no doubt prove interesting to its citizens.

Among these settlers we find the names of John McCahan, George Gliwell, George Suabble, Abraham Sourkill, George Auchmndy, Jacob Le Roy (King), George Linn, Dennis Mucklehenny, Gotfried Fryer, Daniel Brough, George Aberheart, John Simmons, William Daran, Mark Curry, John Young and Edmund Matthews. On October 15, 1755, this settlement was attacked by the Indians, who had become unfriendly, and all, including the men, women and children, excepting one man, were either killed or made prisoners. Their houses were destroyed and their fields turned into a wilderness. The following description of the massacre will give the reader some conception of the horrors and privations which our forefathers encountered in order to prepare the way for our present comfort and prosperity :

"We, the subscribers, living near the mouth of Penn's Creek, on the west side of the Susquehanna, humbly show that, on or about the 16th October, the enemy came down upon said creek, killed, scalped and carried away all the men, women and children, amounting to twenty-five in number, and wounded one man, who, fortunately, made his escape and brought us the news. Whereupon the subscribers went out and buried the dead. We found thirteen, who are men and elderly women, and one child, two weeks old; the rest being young women and children, we suppose to be carried away. The house (where we suppose they finished their murder) we found burned up, the man of it, named Jacob King, a Swisser, lying just by it. He lay on his back, barbarously burned, and two tomahawks sticking in his forehead; one of them newly marked W. D. We have sent them to your honor. The terror of which has drove away all the inhabitants except us. We are willing to stay and defend the land, but need arms, ammunition and assistance. Without them we must flee and leave the country to the mercy of the enemy."

About five days after this massacre a party of forty-five men, under the command of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, set out from Harris' Ferry for the purpose of pacifying the Indians and restoring the friendly relations which had for some time heretofore existed. After having visited the scene of the massacre, they proceeded to Shamokin (Sunbury) for the purpose of accomplishing the object of their visit. But the Indians were distrustful and inclined to murder and rapine, and seeing this, the Harris party departed toward their homes.

Before leaving they were advised to take the east side of the river on their return ; but, mistrusting the advice, they crossed over and proceeded down toward the mouth of Penn's Creek, where, after having crossed the creek, they were attacked by a party of Indians in ambush. A fight ensued, but the natives outnumbering the whites, put the latter to flight across the river. In this fight Harris lost seven men, and in crossing five were drowned ; the Indians lost five. Harris made a remarkable escape. Being mounted upon his horse, he was entreated by one of his party, a large and corpulent doctor, to be allowed to ride behind him. It was fortunate for Harris that he yielded to the doctor's request, as he had proceeded but a short distance into the river when the doctor fell, mortally wounded by a rifle-ball. Urging on his steed, he continued his flight, when his horse also was taken from him through the sure aim of the enemy. Harris was thus compelled to swim to the eastern shore, and in this manner made his escape. All this occurred in the neighborhood of where the Maine Saw-Mill now stands. The scene of this fight was shortly after marked by driving a wedge into a linden sapling, and is now included within the limits of the borough of Selin's Grove. Before penning these lines the writer visited the spot in order to ascertain if, after a period of one hundred and thirty years, any traces of this sapling still existed. There, almost at the water's edge stood the remains of what had grown to be a mighty tree. Upon measurement, it was found to be eleven feet, three inches around the trunk. The top limbs were mostly gone ; the tree has become hollow, with an opening on the west side of three feet in width, from the ground up. On the south side, about nine feet from the ground, are the plain evidences of where the wedge was driven, since there is an opening in the v shape, from the lower part of which, down to the ground, is a distinct split, which extends through to the inside and bears the indications of many years' existence. About 1874, while digging near this tree, there was exhumed a very fine sample of an Indian pipe. It is about five inches in length, and is made of a smooth, dark-red stone, said to be found in the State of Michigan. This

relic is now in the possession of H. D. Schnure, and is highly prized. Many of the citizens of Selin's Grove and of the adjoining country have numerous relics, which formerly belonged to the red man. During the great flood of 1865 large quantities of arrow-heads, pieces of earthenware, spears, etc., were washed from the sandy soil to the surface. Though traces of the Indian have nearly all vanished from the surface, the ground in this locality contains many valuable and interesting products of his handiwork and ingenuity.

The first settlement of the place dates back to a period of one hundred and thirty-one years, since it is recorded that in 1754 a man by the name of George Gabriel built a house where Selin's Grove now stands. John Snyder, a brother of the Governor, laid out the town, but the exact date when and the name he gave it is not known. In 1787 he met his death, by being thrown from his horse. Anthony Selin, a Swiss, who bore a captain's commission in the American army during the Revolutionary War, became the purchaser of his property. Selin re-surveyed the town, laid it out anew and named it Selin's Grove. Anthony Selin was also a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and his certificate of membership, signed by George Washington, is in the possession of James K. Davis, a grandson of the founder of the town.

For some years the site now occupied by the principal part of the town remained a dense forest. All locating seemed to be toward the Isle of Que. The first house on the main land of which we have any record was built by a man named Kern, who was a clock-maker. This house stood on the south side of Pine Street, half-way between Market and Water Streets, and remained until about 1870. During the early history of the town all business was done along the river-bank, and it is narrated by some of the older citizens that in their day there still remained three business places along the river-shore. This location of business is accounted for from the fact that transportation was entirely done in arks and keel-boats, floated down the river and pushed up with poles. When the public roads were more opened, and when transportation by canal began, the busi-

ness activity of the place, and with it the residences of the people, receded from the river to where the principal part of the town now is, which was on both sides of the great public highway leading from Northumberland to Harrisburg. The manner in which the founder of the town disposed of the lots will no doubt be interesting to the reader. This was done by lot. Two of the originals, printed on old style paper, now in the possession of H. D. Schnure, a great-grandson of the founder of the place, were handed the writer, and read as follows:

“ PLAN AND CONDITIONS OF SELIN’S GROVE.

“The lots are fifty feet front by one hundred and sixty feet deep, except the lots from Nos. 1 to 8, which are one hundred and fifty feet deep. Conditions for purchasers are as follows, viz: As soon as eighty lots are sold, the lot of each purchaser shall be determined by drawing, under the inspection of chosen, honest men, who shall be appointed judges to superintend the drawing, so that each purchaser shall have the lot coming out against his name, a book of which shall be kept, and lodged with the judges for that purpose; that the proprietor engages, as soon as the drawing is completed, to convey to each purchaser a clear and indisputable title, free from ground-rent forever, to his lot or lots, with all the privileges set forth in the plan, the purchaser to be at the expense of said title. Lots will be reserved for the use of religious societies. The proprietor reserves the lots Nos. 2, 55, 57, 54 and 41. Each purchaser shall receive a ticket for a lot, and have his name enrolled in a book, to be kept for that purpose, on paying the sum of five pounds.”

TICKET.

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|                                     |
|      NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.      |
|                                     |
|           SELIN’S GROVE.          |
|                                     |
|      (No.....)                   |
|                                     |
|      This ticket entitles the bearer |
|      as shall be drawn against its  |
|      number, free from ground rent |
|      forever, agreeably to the     |
|      conditions of the plan of said |
|      town.                          |
|                                     |
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The reserved lots were as follows: No. 2, Southwest corner Market and Pine Streets; No. 55, Southwest corner Market and Chestnut Streets; No. 57, on west side of Market Street, third lot north of Pine, now occupied by J. Rohrbach and E. Dentz; No. 54, Northwest corner Market and Chestnut Streets; No. 41, Northeast corner Pine and Water Streets.

PIONEER SETTLERS.—Among the first settlers where now stands Selin’s Grove, was Conrad Weiser, a grandson of the Indian agent and interpreter. He was possessed of vast tracts of land in this immediate vicinity, which doubtless descended to him from his grandfather. The following narrative may give some idea how ingeniously the Indian agent became possessed of his land: On one occasion an Indian chief came to Weiser stating “me have a dream,” whereupon Weiser asked him what it was. The chief replied: “Me dream you give me good rifle, shot-pouch and powder-horn.” This made Weiser study; but being equal to the emergency, said: “You shall not dream in vain,” and accordingly presented the chief with a fine rifle and the accoutrements desired. Shortly after this they met again, when Weiser informed the chief that he also had had a dream, whereupon the chief inquired: “What you dream?” Weiser then told him his dream: to the effect that he dreamed the chief had given him all that land beginning at this point, and extending to that point, and so on, until quite an area was embraced. The Indian was somewhat chagrined, and after deep meditation replied: “You shall have it. Me dream no more.”

Conrad Weiser made an addition to the lower part of the town, which to this day is sometimes called Weiserburg, its northern boundary passing through the town hall at an angle about north sixty degrees east.

Captain Benjamin Weiser, of the Revolutionary War; John Snyder, a brother of the Governor; Anthony Selin, who was married to a sister of John and Simon Snyder (opened the first hotel in Selin’s Grove 1784); Simon Snyder, who moved here in 1784, and purchased a store and mill; Jacob Kendig, who married John Snyder’s widow, were among the principal inhabitants of Selin’s Grove in its early history. Descendants of the Snyders are numerous, though but few remain in Selin’s Grove, viz., Mary K. Snyder and Mrs. Utica V. Musselman, daughters of John Snyder, who was a son of the Governor. Of the founder of the town there are also descendants living. Anthony Selin left a son, Anthony Charles, and a daughter, Agnes. Agnes was married to

James K. Davis, Sr.; hence Anthony Selin was the grandfather of James K. Davis, now living in Selin's Grove; of Mrs. Spyker, of Lewisburgh; and of Mrs. Mary O. Eyer and Mrs. Cordelia Schnure, late of this borough.

INHABITANTS IN 1802.—For the names of the early inhabitants of this town in 1802 the writer is indebted to Linn's "Annals of Buffalo Valley."

Isaac Clymer, Charles Drum, John Dusing, George Etzweiler, Peter Fisher, Joseph Four (weaver), Nicholas Gangler, Charles Gemherling, Frederick Gettig, Adam Good, Charles Hegins (tavern), Widow Hughes, Christian Kemerer, Isaac Krider, Valentine Laudenslager (tavern), Widow Meyer, Henry Memhorter (tavern), Jacob Myer, Michael Newmaur, Henry Oberdorf, Thomas Price, Francis Rhoads, Henry Rhoads, Daniel Rhoads, Nicholas Reim, Alexander Robins (tailor), George Roop, James Silverwood, Simon Snyder, Frederick Tryon, George Ulrick.

Inhabitants previous to this period are included in the lists of Penn township.

BUSINESS INTERESTS IN 1820.—The following is a list of some of the citizens, together with their occupations, during the year 1820.

Jacob Albert, wagon-maker; Thomas Armstrong, tavern; Peter Arnold, tailor; Peter Bergstresser, carpenter; Daniel Becker, inn-keeper; Mathias Brewer, shoemaker; John Bassler, esquire; George Bergstresser, saddler; John Baskins, doctor; John Baker, carpenter; Fred. Bergstresser, farmer; Isaac Climer, laborer; Jacob Clauser, distiller; Wm. Coulter, chair-maker; Henry Dering, millwright; John Deitrich, shoemaker; James K. Davis, inn-keeper; Stephen Duncan; Solomon Fisher, laborer; James Fitzsimons, distiller; David Fitzsimons, distiller; Joseph Feehrer, esquire; Henry Fried, inn-keeper; Philip Gemberling, Jr., farmer; Jacob Gemberling, Sr.; John Grobb, carpenter; Sam'l Huy, boatman; John Huggins, inn-keeper; Jacob Hettrick, carpenter; John Houseman, mason; Sam'l Haslet, chair-maker; Henry Haas, weaver; Peter Hosterman, store-keeper; Valentine Haas, farmer; Renben Hathaway, fuller; John Houseworth, carpenter; Valentine Hare, farmer; Jonathan Jones, blacksmith; Henry Keely, weaver; Samuel Keller, carpenter; James Kraus, comb-maker; Joseph Long, merchant; Daniel Lebo, tailor; David Lloyd, shoemaker; Jacob Long, Jr., farmer; John Miller, cooper; Meyer Martin, blacksmith; James Merrill, laborer; Henry Overdorff, mason; David Robison, laborer; Jacob Rhoads, inn-keeper; George Rupp, carpenter; Peter Richter, merchant; Jacob Stauffer, shoemaker; John Snyder, blacksmith; Adam Stam, hatter; Lewis

Stark, butcher; Samuel Shadle, hatter; Simon Snyder, deceased, grist-mill, saw-mill, fulling-mill, distillery, stone house, etc.; Martin Vogel, tailor; John Walborn, carpenter; Robert Willet, doctor; David Weiser, tinker; Jacob Yoner, tanner; Samuel Yerrick, hatter.

In 1827 Selin's Grove, by an act of the Legislature, was incorporated into a borough; but so strenuously was this opposed by the inhabitants of Penn township that the next Legislature in 1828 repealed the act. It was not until September 24, 1853, that the court of Union County, under the general borough law, decreed it a borough. Upon being thus incorporated, George Schnure became its first chief burgess.

BUSINESS INTERESTS IN 1836.—Jacob Albert, wagon-maker, south side of Market street, second lot east of Third, Isle of Que; George Bletcher, blacksmith, southeast corner Water and Snyder Streets; Peter Bergstresser, cabinet-maker, Isle of Que; William Byers, hotel, northeast corner Market Square; William D. Bradley, hotel, Market Square, next to southeast corner, building destroyed by fire 1872; John Bassler, justice of the peace and tavern, southwest corner Market and Bough Streets; Charles Cummings, general store, Market Square, west side, second lot south of Pine; James Crouse, combs, Isle of Que; Charles Doebler, tobacconist, brick house, east side of Market street, near bridge crossing to Monroe township; John Deitrich, shoemaker, west side of Market Street, second lot south of Bough; James K. Davis, Sr., hotel, east side of Market Street, third lot north of Bough Street; John Emmett, Cross-Keys Hotel, northwest corner Market and Pine Streets; Michael Frank, tailor, southwest corner Market Square; William Gaugler, tailor, northwest corner Market and Sassafras Streets; John Hall, general store, northeast corner Market and Pine Streets; Abraham Haas, harness and saddle-maker, northwest corner Market and Walnut Streets; Henry Keefer, blacksmith, east side Market Street, fourth lot north of Walnut; Richard Lloyd, shoemaker, on lot on northwest corner of Market Square; Samuel McCormick, hatter, east side of Market Street, third lot south of Chestnut Street; Charles Rhodes, cooper, west side of Market Street, second lot north of Chestnut

Street; Jacob Rhoads, tavern, southwest corner Market and Pine Streets; Jacob Riblett, justice of the peace, Isle of Que; C. M. Straub, general store, east side Market Street, near northeast corner Market and Bough Streets; Sterrett & Schmure, general store, grain, etc., east side Market Street, second lot north of Walnut; John G. Schwint, tobacconist, west side Market Street, third lot north of Chestnut; John Scharf, watch-maker, southwest corner Market and Chestnut Streets; Samuel Stuck, black-



FIRST CHURCH.

smith, next to John Scharf; Jonathan Ulrich, tanner, northeast corner Water and Pine Streets; Daniel Ulrich, tanner, northwest corner High and Sassafras Streets; Jacob Wagenseller, large brick house, southwest corner Third and High Streets, Isle of Que, tavern in north end, store in south end of building; Joseph Walter, butcher, southwest corner Market and Sassafras Streets; Jacob Woodley, tavern, in log house on river-bank.

CHURCHES.

THE UNION CHURCH (afterwards the First Lutheran congregation of Selin's Grove).—The first church building in Selin's Grove was one erected by the United Lutheran and German Reformed congregations. In 1801 subscriptions were first taken for the erection of this building. The following is a list of the names of contributors toward paying for the new church:

Matthias App, George Ewig, Michael Bieber, Michael Wartman, John Weisz, John Miller, Michael Werlein, John Hartman, Heinrich Hummell, Jacob Bastian, Peter Bastian, — Bastian, George Bastian, Jacob Kindig, Jacob Streininger, John Bucher, George Ott, Jacob Jarrett, Adam Ewig, Conrad Hoehn, Jacob Wartman, Jacob Schnp, Jacob Weis, Conrad Geist, Val. Laudenschleger, Samuel Greiner, George Bassler, John Maurer, Jacob Kratzer, John Geist, John Roth, Jacob Hummel, Peter Bucher, Frantz Roth, — Roth, — Kratzer, Philip Meyer, Jacob Houszwerth, Peter Friesz, George Mootz, John Arbogast, Philip Mertz, Christophel Meyer, George Glass, George Rausch, Jacob Joirn, Daniel Roth, Fred. Sharartz, John Gelfinger, Philip Gemberling, Peter Walter, Matth. Spotz, P. Hosterman, Frantz Roth, Benj. Weiser, George Rupp, Jacob Gemberling, Jacob Lechner, Charles Drnn, Chris. Fisher, Jacob Drester, Jacob Rausch, John German, James Hoff, Henry Blum, Abraham Stump, Adam Meyer, Conrad Walter, George Ulerich, George Ulerich, Jr., John Adam, John Conrad, Nicolaus Rihm, Josiah Kleimer, Peter Eyher, Jacob Adam, George Etzweiler, Henry Mewhorter, Robert Smith, Fridich Trion, Adam Stam, Alex. Kalis, Jacob Rhoads, Jacob Reichenbach, Chris. Walter, Adam Guth, George Guth, Ludwig Stard, John Hall, Peter Rhoads, George Gangler, John Dusing, Richard Hudson, John Moyer, Jacob Sterner, Geo. Kremer, John Becker, John Harlem, Philip Bobb, J. Moyer, D. Becker, M. Numan, Caleb Way, Philip Miller, John Hoehn, Jacob Gemberling, Jacob Way, George Good, Joseph Pawling, George Miller, Abraham Haas, Matth. Spotz, Simon Bickel, Peter Schwartz, Jacob Friederich, John Epler, John Fisher, Catharine Snyder, Adam Fisher, Peter Epler, Fred. Hoehn, John Dietrich, Simon Schneider, Jesse Reichenbach.

The total amount subscribed was \$2149.56.

A statement, dated 1807, places the total amount subscribed and collected at corner-stone

laying and dedication at twenty-two hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-two cents.

This church, of which a representation is here given, was built in the years 1802-3, on the northwest corner of Market and Bough Streets, and stood until 1884. It was originally made of pine logs, which, after a number of years, were weather-boarded. Its size was forty by thirty-eight, and it was built all in one story of about twenty feet high. The pulpit was on the west side, about half-way between the ceiling and floor, and on a line with the lower part of the galleries, which extended around the other three sides. Underneath these galleries were seats with high, straight backs. The entrances were on the east and south sides. The building was erected under the supervision of John Housewerth, a member of the Reformed congregation. When this land-mark was removed, upon opening the corner-stone there were found a few leaves of the Smaller Catechism and two lead tablets, with inscriptions in German by one Joseph Epler.¹

In 1855 a separation of the two congregations took place, the Reformed congregation selling out all their interest in the property for one thousand dollars. Under the union their charter name was "United Lutheran and Reformed Congregations of Selin's Grove." In

¹ "In the name of the Triune God, the members of the Reformed and Lutheran congregations have determined to build a union church, in Selin's Grove, Penn Township, Northumberland County, and laid the corner-stone of it, June 7, 1802. 1. This church shall be built, supported and remain forever a union church. 2. The above-named denominations, viz.: the Reformed and Lutheran, shall have equal rights, nor shall any minister who is pastor here be hindered in his work on his appointed day. All receipts shall be in common and all expenditures shall be made for the common good. The grave-yard shall be kept in good order. A stranger who may happen to die among the members of the congregation shall be permitted to be buried in the grave-yard. All manner of strife in the congregation shall be settled by a majority of the church council and *twelve* men, selected by the council (six of each denomination). The ministers are: Rev. George Geistweier, Reformed, and Rev. John Herbst, Evangelical Lutheran. Building Committee: Francis Roth (Rhoads), George Ulrich, Jacob Gemberling, Matthias App, Conrad Roehn, Jacob Hummel. 'Behold, I will build a house to the Lord my God,' 2 Chronicles 2: 4. 'Christ Jesus is the true corner-stone. Build on Him. To God alone be praise.' (written by Joseph Epler)."

1862 the Lutheran congregation was incorporated by the Legislature as "The First Lutheran Congregation of Selin's Grove," and on the site of the old building a much larger place of worship was built, of brick, with tower for bell and clock. Its style of architecture is Gothic; the windows contain beautiful cathedral glass, with emblems and inscriptions. It is a beautiful church, and its completion is a credit to the Rev. S. E. Ochsenford, his congregation and the citizens who aided them in this worthy cause. It was dedicated October 25, 1885, when the clergymen present were Revs. S. Laird, of Philadelphia, J. W. Early, H. H. Brunning, E. L. Reed, J. H. Neiman, J. Yutzky, and the pastor, S. E. Ochsenford. The building committee were A. Marburger, D. A. Ulrich, Frank Ulrich, Isaac Koehner and N. S. Fisher; architect, C. S. Wetzell, of Danville, Pa. The building cost nine thousand dollars. The excellent bell was placed in the belfry on Saturday, August 1, 1885, and was tolled for the first time during the burial of General U. S. Grant, in the afternoon of the 8th. It weighs ten hundred and twenty-five pounds and cost two hundred and eleven dollars. The church membership in 1886 is one hundred and seventy.

The following is a list of the pastors of this congregation:

Revs. Enderly; John Herbst, 1802; Jacob Walter, 1819; J. P. Shindel, 1820-43; A. Erlenmeyer, 1843-59; Peter Anstadt, 1860-63; J. W. Early, 1868-70; H. H. Brunning, 1872-74; E. L. Reed, 1875-78; S. E. Ochsenford, 1879, present pastor.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.—Settlers of this denomination were in Selin's Grove as early as 1780, and in that year they commenced the erection of a place of worship on a lot which Anthony Selin had donated to the members of the Reformed Church. This lot is the one now occupied by the school building. Jacob Gemberling, Francis Rhoads and Conrad Hahne were the building committee. The church was completed as high as the roof, when the project was abandoned and the lot reverted to the town and the building became a school-house.

In 1802 the Reformed congregation united with the Lutheran in the erection of the Union

Church. Thus the two congregations remained together until 1855, when the Reformed people sold their interest and began the erection of a church of their own, the corner-stone of which was laid August 18, 1855, and the church dedicated December 25, 1856. The building is of brick, two stories high, and was the fourth church built in the town. The present membership is one hundred and thirty-six.

The names of the pastors of this congregation were,—

Revs. George Geistweit, 1800; Jacob Dieffenbacher, I. S. Reilly, Isaac Gerhart, 1813; Yost Henry Fries, 1818; Daniel Weiser, 1824; Benjamin Boyer, 1834; Samuel Seibert, 1840; R. A. Fisher, 1845; Joshua Derr, 1850; C. Z. Weiser, 1854; I. E. Graef, 1857; C. Z. Weiser, 1858; A. R. Hottenstein, 1862; J. W. Leshner, 1866; J. S. Slade, 1869; W. H. Hass, 1871.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH resulted from a religious revival conducted in 1843 by Rev. J. P. Shindel, who at that time was pastor of the Lutheran congregation that worshipped in the Union Church building. The new measures adopted by Rev. Shindel brought forth violent opposition, and in order to avoid further commotion, he and his followers resolved to seek some other sanctuary.

Rev. Shindel met with considerable opposition in introducing new measures. The result was that they organized themselves into another Lutheran congregation, under the name of "The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Selin's Grove." The new building was dedicated late in 1843. At the first communion, February 11, 1844, two hundred and thirty-five persons partook of the holy sacrament. This was the second church in the town, and at the time of its construction was one of the finest churches outside the larger towns; it has since been much improved. In 1885 it was re-frescoed and all the wood-work grained in walnut. A fine pipe-organ was purchased, being the first instrument of its kind in the town. The pastors were as follows:

Revs. J. P. Shindel, 1843-46; Henry Ziegler, assistant, 1843-45; Reuben Weiser, 1846-48; Jesse Winecoff, 1848-52; Daniel H. Bittle, 1853-54; Samuel Domer, 1855-67; M. L. Shindel, 1867-74; H. B. Belmer, 1874-82; Jacob Yntzy, 1882.

The church membership for 1886 is two

hundred and seventy-two; the Sunday-school has three hundred and thirty-one members.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—For many years the Methodists were without a church building, their services being held in the Union school-house on Pine Street, the school-house on the Isle of Que, built by Peter Richter, and in private houses. In 1848 they commenced the erection of their own church, on the west side of Water Street, half-way between Pine and Chestnut Streets, and which was completed in 1850, during Rev. Conser's pastorate. This was the third church edifice built in Selin's Grove, and stood until October 30, 1874, when it was destroyed by fire. In 1875 a new building was erected on the same foundation of the one destroyed, and is now the place of worship for the congregation. Both buildings were of brick. The pastors who have served this congregation have been,—

Revs. Prettyman, 1820; Strallon, 1829; J. H. Brown, 1831; Josiah Forest, 1833; Oliver Ege, 1834; James Sanks, 1835; Elisha Butler, 1837; Thomas Tanyhill, 1840-41; Ewing and William R. Mills, 1842; William Clemm, 1843; B. H. Creaver, James Guyer, 1844; B. H. Creaver, N. S. Buckingham, 1845; J. J. Pearce, 1846; Samuel A. Wilson, 1848; B. B. Hamlin, 1849; S. L. M. Conser, James Cums, 1850-51; John Morehead, F. Slosser, 1852; Thomas Barnhart, J. Y. Rothrock, 1853; Thomas Barnhart, John W. Parks, 1854; Joseph A. Ross, A. M. Kiester, 1855; J. A. Ross, Thomas Sherlock, 1856; E. H. Warring, E. E. Allen, 1857; Frank Gearhart, 1858-59; J. A. Price, 1860-61; A. R. Riley, 1862-63; Henry G. Dill, 1864-65; John W. Olewine, 1866-67-68; G. W. Miller, 1869-70; John Stine, 1871-72; John Morehead, 1873-74-75; E. T. Swartz, 1876-77-78; J. W. Buckley, 1879-80-81; T. O. Clees, 1882-83-84; G. W. Stevens, 1885.

The membership of the congregation in 1886 is one hundred and fifty; Sunday School membership, two hundred and three.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—About 1860 the Baptists built a neat brick church on the east side of Water Street. During the fire of 1872 this building was burned. It was never rebuilt and the congregation soon after disbanded. Among the pastors who served this congregation were the Rev. Frederick Bower and Rev. O. L. Hall.

ROADS, ETC.—At December sessions, 1821, a petition for a public road was presented, ask-

ing that a road be laid out from the river, running along the street on the east end of Charlestown, "beginning at John Higgins', running north seventy-three degrees west until it intersects the road that leads through Selin's Grove, near the church." This is doubtless the same road that crosses the lower bridge. The viewers appointed made an unfavorable report, February, 1822, and reviewers were appointed. What the result was could not be ascertained; but at May court, 1831, a petition was presented, which was accordingly granted, and resulted in declaring all streets, lanes and alleys in Charlestown, on the Isle of Que, to be public highways, according to the original plan of the town, viz.: Market, Water, Chestnut, High, First, Second and Third Streets; Blackberry, Strawberry and Penn Alleys.

On March 3, 1829, the river road from Lewisburgh to Selin's Grove was surveyed and laid out by James F. Linn.

In the days of staging, Selin's Grove was one of the relays on the then popular route between Harrisburg and Northumberland. There was the coming and going of the stage, one of the daily events that engaged the attention of the citizens of the place. As the hour approached for the arrival of the mail and passengers, a crowd would gather at the popular tavern of James K. Davis, Sr., to while away the time in spinning yarns, and in such sports and diversities as would best entertain. In all this crowd no one was quicker at a joke, nor more hearty in his laugh, than the congenial and accommodating landlord. Presently the sound of the horn announced the approach; then came the lumbering stage, swinging to and fro on its large leathern springs, drawn by its four spirited and prancing steeds; then a flourish of the long whip-lash, with its clear crack; the authoritative whoa! as if to impress upon the gazers the fact that he who held the lines was a personage of no ordinary stamp; then the reining up before the tavern, and so much of the route was completed. Then came the dismounting; then the congratulations and inquiries; then the unhitching of the horses and the replacing of fresh ones; then the taking of seats again, inside, on top and beside the driver; then

the gathering up of the lines, the flourish and crack of the whip, the brisk starting off of the four-in-hand; then the fainter and fainter rumbling of the wheels, and the great event, which was to supply the conversation and gossip for hours, had passed. But the glory of the stage-coach has passed away; the sociability and comforts of the packet-boat have come and gone; and to-day the locomotive, pulling its train of luxurious coaches, enters and departs from Selin's Grove.

SCHOOLS.—The first school-house, a log one, stood on the site of the present school building. It was torn down about 1870, and replaced by a two-story brick building, which was burned in 1874, and a large one built in 1876, which accommodates four schools. The second school-house in the town was built of brick, prior to 1830, by Peter Richter, on a lot given by Charles Drumm, the founder of Charlestown. It was torn down and rebuilt in 1876, and is situated on the Isle of Que, southeast corner of Market and Second Streets. The third school-house was built on the site of the Odd-Fellows' Hall. It was a two-story brick, octagonal structure, and was known as the "pepper-box."

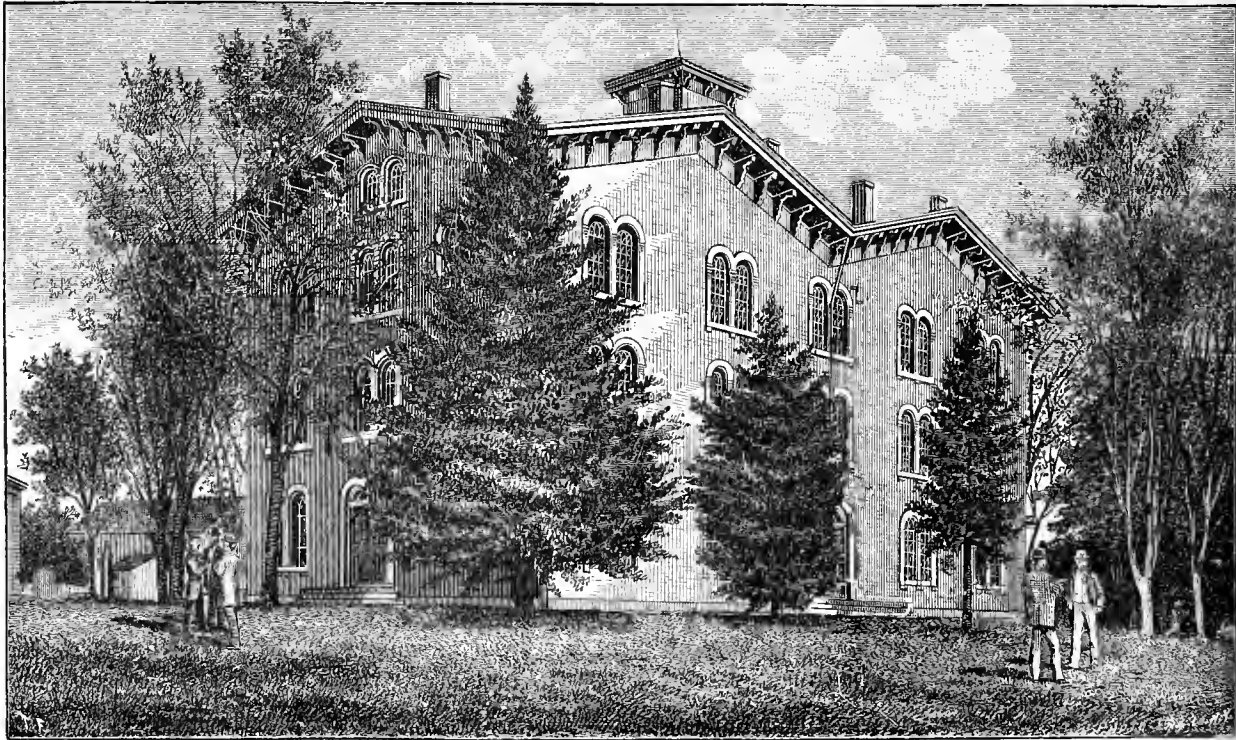
At the present day Selin's Grove has four public schools in the building on the corner of Pine and High Streets, and two in the building in that part of the borough known as Charlestown, on the Isle of Que. The average number of months taught is seven, and seven teachers are employed, one of whom is the principal, and has charge of the highest grade, the schools being regularly graded. In the highest grade, Algebra, Latin, the sciences and other of the higher branches are taught. There are in all about three hundred and fifty pupils, with an average attendance of two hundred and eighty-five.

THE MISSIONARY INSTITUTE.—This institution owes its origin to the necessity arising from the inadequate number of ministers in the Lutheran Church. The importance of a school was first mentioned in the Maryland Synod, and, in 1856, an effort for its establishment was made by such men as Revs. Dr. B. Kurtz, J. McCron, George Diehl, L. R. Auspach, J. G. Butler, Dr. W. M. Kemp, Messrs. C. W.

Humrichouse, William Bridges, W. A. Wisong and — Rehm. Dr. Benjamin Kurtz is the recognized founder of the school, and became its first president. In 1856, by resolution, this institution was designed to be established at Baltimore. In 1857 this resolution was rescinded, and preference was given to the neighborhood offering the largest contributions. The committee appointed by the board to visit places making offers reported, March, 1858,

App. The corner-stone was laid September 1, 1858, and the building first occupied in 1859.

The design of the institute is to educate young men for the ministry in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, including the missionary field at home and abroad. There is a classical and a theological department. This institution has had an existence of twenty-seven years, during which time the Theological Department have sent out into the active ministry one hun-



MISSIONARY INSTITUTE.

that they had selected Selin's Grove since it offered the best inducement, by subscribing \$15,112. Their selection was approved May 3, 1858. On May 17, 1858, the site for the building was fixed on land of John App.

At the time of building, the officers of the board were,—President, Rev. Benjamin Kurtz; Vice-Presidents, Rev. H. Ziegler and Rev. S. Domer; Recording Secretary, L. R. Hummel; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. H. Ziegler; Treasurer, James K. Davis. The building committee were William F. Wagenseller, George Schure, C. A. Moyer, John App and Leonard

dred and twelve graduates, only six of whom have died.

Instructors in the Theological Department have been Benjamin Kurtz, D.D., LL.D., 1858-61; Henry Ziegler, D.D., 1858-82; Rev. P. Anstadt, A.M., 1858-65; Peter Born, D.D., 1882; Rev. Jacob Yutzky, 1884.

The Classical Department, besides fitting many students to begin the study of theology, has prepared many young men for college for the profession of teaching and various pursuits. The classical course extends over a period of four years, awarding a diploma at the end of the

sophomore year. This department is under the management of an effective corps of instructors, viz. : Revs. J. R. Dimm, D.D., principal of the Classical Department and professor of Latin and Greek; G. W. W. Amick, A.M., vice-principal and professor of mathematics, etc.; J. Eugene Deitterich and G. F. Sill, assistant teachers of English branches; B. F. Wagenseller, M.D., lecturer on physiology and hygiene; Miss E. L. Dimm, teacher of music; Rev. W. H. Diven, A.M., financial agent.

It is in place to here state that had it not been for the liberality of our former citizen, Mr. John App, in tendering fifteen acres of land and one thousand dollars, it is altogether likely the Missionary Institute would never have been at Selin's Grove. When others were despairing of locating here, he it was who gave a new impetus to the enterprise, and decided its location. During his life his aid and efforts in behalf of the Institute were repeated and liberal. An incident connected with the founding of the Institute is the fact that Mrs. E. B. Winters, of Easton, Md., made the first contribution. This she accompanied with her prayers for the success of the enterprise.

SUSQUEHANNA FEMALE COLLEGE.—At the time of locating the Missionary Institute, another institution of learning was established under the supervision of the Lutheran Church. This was the Susquehanna Female College. The building, a three-story brick, is still standing on the northwest corner of Market and Snyder Streets, and is now the property of Prof. William Noetling. This school flourished for about ten years, being patronized by the church, but when it became an individual enterprise it began to decline, and was finally abandoned in 1873. This institution was under the following-named principals: Rev. C. C. Baughman, 1858 to 1863; Rev. Samuel Domer, 1863 to 1868; Prof. William Noetling, 1868 to 1873.

MUSICAL.—Selin's Grove has for many years been noted for its musical talent, and the encouragement and patronage it has given to music as one of the fine arts. From the few musical instruments found only in the homes of the wealthy, the number has grown to hundreds, so that

to-day, in almost every household, is found a piano or an organ, or both. Many of the citizens are good musical readers, skillful performers on instruments, and not a few endowed with most excellent vocal powers. Prior to 1817, John Frederiek Eyer is mentioned as one of ability in this art. He was noted chiefly as a composer. He prepared and published a book entitled "The Union Choral Harmony." In 1837 his son, Henry C. Eyer, revised the work and issued a new edition of it. Prof. Joseph H. Fehrer was noted as a composer and instructor. His talent has been more particularly directed to the composition of band music, and to the organizing and instructing of bands. He has frequently been awarded prizes for the best composition in contests wherein many of the noted composers in the State strove for superiority.

Of late years A. W. Potter, Esq., has manifested great interest in the beautiful art of music, and to him the inhabitants are indebted for an increased development of a taste for classical music. He has proven himself a competent conductor in the choir and large choruses. Many excellent voices have been brought to public notice through his efforts. Scarcely a winter passes that Selin's Grove has not some musical treat, brought about through Mr. Potter's efforts. The Central Pennsylvania Musical Jubilee was held in Selin's Grove in June, 1883, and was a very interesting event, and was the natural result of the talents that for previous years had been improving under the leadership already mentioned. Visitors and musicians came from all directions. The chorus was composed of about five hundred voices, and instruments of various kinds joined to swell the harmony. Ten brass bands were in attendance to enliven the occasion. The noted specialists present were Dr. W. O. Perkins, New York, director; Walter Emerson, Boston, cornetist; Helen E. H. Carter, Boston, soprano; Mrs. H. F. Knowles, Boston, soprano; Mrs. E. C. Fenderson, Boston, contralto; Mrs. M. D. Shepard, Boston, pianist; Prof. W. F. Meyer, Aaronsburg, pianist.

This jubilee was held in a large frame building, erected by the citizens especially for the oc-

casian, and stood on the west side of Market Street, and had a seating capacity of three thousand.

LIFE OF GOVERNOR SNYDER.¹—Simon Snyder became and continued for many years a resident within the boundaries of the county which bears his name. He served the State of Pennsylvania as Governor for three full terms; was born at Lancaster, in November, 1759. His father, Anthony Snyder, a German by birth, emigrated from his native land to Pennsylvania about 1740, and died at Lancaster in April, 1774. Two years later Simon Snyder removed from Lancaster to York, where he learned the tanning and currying business, and remained about eight years. As showing his integrity of character, it is related of him that he faithfully served out an apprenticeship of four years at his trade, without being bound by any indenture or written contract. While at York he attended a night-school taught by John Jones (a worthy member of the Society of Friends), where he learned reading, writing and arithmetic. Often at midnight, after a hard day's work, Simon Snyder might have been found deeply engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, to which also his Sunday's leisure was almost constantly devoted.

In July, 1784, he removed from York to that part of Northumberland which is now Snyder County, where he became proprietor of a mill and store, and also acting as a scrivener, was one of the most useful and respected men in that community. He was, in all situations and at all times, the friend of the poor and distressed. He was modest and unassuming; yet his sound judgment, impartiality and love of justice were so well known and appreciated, that he became a justice of the peace, continuing in the office for twelve years, under two commissions, the first being under the Constitution of

1776, and the last under that of 1790. So universally were his decisions respected that there never was an appeal from any judgment of his to the Court of Common Pleas, and only one writ of *certiorari* was served on him during his terms of office. Though the inhabitants of his jurisdiction were largely of that class of persons who are settlers of all new countries, among whom quarrels and disputes are very frequent, yet so great was his personal influence and so strenuous his efforts to reconcile contending parties, that he generally prevailed; indeed, so efficient was his influence that, of the many actions brought before him for assault and battery during the whole period of twelve years, he made return to the Court of Quarter Sessions of but two recognizances. These are evidences of an extraordinary degree and extent of public confidence in his disposition, judgment and general good principles and character—a confidence which his whole life proved to have been well and fully deserved.

In 1789 he was elected a member of the convention called to amend the State Constitution. Up to that time he had taken but little part in the political contests of the day; yet his principles seemed to have been well understood, and his votes in the convention proved him to have been then, as he continued through life, the steady supporter of principles best calculated to maintain the rights and promote the happiness of the people of Pennsylvania.

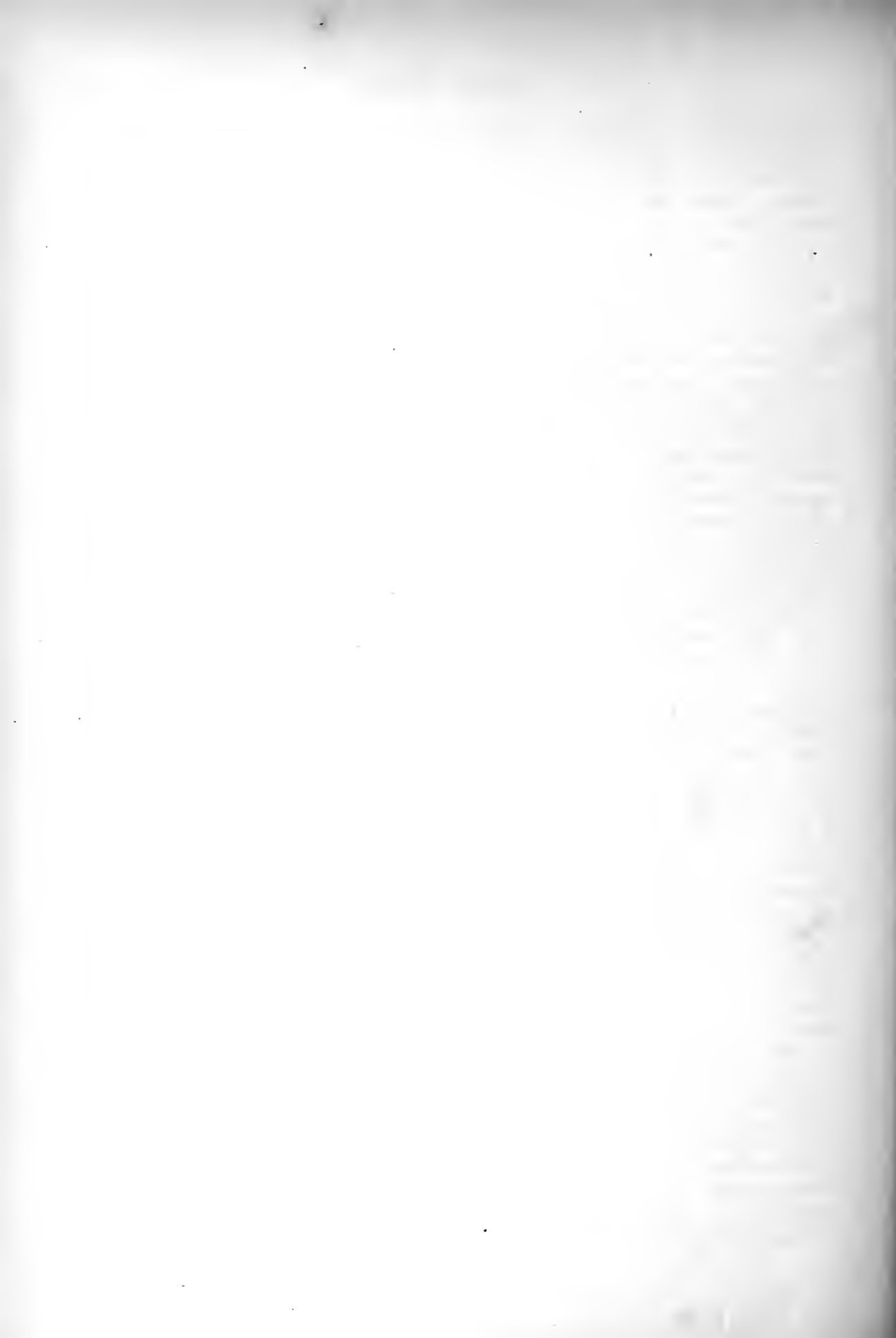
In 1797 he was elected a member of the Legislature. He was never regarded as a fluent or impressive speaker, nor did he ever make long or labored speeches, but what he did say was always listened to with marked attention, and carried weight, because he never spoke except when he felt assured it was his duty to do so, and that he had something of fact or information to communicate which should influence the minds of his fellow-members. He frequently served on important committees, and in such positions he did good service, which was highly valued and appreciated.

In 1802 Mr. Snyder was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. In that position he presided with much dignity, with a full knowledge of his duties and a most accurate

¹ The steel engraving of Governor Simon Snyder, which appears in this work, was executed from a painting in the possession of General Simon Cameron, which was made by the celebrated artist Jacob Escholtz, and was presented to General Cameron by the Escholtz family. In a note to the publishers, General Cameron says, in referring to the painting, "My clear recollection of the person of Governor Snyder enables me to assure you that it is a very excellent portrait of him."—[PUBLISHERS.]



Samuel Johnson



recollection and prompt application of the rules of the House. None of his decisions were reversed, and his amendments, which were frequently of importance, were almost always adopted, with unanimity, showing the high respect entertained by the House for his judgment.

With him originated, in the Legislature, a proposition to engraft the arbitration principle on the judicial system of the State, as also many other wholesome provisions for the adjustment of controversies brought before justices of the peace. He continued, after repeated unanimous elections, to preside as Speaker to the session of 1805. During that session he was taken up as a candidate for the office of Governor, running in opposition to the then Governor, Thomas McKean. In that campaign the question of the calling of a convention to amend the State Constitution was so intimately interwoven in the gubernatorial contest that it was conducted rather with reference to the question of the convention, than upon the popularity of the candidates. The result was that Governor McKean was re-elected by a majority of five thousand votes.

In 1806 Mr. Snyder was again elected to the House of Representatives, and again chosen Speaker, and was re-elected to both positions in 1807. In 1808 he again became a candidate for Governor, and, after a warm and arduous contest, was elected by a majority of twenty-eight thousand. In 1811 he was re-elected, and again in 1814. In the War of 1812-15 his course was highly patriotic and creditable to the great State of which he was Governor.

In the session of 1813-14 a very large majority of both branches of the General Assembly passed a bill chartering forty banks. The candidate for Governor was at that time nominated by the members of the Legislature. Having assembled in caucus for that purpose, it was remarked, after the meeting had been organized, that the bill to charter forty banks was then before Governor Snyder, and that it would be prudent to adjourn the caucus without making any nomination of a candidate for Governor until it was ascertained whether he would or would not approve of the bill. Within three days Governor Snyder returned the bill with his ob-

jections, and it did not pass during that session. His independence in the matter was the theme of almost universal praise, and he was that year re-elected by a majority of nearly thirty thousand votes.

Having served as Governor for the constitutional period of nine years, he retired to his former place of residence, Selin's Grove, where, at the general election, he was chosen, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties, as a guardian of the poor of the township.

At the next general election he was elected a State Senator, and served in that office during one session. He died November 9, 1819, at Selin's Grove, which had been his home for thirty-six years, and where he had enjoyed the confidence, respect and love of his fellow-citizens to a degree in which they are seldom possessed by a man of long public career involving oftentimes very rigid official action.

The following terse estimate and characterization of Governor Snyder is from a letter written to Miss Mary K. Snyder by Hon. Simon Cameron:

"HARRISBURG, November 26, 1885.

"*My dear Miss Snyder:*

"It is not possible for me to endure the labor of penning all I know about Governor Snyder. At my time of life writing is laborious. I knew Governor Snyder as well as an obscure man of eighteen could know one as distinguished as himself. . . .

"Governor Snyder was greater in all the qualities that make a statesman than any of the Governors we have had since, as you will find by examining his State papers. He was the early advocate of all the internal improvements which the State perfected during his term, including turnpikes, bridges and canals. One of his great ideas was to make a canal from Chesapeake Bay to Lake Ontario, so as to connect the Susquehanna with the lakes. He was personally a man of fine address, spoke remarkably well in public and wrote with great ease. . . .

"Very truly yours,

"SIMON CAMERON."

Professor Daniel S. Boyer, in a historical memoir (hereafter mentioned), says that Governor Snyder was the first executive of the State to advocate a free-school system, and quotes his message to the Legislature on this subject as follows:

"The importance of education is still more enhanced by the consideration that in a republican or

representative government every citizen may be called upon to assist in the enactment or execution of the laws of this country. To establish, therefore, a system of education calculated to diffuse general instruction is at once of primary importance."

Concerning the descendants of Governor Snyder there remains something to be said. His first wife was Elizabeth Michael, of Lancaster, by whom he had two children. Amelia, born June 21, 1791, was married to Dr. Phineas Jencks, a member of the House from Bucks County. Her only daughter was married to Rev. J. I. Elsegood, of East New York. Hon. John Snyder married Miss Mary Louisa Kittera, daughter of Hon. John W. Kittera, Congressman from Lancaster. His children by this marriage are Miss Mary K. Snyder, of Selin's Grove; Mrs. Vandyke, married to James C. Vandyke, who was United States district attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Among his children by subsequent marriages are Mrs. G. W. Walls, of Lewisburgh, and Mrs. Daniel Mussleman, of Selin's Grove. Hon. John Snyder died at Selin's Grove August 15, 1850.

The children of Governor Snyder by second marriage were—Henry W. Snyder, born July 20, 1797; he was a paymaster in the late war and died at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. George A. Snyder, a man of unmistakable genius, was the second son. He died at Williamsport, July 6, 1865. His children were Mrs. Matthias App, of Michigan, Mrs. Kate Craue, Henry and George S., Mrs. Riley, Antes and Jesse D. Antes Snyder, who died at Pottstown in December, 1861, was the child Mrs. Carson wished to kidnap in order to obtain from Governor Snyder the pardon of Smith, who was under sentence of death at Philadelphia. Antes was educated at West Point, where he graduated with high honors, and was sent by our government to England on business connected with the railway system, then in its infancy here. He was the engineer who designed and built the large stone bridges over the Schuylkill at the Falls and Peacock's Lock, above Reading, and one at Schuylkill Haven and a number of small ones along the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Governor Snyder was married, the third time,

to Mary Slough Scott, a widow, of Harrisburg, October 16, 1814. She survived him, and died at Harrisburg, October 8, 1823. She was a member of the Episcopal Church and was the first person who commenced a Sabbath-school at Selin's Grove. She is spoken of as a brilliant woman in society.

MARY KITTERA SNYDER, a prominent and well-known lady of Selin's Grove, Snyder County, was born in that town, and is a granddaughter of Hon. Simon Snyder, who was Governor of Pennsylvania, after whom this county is named. A sketch of him and another of his distinguished son, Hon. John Snyder, who was the father of Miss Snyder, appear in this volume. On her mother's side Miss Snyder is descended from old Scotch-Irish Pennsylvania stock. Her maternal grandfather was Hon. John Wilkes Kittera, who was the son of a Presbyterian minister and was born in Lancaster County, in a district which he afterwards represented in Congress for ten years, from 1791 to 1801. Having been graduated in the arts at Princeton College in 1776, he studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1782. Subsequently he served as United States district attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He married Ann, daughter of Captain John Moore and Elizabeth (*née* Doyle), his wife, who was a noted belle and beauty, at Lancaster, November 8, 1786, and he died June 6, 1801, at the age of forty-eight.

He left to survive him his widow and several children, one of whom was Hon. Thos. Kittera, one of the most eminent lawyers of the Philadelphia bar, whither he came with his father shortly before the latter's death. He also was graduated at Princeton College and shortly afterwards was admitted to practice as an attorney—March 8, 1808. He was deputy attorney-general of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1817, and again in 1824. He represented Philadelphia in the United States House of Representatives in 1826-27. He died June 16, 1839, aged fifty. As he was an only son and never married, the direct male line ended with him. He was a man of varied culture, learned, not only in his chosen profession, but well versed in literature and the arts. He was a public speaker of great



Mary Withers Taylor



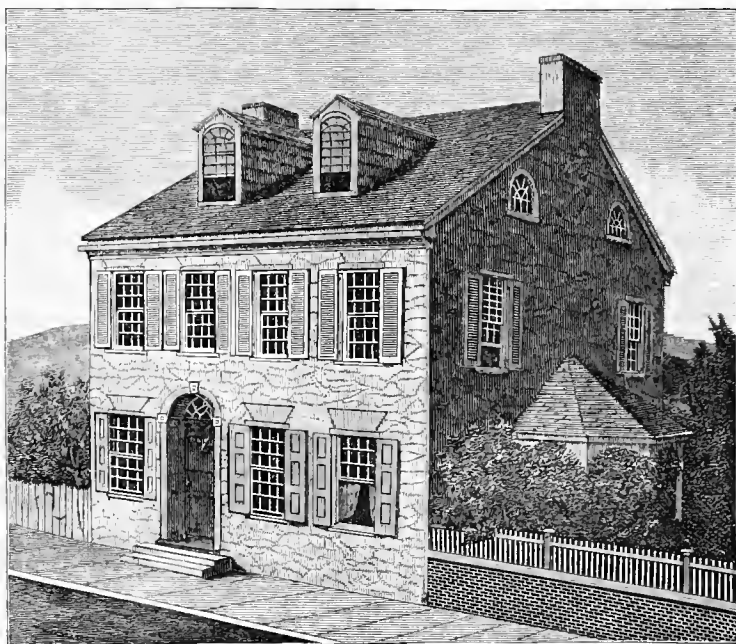
eloquence and power, and his handsome and intellectual face always commanded attention. He was Grand Master of Masons of Pennsylvania and presided over the Grand Lodge of that fraternity in 1826, 1827 and 1828. An elegant oil portrait of him, painted by Thomas Sully, and presented to the Grand Lodge by Miss Snyder, hangs in the Grand Master's office in the Masonic Temple at Philadelphia.

The mother of Miss Snyder was Mary Louise Kittera, a daughter of John Wilkes Kittera and a sister of Thomas Kittera. She was married to Hon. John Snyder, as above mentioned, and resided with him at the old family mansion at Selin's Grove until the time of her death, (which happened when the subject of this sketch was only two months old), leaving two children, both daughters.

Upon the death of Mrs. Snyder her children were taken charge of by their maternal grand-mother, Mrs. Kittera, in Philadelphia, who lived with her son Thomas in a large house on the south side of Walnut Street (old number 140), between Fifth and Sixth Streets, opposite Independence Square, where Thomas Kittera had his office.

Mary Kittera Snyder was educated at Professor Picot's French School, at that time the leading seminary for young ladies in the city of Philadelphia, and was taught all the accomplishments of a young lady of high social position. It was the intention of Mr. Thomas Kittera to travel abroad with his nieces to finish their education, but the projected tour was prevented by his death. Occupied in social duties and actively engaged in church-work of various kinds, the life of Miss Snyder was uneventful until 1861, when she left Philadelphia and returned to Selin's Grove, where she had the income of a farm which had been left her by her father. In 1869 President Grant, at the request of the

Hon. Simon Cameron, who was her father's warm friend, appointed her postmistress of Selin's Grove. It was, perhaps, in this capacity, more than any other, that she became best known to the inhabitants of Selin's Grove and its vicinity. She continued to discharge the duties of this office for ten years by successive reappointments, until she resigned it, in 1879. That she performed these duties faithfully and well is the universal testimony of the leading bankers, merchants and professional men who came into business relations with the post-office under her



THE GOVERNOR SNYDER MANSION.

management. She still resides in Selin's Grove, making occasional visits to Philadelphia, where she has a large circle of old friends and acquaintances, who regard her with a great deal of affection and respect. She is a member of the Episcopal Church, and combines an earnest, Christian character with the courtly manners and elegant good-breeding which is naturally to be expected from her birth and education.

THE GOVERNOR SNYDER MANSION.—The old Governor Snyder mansion, in Selin's Grove, with its massive walls, stands out prominently, as if to call attention to something of interest. Here the honest and patriotic Governor, with

the honors of a conspicuous career, spent the last years of his eventful life. The grounds surrounding this mansion were cultivated and ornamented with great care. The large, old-fashioned stairway, easy to ascend, with its several broad landings at every turn; the arched doorways, ten feet in height; the open hearth in all the rooms, even to the third floor; the wide, open fire-place in the kitchen, with its swinging crane, still linger to tell us what was once the delight and comfort of its first occupant. This edifice was built in 1816, during the Governor's last term of office, and he died in it while a member of the State Senate. Different families resided in this house as lessees of the Snyder family, until 1827, when its ownership passed to Henry W. Snyder, son of the Governor, and in 1852 he conveyed it to his brother Antes, who by will devised the property to his wife, Mary B., who was the last representative of the Snyder family owning the old homestead. In 1864 she transferred it to George W. Ziegler, Esq., now of Sunbury. In 1865 Hon. Samuel Alleman and family became the occupants, the title passing to his wife, Ann E. Alleman. Mr. Alleman lived in this property until his death, February 28, 1881. In the fall of the same year his son, Horace Alleman, Esq., and family moved into the property and are still the occupants. Prior to 1864 this place was often occupied by tenants, during which time many things around the premises were allowed to go into decline, and it was not until occupied by the Alleman family that a change was made in the way of improvement and ornamentation. Evergreens, shrubbery, lawn and summer-house were among the improvements. In 1874, during the great conflagration the third story of this building was greatly damaged and the large side porch consumed. But repairs were soon made, and although marked changes can be observed, showing modern improvements, yet the old solid walls and nearly all of the interior still show the original architecture of the building. The above engraving shows the building before the fire.

THE SNYDER MONUMENT.—Governor Snyder was buried in the old Lutheran grave-yard,

in the town of Selin's Grove. There he remains reposed since 1819. For fifteen years all that marked his grave was the humble mound of mother earth. In 1836 a plain marble slab, without any inscription, was placed over his remains. This now marks the tomb of his son, John Snyder, in the grave-yard of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

For sixty-two years the last resting-place of the distinguished dead was comparatively unknown, and it remained for the Hon. Simon P. Wolverton, State Senator from the district composed of Northumberland, Snyder and Union Counties, to render to Simon Snyder the homage and respect which his high character merited, by securing the passage of a Legislative act, May 24, 1881, appropriating three thousand dollars toward erecting a suitable monument to his memory. Those entrusted to carry out the provisions of the act proceeded to the performance of their duty, and the present beautiful and artistic monument was placed in position. It was made of Quiney granite, is surmounted by a life-size bronze bust of the Governor facing the south, while on the east, south and west sides are fine bronze medallions, representing him as a tanner, a statesman and a farmer. On the south side there is also in polished granite the coat of arms of Pennsylvania, and the following inscription: "Erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the memory of Simon Snyder." On the north side of the monument are inscribed the dates of his birth and death, together with the several positions of honor and trust held by him.

The unveiling of this monument, and the delivering of it from the State to the custody of the citizens represented by a committee, and also the ceremonies connected therewith, combined to make the 27th of May, 1885, at Selin's Grove, one of historic importance, and such as can never be obliterated from the minds of those who beheld it. The day was propitious and the town was crowded with people. A large number of the descendants of Governor Snyder were present. A special train from Harrisburg brought the Governor, the chiefs of the several State departments and the members of both Houses of the Legislature. Prominent

among the arrivals were Governor Pattison, ex-United States Senator Simon Cameron, ex-Governors Curtin and Hartranft, Judges Finley and Bucher, Hon. John B. Packer, Hon. Hugh M. North and Major William P. Elliott, in his ninety-third year, who held a commission under Governor Snyder. The citizens were justly proud of the occasion, and they strove to show their appreciation by their generous hospitality. The old mansion, decorated with the national colors, had its doors thrown wide open, and many visited this place of interest, and partook of the hospitality of its host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. H. Alleman. At the residences of Messrs. George Schnure, Philip Hilbish, James K. Davis, Calvin B. North, Dr. B. F. Wagenseller, Franklin J. Schoch, J. G. L. Shindel and others were also entertained many of the distinguished guests. At the residence of Miss Mary K. Snyder, a granddaughter of the Governor, most of the Snyder descendants were entertained.

Among the distinguished personages present was Captain William Wayne, a descendant of General Anthony Wayne. He was the guest of Horace Alleman, Esq.

The parade took place in the afternoon, under the chief marshalship of Dr. B. F. Wagenseller. Arriving at the grave-yard, the following order of exercises were carried out :

Music—Middleburg band.

Prayer—By Rev. J. Max Hark.

Music by band, and unveiling of the statue by Miss Mary Lilian Snyder, great-granddaughter of Governor Snyder.

Address by Gov. Pattison, delivering the monument to the custody of the citizens of the town.

Address by A. W. Potter, Esq., accepting the trust on behalf of the citizens.

Addresses by ex-Governor A. G. Curtin, Hon. Simon Cameron, ex-Gov. John F. Hartranft.

An address, delivered by Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr., at the burial of Governor Snyder, in 1819, was then translated and read by Professor D. S. Boyer, after which Rev. J. P. Shindel, Jr., a son of the former, read the original address, as delivered in German.¹

After extending to the local committee a unanimous vote of thanks, the ceremonies closed. In a few hours the town was left to its usual quiet, and the events of the day had passed into history. The marked success attending the ceremonies was due chiefly to the untiring efforts of the local committee, composed of B. F. Wagenseller (chairman), J. A. Lombard (secretary), George Schnure, James K. Davis, C. B. North, Horace Alleman, F. J. Schoch, A. W. Potter, J. W. Gangler, M. S. Schroyer, George R. Hendricks, James P. Ulrich and S. V. Dye.

THE BIG FIRES, ETC.—The first great conflagration in Selin's Grove was on the night of February 21, 1872 ; and the second and larger one was on the evening of October 30, 1874. Much valuable property and many houses were consumed. More handsome residences and larger places of business have since taken the place of those destroyed. Market Square, which formerly extended one hundred feet north and south of Pine, was extended north as far as the Snyder mansion, an addition in length of about three hundred and fifty feet.

A steam fire-engine and two hose-carriages were purchased by the borough in 1873, and a hook-and-ladder truck was soon after added to the fire equipments. The Fire Department now consists of the Susquehanna Fire and Hose Companies, and the Dauntless Hook-and-Ladder Company.

On account of the unsatisfactory supply of water in case of fire, the subject of water-works was then agitated, and after considerable discussion was, on June 30, 1885, submitted to a vote of the people, who thus decided the question in the affirmative. The Town Council, after publishing for proposals for the supply of water and fire plugs to the borough, entered into a contract with Peter Herdic, who agreed to furnish the same, the plugs to be thirty, at the annual rental of one thousand dollars for ten years. August 27, 1885, a charter was granted to Peter Herdic and others, and on November 9th work was commenced on the trenches for the

¹ An historical address was also prepared by Professor Daniel S. Boyer, which was published in the newspaper

accounts of the proceedings, as a document giving, perhaps, the fullest biography of the Governor which appeared in connection with the ceremonies of the monumental dedication.—ED.

pipe. On the 9th of January, 1886, water was pumped into the pipes, and the first stream of water thrown from the fire-plugs.

BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.—Ever since Selin's Grove had an existence down to 1872 it was a place of note and activity, on account of its being a great shipping point. The products of agriculture were continually being delivered at the place, to be shipped to the Eastern cities—at first by means of arks and river-boats floated down the Susquehanna, and later by means of the canal-boat. Pig-iron from Beaver Furnace was hauled to this point for transportation. Two, four and six-horse teams, coming in all directions from as far distant as twenty-five and thirty miles, filled the town and daily made its streets the scene of bustle and business activity. After unloading their products came the purchases from the merchants of the place. Coal, plaster, dry-goods, groceries, hardware and iron were among the articles always returned with these teams. The construction of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad through Middle Creek Valley, in 1871, put an end to this activity in Selin's Grove. Stations and shipping-points were established along the line, thus giving to the people of the valley great advantages and depriving Selin's Grove of what had heretofore been its life and support. What is now required to give the place a new impetus must come in the way of manufactories. For this purpose its location cannot be excelled; its shipping facilities by rail are excellent and its water-power is among the best. Prior to 1836 Mathias App, brother to the late John App, carried on the distilling business in the building at the end of Walnut Street. Water was supplied to the distillery out of a well located on a lot on the northeast corner of Market and Walnut Streets. This water was pumped by dogs placed inside a wheel about fifteen feet in diameter. Inside this wheel the dogs started on their journey, which set the wheel in motion, and thus was furnished the motive-power to the pump. It is narrated that when dogs became so degraded as to molest innocent sheep they were captured and shipped to this distillery. It was afterwards changed to a brewery, then to a foundry, owned for

many years by Rohrbach & Rudy, and later by Holmes & Kocher.

In the upper part of the borough stands a large brick flour-mill, owned and operated by G. & H. D. Schnure. This site for many years was occupied by a grist-mill and a saw-mill, though at this date there are no traces of the latter.¹ Above Schnure's mill stood a steam saw-mill, built by Leonard App and George Gundrum. It was burned in 1850, and soon afterward Dean & Schoch built a large machine-shop and foundry on the same site, which, in 1864, was removed to Milton. This ground was again occupied by a large steam saw-mill about 1870, and operated by L. R. Hummel & Co., which was also burned in 1875.

The Maine Saw-Mill was built in 1850 by Messrs. Scribner & Perkins, two gentlemen from the State of Maine. At first most of the sawing was done by a "gang-saw," containing six or eight saws. This mill has always been operated by steam, by the original owners and by Carey & Schnure, Carey & Cooper, John Hummel & Co. and Edwin Hummel.

Keely's sash-factory, on the Isle of Que, for many years was the scene of much business and manufacturing. This was built by Messrs. Calsher & Moyer. It then passed into the possession

¹ The following is from Linn's "Annals of Buffalo Valley;" "On the 28th December, 1792, a petition was presented to the Senate, on the part of Simon Snyder and Anthony Selin's heirs, to enable them to maintain a dam across Penn's Creek, of the height of two and one-half feet. This aroused the settlers along the creek and produced a remonstrance, read in the Senate March 4, 1793, which stated 'that Simon Snyder and Anthony Selin, before his death, erected a dam across the main current of Penn's Creek; that there were no less than ten mills within nine miles of Snyder's, some of which grind the year round, unobstructed by ice, and they subjoin a list of the mills, with their distances from Snyder's,—Lauterslager's and Bickle's, within three miles; Moor's, three miles and a half; Shoeh's, four miles; Rush's, five miles; Hickadron's, six; Maclay's, seven miles; Swineford's, ditto; Weitzel's, eight; and Frederick Stees', nine miles. This being the case, we consider it highly injurious to stop the whole navigation of Penn's Creek in order to promote the individual interest of Simon Snyder, Esquire,' &c. Notwithstanding this remonstrance being signed by many of the leading citizens, the Legislature, April 10, 1793, passed an act authorizing the dam.

of Z. S. Keely and is now owned by Z. S. Keely and Jacob Wagner. This factory is located on the Isle of Que.

George Gundrum at one time had a small saw-mill on the west side of the canal, opposite the west end of Market Street, Charlestown. About 1867, Charles A. Moyer, Isaac Burns and A. J. Gross erected a steam saw-mill and sash-factory on this site. Considerable business was done. It was torn down in 1884.

Richter & Gangler's foundry and machine-shop were built in 1869. At the present time it is operated by Charles E. and William Kline.

The manufacture of bricks was conducted by J. W. Gangler and by Samuel Gemberling for a number of years.

Carriages, wagons and sleighs have, for a long period, been made in the town. At the present time the three principal manufacturers of them are Philip K. Blecker, John Landenslager and William Hains.

The principal business places at present are Schoch Brothers, general store; William J. Wagenseller, general store; H. E. Miller, A. M. Carey, A. Marburger, N. S. Feehrer, W. F. Hummel, H. E. McKelvy, Philip Schnee, groceries; J. G. L. Shindel, George Wagenseller and J. H. Uish, drug-stores; S. Oppenheimer and Dreifos Brothers, clothing-stores; M. S. Schroyer and J. Potter, shoe-stores; E. Deutz, jewelry-store; George Eby and W. B. Reigle, saddle and harness-shops; insurance agents are F. A. Norman, H. E. Miller and William H. Snyder; the Keystone Hotel, by Samuel T. Frain; the National House, by William Haltzworth; the Riehl House, Joel L. Riehl; the First National, John B. Fockler.

BANKS.

The first bank established in this county was chartered under the name of "The First National Bank of Selin's Grove." On the 1st day of January, 1864, a number of the prominent citizens of the town, as well of the county, entered into articles in writing for the purpose of organizing a banking association to carry on the business of banking, as provided by act of Congress approved February 25, 1863, and to be known as the First National Bank of Selin's

Grove. In pursuance to the articles of association entered into, the stockholders met on the 18th day of January, 1864, at the public-house of Mrs. Scharf, in the borough of Selin's Grove, which then stood on the southwest corner of Market and Chestnut Streets. James K. Davis, William F. Eckert and Benjamin Schoch were chosen as judges to hold an election for nine directors. This election resulted in the selection of the following persons, who composed the first board of the bank, viz.: George Schnure, Henry C. Eyer, William F. Wagenseller, A. C. Simpson, Joseph Eyster, Henry N. Backus, Moses Specht, George C. Moyer and M. B. Holman. This board met for the first time January 21, 1864, at the office of George Schnure, then standing on the north side of Pine Street, a short distance west of Market Street, and unanimously elected George Schnure, Esq., their first president. On the 5th of March, 1864, Calvin B. North, Esq., was unanimously elected cashier of the bank, and at once entered upon the performance of his duties, which at this time consisted in arranging books, and papers prior to the transaction of banking business. On the 5th of April, 1864, the certificate of the controller of currency was received authorizing the First National Bank of Selin's Grove to commence the business of banking. This banking institution first opened its place of business two doors above the northeast corner of Market and Walnut Streets, where business was conducted until December, 1868, when they moved into the new building just completed by the bank, standing on the third lot above the said corner of Market and Walnut Streets. Here they still continue to do business. Mr. Schnure and Mr. North since their first election have continued as president and cashier to the present time. In this connection it is proper to state that Mr. B. F. Gregory has been the efficient and well-trusted teller of the institution from September, 1864, to the present time.

At this writing the bank is conducted by the following officers: President, George Schnure; Cashier, Calvin B. North; Teller, B. F. Gregory; Clerk, F. A. Norman.

GEORGE SCHNURE, ESQ., was born in Penn

township on December 23, 1811, of German ancestry. His grandfather, John George Schnure, according to the records of the church in Dudenhopen, Germany, was married to one Anna Catharine Mennor. Of this union John Christian Schnure, the father of George, was born at Dudenhopen, in the principality of Hesse Cassel, July 2, 1763. In 1781, John Christian Schnure left his home and native land and emigrated to this country, knowing that upon the termination of the voyage a bondage for a term of years awaited him to pay his passage. Upon his arrival the captain of the vessel bound him for three years to a farmer named Ege, residing in Berks County, and all he earned in that time went to pay his fare, clothing and board. After serving out his time he moved to what is now Middle Creek township, Snyder County, where he was married to Elizabeth Pontius, who, at an early age, had removed with her parents from Philadelphia to that locality. She was born February 19, 1776, and died in Hartley township, Union County, Sept. 17, 1852. John Christian Schnure died July 27, 1827. Their children were Catharine, who married Tobias Miller, and settled in Venango County; Henry, who has descendants living in Michigan and Indiana; Elizabeth, married to Charles Smith, descendants living in Centre and Union Counties; Christian, descendants living in Centre and Union Counties; Michael, descendants living in Union County; Mary, died unmarried; George, who is the subject of this sketch; Levi, descendants living in Ohio; Margaret, married to Robert Lucas, descendants living in Union County.

During his early life George Schnure assisted his father on the farm. During the winter season he had from two to three months' instruction in schools where some were taught in English and others in German. The remainder of the year was spent at work. When but nine years of age he left the parental roof and was employed by Robert Foster, who kept a store in Hartleton. This early beginning impressed upon his youthful mind a love for mercantile pursuits and laid the foundation for that industry and thrift, which, in after years, resulted in financial success. After serving Mr. Foster a short time, he returned to his father's farm,

where he remained during the summer, and then entered the service of A. D. Hahn, who kept store and tavern in Hartleton, and remained four years. In 1825 Mr. Hahn moved to New Berlin and engaged in the mercantile business, and George Schnure accompanied him, remained his clerk for one year and then went to Northumberland, and for three years was a clerk in the store of John A. Sterrett. The store then being purchased by John Guyer, he continued with the new owner nine months.

In 1833 Mr. Schnure came to Selin's Grove, and at the age of twenty-two entered into partnership with his former employer, John A. Sterrett. Their store stood on the second lot from the northeast corner of Market and Walnut Streets. After continuing this partnership for three years, Mr. Sterrett, having sold his interest to Henry C. Eyer, retired from the firm. Eyer & Schnure remained in business for seven years, when they disposed of the store to Gundrum & Reichard. Two years later Mr. Schnure entered into partnership with James K. Davis, Jr., and opened a general store on the southeast corner of Market and Pine streets. Mr. Schnure having bought the property on the northwest corner of the said streets, the store was moved to that place, where he and Mr. Davis continued in the general mercantile, grain and shipping business for twelve years. In 1858 the store was sold to Charles S. Davis and Lewis R. Hummel. About 1860 Mr. Schnure bought back Charles S. Davis' interest, and engaged in business with Mr. Hummel. This new firm continued four years, when Mr. Schnure withdrew and devoted the several years following to settling up the partnership affairs. In 1868 he formed a partnership with Daniel Carey, and purchased the Maine Saw-Mill property from Scribner & Perkins, at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars, and continued in the lumber trade until 1873, when, upon the death of Mr. Carey, he devoted his time to settling up the business affairs as well as the estate of his deceased partner. In September, 1879, Mr. Schnure bought out A. Krieger's and J. Pawling's interest in the flouring-mill at the upper end of Selin's Grove, and became a partner with his son,



G. Schurz



H. D. Schnure, who had previously been in partnership with Krieger & Pawling. Mr. Schnure continues in the milling, grain and flour business with his son. They have rebuilt the mill, added new and improved machinery, erected a large grain-house and connected the mill with the railroad by means of a siding. About 1850 Mr. Schnure was elected a director in the Northumberland Bank, and was frequently re-elected. Upon the removal of the bank to Sunbury he was continued, and is a director at the present time. On January 21, 1864, he was elected the first president of the First National Bank of Selin's Grove (formerly the Northumberland Bank), and for almost twenty-three years has continued to fill this position. He has frequently served as a school director, as chief burgess and as Councilman. About 1868 he was president of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, then known as the Middle Creek Railroad, and during his administration part of the grading was done. For many years he was president of the board of directors of the Missionary Institute. Throughout this eventful business career Mr. Schnure was always successful, resulting in the accumulation of much wealth and property. He was married, September 23, 1841, to Miss Cordelia Davis, a daughter of James K. Davis, Sr., and a granddaughter on her maternal side of Anthony Selin, the founder of the town. Mrs. Schnure died March 1, 1859. Their children are Francis Marion, born November 13, 1845, married to Miss Laura Gross, of New Berlin, November 11, 1868, died October 5, 1871; John Sylvester, born January 21, 1848; died March 15, 1881; Howard Davis, born October 30, 1850, married to Miss Sarah J. Six, of Mechanicstown, Md., September 20, 1876; Mary Elizabeth Eyer, born January 12, 1853, married to Ira C. Schoeh October 23, 1878, died June 5, 1884; Emma Catharine, born January 4, 1857, married Harvey H. Schoeh September 20, 1882.

On the 15th of April, 1863, Mr. Schnure was married, the second time, to Miss Amanda Spyker, of Lewisburgh. She died January 11, 1877, after an illness of a few hours.

In the various walks of life Mr. Schnure

has ever been held in the highest esteem. His opinion and advice have for many years been sought and carefully followed by many of his fellow-men. His economy, perseverance and discretion have been carefully studied and practiced by those desiring to advance in life. When a cause was just and deserving of aid, his heart contained a sympathetic chord that could always be touched by the hand of charity.

CALVIN B. NORTH, now one of the leading citizens of Selin's Grove, is a native of Juniata County, and was born at McAlisterville March 28, 1824. His early years were spent under the parental roof and in attending the public schools of that day. At the age of sixteen he entered a store at Thompsontown as clerk, where he remained five years. He then went to Philadelphia, and for six months clerked in a wholesale dry-goods store. Returning to his native place, he embarked in general merchandising, in partnership with his father, and continued in this relation for eight years. He then spent about one year in the Western States. In 1857 Mr. North received an appointment as clerk in the Interior Department at Washington, D. C., under President Buchanan's administration. Here he remained until November, 1861. In February, 1862, he entered the Mifflin County Bank, at Lewistown, as teller, and continued until March, 1864, when he was elected cashier of the First National Bank of Selin's Grove. On the 5th of January, 1865, Mr. North was married to Miss Annie Richter, daughter of the late Peter Richter, a prominent citizen of Selins Grove. Their only son and child living, Roscoe C. North, was born July 25, 1866, and is now attending the Media Academy. The parents of Mr. North are John North and Jane Huston, a daughter of Hugh McAlister, the founder of McAlisterville. They both had an extensive relationship in Juniata County, and reared a large and intelligent family, viz.: Calvin B.; Hugh M., of Columbia, Pa.; Thomas E., of Carbondale, Ill.; Adolphus, of St. Clair County, Ill.; Samuel E., of Carbondale, Ill.; Edmund D., of Lancaster, Pa.; John Dallas, of St. Clair, Ill.; and Jennie E., intermarried with Dr. Washington Richter, of Columbia, Pa.

THE SNYDER COUNTY BANK was established in 1869. It was a private association and carried on the business of deposits and discounting until 1874, when it suspended.

Its business was conducted in the room first occupied by the National Bank, and afterward in the building now occupied by the post-office.

NEWSPAPERS.—The papers now published in this borough are the Snyder County *Tribune* and the Selin's Grove *Times*. For a time the *American Lutheran* was published here, by Rev. Peter Anstadt, who was its editor; also the *Post*, Amos Stroh and Israel Gutelius, editors. It is now published at Middleburg. The *Courier*, E. P. & A. G. Rohbach, editors, now published at Freeburg, was started here. The *Tribune* was established in 1854 at Middleburg; in 1858 John Bilger became the proprietor and editor, who conducted it with success until 1867. Mr. Bilger then sold it to Joseph A. Lumbard, who continued to publish it at Middleburg until 1871, when he removed to Selin's Grove and has here continued its publication to the present time. Mr. Lumbard has a well-equipped printing-office, both as to type and presses. The paper is a weekly, and has always been Republican in politics.

The history of the *Times* is as follows: As far back as 1815, J. Y. Keenedy edited and published a paper in New Berlin called the *Union*. About the 1st of September in the same year Kennedy sold out to Henry Shoup, who then became the editor and publisher.¹ In 1822, Nathaniel Henrie bought the New Berlin *Gazette* from Frederick Wise, and, uniting it with the *Union*, started the *Union Times* at New Berlin. In 1825, John Cummings, Jr., became the proprietor; and after him, John A. Sterrett. On September 12, 1834, John S. Ingram, who had become the proprietor, disposed of the paper to James M. Kuester, who also retired December 19th following, whereupon Gabriel Yerick became the editor and proprietor. In 1842 the paper was published by Jacob Reichley & Co., with John M. Baum as editor. Mr. Baum afterwards became the proprietor. Shortly

after the formation of Snyder County, Daniel S. Boyer, Henry Motz and others, having purchased this paper, removed the same to Freeburg, where it was published for three months, and then taken to Middleburg, the paper having been purchased by Simon Neuwahl, then publisher of the Snyder County *Journal*. Mr. Neuwahl combined the two papers in one and called it the *Journal and Times*, which he continued but a short time, and on December 28, 1857, Franklin Weirick purchased the one-half interest and became the editor. On the 1st of April, 1858, the paper was moved to Selin's Grove and called the Selin's Grove *Times*. Mr. Neuwahl continued his interest in the paper until 1861, when Mr. Weirick became the sole proprietor and editor, and continued the publication until January 1, 1882. He then disposed of the paper to T. Benton Ulrich, who since that time has continued to be the editor and proprietor. This paper has always been Democratic in principles and is published weekly.

SELIN'S GROVE DRIVING AND PARK ASSOCIATION.—At May term of court, 1877, the following-named persons presented a petition to court asking to be incorporated by the name and title "Selin's Grove Driving and Park Association," for agricultural and other purposes, viz.: Dr. B. F. Wagenseller, S. Gemberling, L. E. Pawling, Charles Miller, H. J. Ritter, George Schnure, Jonas Trexler, C. H. Boyer, Philip Hilbish, F. J. Schoch and A. Z. Schoch. The organization owned ten acres of land, situate in Penn township, bordering on the Susquehanna River and Pennsylvania Canal. The capital stock was four thousand dollars. The shares of stock were forty dollars, and one hundred shares of stock were to be issued. The association was managed by ten directors. The court granted articles of incorporation at September term, 1877.

An agricultural society was organized in 1872, which has held annual fairs at Selin's Grove every year up to 1885, when the thirteenth annual fair was held. This association held their fairs on the ground of the Park Association, and erected buildings, etc., on which to place articles brought for exhibition, and stalls were erected for the accommodation of cattle.

¹The above is authentic, since access was had to the papers of that date, a file of which is now in the possession of Franklin Weirick, of Selin's Grove.

George Hilbish (deceased), of Freeburg, served one year as president. George C. Moyer, Esq., of Freeburg, served one year and Professor D. S. Boyer, of Freeburg, served eight years, and Jonas Trexler is now president. Miles Wetzel has been the efficient secretary from its organization to the present time. When Professor Boyer retired from the presidency he delivered an address, in which he stated "That this society has met all her obligations; fulfilled all her promises."

SOCIETIES.—Lafayette Lodge, No. 194, A. Y. M., was organized in 1823. The following is a list of the charter members: Henry C. Eyer, J. R. Lotz, M. D., Henry W. Snyder, G. Heberling, C. Grove, E. Dartnell, J. Stees, H. Amberg, C. Derring, George Herrold, Henry Lotz, John Muma and John Cummings. This lodge has always continued in a flourishing condition, and has numbered among its members some of the most highly respected and influential citizens of the county.

Selin's Grove Lodge, No. 197, I. O. of O. F., was organized August 17, 1846. The charter members were John Swineford, J. M. App, Frederick Gundrum, Jonas Bergstresser and Andrew Wingert. In 1877 it had one hundred and eighty-four members. In 1870 the Odd-Fellows' Hall, a large two-story brick building, was erected. The first story of this building contains a large hall, with theatrical stage, while the second story is arranged to accommodate secret societies. The present officers of the lodge are Frederick Hare, N. G.; R. W. Heintzleman, V. G.; L. D. Baker, Sec.; P. K. Blecker, Asst. Sec.; H. J. Doebler, Treas.; H. J. Doebler, Dist. Dept. G. M.

William Curtis Encampment, No. 164, I. O. of O. F., was organized February 29, 1868. The charter members were J. W. Gangler, H. E. Richter, A. B. Hiestand, J. P. Kantz, John H. Wenrieh, William Gemberling and Joseph Wenrieh. The present officers are H. J. Doebler, C. P.; G. A. Hopper, S. W.; J. B. Foekler, J. W.; H. E. McKelvy, H. P.; L. D. Baker, Scribe; J. B. Foekler, Treas.; J. B. Foekler, Dist. Dept. G. P.

Lodges of the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Patriotic Sons of America, and

Knights of Pythias each had an existence in Selin's Grove for a time.

Captain C. S. Davis Post, No. 148, G. A. R., was named in honor of Captain Charles S. Davis, who enlisted from this town August 26, 1862, and who was fatally wounded while gallantly leading his company at the battle of Ringgold, Ga., November 28, 1863. This post was chartered January 22, 1880. The following is the list of its charter members: A. W. Potter, J. A. Lumbard, M. S. Schroyer, B. F. Wagenseller, J. B. Rarick, H. Alleman, B. T. Parks, John Spahr, Henry Doebler, M. B. Gardner, Henry Benner, Michael Shaffer, Lott Ulrich, Fred. B. Ulrich, Levi Fisher. Since the organization ninety comrades have been added to the roll. For two years after its establishment the post had the free use of the furnished room belonging to the survivors of Captain Davis' company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. The post then rented the furnished room of the Odd-Fellows. In 1884 they rented the hall on the third floor of Holmes' building and beautifully furnished the same. Here they continue to hold their meetings. The following comrades have held the position of Post Commander, and in the order named: M. S. Schroyer, two years; J. A. Lumbard, John Rarick, M. L. Wagenseller, B. T. Parks and H. Benner, each one year.

POSTMASTERS.—The following is a list of the postmasters from 1836 to date:

Matthew Coan, James K. Davis, Jr., Daniel Baker, Anthony Keenstler, James Agen, M. J. App, J. G. L. Shindel, Jeremiah Crouse, Aaron Hassinger, Calvin Gutelius, Mary K. Snyder, George R. Hendricks.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The names of the justices, together with the date of their election, were,—

John Emmitt, April 10, 1855; Jacob Riblet, April 10, 1855; S. W. Parks, April 12, 1859; John Emmitt, April 10, 1860; George A. Hassinger, April 12, 1864 (resigned); George Eby, April 24, 1865; Benj. Housewerth, April 24, 1865; George Eby, March 22, 1870; Benj. Housewerth, March 22, 1870; George Eby, March 13, 1875; Benj. Housewerth, March 13, 1875 (deceased); Isaac Burns, August 20, 1878 (*vice* Housewerth); Isaac Burns, March 27, 1879; Charles R. Rishel, March 30, 1880; Isaac Burns, April 15, 1884; Charles R. Rishel, April 18, 1885.¹

¹ The history of the Borough of Selin's Grove was written by Horace Alleman, Esq.

CHAPTER VII.

MIDDLEBURG.

MIDDLEBURG is centrally located ten miles west of Selin's Grove, and hence was selected as the seat of justice upon the formation of Snyder County, in 1855. The town was laid out in 1800 on the south side of Middle Creek, on the land of John Swineford, and was for many years called Swinefordstown. The survey of the town-plot of one hundred and five lots was made by Frederick Evans, a man of much prominence in his day and generation. In 1801 a number of lots were sold. At the time the town was laid out there were several houses standing, and as early as 1787 John Swineford had a tavern at the place. The lots were sold subject to a ground-rent of one dollar per year forever; when this burden was removed is not known, but at this time the lots are held clear of all encumbrances. In the year 1802 the following assessment is shown for Swinefordstown: John Aurand, joiner; John Epler; David Fry, shoemaker; Jacob Fry, Sr.; Mark Kennel; Jacob Lechner, inn-keeper; David List; Isaac Mertz; Zacharias Mussina; John Nelson; Martin Smith, cooper; Robert Smith; George Spade; George Swineford; David Spade; John Miller; Michael Nyant; Michael Wittenmyer, clock-maker. This was one of the voting-places for Penn's township. The election returns for 1802 show one hundred and twenty-nine votes cast for Hon. Samuel Maclay for State Senator.

Michael Wittenmyer was the first postmaster for Middleburg. He was appointed in 1811 and continued in office until 1826. His successors have been Frederick Stees, 1826 to 1829; Henry A. Smith; Judge Jacob Wittenmyer, 1844 to 1848; Samuel Wittenmyer, 1848 to 1852; Henry A. Smith, 1852 to 1861; Jacob Aurand, 1861 to 1865; John H. Wright, Robert W. Smith, Mrs. Robert W. Smith, Jacob Aurand, J. W. Dreese, Dr. G. E. Hassinger, Samuel Wittenmyer and Dr. I. G. Barker, present incumbent. The first postmaster to introduce the letter-boxes in his office was Jacob Aurand. The office when under the Smiths was in the bar-room of the Black Horse Tavern.

Beneath the heavy walnut bar was a large drawer, and from this were the letters for the citizens delivered.

Middleburg was in Centre township until the erection of Franklin, in 1853, and remained part of Franklin until 1864, when the town was incorporated into a borough. The first chief burgess of the borough was A. J. Peters, and the first Council was composed of Dr. J. Y. Shindel, Robert W. Smith, Absalom Snyder, David Rauch, Samuel Alleman.

NEWSPAPERS.—The first newspaper in the place was established in 1854, called the *Volksfreund*, printed in German, and edited by Andrew J. Peters, who moved the paper here from New Berlin. Its publication was continued at Middleburg until about 1875, when it was removed to one of the eastern counties. The editors of the paper were A. J. Peters, John B. Stoll, Peter Hackenberg, D. Bolender, J. A. Ettinger, W. H. Beaver and Mr. Gearing. The Snyder County *Tribune* was established in 1855 by M. T. Heintzleman. The successive publishers were Heintzleman & Young, Young & Lewis, Bilger & Lewis, Bilger, Gift & Myers, Lumbard & Myers, and, finally, J. A. Lumbard, who now publishes the paper at Selin's Grove. The Snyder County *Journal* was established in 1855, Weirick & Newhall being the publishers. They then purchased the *Union Times* from Henry Motz, of Freeburg, and, consolidating the two, called their paper *The Journal and Times*. This paper was removed to Selin's Grove, and named *The Selin's Grove Times*, with Franklin Weirick as editor and proprietor. The paper is now owned and edited by T. B. Urich. The Middleburg *Post* was established in 1863 by Jeremiah Crouse, Esq. After continuing as its proprietor and editor until 1881, he sold to T. H. Harter, the present editor and proprietor.

FIRES.—Though Middleburg has been fortunate in escaping much loss by fire, yet there are several instances which should be recorded as matters of history. After midnight on June 1, 1851, the frame house of Albright Swineford, then used as a tavern, was burned. Mr. Swineford soon erected a fine brick house on the same site, which he has since used as a pri-

vate residence. In 1867 a fire destroyed the residence and store of S. S. Schoch, the tin-shop of D. T. Rhodes and the residence of John M. Smith. These properties extended from the northeast corner of Market and Sugar Streets to the residence of Mr. Albright Swineford. Samuel Wittenmyer has since erected a fine brick dwelling on the corner. About 1878 another fire destroyed the carpenter-shop of C. W. Catherman and the residence of Dr. J. W. Rockefeller. This site is now occupied by the residence of Jacob Gilbert, Esq. A few years prior to this last fire, about 1875, the store occupied by C. C. Seebold was destroyed, a little after midnight.

INHABITANTS AND OCCUPATIONS, 1814.—John Aurand, Frederick Hipple, Robert Hasslet, Jacob Miller, Philip Wetzel, Michael Shultz, carpenters; George Aurand, John Bower, saddlers; John Aurand, George Bolender, James Barbin, blacksmiths; John Bolender, Thomas Shipton, justices of the peace; Henry Bolender, Andrew Stalneck, Jacob Swineford, Henry Tittle, hatters; Jacob Bilger, Peter Eisenhour, Peter Frain, George Bilger, George Shambach, masons; John Bolender, Jr., Jacob Gilbert, Philip Ritter, Edward Fryer, William De Haven, Samuel Mertz, shoemakers; Benjamin Bowersox, Daniel Bowersox, Jacob Lawver, Isaac Mertz, Isaac Yarnell, George Yeager, George Smith, John Gumby, Jacob Miller, laborers; Jacob Baitler, weaver; Alexander Cummings, Jacob Oswaldt, Peter Beistle, Michael Deibert, tailors; Edward Fauls, Philip Deal, John Blate, inn-keepers; George Frederick, Christian Shambach, wagoners; Jeremiah Hassinger, Leonard Smith, John Smith, Henry Smith, Samuel Boyer, tanners; Abraham Lose, cooper; Peter Hackenburg, Peter Snyder, schoolmasters; George Heim, minister; Abraham Frederick, miller; John Moyer, Thomas Wallis, Christian L. Shlemm, doctors; William Reaser, blue dyer; Frederick Steese, Philip Deel, John Steese, store-keepers; Michael Wittenmyer, clock-maker. In 1814 there was one lot in Middleburg assessed in the name of Simon Snyder, Governor.

1829.—Jacob Fryer, inn-keeper until 1850; George Aurand, justice of the peace; John Bibighaus, doctor; John Bower, inn-keeper until 1838; Lewis Bertram, inn-keeper until 1832; James Barbin, blacksmith until 1853; Samuel Gaugler, inn-keeper until 1841; Daniel Bogar, store-keeper; John Cummings, Jr., store-keeper; Frederick Steese, store-keeper; Jonathan Holmes, doctor until 1835; John Highley, schoolmaster; Rev. Jacob Smith, minister.

1832.—Charles Cummings, store-keeper; Jacob Fisher, inn-keeper; Samuel Guss, tan-yard; William

Garman, Lutheran minister until 1841; Anthony Kinstler, apothecary; Michael Wittenmyer, justice of the peace; Jacob Wittenmyer, store-keeper; Samuel Wittenmyer, store-keeper.

1835.—George Boyer, tanner until 1850; Daniel Beckley, inn-keeper; Frederick Evans; Simon Frank, merchant until 1838; Lewis Gust, tanner; George Motz, tanner; George McGinnis, teacher; Isaac Smith, merchant until 1841; Jacob Shannon, saddler until 1844; John Smith, inn-keeper until 1844; George Swineford, carpenter until 1850; Jacob Wittenmyer, merchant until 1853; John Bower, inn-keeper; Peter Fraiu, tailor, still living (1886).

1838.—Jacob Aurand, constable, justice of the peace 1840, tinner 1847 to 1850, register and recorder, etc., died in 1884; Peter Dreese, blacksmith until 1853; Michael Wittenmyer, merchant; Henry Walter, merchant; David Swenk, hatter, assessor and justice of the peace; Henry A. Smith, inn-keeper until 1860; J. P. Shindel, Lutheran minister to present time.

1841.—Lewis Bertram, Justice of the Peace.

1847.—H. N. Backhaus, merchant until 1853; Joseph Eyster, physician; Swengle & Hassinger, merchants; John Smith was an inn-keeper from 1835 to 1844, when he was succeeded by his widow, Elizabeth Smith, who still keeps the Central Hotel, also known as the "Waffle House." Mrs. Smith has always led a busy and industrious life, has always been kind-hearted and hospitable, and in her extreme old age is still noted for her remarkable activity. She is known far and wide. Albright Swineford, inn-keeper; after the destruction of his building by fire, as previously narrated, Mr. Swineford ceased to keep tavern. He is a son of John Swineford, the founder of the town; is ninety years of age, hale and hearty, and no later than two years ago went on Shade Mountain and assisted in making a survey. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, as corporal, in Captain Ner Middlewarth's company. Mr. Swineford has been elected to many of the offices of the town and township. He was a member of the building committee of the Lutheran and German Reformed Church of this place, contributing liberally towards its erection in 1834, and afterwards towards its remodeling, about 1862.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH OF MIDDLEBURG was built, in 1834, of brick, with high gallery on three sides and a high pulpit on the east side. This church had a steeple with a fine-toned bell in it. The building committee were Albright Swineford, David Zieber, George Bolender and George Boyer. The services at the laying of

the corner-stone were conducted by Rev. William Garman, Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr., and Rev. Henry Fries. The dedication services were conducted by Revs. J. P. Shindel, Sr., J. G. Anspach, Henry Fries and — Fisher. At this time the Reformed congregation was served by Rev. Henry Fries, followed by Revs. Seibert, Shultze, A. B. Casper, Hackman, S. Gutelius, C. Z. Weiser, D.D., and J. K. Miller. The Lutheran congregation was served by Revs. Garman, Erlenmeyer, Ruthrauff, Reiser and Klose.

About 1860 the church was remodeled and changed into a two-story building, with basement and audience-room, and was rededicated by Rev. Klose, J. C. Bucher, D.D. and Rev. Samuel Gutelius. The following Reformed pastors have since supplied the charge: Revs. Samuel Gutelius, L. C. Edmunds, Hoffmeier, Seiple, Yearick, Dotterer, Kohler and T. R. Dietz, the present pastor.

The Lutherans were served by Rev. Klose, Rev. Prof. H. Zeigler, D.D., theological students of Missionary Institute, R. Lazarus Breininger, Orwig, Irwine, Rote, Brodfeurer, Kendall, Spangler and S. P. Orwig, the present pastor. This church has, in connection, a large and prosperous Sabbath-school. This church was supplied by the following pastors during times when there was no regular pastor: Rev. Henry Aurand, Rev. Ephraim E. Kieffer, Rev. C. Z. Weiser, D.D., Rev. J. C. Bucher, D.D. (Reformed), and Rev. Prof. H. Zeigler, D.D., Rev. Willard and others (Lutheran).

CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.—In 1850 Rev. E. Hershey organized a class at Middleburg. Rev. Hershey was followed by the Rev. L. W. Kramner, under whose pastorate their church was built,—about 1853. This was a one-story brick structure, with steeple and bell. Prior to the completion of the court-house, the courts were held in this church, and the county offices were in the building on the opposite side of the street. The class, having become permanent at this time, has thus continued, yearly gaining in strength and influence. Rev. Kramner, having served from 1852 until 1855, was succeeded by the following-named ministers: Henry Dark-

son, 1855 to 1858; Joseph Dougherty, 1858 and 1859; Daniel Cauffman and Henry Hilbish (now pastor of the Trinity Reformed Church, at Hanover, Penna.), in 1860; Christian Cauffman and Barker, 1860 and 1861; Jacob Rank, 1862 and 1863; George W. Hoffman, 1864; George Lowery, 1865 and 1866; Jacob List, 1867 and 1868; Rev. Shade, in 1869; Samuel W. Moan, in 1870; William Dissinger, 1871; Amos Grawl, 1872; John R. Miller, 1873; Amos Grawl, 1874-77; Joseph Wenck, 1878; Peter Hains, 1879-80; W. Gamblin, 1881; Rev. Miller, 1882-84; J. W. Buchter, 1885. In 1871 the church was enlarged and rebuilt, a second story being added.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION has an organization in Middleburg. They have stated services, but no church building of their own. At present, they occupy the United Brethren Church.

SCHOOLS.—The public schools are graded, and are held in the large two-story brick building standing at the end of Walnut Street, on Pine Street. Prior to the erection of this building, a frame school-house, painted red, occupied the site. After climbing up steep steps, the pupils entered a small, square entry, which led to the main room. Within the door, to the left, sat the schoolmaster, well supplied with four-foot-long switches, and woe to the tardy or unruly pupil that came within his convenient reach, as he entered that door. The seats and desks were made of solid pine boards, planed smooth at first, but ere many winters had passed, deeply cut with some favorite initials and characters. This old school-house on the hill was called the *Gravel Hill Seminary*. There was a similar school-house at the east end of the town, on the lane that leads to the cemetery of the place. It stood back of Motz's tannery, close by Stump's Run, and was called the *Stump's Run Academy*. Great rivalries used to exist between the scholars of these two schools. The teachers were John A. Ettinger, Daniel Showers, Franklin Weirick, Charles P. Swengel, John Peckman and others. There are at present two schools in the town, with an attendance of eighty pupils.

SOCIETIES.—Post No. 56, G. A. R., was organized April, 1867. The charter members were John Y. Shindel, Aaron K. Gift, B. T. Parks, Joseph A. Lombard, U. P. Hafley, Hiram Schwenk, James Musser, Joseph Ulsh, John H. Wright, Daniel T. Rhoads, William N. Kister and Aaron Renninger. The first Commander was B. T. Parks; Adjutant, Joseph A. Lombard. This post existed but a few years. The last Commander was Robert Eisenhour, now living in the West.

Captain George W. Ryan Post, No. 364, G. A. R., was named in honor of a gallant soldier who was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg. The organization of the post took place Aug. 7, 1884, with twenty-three charter members. The first officers were G. C. Gutelius, P. C.; J. W. Orwig, S. V. C.; Theophilus Swineford, J. V. C.; D. T. Rhoads, Q. M.; Dr. R. Rothrock, Surg.; Dr. J. Y. Shindel, Chap.; F. E. Bower, O. of D.; John S. Stetler, O. of G.; A. K. Gift, Adjt.; James P. Smith, Sgt.-Maj.; Thomas Rathfon, Q. M. S. This post has fifty-two members. Albright Swineford, a soldier of the War of 1812, is an honorary member. The present officers are: P. C., D. T. Rhoads; S. V. C., A. K. Gift; J. V. C., Ner B. Middleswarth; Surg., Dr. J. Y. Shindel; Chap., Rev. S. P. Orwig; O. of D., Reed Jones; O. of G., G. C. Gutelius; Q. M., Thomas Rathfon; Q. M. S., Aaron Renninger; Adjt., S. S. Schoch; Sgt.-Maj., Theo. Swineford.

George E. Haekenberg Camp, No. 76, Eastern Pennsylvania, Sons of Veterans, named in honor of Lieutenant George E. Haekenberg, was organized March 5, 1885. The camp has a membership of twenty-six.

MUSICAL.—Middleburg has for many years manifested an interest in the divine art of music. Among its citizens are found those who, as performers on instruments or as vocalists, will compare favorably with those of other parts of the State.

The first military band in Middleburg was organized in 1849. The original members were A. K. Gift, John S. Hassinger, William Swenk, John Bilger, Joseph Bolender, Edward Wetzel, John Y. Shindel, T. B. Bibighaus, Aaron G. Hassinger, Jacob A. Smith and

Charles Boyer. This band had an existence of about five years.

About 1855 a second military band was organized with upright-bell brass instruments. The original members were John A. Ettinger, C. L. Smith, Edw. Wetzel, John Reitz, Jacob A. Smith, Robert W. Kern, John Frain, Philip Swineford, Christian Steininger and Lewis King. This band existed until about 1860.

The third military band was organized in 1866. The original members were A. K. Gift, Philip Swineford, Henry Bachman, James C. Swineford, John Y. Shindel, Theophilus Swineford, Benjamin Bachman, John E. Bolender, James P. Smith, Jacob K. Snyder, G. Milton Motz and John A. Motz. This band had an existence of four or five years.

In 1871 the fourth military band was organized, and is still (1886) in existence. This band was incorporated September 26, 1884. Of the members at the organization, J. F. Stetler, A. J. Crosgrove and Calvin Stetler are still active members.

Professor J. F. Stetler has been conductor since organization. The present officers are: President, M. K. Hassinger; Treasurer, A. J. Crosgrove; Secretary, Calvin Stetler.

The band owns a hall building, two stories eighteen by thirty-six feet, an elegant wagon three sets of uniforms and a good set of instruments.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JEREMIAH CROUSE.

The subject of this sketch was born at Selin's Grove, Snyder County, Pa., October 1, 1828. He was a son of James Crouse. His mother's maiden-name was Lydia Singer, a sister of Dr. Singer, of Newport, Perry County, Pa. He had five brothers and three sisters, viz.: Dr. G. J. Crouse, of Philadelphia; Dr. W. F. Crouse, Cloverland, Clay County, Ind.; Anna, wife of Dr. J. M. Wallis, of Philadelphia; Harriet, wife of Rev. Jacob Peters, Lutheran minister, Manheim, Pa.; Mary, wife of J. P. Smith, merchant, Muncy, Pa.; B. F. Crouse, mail contractor, Selin's Grove; J. N. Crouse, Newville,

Pa.; Daniel Crouse, attorney-at-law, Harlan, Ia. He received his education in the common schools at Selin's Grove. He married Henrietta, daughter of Israel Gutelius, who died at Middleburg October 16, 1881, leaving two sons and one daughter. His oldest son, James Gutelius Crouse, is an attorney-at-law, practicing at Middleburg. He was clerk in the prothonotary's office a number of years, which brought him in contact with the business men of the county,

In the spring of 1855 he was elected high constable of the borough of Selin's Grove; re-elected in the spring of 1856. During his first term he escaped the unpleasant duties usually pertaining to the office, but early in his second term an execution was placed in his hands which required of him to make sale of the effects of a poor family. This was revolting to his generous nature, and he immediately resigned.

Under the administration of President Lin-



Jere Crouse

and secured for him a good practice. When quite young he became a clerk in the store of Benjamin Schoch, a leading merchant and dealer of grain and seeds at Selin's Grove, where he acquired a good business education. He was appointed postmaster at Selin's Grove under Taylor's administration, and served four years and six months. He was requested to continue in the office on the incoming of an adverse administration, but he declined, believing that "to the victors belong the spoils."

coln, in 1861, he was again appointed postmaster, and held the office four years and six months. In 1858 he went into convention for the office of prothonotary, but was defeated by only two votes by Jacob P. Bogar. He became a strong advocate of the "Crawford County" system of nominating candidates for the Republican party in Snyder County. Through his persistence the measure was carried, and the popular vote system of nominating candidates for county offices has been in use since 1863. Early in

the summer of 1864 the Republican primary election was held, and Mr. Crouse was nominated by a decided majority for the office of prothonotary, and triumphantly elected at the general election in October, 1864. During the time he held the office he cultivated friendships and tenaciously held them. His means were scarcely commensurate with his generosity. His charities were many, but he never paraded them before the public. He was affable, courteous and efficient as a public officer; moral and law-abiding as a citizen; calculating as a politician. He engrafted himself in the public esteem to the end that he was elected to the office of prothonotary and clerk of courts for seven consecutive terms—a period of twenty-one years.

Mr. Crouse became editor and proprietor of *The Post* January 1, 1867, and made it the organ of the Republican party. This paper had been established by his father-in-law, Israel Gutelius. His good management of this paper kept it in the front rank until December 1, 1882, when he sold it to T. H. Harter, Esq.

He was a number of times delegate to the Republican State Convention, and a member of the State Central Committee for several years.

His strength at home caused him to be sent to these conventions, which brought him into close personal and political relations with the leading men of the party, and gave him a State-wide reputation.

HON. G. ALFRED SCHOCH.

On Jan. 16, 1843, the subject of our sketch entered the world in what is now Snyder Co., near Middleburg. The parentage is readily traced back to the Faderland, his great-great-grandfather, Mathias Schoch, with his brothers, John and George, and two sisters, coming thence and settling in Berks County, Pa. Mathias was twice married, and had children as follows: John, Henry, Michael, Jacob, Peter and Catharine by his first wife, and George, Daniel and Rebecca by the second. Jacob (son of Mathias) had children as follows: George, Michael, Jacob, Sem, Abram, John, David, Benjamin, Catharine (married George A. Snyder), Susan (married Rev. J. G. Anspach), Elizabeth (married

Colonel Philip Gross), Mary (married Beatty Cook).

Michael (son of Mathias) was the father of George, the father of George W. Schoch, Esq., of the Mifflinburg (Union County, Pa.) *Telegraph*. Michael (son of Jacob), born May 15, 1799, married Rosanna Klose, who bore him seven children, the eldest of whom, Emanuel, born near Middleburg, ———, married Susannah, daughter of John and Margaret (Miller) Kline, and had two children,—George Alfred (whose name heads this sketch), and Amanda Diana, who married Lewis E. Pawling, of this county, and has borne him five children: Albert Schoch, Samuel James, Emanuel, Susan Alice and Delia Elizabeth; an infant, unnamed at death.

Mr. Schoch appreciated the great value of a liberal education, and placed his son Alfred at the Freeburg Academy, after having gone through the regular course afforded by the common schools, that he might obtain the benefits to be derived from this well-known institution. At the conclusion of his studies Alfred entered the educational arena, and taught in the county schools nine winter terms, and then commenced upon his chosen career, the mercantile, as a clerk, first at Middleburg and then at Selin's Grove. With the experience therein gained he opened a store at Middleburg on October 7, 1870, and found a ready welcome from his friends. His business rapidly increased, and, in 1882, he purchased the fine brick block on the corner opposite the court-house, and, after remodeling it, placed a large and complete general stock within its walls, and has constantly added to his business since by the ability with which he manages it.

In 1867 Mr. Schoch was elected jury commissioner, and filled such position until 1870, besides which he has never hesitated to accept the township and borough offices which have from time to time been pressed upon him by the citizens. Recognizing his fitness to serve them in a wider sphere, he was nominated by the Republican party and elected Representative in the State Legislature, to serve in the sessions of 1875 and 1876. His connection with that body was recognized by his fellow-members as valuable,

and we quote the following relative to him from the "Legislative Sketch-Book," issued in 1876: "He is a gentleman of mental calibre. His ideas are good and he reasons with much closeness. His views are usually practical and have good common-sense to recommend them. He is a gentleman of much force of character and could, under no considerations, be tempted to swerve from what he considers to be the path of duty. We do not know a more consistent man. Certainly

1884, he was re-elected to the House for 1885-86, and has done good work for the county in the session which closed June 12th last, one special point being worthy of mention. The unveiling of Governor Snyder's monument at Selin's Grove, set for May 27, 1885, was considered an occasion for the legislative bodies to adjourn and participate in the ceremonies. A resolution to such effect originated in the Senate and was passed, but when handed into the House



G. Alfred Schoch

no honorable member adheres more faithfully to his election-pledges or his political principles. He deserves all praise for the faithful manner in which he discharges his legislative duties. No member's name appears more regularly on the list of yeas and nays; and he is equally attentive to his duties in the committee-room. He is much esteemed by his fellow-members for his unblemished private character."

His actions as their Representative were so satisfactory to his constituents that, in the fall of

was summarily suppressed. Mr. Schoch, appreciating the wishes of his constituents, moved a reconsideration of the question, which was carried, and upon the original question coming up for action, made a strong appeal for its passage.

When the vote was taken it was found to be nearly unanimously carried, thus evidencing the weight of Mr. Schoch in the House and his popularity among the members, who were thereby enabled to meet with the assembled thousands

in the pleasant old town of Selin's Grove upon the occasion referred to.

On December 23, 1873, the subject of our sketch was joined in wedlock with Miss Alice D., daughter of the late John and Elizabeth (Rishel) Mench, of near Mifflinburg, Union County, Pa., one of the oldest and most prominent families in Central Pennsylvania.

Their union has been blessed in the birth of one child, a daughter, but the All-wise saw fit to cut short the sweet life in its very bud. Mrs. Alice D. Schoch is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of her brothers, Rev. A. H. Mench, was, until his decease in May, 1876, a pastor in such connection. In early manhood Mr. Schoch united with the Lutheran Church, and has maintained close connection with the principles of that body.

When the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad was projected, Hon. G. Alfred Schoch foresaw its certain value as a promoter of the public weal, and became an ardent supporter of the enterprise. He has always been interested in progressive matters, and desires to benefit the people wherever possible. Still a young man, hardly at the height of his usefulness, we readily see a long and honorable career before him, carrying, as he does, the respect and hearty goodwill of the citizens of his county.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENN TOWNSHIP.¹

HAD any one inquired from competent authority, during the year 1767, of the location and size of Penn township along the Susquehanna, he would have been informed that it was in the northern part of Cumberland County, and embraced that portion of Pennsylvania bounded as follows:

"Beginning at the intersection of Cocolamus creek with McKee's path; thence up said creek, according to the North-East branch thereof, to the Susquehanna River as high as George Galbraith's (Gabriel) plantation; thence down said river as far as McKee's path; thence along said path to the place of beginning."

¹By Horace Alleman.

To the general reader this boundary is rather indefinite; but to one acquainted with the locations this description would satisfy him that Penn township contained what is now Union, Chapman, Perry, Washington and part of Penn townships, in Snyder County; also the greater part of Monroe, Greenwood and Susquehanna townships, in Juniata County. Northumberland County was erected in 1772, and Penn township was re-formed. From the records of the new county we have the following description of the township, then in Northumberland:

"Beginning at the mouth of Mahantango creek; thence in a North westerly direction along Mahantango creek to Meteer's spring; thence to top of Tussey's mountain; thence in an easterly direction to Penn's creek; thence down said creek to its mouth; thence down the river to the place of beginning."

This description embraced what at the present is part of Brown, most of Armagh and Decatur townships, in Mifflin County, the southern portions of Hartley and Lewis townships, in Union County, and all the county of Snyder, except the township of Monroe and a small portion of Jackson. As population increased, this vast township was divided into smaller ones, which, to-day, number not less than eighteen, so that Penn township is now reduced in size to about nine square miles. In 1784 nearly the one-half of this territory was formed into a new township called Beaver Dam. In 1804 Centre township was formed out of parts of Penn and Beaver Dam, and subsequently Jackson, Middle Creek, Washington, Chapman and Union townships were formed from part of its territory.

INDIAN NARRATIVES.—On the lower part of the Isle of Que, and embraced in this township, have been found traces of a general burying ground of Indians. This was fully indicated at the time of digging the Pennsylvania Canal, when the excavation was made for the cellar of Christian Fisher's house, and at numerous other points. Stone hatchets, arrow heads, fragments of pots, etc., were also found in great quantities. Within the present limits of Penn township there was perpetrated one of the most inhuman and unprovoked murders found in the annals of our early settlers. In January, 1768, Frederick Stump, residing not far from where Selin's

Grove now stands, and near the mouth of Middle Creek, without any known provocation, killed four Indian men and two squaws. In order to cover up his crime, Stump cut a hole in the ice, and consigned his victims to a watery grave. A man by the name of John Ironcutter, who was Stump's servant, assisted in this inhuman act. Goaded by the demons now aroused within them, the day following they proceeded up Middle Creek fourteen miles, and there killed an Indian woman, two girls and a child, and burnt them up. This was where "Stump's Run" empties into Middle Creek at Middleburg. All this barbarity occurred at a period when friendly relations existed between the Indians and the whites. As may be readily imagined, this unfortunate occurrence created great apprehension among the settlers, who now had just reason to fear that, out of revenge, the natives would again resort to the torch, the tomahawk and the scalping knife. As soon as this tragedy became known prompt and strenuous efforts were made by the provincial government for the apprehension and punishment of the offenders, and for the purpose of assuring the natives that no one was responsible for this outrage but the perpetrators. Stump and his accomplice were eventually captured and lodged in jail at Carlisle. While thus confined a dispute arose as to whether they should be tried at Philadelphia or Carlisle. During this altercation a mob arrived from Sherman's Valley, fifty miles away, and from Stump's neighborhood, and rescued him and Ironcutter from the hands of justice, giving as their excuse that the government always showed greater concern at the killing of an Indian than when the Indians killed many whites. On this account and other reasons they thought Stump and Ironcutter ought not to be punished. These culprits were never re-arrested, though increased rewards were offered for their apprehension, and it has been handed down that both died in Virginia, Stump having died about 1820.

PIONEERS.

An account of the first settlers upon territory originally Penn's township will be found in the sketch of Selin's Grove. Christian Fisher is the reputed first white settler on the

Isle of Que. Through a gift from his father, he became the sole owner of the greater part of the island, which was then nothing more than a forest. He soon constructed a log hut as his dwelling. The lower part of this island, for a distance of about three miles, has until lately remained in the possession of the descendants of the original Fisher, who are now quite numerous in this section of the county. The possessions referred to consist of three excellent farms, the upper one of which lately passed into the possession of F. J. Schoch.

Martin Row was also one of the early pioneers of this section. He lived in the neighborhood of what is known as Row's Church and was the first person buried in the ancient cemetery adjoining the church. His end was tragic. Having occasion, he went to mill quite a distance from his home. While standing in the mill-door the fatal arrow, shot from the bow of a treacherous Indian, ended his career.

Jacob Gemberling, with his wife, Catharine, and six children, moved here in 1782 from Tulpehocken, Lancaster County, Pa. They took possession of a tract of land one mile west of what is now Selin's Grove, and to this day the place is known as the Gemberling homestead. This tract contained three hundred acres. When Philip, one of Jacob's sons, had grown to manhood, he bought from his father two hundred and fifty acres at sixteen dollars per acre, which to-day is worth one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre. Jacob Gemberling died in his eighty-eighth year, and his wife, Catharine, at an age exceeding seventy. Both are buried in the old Lutheran grave-yard in Selin's Grove. Jacob Gemberling was a leading member of the German Reformed congregation. He was one of the building committee to erect the first church in Selin's Grove.

Philip Gemberling married Miss Eve Gass, afterwards Judith Fetter. Five sons and four daughters were the issue of the first marriage, while of the second the issue was six sons and five daughters. Philip Gemberling was an active member of the German Reformed congregation, and when the first church was built at Selin's Grove, he was the person to deliver the

first piece of timber on the ground to be used in the construction of the building. There having been a competition as to who could deliver the first timber, Mr. Gemberling often referred to his achievement with just pride. He died at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

GEORGE ULRICH, SR.—When George Ulrich came to this section of country some of the natives still remained. Ulrich had sufficient prudence and foresight to extend a friendly welcome whenever the Indians approached his house. This friendly relation afterwards proved of great value to Ulrich and his family. On one occasion an attack was expected from a large body of hostile Indians. Ulrich was advised by some of the Indians to leave with his family. Not desiring to abandon his crops to them, he sent his family to a place of safety and remained on his farm. The enemy came, committed their depredations, but did not disturb Ulrich in the least.

The Ulrich spring, near the west side of Selin's Grove, was frequently visited by the Indians. An Indian path led from Middle Creek past this spring and over the hills into Buffalo Valley. The sons of George Ulrich, Sr., were George, John, Benjamin, Jonathan, Daniel and Samuel. They have all passed away, but their progeny remain, forming many intelligent and useful families in the community.

John Moyer, father of William Moyer, deceased, and grandfather of Henry Moyer, a leading citizen of the township, was also one of the early pioneers. The farm now occupied by his grandson, Henry, was then a dense forest. By his sturdy stroke of the axe the mighty oak, hemlock and chestnut fell to the earth. Mr. Moyer frequently told of his exploits and among other things narrated how, when he desired to partake of wild turkey or deer, all he had to do was to take his flint-lock rifle, go up on the ridge close by, and it would not be long until he could shoot either or both.

Frederick Miller came to this township during the last century, and in 1788 owned the homestead farm now possessed by his great-grandson, Hon. Charles Miller, who was born there March 2, 1843. In 1766 a warrant for this property was issued by the Penns to Mar-

tin Troster, of Buffalo township, then in Cumberland County, who, on April 3, 1778, by deed acknowledged before Benjamin Weiser, a justice of the peace, conveyed the same to Peter Hosterman, of Penn township, then in Northumberland County. On October 5, 1788, it was conveyed by Peter Hosterman to Frederick Miller. On August 12, 1793, in order to perfect his title, Frederick Miller obtained the warrant of the commonwealth, signed by Governor Thomas Mifflin. The title to this land next passed to his son, George Miller; then to his grandson, George D. Miller; and in 1874 to his great-grandson, Charles Miller. This valuable farm is situated three miles west of Selin's Grove, on the public road to Middleburg. As the traveler leaves Pawling Station, on his way to Selin's Grove, he will behold to his left this fertile and attractive land. When first settled it was a dense forest with sturdy oak and lofty pine, but through the energy and toil of the ancestors it has become a spot of unusual attractiveness.

Frederick Miller was a native of Germany, born December 22, 1738, and died July 14, 1821. He was married to Eve Maria —, who was born July 25, 1740, and died September 14, 1822. George Miller, the grandfather of Charles, was born April 19, 1793, and died May 1, 1836. He was married to Magdalena Deshler, a lady of English descent, born June 20, 1779, and died July 18, 1826. The parents of Charles Miller were George D. and Mary (Kessler) Miller, the former of whom was born December 8, 1808, and died March 2, 1884, whilst the latter was born August 1, 1813, and died September 10, 1861. All these ancestors sleep their last sleep in the ancient grave-yard at Salem. The issue of George D. and Mary Miller were Sarah, married to David Witmer, and resides at Salem; William K., married to Sarah A. Boyer, died November 1, 1864; Charles, the subject of this article; Matilda, married to Calvin L. Fisher, who died in the fall of 1872, resides at Salem; Mary E., married to Theodore Row, and resides in Middle Creek township, near the old homestead.

The childhood and youthful days of Charles Miller were spent in assisting his parents on

the farm and in attending school. He was educated in the public schools of the township and in the Classical Department of the Missionary Institute, at Selin's Grove. On the 1st day of June, 1862, Mr. Miller was joined in wedlock to Miss Lydia Kantz, daughter of Philip and Catharine Kantz, also of Penn township. Philip Kantz was born in Lebanon County December 10, 1793, and died September 23, 1856. Catharine, the mother of Mrs.

was invaded by the Confederate army, Mr. Miller offered his services for the protection of his native State, and became a member of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. With his regiment he was advanced beyond Hagerstown, Md. This was during the battle of Antietam, when many of the wounded and rebel prisoners were brought within their lines. Shortly after his return from this service he taught the public school



Chas Miller

Charles Miller, was born in Penn township, then in Northumberland County, February 8, 1802, and died July 22, 1866. Her maiden-name was Erdly. The children of Charles and Lydia Miller are Ida, born March 21, 1863, died September 23, 1872; William K., born September 27, 1864; George P., born January 9, 1867; Franklin, born June 5, 1869; Charles Arthur, born September 25, 1873; Scott Edgar, born April 12, 1876. In the fall of 1862, when the State of Pennsylvania

at Salem until the spring of 1863. In 1876, Mr. Miller was favored with the nomination and election by the Republican party as member of the House of Representatives of the State. Upon the close of the term, in 1878, Mr. Miller having served his constituents in a satisfactory and acceptable manner, was honored with a re-election to the same seat, for the legislative session of 1878 to 1880. It was during this term that the Pittsburgh Riot Bill was introduced, and attempted to be forced, by

means fair and foul, upon the people of the commonwealth. By this bill it was provided that four million dollars were to be taken from the State Treasury, to be distributed among those who sustained damages at Pittsburgh, by reason of the riot. Fortunately and justly, this was never consummated; and Charles Miller, approached with large and tempting inducements, as were others, resented the insult and preserved his fair name. Standing for his constituency, he cast his vote and influence in helping to defeat the bill. By this act of integrity, Mr. Miller so ingratiated himself into the esteem and confidence of the people that in 1882 they willingly returned him to occupy for a third term the Representative chair of Snyder County. Thus has Mr. Miller been honored by the citizens of his county with a distinction that so far has been accorded to none other since its formation. In 1876 he was the Senatorial delegate from the district composed of the counties of Northumberland, Snyder and Union to the Republican State convention, and in 1884 was complimented with the same position. In addition to these more popular attainments, Mr. Miller has served several terms as school director in his district, audited the public accounts, and was postmaster at Salem from its establishment until his resignation, several years later, when he was succeeded by his brother-in-law, David Witmer, who, in turn, resigned in favor of his son, George Witmer, the present incumbent. For many years Mr. Miller has been a consistent member of the Lutheran Church, having been confirmed by the Rev. C. G. Erlenmyer, on the 25th day of May, 1861, at the Salem Church. He has served as a member of the church council, has always taken an active part in promoting the welfare of the church and the cause of the Sunday-school, at all times contributing liberally to both.

Accustomed to the industry of the husbandman throughout his life, he enjoys the comforts which are the sure reward of honest toil. Being just and fair in all his dealings, he has gained the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen. Possessed of a fair education and an honest purpose, he has acceptably filled posi-

tions of distinction, honor and trust. Having a kind and generous heart, he has in many instances relieved the needy and received their sincere benedictions. Such are some of the qualities that go to make up the character of the individual whose name appears at the head of this sketch, and whose life we have briefly and faithfully attempted to portray.

PAWLING FAMILY.—Joseph Pawling, who also located in this immediate vicinity, was among the early settlers. Through his energy and perseverance he became possessed of considerable land, amounting to three hundred acres. Samuel Pawling, in 1820, was possessed of one hundred acres. The greater part of this land is now owned by Lewis E. Pawling. Other large farms are owned by Dr. H. M. Nipple (lately Henry C. Eyer's), James K. Davis, Sophanes Gemberling, George Schuure, Dr. B. F. Wagenseller, Isaac Romig, George Schoch, Henry Schoch, F. J. Schoch, a number of the Fisher family, C. W. Dreese, William B. Gemberling, John K. Hughes, Isaac Artly, William N. Fisher, Sarah M. Fisher and A. A. Conrad.

The following is a list of the inhabitants of Penn's township in 1768 and 1776:

1768.—John Aumiller, Philip Aumiller, William Blythe, Jacob Carpenter, George Dromer, Adam Ewig, George Gabriel, Jacob Hammersley, John Lee, Arthur Moody, Michael Regar, George Rine, John Reighbough, Michael Rodman, Casper Reed, Frederick Stump (taxed with one negro), Peter Straub, Adam Stephen and Andrew Shafer. *Free-men.*—William Gill, Edward Lee, John McCormick and Joseph Reynolds.

1776.—George Adams, Jacob Albright, Frederick Albright, Casper Arnold, Lawrence Arnold, Michael Alt, Adam Balt, Adam Bander, William Baker, Peter Berst, Jacob Bear, Tobias Bickel, John Bomberger, Peter Bower, Henry Bower, John Bright, John Brouse, Martin Brau, George Bombach, John Crean, Jacob Hassinger, Peter Hosterman, Jacob Hosterman, Joseph Jacobs, Peter Jordy, Philip Jordan, Casper Jost, Michael Kerstetter, Michal Keller, John Kebler, Andrew Kline, Jacob, George and Stophel Kline, Peter Kremer, Daniel Kremer, John Krebill (Graybill), Henry Kreger, George Laudenslager, Adam Seiver, John Lewis, Michael Lepley, David Leist, Leonard Lemley, Jacob Levingood, George Lowry, Christian Long, Lawrence Maurer, Peter Maurer, Richard Manning, Peter Markley, Frederick Martin, Charles Mensch, Simon Menich, Michael Meiser,

John Meiser, Thomas Meese, Henry Miser, George Miller, Dewalt Miller, Frederick Miller. Christian Miller, Henry Miller, William Moon, Michael Motz, John Motz, Andrew Moor, Michael Motz, Anthony Mall, Alexander Murray, Charles Jacobs, Alexander and Stophel Myer (Moyer), John McQueen, William McKean, Francis Newcomer, William Nees, Jacob Newman, Jacob Neff, Patrick O'Brien, Peter Pyle, John Reed, John Reichenbach, Caspar Reed, John Ream, Yost Riddle, Henry Richart, Christian Righter, Ellis Right, George, John and Martin Row, Casper Ronsh, Henry Ryne, Christian Seecrist, John Schrock, George Schrock, Peter Shaffer. Andrew Shaffer, Ludwig Shaffer, Jacob Sharrett, John Sherrick, Andrew Shetterly, Lawrence Shallenberger, Mathias Shoch, John Smith, Nicholas Smith, Harman Snyder, Simon Snyder, Anthony Snyder, John Snider, Abraham Snevely, Jacob Spayd, Jacob Spees, Jacob Stees, John Steel, Adam Stephen, Peter Straup, Mathias Strayer, Casper Straup, Melchor Stock, Michael Swengle, John Swartz, George Swoab, Michael Trester, Peter Truckenmiller, George Ulrich, John Wales, Samuel Wallace, Ludwig Walter, Jacob Walter, Michael Weaver, Peter Weiser, Benjamin Weiser, Peter Weirich, William Weirich, Peter Whitmer, Michael Whitmore, Andrew Wittenmyer, Ludwig Wittenmyer, George Wise, Ludwig Woodrow, Stophel Zimmerman. *Singlemen.*—Simon Bickel, Andrew Dellman, Leonard Dill, Charles Dunkle, Henry Garrett, Jacob Haverlock, Frederick Isen-hower, Daniel Kremer, Martin Kerstetter, Andrew List, James Maxwell, Conrad Miller, John Rickert, John Stroup, Stophel Snider, Peter Stock, John Weaver and Henry Zeller.

It must be borne in mind that at this period Penn's township embraced nearly all of what is now Snyder County.

In 1785 we find the following among the taxables of Penn's township:

John Arbogast, Jacob Dries, Simon Herrold (ferry and grist-mill), Dewalt Miller (saw-mill), John Pontius, Peter Pontius, Abel Schoolmaster, Thomas Shipton, Jacob Shirley, Duncan Sinclair, David Smith, Selin & Snyder (Anthony Selin and Simon Snyder), store, negro slave and forty acres of land; James Speakman, Mathias Stoll, John Swineford, Daniel Vanhorn, Jacob Weiland and Jacob Witmer (ferry).

1793.—*Additional inhabitants:* Matthias App, Daniel Aurand, Daniel Bastian, Michael and George Bastian, Jacob Blasser, Charles Burchfield, Peter Clements, Nicholas and John Dusing, Frederick Gable, Peter Grogg, John Hager, John Hershey, George Hummell, Rev. Frederick William Jasemsky, Matthias Kern, Jacob Kendig, John Krebs, Abraham McKinney, David Nyhart, Henry Pfiel (saw-mill on Middle Creek), Francis Rhoads, Jr., Christo-

pher Shatzburger, Christopher Shawber, Jr., James Silverwood, John Snyder (tan-yard), Simon Snyder, Jr., David Solt, John N. Strasser, John Jacob, David and Philip Walter, William Weirick, Peter Witmer, Jr., John and George Wolfe, George Young, John Zering.

In the preparation of this article we have been fortunate enough to have had access to an ancient township-book, now in the possession of Mr. Henry Moyer. From this book, which is now one hundred years old, we gather the following interesting facts concerning the township officials: In the year 1785 the supervisors of the township were Frederick Miller and Peter Witmer. Their account was kept in pounds, shillings and pence, as were all the other accounts up to 1808, after which time they were kept in dollars and cents. In 1792 we find Paul Bowersox and Jacob Eckard supervisors, and from their account we learn that they paid, per S. Snyder, to S. Weiser compensation for surveying a road in the township. In 1793 George Binford and Abraham Witmer were supervisors. In 1795 Philip Mohn and Andrew Wittenmyer, and for the following year John Smith and Mathias App; in 1798, Francis Rhoads and Charles Meyer; in 1799, Adam Bolender and Adam Menges. In 1801 Adam Bolender and Philip Moyer were the supervisors, whose accounts were audited by Frederick Evans, Francis Rhoads, Jr., and Daniel Rhoads. In 1803 George Kesler and George Ott were supervisors. In 1805 the accounts were audited by George Weirick, Michael Wittenmyer, George Holstein and Daniel Rhoads. In 1806 George and Henry Landenslager were the administrators of the estate of Valentine Landenslager, deceased, who had been an overseer of the poor of the township. In 1812, in the settlement of the account of Jacob Ronsh, and Henry Erdley, supervisors for the year 1806, we first detect the handwriting of Joseph Feehrer, who wrote in a fine, regular and beautiful hand. From this time on, at different intervals, we find that Mr. Feehrer was called upon to assist in keeping the accounts. In 1807 Jacob Hummel and George Moore were supervisors; in 1809, Jacob Hummel and Peter Hilbish. In 1810 George Ott and Simon Bickle were overseers,

and on the 25th day of October, 1811, their accounts, stated in the handwriting of Joseph Feehrer, were audited by John Bassler, Michael Weaver, Robert Smith and George Etzweiler. Under the date of May 22, 1813, we find that the auditors of the township were Robert Smith, Joseph Pawling, John Bassler and P. Hackenberg, Jr. Peter Richter appears as one of the auditors in 1814. In 1815 Anthony Charles Selin, son of the founder of Selin's Grove, was one of the auditors. In 1816 the supervisors were Daniel Close and Melchior Stoek; and in 1817, Jacob Gemberling and John Hartman. In 1818 the accounts of the supervisors for the preceding year were audited by Joseph Feehrer, P. F. Derring, Thomas Armstrong and John Baskin. In 1818 Peter Fisher and John Nagle were supervisors, and John F. Eyer, father of the late Henry E. Eyer, was one of the auditors. In 1819 Jacob Hummel and Daniel Close were supervisors, and in 1821 John Fisher and Jacob Hummel. In 1823 P. F. Derring, Peter Richter, John F. Eyer and Abraham Haas were auditors. In 1823 Mathias App and Isaac Robison were overseers of the poor, and in the same year Peter Sholl and George Miller supervisors, who were succeeded in the following year by Francis Rhoads and Philip Gemberling. In 1825 Jacob Gingrieh and Daniel Close were supervisors; David Lloyd and John Ulrich overseers of the poor. In 1826 Charles Sliifer and John Moyer were supervisors, and H. C. Eyer and George Gemberling overseers. John Deitrich was one of the auditors in 1827, and in 1828 Daniel Riblet appears as one of the auditors, John Moyer and Daniel Ott as supervisors, and John Baker and Christian Riblet as overseers. In 1829 John Kessler and Frederick Hummel were supervisors, David Glass and Christian Riblet overseers, and Francis A. Boyer, Jacob Rhoads, Samuel Feehrer and Philip Gemberling auditors. In 1830 Samuel Pawling and George Miller were two of the auditors. It is not deemed advisable to burden these pages further with the names of officers of the township, as they are from this time within the knowledge of many yet living.

SALEM.

This is a small settlement of about forty inhabitants. It is situated two miles west of Selin's Grove, and contains a church, post-office, store, public school and sash-factory. The following list represents the business interests of the place: George Witmer, general store and postmaster; William Haines, sash-factory and planing-mill; Daniel Brouse and Samuel S. Mowry, blacksmiths. At Salem there stands a large three-story brick house. In years gone by this house was the scene of bustle and activity, it being used by Samuel Boyer as a tavern. Here it was that many of the teams on their way to and from Selin's Grove stopped for the night, and in the morning started out prepared to transact the business of that day.

The Haines sash-factory above referred to was originally a frame structure, built in 1871, and operated by William Haines and William Snyder. During the year 1873 the building was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt, of brick, by Haines & Snyder. In 1877 Mr. Snyder withdrew from the firm, the business having since been conducted by Mr. Haines.

The railroad station in the township is Pawling, situated two and one-half miles west of Selin's Grove. There is a siding at this point where coal can be delivered and grain shipped. There are two post-offices in the township, Kantz and Salem.

At Kantz, a small settlement half-way between Selin's Grove and Freeburg, there has existed for many years a most excellent stand for a general store. The store is now owned and conducted by Daniel S. Miller, who is in partnership with Myer Millner.

MILLS.—Prior to the building of mills the wheat raised in this section was taken to Reading, there to be ground into flour. In 1790 John Woodling erected a stone mill on Middle Creek, and one-half mile south of where is now Pawling Station on the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad. Tradition has it that during the erection of this mill between sixty and seventy barrels of whiskey were consumed. This mill has at different periods been known as Snyder's, Fisher's, Kantz's, Glass' and Conrad's. In 1833 another mill

was erected in the township. This is a brick structure, was built by one Hilbish, and stands on the west side of Middle Creek, about two and one-half miles southwest of Selin's Grove. The mill of later years has been known as Yost's, and is now called Hoover's Mill, operated by Charles Hoover & Sons.

Row's CHURCH.—This place of worship is located at Salem. It is built of brick and is equal to two stories in height, though the interior is all in one room, with high galleries on the east, south and west sides. On the north side is the pulpit, perched upon columns that raise it almost half-way to the ceiling. Underneath the galleries are the pews, with their high and straight backs. This church was commenced in the spring of 1813, and completed May, 1815. It has ever been a Lutheran and German Reformed Union Church. Lutheran pastors,—Revs. Gearhardt, J. P. Shindel, Jr., E. A. Erlenmeyer, Boyer and Jacob Wanpole. German Reformed pastors,—Revs. Fries, Weiser, Hottenstein, Derr, Lesher and Haas. The Sunday-school connected with this church was instituted in 1840. At first the school was regarded as a hostile invasion detrimental to the welfare of the church. This sentiment finally wore away and the Sunday-school was encouraged and prospered, and to-day numbers two hundred. Its sessions are held during the summer months, though often during the winter, on special occasions, as Christmas, the school is called together to participate in attractive and instructive exercises. William K. Miller is at present the superintendent, and is aided in his good endeavors by the young men of the community, among whom may be mentioned the Pawlings, Moyers and Rows. As far back as 1811 the land on which this church is built was conveyed by the State to the congregation, as will appear from the following correct copy of a letter written by the surveyor-general to George Miller and others :

“SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lancaster, June 12, 1811.

“Gentlemen :

“Your petition to the Board of Property complaining of a survey made by my Deputy on a Warrant granted to Melchor Stock and others, in trust for a Lutheran Congregation, has just come to hand. I

had been previously informed of your complaint, and immediately wrote to Mr. Thomas Woodside, the Deputy Surveyor, directing him to call on the present Trustees of the Church, and make a survey of the Land agreeably to the former lines, and return the survey so made to this office.

“There is no doubt but he will execute my Orders, which will supersede the necessity of the Board acting on your petition. Should Mr. Woodside delay the business, I advise you to call on him to re-survey the Land.

“I am, Gentlemen, Your Obt. Hble. Servt.,

“ANDREW PORTER, S. G.

“Messrs. George Miller, George Good, John Meyer and the other signers of the Petition.”

This letter was addressed on the outside to “Messrs. George Miller, George Good and John Meyer, and others, Trustees of the Lutheran Church in Penn Township, Northumberland County, Penna.”

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The following is a list of the justices of the peace of Penn township since 1854 :

Jesse Yocum, April 11, 1854; H. S. Boyer, April 11, 1854; Lewis R. Hummel, July 17, 1856; H. K. Ritter, April 27, 1857; H. S. Boyer, April 12, 1859; Daniel Deifenbach, April 15, 1862; John W. Gemberling, April 15, 1862; John K. Hughes, April 9, 1867; John W. Gemberling, April 14, 1868; C. F. Kantz, April 9, 1872; John W. Gemberling, April 15, 1873; John K. Hughes, April 15, 1873; William H. Snyder, March 25, 1878; John K. Hughes, March 25, 1878; Lewis C. Pawling, March 7, 1882; John K. Hughes, April 6, 1883.

CHAPTER IX.

BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

PRIOR to 1787 the only township existing on the territory of what is now Snyder County was Penn's. In the beginning of that year an effort was inaugurated for the erection of a new township, and at the May sessions, 1787, of the Northumberland County Court, the following report was presented by the viewers appointed for the purpose :

“We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Penn township, have been chosen by said township to divide the same in two separate townships, agreeably to an order of court directed to us, and we have thought proper to divide the same in the following courses; that is,—to begin on the Cumberland line, on the top

of Shade Mountain, and to continue thereon, until it meets with the head of John Smith's run in ye gap of said mountain; thence down the said run to Middle Creek to the mouth of Jacob Walter's run; thence up the same to long ridge; thence over the same a due north course to the foot of Jack's Mountain; thence along the foot of the same to Penn's Creek, and wish that the upper be called Beaver township.

"Given under our hands the 4th day of April, 1787.

"Signed,

" P. HORTSMAN.

" MICHAEL WEAVER.

" JACOB SHARRTZ.

" ANDREW MOORE.

" JONATHAN SEIGER.

" JACOB LEPLEY.

"Directed to the worshipful, the Justice of the Peace, sitting at Sunbury."

This report was read in open court, and, "on mature deliberation," the court confirmed the same, and ordered that the district "so divided off be henceforth called Beaver Dam Township." The name Beaver Dam was continued in the court records until about 1800, when the Dam was dropped, and thereafter mentioned as Beaver township. This formation embraced what is now Beaver, West Beaver, Adams, Spring, part of Franklin and Centre townships. In the year 1789 the inhabitants of the newly-formed township were, according to an assessment made by Daniel Hassinger, as follows:

Jacob Albright, Peter Anpel (Apple), Frederick Beak, Jacob Beard, George Bell, Conrad Bopp (Bobb), Anthony Bouch (distillery), Philip Breiner, Conrad Breisenger, Hugh Carrel, Frederick Carrel, James Christy, James Clark, Frederick Deininger, Francis Deward, Frantz Dido, Michael Diese, John Dries, Barnard Everhart, Adam Gift, Moses Gooden, Henry Gothers, Jacob Grim, Mathew Hall, John Hartz, Jacob Hassinger, Daniel Hassinger (saw-mill), Frederick Hassinger, David Herbster, Jacob Houser, Joseph Yost Kern, George Kline, Christopher Kline, Stophel Kline, Jacob Kricks, Henry Krose (Gross), Daniel Krose, John Laber, Jacob Lepley, Thomas Lewis, Nathan Manning, Jacob Mattox, Michael Maurer, Andrew Meek, John Meyer (Moyer), John Meyer (weaver), Jacob Michael, George Mook, Nathaniel Moon, Francis Moriarty, John Mumma, Henry Nerhood, Peter Newcomer, Nicholas Nyer (grist-mill), Edward and Asa Oatley, Benj. Philips, Jacob Poe, Adam Reger, Elias Reger, Adam Reigelderfer, Jacob Roush, Stephen Royer, Bastian Royer, Jacob Sharred, John Smyther, Peter Snyder, George Stock, Andrew Straub (grist-mill and two distilleries), Mathias Strayer, Jacob Straub, Mathias Stull, Wil-

liam Stump (distillery), John Thomas, George Thomas, Paul Treminer, Daniel Vanhorn, Jacob Walter, Casper Wannemacher, John Watts, Stophel Weiss (grist-mill), Jacob Wiant, John Woods, Mathew Young.

The following single men were also on the list, being taxed ten shillings each:

Joseph Collins, Anthony Gift, John Gross, John Hassinger, Henry Hassinger, Stephen and Enos Lewis, Elisha and Nathan Manning, Benjamin Phillips, George Sherrard and Mathias Strayer.

In 1794 the following persons were additional settlers:

Henry and George Aurand, James Cummings, Thomas Ewing, John Ewing, William Gill, Jacob Hendricks (mill), Samuel Harman, Adam Hileman (mill), Joseph Romich, Thomas Shipton, John Shultz, John Troxell and Moore Wilson.

In 1799 the following were additional settlers:

Daniel Aurand, Jacob Barlet, Conrad Blompon (mill), John Cummings, Jacob and Abraham Fry, Henry Gilman, Samuel Grosscope, Daniel Heil, John Howell (fulling-mill), William Lehr, Richard Manning, John Middleswarth, John Miller, Jacob Peters, Adam Reigeldorf, Joseph Romig, (mills), Jacob and John Rote, Adam Smith, Adam Steele, Dewalt Sterninger, John Wise (miller), Jacob Zerns (paper-mill).

Single Men.—Henry Hoyu (in a store with Henry Aurand), Adam Kern, Peter Kern, Zacharias Musina and John Weber.

Many of our present readers will at once recognize in the foregoing list their own family names, showing that at the date stated their ancestors were already in this section.

The experience of one of the early settlers will convey some idea of the condition of affairs in this part of the country. Christopher Kline, mentioned in the preceding list, emigrated from Berks County to the Middle Creek Valley. He owned and occupied the farm now owned by Mrs. Philip Harpster. When he first settled here, Indians were still roving around through the country, though peacefully disposed. The country was very wild and game plenty. It was a common occurrence to behold three or four deer grazing with the domestic cattle in the woods. So tame had they become that they could be approached to within a short distance. It is narrated that, not far from Mr. Kline's

house, the skeleton of an Indian was found, and near it the skeleton of a deer. It was supposed that the Indian, having shot the deer, approached him, and in the death-struggle he also was fatally wounded.

At an early date, in addition to the clearing of the forests and the tilling of the soil, many other industries were established. In 1789, Stophel Weis was the owner of a grist and saw-mill, and in the same year sold the same to Christian Royer, in whose family the mills remained until 1825, when the property was purchased by one Panebacker for his son-in-law, Reuben Grim.

In 1850 the property passed into the possession of Jacob Grim, the present owner. Shortly after the purchase by Panebacker the mill was rebuilt, which at this day is in good running order. In 1791, Conrad Bopp erected a hemp-mill, near Beavertown; Jacob Hassinger, a tan-yard, near what is now Adamsburg; Henry Meyer, a grist and saw-mill; Jacob Meyer, a tan-yard; Jacob Sherrard, a grist and saw-mill; John Weis, a grist and saw-mill. From the assessment list we learn of the following additional industries: Ludwig Friedly built a grist and saw-mill about 1809. This mill passed from Ludwig to Jacob Friedly, and was owned by the family until 1823, when it became the property of Jacob Moyer, and in 1835 passed into the possession of his son Michael. Joseph Moyer is the present owner. Daniel Hassinger, who for some years was conducting a saw-mill, erected a grist-mill, which he owned until 1820, when it passed into the possession of his son Daniel, who retained it until 1850. This property now belongs to Aaron Hassinger, a grandson of the original owner. Peter Kline built a grist and saw-mill about 1810, and owned it until 1828, when it was sold to John Dupps. Dupps owned it until 1830, when he died, and it remained the property of his heirs until 1835, when it was sold to Henry Rauch, who, in turn, sold it to Joseph Haines about 1850. This property was again purchased by Henry Rauch under the hammer, and was lastly sold by him to Andrew Ulsh, the present owner. The property was rebuilt by Henry Dubbs, also by Henry Rauch,

and also by the present owner, Mr. Ulsh. George Mirck owned a grist and saw-mill from 1814 to 1841. They were located near where Peter Reigel now resides, now in Spring township, but then in Beaver. Joseph Romig owned a grist and saw-mill, located above Adamsburg, near the flag-station Raub's Mills, on the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad. This mill property was assessed to Joseph Romig from 1814 to 1841, when it became the property of John Romig, Sr. In 1850 the grist-mill ceased to run. The saw-mill property passed then to Solomon Romig, who sold to Raub & McWilliams, from Northumberland County, who, in turn, sold to Dr. W. F. Vandersloot, E. S. Lewis & Brother, the present owners. Adam Fisher also owned a grist and saw-mill in 1814. This mill stood on Gross Run, between Adamsburg and Beavertown, a little south of the public road. In 1818, Lawrence Haines was the owner, followed in 1823 by Jacob Long, then in 1829 by Daniel Benfer, who in 1838 sold the same to Hon. Ner Middleswarth, who was succeeded in the ownership by Moses Specht, under whose ownership it was destroyed by fire. The saw-mill is still in operation. George Rauchler was assessed also in 1814 with a grist and saw-mill, which he owned until 1835. From 1820 to 1822 the late Dr. Joseph R. Lotz was the miller, and attended the mill. (Dr. Lotz rose to be one of the leading physicians of Central Pennsylvania, and lived for many years at New Berlin, Union County. He died January 18, 1875, aged seventy-six years.) In 1842 this mill became the property of Jacob Greenhoe, and was owned by him until 1856, when it was owned by Samuel Greenhoe until 1866. This property was then purchased by Dr. Isaac Rothrock, then by William Swenk, then by the heirs of Dr. Isaac Rothrock and lastly by Paul Benfer, who is the present owner. In 1814, Adam Kern owned a saw-mill, which he sold to his son Daniel in 1838, who subsequently sold it to George Kern the present owner. John Lechner operated a fulling-mill from 1814 to 1826; Dewalt Steininger, a saw-mill from 1814 to 1841, which passed to his son David, who sold to his son-in-law, —Swartz, the present owner; Jacob Kunz, a saw-

mill from 1814 to 1835; Abraham Keller, a paper-mill from 1814 to 1847; Henry Kern, a saw-mill from 1814 to 1850, when it became the property of his son Henry, the present owner; Christian Mowrer, a grist and saw-mill in 1817. In 1823, John Dreese owned a grist and saw-mill on Middle Creek, three miles below Beavertown. In the same year George Margaretz owned a grist and saw-mill in Beaver township, now West Beaver. In 1832 his widow came into possession, and in 1841 was owned by Herman, a son of the original owner. It subsequently became the property of William Smith, then Franklin Roush and is now owned by—Fisher. An oil-mill was operated by Abram Keller from 1817 to 1844; a saw-mill by Henry Bickel, from 1823 to 1847; a saw-mill in 1817, by Widow Dreese. A saw-mill, located just above Beavertown, was operated by John Gross from 1823 to 1829; a paper-mill by Jacob Keller, from 1823 to 1838; a saw-mill by Jacob Kern, from 1823 to 1838; a saw-mill by Jacob Moyer, in 1823; a saw-mill by George Miller, from 1823 to 1829; a saw-mill by John Price, Jr., from 1823 to 1826; an oil-mill by John Dreese, from 1826 to 1835; a saw-mill by George Dreese, Jr., in 1826; a fulling-mill by John Lechner, in 1826; a saw-mill by Samuel Aurand, in 1829; a saw-mill by Christian Price, from 1829 to 1838; a saw-mill by Grim & Smith, in 1832; a fulling-mill by Frederick Hautz, from 1832 to 1838; a saw-mill by Jacob Hawk, in 1832; an oil and clover-mill by Jacob Keller, in 1832; a paper-mill by Isaac Keller, in 1832; a paper-mill by John Mowrer, in 1832; a fulling-mill by John Saylor, from 1832 to 1835; saw-mills by Henry Shirey and Jacob Wagner, in 1832; a saw-mill by George Dreese, from 1835 to 1838; a saw-mill by Daniel Grimm, from 1835 to 1838; clover and saw-mills by Philip Mitchel, from 1835 to 1841; a grist and saw-mill by Joseph Hassinger, from 1838 to the present time; a fulling-mill by Abraham Kaly, from 1838 to 1841; a saw-mill by John Moyer, from 1838 to 1841; a grist and saw-mill by John Troxel, in 1838; a saw-mill by Adam Kern, in 1841; a fulling-mill by Lechner & Peipher, in 1841; grist, clover and two saw-mills by Ner Middleswarth, from 1841

to 1850; a saw-mill by Philip Manbeck, in 1841; a saw-mill by A. P. & J. Romig, also by John Stump, also by John Ulsh, in 1841; a paper-mill by Jacob Breckbill, from 1841 to 1850; a saw-mill by Erb & Moyer, from 1844 to 1847; an oil-mill by Reuben Keller, from 1844 to 1847. Samuel Moyer operated a clover-mill from 1844 to 1850, and a saw-mill from 1847 to 1850; a clover-mill by Simon Oldt, from 1844 to 1847; Daniel Kern, a saw-mill, from 1844 to 1850; George Kern, Daniel Swartz and James S. Smith each a saw-mill to 1850; John Erb, Haal & Fees and Jesse Hendricks, saw-mills, in 1844.

In 1814 the following persons had distilleries: Michael Bohr, Jacob Fees, Ludwig Freidley, Christian Huffnagle, Christian Mowrer, Ner Middleswarth (two) and Henry Shirey. The following doctors resided in Beaver township from 1826 to 1829: Augustus Ehrenfeld and John Roney. In 1835 William Rushon and Thomas Youngman were justices of the peace. In 1856 the constables were Samuel Aurand and Henry Manbeck. At this period John Gross, Sr., operated a foundry, which continued until about 1875. Samuel Greenhoe had a distillery, Jacob Shrader a saw-mill, Moses Specht a foundry and general store, Joseph Long and John Metzel justices of the peace, Isaac and Roswell Rothrock physicians. About 1830 Lewis Jacobs kept store where Ulsh's mill now stands. At this period Samuel Weaver placed coaches on the mail-routes, the mails being previously carried by post-riders.

The persons assessed in this township as *farmers* are as follows, and embrace a period from 1814 to 1835:

Henry Aurand, John Aurand, Jacob Aigler, Simon Aigler, Jacob Bordner, Jacob Bobb, Peter Bobb, George Becker, Frederick Bingaman, Conrad Bobb, John Drees, Peter Drees, John Troxel, Valentine Dien, George Drees, John Detweiler, Frederick Deininger, Jacob Drees, Henry Dewald, Peter Fees, John Fige, David Fisher, Henry Gross, John Hieter, Joseph Hoefly, John Hertz, Samuel Hoch, John Gross, John Kern, Valentine Grimm, Mathias Young, Jacob Klass, Peter Kern, Henry Knepp, Sr., Martin Kerstetter, Adam Kern, Peter Kline, Jacob Lohmiller, John Livergood, Michael Lauter, John Lepley, John Lechner, George Mick, John Moyer, John Middleswarth, Herman Oberdorf, Peter Ben-

fert, Solomon Romig, Johu Ritter, Henry Ritter, Zeder Snyder, Dewalt Steininger, John Smith, Adam Smith, Timothy Schuh, John Troster, Christopher Royer, Stoffle Reier, John Romich, Jessie Romich, George Raush, Adam Rager, Henry Rarick, Adam Riegle, Andrew Ush, John Weise, Philip Wagner, Henry Swartz, Michael Moyer, John Mick, John Cummings, Seur Fige, Abraham Grove, Henry Glick, John Gehrhard, Michael Gehrhard, George Guth, Jacob Herbst, Christian Hufnagle, Simon Kerstetter, John J. Klein, Michael Klein, Christopher Klein, Jacob Krick, Jr., Henry Kern, Samuel Knepp, John Muck, Jr., John Mouser, Leonard Manbeck, Ner Middleswarth, Jacob Moyer, Sr., Jacob Muck, Nicholas S. Moyer, Leonard Peter, John Snook, Peter Snook, Henry Swartz, Anthony Swartz, Henry Ship-ton, Peter Snook.

BLACKSMITHS.—1814, George Albright, Samuel Aurand, John Driess, Jacob Drees, Henry Fetterolf, Henry Glick, Jacob Krick, Andrew Shawver; 1817, Henry Anker, Christine Blatt, John Fox, Frederick Fetterolf; 1826, Andrew Fetterolf, Jonas Guth, Jacob Krick, Jr., Michael Lepley, Henry Roush, John Sipton; 1835, Jacob Lepley.

TAILORS.—1814, Yost Althouse, John Bony; 1817, John Hammel, John Nelson, Sr., Peter Wagner; 1826, Jesse Anderson, Christian Kissinger, George Peters, Henry Shadle; 1835, William Saltzman.

WEAVERS.—1814, Stoffle Aikerman, Henry Brei-inger, Frederick Breininger, Philip Baker, Simon Fike, Samuel Glick, George Good, Jacob Hauser, Adam Heiter, Henry Kern, John Lehr, Leonard Manbeck, Jacob Nerhood, John Swartz, John Moyer, Jr.; 1817, Edmund Berryman, John Diemer, John Folk, Adam Guth, Joseph Layer, Peter Layer, George Stock; 1826, Jacob Smith, Frederick Shreffler, Samuel Shreffler, Henry Shirey.

CARPENTERS.—1814, Adam Bear, Frederick Breiner, Jonathan Brouse, George Diebler, David Herbst, Thomas Youngman, George Miller, George Riegle, Henry Thomas, John Wagner, Jacob Hummel, John Howell; 1826, Michael Baker, George Baker, Daniel Hassinger, Jacob Herbst, Jr., Peter Kline, Jr., Frederick Overmyer, John Peter, Anthony Schrader, Daniel Swartz, John Wix, John Hall, Benjamin Etzler.

SADDLER.—1814, Henry Bickel.

HATTERS.—1814, Philip Berger, Bernard Eberhart, Jr.; 1826, Samuel Joseph.

SHOEMAKERS.—1817, Christian Boney, John Erb, John Falch, David Fry, John Herbst, Jacob Kune, Wm. Lehr, Christian Lepley, Peter Lowder, Eagle Shreder, Adam Winter; 1826, George Falentine, Peter Reninger, Philip Swonger, George Welter.

MASONS.—1826, George Aumiller, Jacob Bilger, George Wagner, Sr.

COOPERS.—1826, Jacob Bordner, David Everhard, Jacob Houser, Charles Krebs, John Lehr, Jr., John Swonger.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—1835, Wm. Rushon, Thomas Youngman.

CONSTABLE.—Samuel Aurand, Jr.

BEAVERTOWN.

This thriving and attractive village, formerly called Swifttown, was laid out by Jacob Lechner, in the year 1810. It was on land which in 1760 was patented to John Swift, who at a later date conveyed the same to Jacob Lechner. Lechner employed Frederick Evans to survey the town plot, and in honor of the original owner of the land, called the place Swifttown. At the time of making the survey, there were several log-houses standing at the place. The first house built in accordance with the town plot was by John Rush, on the northeast corner of Market and Sassafras streets, the lot being numbered 59. In 1812, J. C. Weiser started a store and hotel in the place, and continued the business until 1823, when another hotel was opened by Charles Wireman. In August, 1813, John Cummings was appointed justice of the peace, and so continued until 1823. In 1831 he was elected sheriff of Union County, and in 1834 was succeeded by his son John (commonly known as Jack Cummings). John Cummings, Jr., was a prominent Democratic politician, who in 1871 was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from the district composed of the counties of Lycoming, Snyder and Union. In 1817, a man by the name of Blue Moyer taught school in an old building for many years called "the spook house," from the fact that many persons believed it to be haunted. This house was destroyed by fire in 1866, being then owned by John S. Smith. It was said to be the oldest house in the village.

The following list of the inhabitants of Beavertown at the early period of 1817, will doubtless prove interesting: Jacob Hummel, joiner; John Cummings, farmer, etc.; John Howell, carpenter; Daniel Lehr, weaver; John Wagner, Michael Bohr, Ner Middleswarth, John Gross, John Swartz, wheelwright; Frederick Weis, Simon Aigler, Philip Hassinger, John Stiess, Stoffle Weiss, Jacob Lepley, Jacob Aigler, John Drees, blacksmith, John Baldy, Jacob B. Diemer, Adam Fisher (1823), Fred. Hager, Henry Kern, blacksmith, Christian

Lepley, Joseph Layer, Henry Rarich, Christian Royer, Henry Rusher, Christopher Royer, Jacob Swincford, Benj. Etzler, laborer 1823, Adam Specht, potter; John Spotts, John Stees, Robert Willet, Adam Lowder, carpenter; John Bruner, laborer; James Cummings, Sr., laborer; John Grum, George Peters and Henry Shadle, tailors; Adam Specht, laborer; Simon Snyder, tanner; Wm. Overmyer, blacksmith. In 1826 Daniel Beckly kept hotel in the place, and Isaac Smith was the merchant. In 1834, John Benfer kept a store. In 1835, John Highley was postmaster; John Ronsh, the school teacher; George Hartz and Wm. Weirick, the tailors; John Shipton and Jacob Lepley, the blacksmiths; Andrew Hendricks and Henry Dreese, the tanners; Jacob Abraham, Henry Boyer, John Bickel and Henry Smith, the storekeepers, and Solomon Engle and Charles Wireman were the justices of the peace. On the 7th of August, 1840, Simon Frank took charge of the old hotel stand, the "Black Horse Hotel;" he also conducted a store. David Hubler and David Swenk also were merchants about this time. There was also a foundry conducted by Moses Specht & Co.

In 1850 Alexander Romig was the school-teacher, Michael Eckhart the postmaster and inn-keeper, John M. Hacher and Isaac Ulsh inn-keepers. In 1856 Daniel Bingaman kept store in the place. Beavertown is situated about one mile north of Shade Mountain, on the line of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad. It has a population of about three hundred and twenty-five. Since the railroad has been in operation Beavertown has been making steady improvements. The place is still unincorporated and is part of the township. The railroad company has erected an attractive and comfortable depot at the place, manufactories have enlarged and multiplied, business increased generally, and modern houses are superseding those of former years. The present postmaster is Moses Specht, who has held this position acceptably to the people for the last twenty-five years. The "Post-Office" sign on his building is the original one put up when the office was first established in the village. So long has this ancient landmark been exposed to the elements that to-

day its letters stand in relief, the original surface of the sign having been worn away about one-fourth of an inch. In 1871 the Isabella Tannery was erected by Samuel F. Lupper, Esq. It is a large establishment, and stands to the south of the railroad station. It is operated by steam, and is estimated as being worth thirty thousand dollars. In 1881 this property passed into the hands of Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, who are the present owners. Large quantities of iron ore from the mines close by are shipped from this point, also lumber and prop-timber. Adams' Express Company have an office here, Moses Specht being the agent.

THE BEAVERTOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This enterprise was established in the place on the 14th of November, 1879. The company does not assume any risks outside of the county. The following statements and figures will convey some idea as to the extent of its business:

Amount of Insurance in force December 31, 1885.....	\$1,621,102.00
Amount of Premium Notes subject to Assessment, December 31, 1885.....	104,616.22
Amount of Insurance effected during the year 1885.....	549,522.00
Amount of losses paid since organization of Company to date.....	1,481.40
Number of Policies issued during the year 1885.....	458

The following persons constitute the present officers and board of directors: President, S. A. Wetzel; secretary, A. H. Bowersox; treasurer, J. G. Snyder. Directors, S. A. Wetzel, S. A. Helfrich, William H. Dreese, Daniel Kern, Phares Gemberling, John S. Smith, Henry Kern, A. M. Smith, Peter Rigel and John Hepner. In 1860 George Stettler and Henry Kern started a foundry at this place, and carried on the business until about 1868, when Kern retired, and the business has since been conducted by George Stettler.

A. J. Middleswarth, who lives in the town, is a son of the Hon. Ner Middleswarth, and was an associate justice of the county from 1865 to 1870. He was major of militia seven years, lieutenant-colonel four years and brigadier-general a number of years. He is also an elder in the Lutheran Church.

Samuel Wetzel is a native of Beaver township, and resided in the town many years. He was a justice of the peace, and is now an associate justice of the county and president of the Beavertown Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

John P. Kearns established a coach manufactory in the town several years ago, which has grown to an extensive business and gives employment to many.

J. P. Shirk is the proprietor of a hardware store, and has established a large trade in the town and surrounding country.

BEAVERTOWN LODGE, No. 623, I. O. of O. F. of Pennsylvania. Instituted February 22, 1868, by D. D. G. M. Jackson W. Gaugler. The following were the first officers: T. G., Charles C. Fees; N. G., John Y. Shindel; V. G., Peter Ragle; secretary, I. I. Manbeck; A. S., J. J. Mattern; T., Moses Specht. Charter members, J. D. Conrad, A. M. Snyder, F. M. Montelius, John Y. Shindel, Charles C. Fees, Moses Specht, Henry S. Freed, Peter Ragle, Joseph S. Ulsh, Moses Krebs, I. I. Manbeck, J. J. Mattern, Edward A. Smith, Franklin Koch and Abraham Wagner. The lodge has a membership of thirty-five.

CHURCHES.—There are at the present time four congregations in the place,—Evangelical Lutheran, of the General Synod; Lutheran, of the General Council; Reformed, and the Evangelical Association.

Of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, the following facts have been communicated by the Rev. J. P. Shindel, of Middleburg: The Beavertown congregation was formed, principally of the western part of the Adamsburg congregation, and was organized in 1851 as a Union Church, for the use of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations. The material of the building was of logs, framed and weather-boarded, and painted white. The corner-stone was laid on the 27th of April, 1851, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The ministers present on this occasion were Revs. Derr and Hackman, of the Reformed Church, and Revs. J. G. Anspach and J. P. Shindel, of the Lutheran. By the 11th of October following the house was finished and ready for dedication, which took place that day.

The ministers present at the dedication were, Revs. R. Duenger and A. B. Casper of the Reformed, and Revs. J. G. Anspach and J. P. Shindel of the Lutheran. On the 4th of January, 1852, Rev. Shindel took charge of the congregation as Lutheran minister, and Rev. Hackman, as Reformed minister. The services of both pastors were well attended. Peace and harmony was found among them, and rendered it very pleasant for the ministers to serve. Rev. Shindel continued to serve this congregation until January 24, 1869, when he delivered his valedictory to a large congregation, and regretted very much that his health would not permit him to continue his services among them. During his ministry among the people, he admitted by confirmation, one hundred and ten young persons. In his own words Rev. Shindel says: "Although we enjoyed our relationship very much, as minister and church members, we were frequently called upon to mourn the loss of many church members, and to pay the last tribute of respect to them. On the 21st of November, 1852, we were called upon to bury one who was especially warmly engaged in the organization of the congregation, viz., Solomon Engel, aged fifty-three years, nine months and seven days. Many others were followed to the grave, who now sleep in that Beavertown cemetery; such as Jacob Beaver, Simon and Jacob Aigler, John Hassinger, Levi Fisher and many others. On the 4th of June, 1865, we carried to the grave, the remains of the Hon. Ner Middleswarth, aged eighty-two years, four months and twenty days. His last words spoken to me, whilst on a visit to him during his sickness were, 'Thank God that I have lived to see the Rebellion crushed, and that we have a government. I am willing to die now.' This was the last time I saw him. He was a contributing member of the Beavertown congregation. Many of his family belonged to that church.

Rev. J. P. Shindel was succeeded by the Rev. John Kempfer, who came as a supply in the summer of 1871. Rev. Kempfer was succeeded by the Rev. S. P. Orwig, who supplied the congregation from January to April, 1872, when he was regularly elected pastor. This

congregation was then connected with the Middleburg and Hassinger's congregations, and together these three constituted the Middleburg charge. Rev. Orwig served the congregations until October 1, 1873.

After his resignation a faction of the congregation organized themselves into what they called an old school Lutheran congregation, and extended a call to the Rev. Stetler, of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, who accepted and is still serving them (1885). The old congregation at the same time called Rev. G. Roth, April 18, 1875. Each congregation claimed the right to the church, which resulted in litigation for some years. But the decision was given in favor of the last-named congregation. Rev. Roth served them one year and then resigned. His successor was the Rev. Kendall, serving them one year. Rev. Irwine became their pastor in the spring of 1877 and resigned May 1, 1881. Rev. Brodfuehrer served as a supply about six months.

Rev. Spangler became their pastor July 16, A. D. 1882, and resigned December 2, 1883. Rev. S. P. Orwig, the present pastor, received and accepted a call and became their pastor April 1, 1884. The present number of communicants is about one hundred.

The Lutheran Congregation sold their interest to the Reformed and erected a neat frame building with a lecture room on the first floor and an audience chamber on the second floor.

The Lutheran Church was dedicated on the 23d of May, 1880. The ministers present on this occasion were Rev. Riemensnyder, of Levistown; Rev. Belliner, of Selin's Grove; Wieand, of Adamsburg; J. P. Shindel, of Middleburg; Rev. Honeycutt; and Rev. I. Irvine, pastor. The General Council Lutherans still worship with the Reformed in the old church.

THE REFORMED CHURCH of Beavertown is now under charge of the Rev. W. M. Landis. An account of the pastors who have served the congregation will be found in the sketch of Christ Reformed Congregation, of Adamsburg.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—This place of worship was erected by the United Brethren in Christ denomination about 1865. It was purchased by the Evangelical Association in

1872: The building and lot are worth about six hundred dollars. The following pastors have been in charge: S. E. Davis, S. Yearick, A. Krause, J. M. Price, N. Young, W. H. Stover and S. Smith.

SCHOOLS.—Old Beaver township embraced what is now Beaver, West Beaver, Adams and Spring townships, and within its limits were school-houses as follows:

There was a school-house near Jacob Houser's in Beaver township, in 1818, on the road leading from Albright's to Hassinger's Mill. Drees' school-house, in Beaver township, was erected in 1840 on road leading from Middleburg to Hassinger's Mill.

About the year 1820 Henry Hendricks taught school in a log house where Jerry Herberster now lives, about two and a half miles north of Adamsburg. He lived near Jack's Mountain and was in the habit of carrying a bottle of whisky. Jacob Mook taught an English and German school at this place about 1823. Mook moved to the West.

Henry Cook, a German, taught in the log school-house near Troxelville about sixty years ago. He taught an English and German school and was noted for his profanity and the severity he practiced in whipping his pupils.

David Overmeyer taught a German and English school in a log school-house, near Andrew Ulsh, now Spring township, about sixty years ago.

Henry Young taught in Adamsburg in a double house used for dwelling and school purposes. He was the organist of the Lutheran and Reformed Congregation at Adamsburg, and taught many years.

Henry Smith, now an aged and respectable citizen of Adamsburg, attended these schools from sixteen to thirty days each year, which was about the average time of attendance of each pupil.

J. C. Weiser was one of the first teachers in Beavertown. Taught about the year 1820; taught German and English. John Long, Curtis C. Capirs, John M. Bouch, Daniel Gross, Samuel Scholl were among the early teachers. When J. C. Weiser taught school at Beavertown he kept a tavern opposite where Moses Specht

now lives. He flogged his pupils unmercifully. John Long was a good and merciful teacher.

Joel Klinger, aged eighty-three years, now living between Adamsburg and Troxelville, taught school many years prior to the adoption of the free school system.

Beaver township has at present ten school districts with an attendance of three hundred and seven pupils. The school property is valued at ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Four of the schools in this township are now embraced in the new township "Spring." The new school-house, with four rooms, in Adamsburg, is now embraced in "Spring" township. Beavertown has a first-class school-house with four rooms.

Beaver township adopted the free school system in 1849 and was the last in the county that accepted the system. This territory now has some of the best school-houses in the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MOSES SPECHT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Beavertown, Snyder County, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1818, where he has resided up to this time. He is a son of Adam Specht, who was a corporal of Captain Henry Miller's company, attached to the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George Weirick, at Marcus Hook, November 10, 1814. Adam Specht came to New Berlin in 1791, when he was seven years old. In later years he married Catharine Smith, a daughter of Peter Smith. When he moved to Beavertown it was a village that contained only a few houses. At this place he carried on the pottery business many years. He died November 6, 1872, aged eighty-eight years. His wife died April 20, 1870, aged eighty-two years. They are interred together in the Beavertown Cemetery.

In the year 1839, when he had just arrived at the age of twenty-one years, he was elected constable of Old Beaver township, which then embraced the territory of what is now Beaver,

West Beaver, Adams and Spring townships. In 1845 he was elected justice of the peace for Beaver township, succeeded Solomon Engle, but resigned before the expiration of his term. He has also served as school director for many years at different periods, and has been one of the auditors of Beaver township for a period of forty years. In the year 1861 Frederick Bause, the sheriff of Snyder County, died, when Mr. Specht was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to fill the unexpired term. In the fall of 1862 the people of Snyder County elected him to the office of sheriff. He served the full term with great acceptance to the people. He used every means at his command to save those against whom he had executions. All his official acts were characterized by promptness and correct official duty, but they were "tempered with mercy" to the needy. He was appointed postmaster at Beavertown, in the year 1840, which position he has held under all the administrations, with one exception, to this date—a period of forty-two years. He also served a full term as county auditor of Snyder County. At the annual settlements he scrutinized every item, and suffered nothing to pass unless strictly in accordance with justice to all concerned. These evidences of confidence by the people among whom he was born and reared are the strongest commentary that could be written of his worth as a citizen.

In his youthful days he learned the gunsmithing trade, and was engaged in the business of his trade for a number of years. He attended the subscription school of his native town three terms, of three months each, where he learned reading, writing and the rudiments of arithmetic. The schools of his youthful days were taught by poorly-qualified teachers, and he is "a self-made man," so far as his education is concerned. By application and experience he became a good accountant and acquired a business education. In the year 1845 he erected the building he now occupies, to which he has added improvements, as the demands of his business required, and has here kept a public-house up to this time. It has acquired a wide reputation for the excellent manner in which it is conducted. In 1847 he commenced the mercantile business, in which

he has been engaged up to this time, having one of the largest store-rooms in the county. He was instrumental in having the steam tannery located in Beavertown, which is an enterprise that gives employment to a number of men, and at which about two thousand tons of bark are annually consumed. It is the leading business of the town.

He was one of the principal projectors of of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, and

mer are located, and devoted an entire summer to the completion of this enterprise without compensation. In the year 1879 he graded two miles of the changed line of this road, doing the hardest work on the line at a cost of eleven thousand dollars. He carted into one fill fifty-eight thousand loads of dirt. He was the contractor and built the Lutheran and Reformed Church at Beavertown, in the year 1850, which was the first church erected in the place.



Moses Specht

served as a director of the company until it was in running order. He secured subscriptions from citizens of the locality where the road is located to the amount of thirty thousand dollars; collected and paid the whole amount to the corporation. He secured the gratuitous right of way for eighteen miles of the road, and free and unencumbered deeds and titles for the lands where the stations at McClure, Adamsburg, Beavertown, Paxtonville, Middleburg and Kre-

He also contracted for and built the commodious brick school-house, with four rooms, in Beavertown, in the year 1880, and suggested a number of improvements, which were adopted after the plan had been made by the directors.

Mr. Specht has three children, all living in Beavertown,—Arthur, Louisa and Horace. Arthur carries on the foundry business, in which his father had also been engaged for many years. Horace has a notion-store.

He has lived to see the small village grow into a business town on the railroad in which he is so much interested. He can look with pleasure on the buildings he has erected in his native town, and the places of business his energy and enterprise have brought into existence. He is in the vigor of manhood, and is a living exemplification of the proverb—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," and "he that driveth with a slaek hand becometh poor, but the hand of the diligent maketh rich."

CHAPTER X.

WEST BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

THE first effort to divide Beaver township was in February, 1839, when a petition was presented to the court, and viewers were appointed as follows: Samuel Barber, Robert G. H. Hays and George Kremer. These viewers made a report at September term, 1839, setting forth, "That on the 20th day of August last, they fixed a division line and suggested that the new township be called Lewis township." This report was not confirmed. Another petition was presented for the same purpose at the January term, 1843, and Mr. M. H. Weaver, Thomas Bower and James K. Davis were appointed commissioners to view the township. They reported at April term, 1843, a division line, as it existed prior to the formation of Spring township, which report was confirmed by the court on May 16, 1843, and the new township named West Beaver.

The reader is referred to the sketch of Beaver township for an account of the early settlers of this township. The following is a list of the names of property-owners and their occupations, who lived in this township between the years 1839 and 1850:

Geo. Arbogast, stage-driver.	Henry Benfer, farmer.
Henry Aurand, stage-driver.	Daniel Baker, Jr., farmer.
Daniel Alter, carpenter.	William Bard, shoemaker,
Jacob Breiner.	inn-keeper and postmaster.
Daniel Baker, Sr., farmer.	John Bobb, farmer.
William Berger, shoemaker.	Chris'n Brown, store-keeper.
J. Baumgartner, Sr., laborer.	William Baker, gentleman.
John Brannon, laborer.	Philip Baker, farmer.
Daniel Berger, millwright.	Fred. Baker, Sr., laborer.
J. Baumgartner, Jr., laborer.	H. Baumgartner, laborer.

Samuel Brunner, laborer.	Peter Knepp, Sr., farmer.
Michael Boyer, laborer.	Widow Maria Krebs.
John Baker, Sr., farmer.	Henry Krebs, farmer.
Fred. Baker, Jr., laborer.	Charles Krebs, farmer.
A. Baumgartner, Sr., weaver.	Jacob Krebs, laborer.
Henry Cosgrove, inn-keeper	Daniel Kuepp, Jr., laborer.
and postmaster.	James Kalpetzer, laborer.
John Diemer, farmer.	Adam Kalpetzer, Jr., black-
Charles Danley, farmer.	smith.
William Danley, laborer.	Daniel Koeh, tailor.
Charles Danley, Jr., farmer.	Henry Knepp, Jr., farmer.
George Erb, farmer.	H. Knepp, Sr., gentleman.
Israel Erb, shoemaker.	Simon Kerstetter, farmer.
John Erb, shoemaker.	Jacob Kliek, laborer.
David Fessler, chair-maker.	Widow Catherine Kliek.
Abraham Freed, laborer.	Adam Kalpetzer, Sr., cooper.
Isaac Fees, inn-keeper, dep-	John Knepp, Sr., farmer.
nty postmaster.	John R. Knepp, Jr., farmer.
Peter Fees, gentleman.	Daniel Knepp, Sr., farmer.
Henry Felker, farmer.	Reuben Koeh, tailor.
John Felker, farmer.	Jacob Kemmerling, Sr.,
Joseph Felker, miller.	gentleman.
Peter Freese, farmer.	Jacob Koons, laborer.
Elias Fuhrman, farmer.	George Kline, farmer.
Henry Gross, farmer.	Michael Kline, farmer.
George Goss, Sr., farmer.	Jacob Kline, farmer.
Jacob Goss, wagoner.	John Kline, Jr., farmer.
Henry Goss, son of George,	John Kliue, Sr., farmer.
shoemaker.	John Kriek, farmer.
Henry B. Goss, son of Henry,	George Kehley, farmer.
farmer.	Daniel Kehley, carpenter.
Henry Goss, Sr., farmer.	George Knepp, farmer.
George Goss, Jr., farmer.	Henry R. Knepp, teacher.
John Gross, gelder.	John Keller, laborer.
M. Gerhardt, Jr., farmer.	Jesse Lepley, laborer.
Samuel D. Graff, farmer and	Michael Lepley, farmer.
saw-mill.	John Lash, farmer.
Elias Goss, laborer.	John Lehr, weaver.
Peter Goss, Sr., farmer.	Henry Liehtle, shoemaker.
Peter Goss, Jr., blacksmith.	A. K. Middleswarth, farmer.
Simon Goss, carpenter.	Andrew Mick, farmer.
Widow Catherine Hoffman.	H. H. Mageritz, justice.
Henry Holl, farmer.	Mageritz, Smith & Mageritz.
Daniel Herbster, laborer.	George Mageritzs heirs,
Thomas Herbster, laborer.	grist and saw-mill.
George Herbster, laborer.	Charlotte Mageritz.
Henry Hook, weaver.	John Moyer, farmer and
D. Hassinger, Jr., farmer.	saw-mill.
Peter Heater, farmer.	Daniel Mattern, mason.
Daniel Hartley, laborer.	Isaac Mattern, farmer.
J. Hinely, farmer, distillery.	Henry Miller, farmer.
Jacob Hartman, shoemaker.	Jacob Mattern, mason.
David Hollocher, farmer.	Philip Manbeck, farmer.
George Hoofnagle, mason.	Michael Maurer, farmer.
Widow Hammel.	John Maurer, farmer.
Peter Herbster, farmer.	Henry Maurer.
Jacob Herbster, farmer.	Widow Mitchel, clover and
Gabriel Herbster, carpenter.	saw-mill.
William Heater, laborer.	Anthony Manbeck, farmer.
Peter Hoffman, laborer.	Edward A. Mageritz, farmer.
Geo. Henry, Sr., gentleman.	Joseph Manbeck, laborer.
John Hartley, pearl button-	Conrad Moll, shoemaker.
maker.	Henry Moyer, farmer.
Frederick Haines, laborer.	Jacob Middleswarth, farmer.
Henry Hoofnagle, laborer.	Jacob Neidig, tanner.
Jacob Hersch, laborer.	David Ocker, carpenter.

John Oldt, farmer, saw-mill.
 Daniel Price, succeeded by Benjamin, farmer.
 William Price, farmer.
 John Peter, Sr., farmer and saw-mill.
 John Peter, Jr., laborer.
 Jacob Peter, carpenter.
 Henry Peter, farmer.
 Leonard Peter, gentleman.
 Jacob Price, tailor.
 Joseph Pontius, farmer.
 George Romig, laborer.
 John D. Romig, farmer.
 Sam'l Reninger, shoemaker.
 Benj. Ream, blacksmith.
 Geo. N. Roth, blacksmith.
 Jonathan Romig, farmer.
 George Ritter, farmer.
 Nicholas Reitz, laborer.
 Henry Ritter, Sr., farmer.
 Jacob Ritter, farmer.
 James Rauch, miller.
 Henry Rauch, farmer, grist and saw-mill.
 Henry Ritter, Jr., farmer.
 Susanna, widow of J. Romig.
 Thomas Ruston, pearl button-maker.
 Solomon Romig, Jr., farmer.
 S. Romig, Sr., gentleman.
 Isaac Romig, farmer.
 Peter Romig, laborer.
 Daniel Romig, farmer.
 John Romig, Sr., grist and saw-mill.
 John Romig, Jr., farmer.
 Widow Margaret Rager, tanyard.
 John Royer's heirs.
 William Smith, teacher.
 Philip Spigelmyer, farmer.
 Daniel Spigelmyer, laborer.
 Adam Shout, laborer.
 J. Smith, farmer, saw-mill.
 J. Smith, Sr., gentleman.
 Jacob Spigelmyer, farmer.
 David Spade, unseated land.
 J. Spigelmyer, Jr., laborer.
 Godlieb Specht, doctor.
 George Smith, farmer.
 Jacob J. Smith, farmer.
 Solomon Steining, farmer.
 John Stumpff, Sr., farmer and saw-mill.
 Joseph Stumpff, farmer.
 William Stumpff, farmer.
 Samuel Stumpff, carpenter.
 D. Steining, gentleman.
 David Steining, farmer.
 J. Steining, fulling-mill.
 Peter Shrefler, weaver.
 Peter Strouse, farmer.
 Daniel Strouse.
 Levi F. Smith, blacksmith.
 Simou Steining, farmer.
 Matthias Smith, farmer.
 John Strouse, millwright.
 Solomon Stuck, laborer.
 John Snook, Sr., farmer.
 Reuben Shadey, farmer.
 Isaac Snook, laborer.
 Solomon Snook, laborer.
 C. Swanger, shoemaker.
 Peter Sipe, cabinet-maker.
 J. Steining, blacksmith.
 Jacob F. Smith, blacksmith.
 William Shilling, laborer.
 Joseph R. Stumpff, single, farmer.
 Jacob Stumpff, supervisor.
 Henry Spigelmyer, farmer.
 Daniel Swanger, farmer.
 William Trester, farmer.
 George Trester, farmer.
 John Trester, farmer.
 John Try, farmer.
 Andrew Ulsh, Sr., farmer and postmaster.
 Andrew Ulsh, Jr., farmer.
 John Ulsh, farmer, saw-mill.
 George Wiandt, farmer.
 John Weiland, Sr., farmer.
 Adam Wagner, Sr., laborer.
 Adam Wagner, Jr., laborer.
 Elias Wagner, laborer.
 George Wagner, miller.
 Moses Weader, laborer.
 Amos Wireman, farmer.
 John Weader, farmer.
 Elias Weader, farmer.
 Andrew Weader, farmer.
 George Wagner, laborer.
 John Wagner, farmer.
 Daniel Wagner, farmer.
 George D. Wagner, farmer.
 John Weiland, Jr., laborer.
 Ludwig Yetter, farmer.
 John Young, laborer.

Lewistown Railroad, which also tends to invigorate business and private enterprise.

The churches established are Evangelical Lutheran (General Synod) on Black Oak Ridge; the Union Church, of Lutheran and Reformed, at the same place; Evangelical Association (Baker's Church), at Cosgrave Hall; Evangelical Association, at McClure. St. John's congregation was organized in 1790 by the Rev. Geistweist, and a few years after a church was built on Black Oak Ridge by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations. It was used jointly until 1876, when the Lutherans withdrew and built St. Paul's Church not far away. Old St. John's Church was torn down in the same year and the present church built by the Reformed and General Council Brethren. The congregation is in the "Old Beaver Charge," and in the care of the Rev. W. M. Landis, who resides at Adamsburg.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church (General Synod) stands on Black Oak Ridge, in West Beaver township. This congregation was formed out of a part of the Lutheran congregation, which worshipped in old St. John's Church, with the Reformed congregation. A separation took place about 1876, and in that year St. Paul's Church was erected.

BANNERVILLE.

Up to about 1850 the village now known as Bannerville was known by different names, the most prominent of which was Cheesetown. Before the railroad was built, and when Henry Aurand and Isaac Fees carried the United States mail and passengers from Lewistown to Northumberland and back, in the old-style stage-coaches, their route lay directly through this locality. It so happened that a certain old lady living at the east end of the village was a great lover of "Dutch cheese," which she herself manufactured. These were made in the shape of apple-dumplings, and in order to get the proper flavor were exposed to the sun and weather by being placed on a board on the roof of the front porch. The cheese being thus placed to public view, some of the stage passengers, who had frequently traveled the road, at last inquired the name of the place, whereupon

There are two villages in this township—Bannerville and McClure. Many of its inhabitants devote their time and attention to agriculture. The school-houses and churches erected throughout the township bear testimony of the advanced character of this community. Extending through the township is the Sunbury and

an old passenger replied "Cheesetown." This name was attached to the place for many years, when, during a political contest in the township, it was found that the voters in the village all belonged to one party, hence the name Bannerville was adopted. The place is situated almost on the Mifflin County line, and is about five miles north of McClure railroad station. Among the old citizens of the town we are able to recall John Peter, Sr., John Diemer, justice of the peace, Solomon Steininger, William Steininger, Sr., Jacob Smith, Henry Hook, Gabriel Herbster, carpenter, and Peter Knepp. John Fike kept store in 1855 at this place; James Price in 1856, '57, '58, and afterwards Brower, Ulsh and Shellenberger. Dr. J. Y. Shindel located and practiced here from 1855 to 1857. After him Drs. Manning Bowes, R. Rothrock, T. R. Swigart and now Dr. I. D. Shine. Dr. Jackson Orwig, dentist, was a prominent citizen, and died here. Tracing the footsteps of their fathers, we now have Reuben Smith, Thomas Herbster, Hiram Herbster, Joseph Peters and Peter Knepp. There is no church at Bannerville, the citizens being divided among the churches surrounding. In 1856 a Sunday-school was organized and met in the public school-house. John Diemer was the first superintendent and Dr. J. Y. Shindel the first secretary. This Sunday-school is still in existence, and continues to prosper. Regular postal communication has been established between this place and McClure, thus affording to the citizens several daily mails to and from the great business centres. Bannerville is situated near the road that leads to "Little Valley," or "New Lancaster," where many hunters of deer and other game go during the hunting season. A late business directory of the place gives us the following: John O. Gross, lumber; E. Knepp, carpenter; Allen E. Rothrock, tanner; Enoch Shellenberger, general store; Charles A. Smith, wagon-maker; Solomon Wagner, blacksmith. The place contains a population of about seventy-five.

McCLURE.

The land where now stands McClure was owned in 1867 by George Stuek. At this time

the Middle Creek Railroad (now the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad) was finally located. George Stuek then laid out a few lots and called the place "Stuekton." It was then a town without houses. In July, 1871, the owner of the land deeded a lot containing one acre and one hundred and twenty-seven perches, to the railroad company on which now stands McClure Station. Soon after this the farm was sold to G. F. Holshue, who, in August, 1871, employed A. K. Gift to lay out a town-plot. The name Stuekton was dropped, and the name McClure, in honor of Alexander K. McClure, then an officer of the railroad company, was given to the plot. The number of lots laid out was two hundred and nine.

McClure is well located, and is accessible from all points by good roads. Grain and produce are brought from quite a distance, and shipped from this point. Mrs. Polly Overmyer built the first house, on the north side of Railroad Street, in 1871. She was a very industrious woman, and, it is said, dug the cellar for the house herself. In the same year, Abraham Holshue, a brother of the proprietor, erected the first business house, for a dry-goods and general store, on the west corner of Bower and Walker Streets. This building was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1885, as the property of Miss Jane Troxell. She sold the lot to H. W. Ulsh, who rebuilt soon after the fire. The first blacksmith and wagon-maker's shops in the place were erected in 1872 by H. H. Smith, on the east side of Bower Street. About 1873, Reuben D. Walter built a hotel on the northeast corner of Bower and Railroad Streets, on lot No. 116. The first hotel started close by McClure was by John Krieh; this was in 1867, about the time of grading the railroad. Several years ago Krieh quit the hotel business (which was carried on in a very primitive style) and is still living, being now in his eighty-fifth year. He has resided in this locality all his life. John Felker is another pioneer of the place. He is now eighty-six years old, still hale and hearty. Many years ago Jacob Smith built a water-power saw-mill near where the town now is. The mill is still in existence and running. In 1884, Joseph Johnson built

a steam stove-factory near the old saw-mill. The same year Johnson sold out to Howell & Reeder, who still continue the manufacture of staves. In 1880 William Bratton started the first foundry. At the present time there is one church in the place, called the Evangelical. Though the town is still small, it can boast of a good brass band. Its population is about seventy-five. The two general stores of the place are conducted by H. W. Ulsh and Jacob Transue. C. W. Fisher is the miller; J. C. Howell, the blacksmith; Felix Long, butcher; Jacob Miller, hotel; and Amos Snook, saw-mill and distiller.

GRAND ARMY POST.—Captain Michael Smith Post, No. 355, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, located at McClure, was organized at Bannerville, July 23, 1883, by P. C., W. W. Trout, of Post 176. Charter members,—Emanuel Peter, George Benfer, William Lепley, Henry M. Ulsh, Joseph D. Ulsh, Lewis Treaster, William Kerstetter, Amos Snook, Henry Kahley, Tobias E. Reitz, John I. Smith, William Herbster, John S. Hommel.

The officers for 1884 were: P. C., N. B. Middleswarth; S. V. C., John S. Hommel; J. V. C., John I. Smith; O. D., George Benfer; O. G., William Herbster; Chapl., Henry Kahley; Surg. Tobias E. Reitz; Q. M., Amos Snook; Adjt., Henry S. Spiglemyer; S. M., William Lепley; Q. M. S., Emanuel Peter.

Officers for 1885 were: P. C., George Benfer; S. V. C., John S. Hommel; J. V. C., Lewis Treaster; Q. M., John I. Smith; Chapl., Charles A. Smith; O. D., Wilson Romig.

There are at present forty-seven members in good standing. It has observed Memorial Day since its organization by decorating the graves of the noble dead at the following-named cemeteries: St. Paul, St. John, Baker, Samuel, Lawver and Chapel, traveling a distance of twenty-three miles during the day.

EDUCATIONAL.—There are at present seven schools in the township, three having been lately taken off in that part of the township formed into Spring township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ABRAM K. MIDDLESWARTH.

The father of the subject of our sketch, Hon. Ner Middleswarth, was, without doubt, one of the most prominent and valuable citizens of Central Pennsylvania. Nearly all his life was devoted to the service of his fellow-citizens, and he was recognized by members of all political parties as a thoroughly representative public man. Of his many years in the House of Representatives and the Senate chamber of this State and in the halls of Congress of the nation the records bear proper testimony, and his ability was fully shown when occupying for several years the chair of Speaker of the House at Harrisburg. Of his children, Abram K. and Aaron J. were twins, born January 22, 1815, in Beaver township, Union County (now Snyder County), and as both these gentlemen are still living, it is believed they are the oldest living twins in the country. Abram Kelley Middleswarth attended the regular district schools, and when he left school went on the old homestead farm, where he remained until 1838, when he removed to West Beaver township and managed his father's farm until he had purchased three others besides the one he was living upon. In 1836 he became interested in the military movement, and in 1839 was elected first lieutenant in the volunteer company, and in 1842 was promoted by unanimous vote to the captaincy, in which position he served for seven years. At that time he was elected adjutant of the battalion and remained therein until the breaking up of the same. When it became necessary that the township elect school directors by the general choice, Captain Middleswarth was first elected to that honorable position, serving in it nine years. He has been chosen to fill various township offices, and, in 1862, was elected county commissioner and served in such capacity the full term of three years, to the advantage and satisfaction of the people.

On January 16, 1836, Captain Middleswarth was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Wilhelmina (Hassinger)

Bup, who was born March 9, 1817, and the following-named children have been born to such union: Delilah, born May 27, 1837, married John Felker, and has borne him seven children—Abram (died in infancy), Elizabeth (died in childhood), Reuben N., Mary E., Isaac R., Hettie C. and John A. Reuben N. married Miss Sallie Miller and has two children—Frank Foster and G. Elizabeth. Mary E. married Robert F. Krebs and has borne two children—

Clementine Shindel, born August 8, 1858, married William M. Bratton; two children have been born to them—Charles Abraham (deceased), Elizabeth Dora, born January, 1880.

Captain Middleswarth is now, in his seventy-first year, a hale and vigorous man. He shaves himself and attends to his large farming interests and gives good promise of a long life. In politics he has been a life-long Republican, as his name almost says, in Snyder County; and



Abram T. Middleswarth

Charles Lester and Vernie Elizabeth. Isaac, born 1840, married Miss Mary Specht, who has borne him four children—Charles Merrill, Emmet E., George E. and Lizzie J. Ner B., born January, 1844, married Miss Amelia Dreese, who has borne him one child, Laura S., who married Howard Ulsh, and has born him one child, a girl, unmarried. Elvina, born January, 1846, married George W. Benfer, and has borne him five children—Charles F. (deceased), Carrie E., Reuben N., John and Katie. Sallie

in religious connection he became a member of the Lutheran Church at Adamsburg in 1841, and is a regular attendant upon the services.

CHAPTER XI.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

AT August sessions, 1804, a petition was presented at Northumberland County Court, from the inhabitants of Penn and part of Beaver townships, setting forth the necessity of dividing

the township of Penn. Thomas Shipton, John Weirick and Frederick Evans were appointed to divide the township. At April sessions, 1805, these commissioners made their report, and declared that they had laid out a new township, with the following boundaries: "Beginning from or near Mowrer's Mill, to Peter Godshall's; thence along the election district line to George Thomas' place; thence to Thomas Hull's place, and up Jack's Mountain to the summit; thence along the same to Penn's Creek, a little above Weirick's; thence down the same to Mowrer's Mill aforesaid." The court confirmed this report and ordered the new township to be called "Centre."

It must be borne in mind that the new township as then formed embraced all the territory of the present Centre and Franklin townships, as well as part of Middle Creek township. Concerning this territory we would present the following historical facts: Prior to 1814, Frederick Stees erected and operated two grist-mills, two distilleries and two saw-mills. One of the grist-mills was situated one-half mile south of Middleburg, and close by it stood an oil-mill. This is now the Bower mill property, on the south side of Middle Creek. Prior to the erection of this mill by Stees, however, there was an old pioneer log mill, built in 1776 by John Swineford. In 1812 the log-mill was torn down and a stone mill erected. In 1829 this property passed into the hands of the Hon. George Kremer. It is now the property of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Bower, who, in 1881, tore down the stone mill, and in its place erected a large frame mill, with all the modern improvements.

The other mill owned and erected by Steese was located at what is now Paxtonville. In 1829 he also sold this mill, which was purchased by Robert Maclay, who operated it until 1834, when it was purchased by John Kern. John Reitzman owned a grist-mill on Middle Creek, four miles east of Middleburg. There was also connected with this mill a distillery and saw-mill. Having owned this property from 1814 to 1829, it then passed to William Reitzman, who, in 1838, sold the same to John Kline. The property now belongs to Samuel H. Yoder,

who, in 1885, erected a large, three-story brick mill, on the site of the old frame one. Peter Kuhns was assessed as owner of a grist-mill and saw-mill from 1814 to 1817. They then became the property of John Kuhns, and were owned by him until 1823, when they were purchased by George Sampsell. In 1850 his son, Hopnia Sampsell, became the owner, who is still operating them. These mills are located on Penn's Creek, on the west side of the public road leading from Mifflinburg to Middleburg. Jacob Kern was assessed as owner of a saw-mill and fulling-mill from 1814 to 1829. In 1856 this saw-mill is assessed in the name of Christian Kern, whose descendants still own it. Jacob Lepley owned a saw-mill from 1814 to 1826; Leonard Swartzlander a saw-mill from 1814 to 1823; Henry Haas a saw-mill from 1817 to 1823; John Bishop a saw-mill in 1817. Jacob Steininger had a saw-mill three-fourths of a mile west of Middleburg, on the farm now owned by Charles H. Steininger. Frederick Stine owned a saw-mill from 1817 to 1829 and Frederick Wise, a saw-mill from 1817 to 1828. Wise also owned a distillery from 1826 to 1829. John Sanders had a distillery from 1826 to 1841; Adam Shower, an oil-mill from 1826 to 1829; Daniel Zieber, a distillery from 1826 to 1838; Adam Mosser, oil-mill from 1826 to 1829; John Brunner, an oil-mill in 1829; Frederiek Walter, a distillery from 1829 to 1832; Jacob Schopp, a distillery from 1832 to 1835; Andrew Stahlnecker, a distillery from 1832 to 1835; Henry Snyder, a saw-mill in 1832; Albright Swineford, a saw-mill from 1832 to 1841; George Daubeman, a foundry in 1838; Elias Stablnecker, a distillery from 1835 to 1844; Henry Smith, a distillery located on Stump's Run, in Middleburg, from 1835 to 1844; Henry Wittenmyer, a saw-mill from 1838 to 1850, which is now the property of John Detrick, a relative. This last-named saw-mill is located on Canoe Creek, one mile from Middleburg.

In 1841 George Loss owned a saw-mill, located on the main road from Middleburg to Centreville. He also kept a hotel from 1841 to 1860. Jacob Erb owned a saw-mill, in 1850, in what is now Franklin township.

John Kline owned a saw-mill in 1850; Isaac Smith, a saw-mill in 1850; Conrad Welfley, a tannery in Centreville, in 1850. This tannery passed into the possession of S. & M. L. Hassinger in 1860, and at the present time is owned by Uriah H. Fessler. Adam Shawver owned an oil-mill in 1817; Philip Lebkicher, an oil-mill from 1817 to 1823; William Mitchel, an oil-mill from 1817 to 1823; Christopher Seebold, an oil-mill from 1817 to 1823; Conrad Stroger, a fulling-mill in 1823; Simon Snyder, a saw-mill in 1814; George and John Smith, distilleries in 1814; and Peter Decker and Henry Lotz, distilleries in 1823.

PROMINENT CITIZENS OF CENTRE.—Frederick Wise was elected sheriff of Union County October 30, 1816; was a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1820–21. At this time he resided one-half mile from Middleburg, on the farm now owned and occupied by Morris Erdley. Frederick Stees was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1817–18. Colonel George Weirick was elected county commissioner in 1824; was a justice of the peace in 1813; a member of Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1832–33. He was the founder of the village of Centreville, which has often been known by the name of Weirickstown. Colonel Weirick was also elected to fill the various township offices from time to time. In the War of 1812 he was a lieutenant-colonel, and served with marked distinction. Robert P. Maclay was elected to the Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1833–34; in 1836 was elected prothonotary; was also a member of the State Senate in 1838–39, 1841–42. John Bolender was appointed justice of the peace on March 20, 1813, and on August 26, 1815, was appointed an associate judge of Union County. Jacob Swineford was coroner in 1822, and an associate judge from 1848 to 1851. Michael Wittenmyer was the first postmaster in Swinefordstown; and a justice of the peace in 1829. He was noted as a skilled workman in making the old style of clocks. His son, Samuel Wittenmyer, is still the possessor of one of his father's clocks. John Bower was county commissioner in 1815, and in 1831 was county coroner. George Aurand was a justice of the peace in 1820, and in 1836

was register and recorder. Louis Bertram was a justice of the peace in 1838. Jonathan Farnsworth was a justice of the peace in 1835. John Highly was a justice of the peace in 1835, and in the following year David Schwenk. Thomas Shipton was a justice of the peace in 1813, and in 1818 was county treasurer. Jacob Reichly held numerous official positions. In 1844 Henry Sanders was county commissioner, and in 1848 James Barbin occupied the same position. In 1846 Henry S. Boyer was elected sheriff.

BUSINESS MEN.—The following persons were engaged in the occupations named at the dates specified:

Frederick Stees, Philip Deil, John Stees and John Swineford were inn-keepers in 1784; Jacob Lechner, inn-keeper, 1804; Philip Deil, inn-keeper, 1814; Edward Lamb, inn-keeper, 1814; Paul Bogar, store, 1823; John Bower, hotel, 1823; Josiah Greenawalt, store, 1823; Jacob Fryer, hotel, 1829 to 1850; Daniel Bogar, store, 1829; John Cummings, Jr., store, 1829; Chas. Cummings, store, 1832; Jacob Fisher, inn-keeper, 1832; Anthony Kinstler, drug-store, 1832; Sam'l Wittenmyer, store, 1832 to 1886; Jacob Wittenmyer, store, 1832 to 1850; George Weirick, store, 1832; Jacob Hartman, store, 1835; Henry Walter, store, 1835; John Lawrence, hotel, 1847; Daniel Showers, hotel, 1855; Daniel Weidersaul, hotel, 1861; Henry Weaver, 1868; E. Weaver, 1869 and 1870; Valentine Walter, store, 1850; Peter Hartman, hotel, to 1884 (Byron Hartman, present landlord); William P. Long, hotel; Reuben Greenhoe, hotel; J. J. Mitchel, hotel.

PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Houtz, afterwards associate judge; Dr. Seebold, 1860; Dr. I. G. Barber, 1878; Dr. Kanawal, 1886; Dr. J. W. Sampsel, 1886.

MERCHANTS.—Kleckner & Roush, John M. Rine, Simonton & Walter, Walter & Showers, Hartman & Long, C. Showers.

MERCHANTS FROM 1856 TO 1860.—J. & C. Kleckner, Wm. Bogar, Daniel Bogar, Jack Sampsel, J. T. Huffnagel, J. P. Aurand, J. W. Specht.

NAMES OF TAXABLES IN 1814.

FARMERS.—George Apple, John Buch, Henry Bolender, Fred'k Bolender, John Brobst, Michael Bowersox, Stephen Brue, Henry Boyer, Charles Benner, George Benford, Sr., George Benford, Jr., Daniel Benford, Henry Benford, Fred'k Bennickhofe, John Bishop, George Bolich, George Bilger, John Boyer, Anthony Boyer, George Breon, Nicholas Bous, George Delp, Jacob Delp, Peter Dauverman, Henry Denies, Jacob Dark, Jacob Ertley, George Eisenhoot, George Engle, Sr., Jacob Felmy, Jacob Fryer, Jacob Focht, Peter Fried, Adam Fertich, Peter Gutchshall, Henry

Gilbert, Jeremiah Gift, Anthony Gift, Jacob Gift, Jacob Grubb, William Gutman, Henry Hass, Henry Hinebach, Paul Heim, John Hendricks, Abraham Hassinger, Jacob Hartman, Jacob Hassinger, Conrad Hassinger, Jacob Kline, Peter Kiester, John Krick, Solomon Klose, Jacob Kune, Philip Kern, Jacob Kear, saw-mill; Samuel Lantis, Jacob Lepley, Sr., Jacob Lawver, saw-mill; George Lawver, Francis Long, Conrad Mouck, Michael Moyer, George Moser, Henry Moyer, Fred'k Mowra, Adam Meze, Philip Overmyer, David Overmyer, George Ott, Joseph Pontius, Peter Pontius, John Reninger, Daniel Romich, Sebastian Royer, Henry Rearich, George Smith, Geo. Spaid, Jacob Smith, Michael Swengle, George Snyder, Jacob Stoninger, saw-mill; George Shambach, John Spaid, David Spaid, Peter Snuke, Henry Snuke, Conrad Shroyer, John Swarm, George Stimeley, Battis Snyder, Philip Swartzlined, Jacob Sower, Henry Snep, John Sower, Abraham Swartzlined, Melchor Stuck, Andrew Wittenmyer, Joseph Walter, George Wittenmyer, Christian Walter, Jeremiah Walter, David Walter, Sr., Jacob Wittenmyer, Philip Walter, Jacob Weirich, Henry Walter, James Wales, Jacob Wales, Michael Waggoner, Philip Wetzel, Henry Wetzel, Peter Wetzel, John Yoder, Frederick Yordon.

TAXABLES IN 1817.

WEAVERS.—John Anderson, Philip Bechtel, Joseph Duck, George Dersham, John Erb, John Engle, George Engle, Jr., Henry Hook, Philip Hassinger, Abraham Keiper, Michael Lepkicher, Conrad Rupel, George Stuck, Philip Swarm, Henry Wittenmyer.

SHOEMAKERS.—Jacob Bechtel, Conrad Bickhart, Peter Engle, Abraham Fry, Peter Harmon, Christian Hummel, Samuel Mertz, Philip Rudy, John Rudy, Michael Sner, Joseph Sner, John Wittes, John Weller, Michael Walter.

BLACKSMITHS.—John Bigler, Jacob Eisenbart, John Henry Hummel, George Henry Hummel, John Klace, Jacob Lepley, Jr., Jacob Shoch, Peter Stuck, Henry Wetzel, Jr., Thomas Wertz.

MASONS.—Jacob Bowersox, George Bowersox, Henry Boyer, Jr., John Bowersax, Christian Dauverman, Ludwig Deebler, John Spaid, George Young.

MILLWRIGHTS.—Jacob Berger, Solomon Shadle.

TINSMITHS.—David Bruce, John Bruce, John Sbotz.

COOPERS.—Frederick Boas, David Fees, William Slater, Francis Smith.

DISTILLERS.—George Smith, John Smith; 1832, Peter Decker, Henry Lotz, John Reitzman, Frederick Stees, Conrad Shroyer.

CARPENTERS.—John Diebler, Jr., Jacob Nees (or Nice), David Smith, Frederick Stonebrook, Anthony Shrader.

PUMP-MAKER.—Christian Fahl.

ENLISTED SOLDIER.—Andrew Horner.

WAGON-MAKERS.—Peter Kern, David Walter, Jr.

HATTER.—Jacob Smith.

MILLERS.—John Kunce, Joseph Smith, oil; Henry Shirey, John Walter, oil; John Weaver.

SCHOOL-MASTER.—Jacob Reppas.

TANNER.—Daniel Snyder.

SADDLE-TREE-MAKER.—George Uttz.

TAILORS.—Nicholas Rudy, Henry Yeisley, Adam Yordon.

LABORERS.—Adam Arnold, Jr., Henry Apple, Geo. Bolender, Isaac Bair, Fred'k Benford, John Benford, Fred'k Bilger, Samuel Boyer, Fred'k Bolich, Henry Conrad, John Colter, George Devore, Thomas Dops, Martin Giney, John Hauck, John Hassinger, John Hackenberg, Jacob Hook, David Huff, John Kaderman, Henry Lepley, Adam Lepley, John Moyer, John Moser, Samuel Nagle, Andrew Reitz, Michael Stuck, Michael Snyder, John Shambach, George Samsil, Daniel Shoch, Henry Swartzlined, Daniel Stimely, Melchor Stuck, Daniel Snyder, John Snep, Christian Stuck, Philip Walter, Jacob Yoder, Peter Yordon.

CENTREVILLE.

This is the only village in the township. It is situated five miles north of Middleburg, the county-seat, on the public road leading to New Berlin, Mifflinburg and Hartleton. It has a population of about one hundred inhabitants. The town was laid out in 1806 by Colonel Geo. Weirick. There are in the town two stores, one hotel, two schools and two churches,—the Union German Reformed and Lutheran, and a church of the Evangelical Association, built about 1870. There are also other enterprises in the place, as will appear from the following: Carpenters, S. Bolig, L. A. Musser; merchants, Hartman & Long, C. M. Showers; shoemaker, J. W. Keister; milling, Hopnia Sampsel; drugs, Dr. J. W. Sampsel; insurance agent, S. F. Sheary; undertakers, Shrader & Mohn; wagon-maker, Henry Snyder; blacksmiths, George C. & J. E. Spangler; cooper, George Stine; harness-maker, H. A. Wolfley.

CHURCHES.—There are six congregations in the township,—Lutheran, Reformed and Evangelical at Centreville, Evangelical at Fry's, United Brethren in Christ at Bowersox's, and Zion's United Brethren Church. Of the time of building the Union Church of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations at Centreville there is no record,—nothing but tradition, and that very unsatisfactory, fixes the date during 1804. The building is located a short distance north of the village, on a small eminence. The build-

ing is two stories, built of logs, weather-boarded and painted white. It has galleries on three sides, and will seat from four to five hundred persons. The ground on which the building is erected, and the grave-yard back of the church, is supposed to have been given by Colonel Geo. Weirick, a man of prominence in his day. The Lutheran congregation extended a call to Rev. J. P. Shindel to become their pastor, to which invitation he acceded, and on October 27, 1839, commenced his labors among them. He continued to preach for them in the German language until 1851. It is not positively known who were Rev. Shindel's predecessors; but it is likely the Rev. J. G. Anspach, of Mifflinburg, was one. Of the Reformed ministers there were Revs. Frederick Herman and Keifer. The Lutheran ministers after Rev. Shindel were Revs. Peter Sahn, McCool and A. C. Felker, their present pastor. Efforts are now being made to erect a new church in town. A considerable sum has already been secured for the new building. The intention is now to erect it as a Union Church.

The first service of the United Brethren denomination in this county was held on October 14, 1800, when Bishop Newcomer visited Buffalo Valley and preached at John Walter's house, three miles north of Middleburg, in Penn (now Centre) township. In 1813 this same minister again visited and preached for them. A class was organized, but there is no knowledge of a regular pastor until 1850, when Rev. E. Hershey became pastor and organized a class at what is now called Zion's Church, six miles northwest of Middleburg, where a frame church building was erected. The same pastors that have supplied the Middleburg charge also served the Zion congregation. The church is still in existence.

EDUCATIONAL.—The township at present has six schools, with three hundred and fifty-seven pupils, and school property of the value of four thousand dollars. Centreville has a two-story school building, with two rooms. It is surmounted by a cupola, which contains a bell.

CHAPTER XII.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.¹

AN account of the erection of Mahantango township, in 1795, with a list of its taxables in 1796, will be found in the history of Chapman township.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions held at New Berlin December 18, 1815, a petition was presented by inhabitants of Mahantango township, asking that the west end of the township be struck off for a new township, and suggesting a division line as follows:

"Beginning at the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Herrold's Creek; thence up the same three miles and eight perches to Widow Henselman; thence, northerly, one mile and 100 perches, to the great road leading from Rine's tavern to Swinefords-town, near J. Reichenbach; thence along said road one mile and 286 perches, to the line of Penn's township; thence along the line of said township to Center township line; thence along the same to Shade Mountain; thence along said mountain to the Mifflin County line; thence down the same to the Susquehanna river; thence up the same to the beginning."

The court appointed Joseph Stillwell, Esq., Thomas Shipton, Esq., and Christian Royer viewers, who reported favorably at the February term of court, 1816. The report was confirmed and the township was named Perry, in honor of Commodore Perry, the eastern end of the territory to retain the name Mahantango.

Mahantango Creek flows through this township, and upon it and its tributaries are located twelve grist-mills and fourteen saw-mills. Timber was plenty on Shade Mountain and the other ridges in the township, but the timber business is decreasing and some of the saw-mills that had extensive business in former years became dilapidated, and the decrease in timber has compelled a number of them to be abandoned.

FREMONT.

Fremont is located on a tract of forty acres of land, which belonged to Frederick Stees, who gave it to Michael Eckert for digging the race to the Mount Pleasant Mill.

The town was laid out in 1853 by George Boyer, who was born in Centre township in 1804. He still lives in Fremont. He was a

¹ By Daniel S. Boyer.

county commissioner with Samuel Sholl and George Swartz. He had bought ninety-six acres of land of Michael Minium, on a part of which Fremont is now situated. Israel Arbogast and P. M. German bought the first lots. The lots were sold for from fifty to one hundred dollars each. There are about forty buildings in the place, two stores, hotel and post-office. The buildings are nearly all new, and the village presents a neat appearance. L. Kepler resides here and keeps a feed and flour-store, and is engaged in conveyancing and surveying. Captain William Harding, who was a soldier in the Mexican War and also in the War of the Rebellion, has resided here a number of years and has witnessed the growth of the place, and is still a resident, and has served as justice of the peace and a general counselor for a number of years. J. I. Yerger, a justice of the peace, lives north of the place, engaged in agriculture. He taught school and was a faithful soldier in the late war. Peter German and — Shellenger are engaged in the mercantile business.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN AND REFORMED.—The members of the congregations that worshipped in this church at Mt. Pleasant Mills originally belonged to Bauerman's or Kruppe, and to Moore or Zion's Church, near Freeburg, until 1810, when they formed a congregation with Rev. J. Conrad Walter, Lutheran as their teacher and pastor. On New Year's Day, 1811, he preached a trial sermon, and his introductory February 2, 1811. He continued to serve them three years, when his arduous labors elsewhere compelled him to abandon the charge. Rev. Adams served the Reformed congregation about one year, and Rev. Gerhart also preached one year. Not having regular pastors after this the members again returned to Bauerman's and Zion's congregations. In the year 1818 Rev. Walter was again called and preached his first sermon on his return, October 4th. The first church council consisted of Henry Rahenstein, elder, and Philip Wirt, deacon, on the Lutheran side; Balthaser Mitterling, elder, and Henry Spaeth, deacon, on Reformed side. They had no church, but held services in a school-house built by Philip Nace and sold to John Schnee,

of whom the congregation bought it, together with two acres of land, for four hundred dollars. The congregation adopted new rules and elected Michael Gaugler, trustee; Nicholas Arbogast and Henry Eckelman, elders; Nicholas Minium and Henry Straub, deacons of Lutheran congregation; and Jacob Housewerth, trustee; Balthazer Mitterling and John Bender, elders; Valentine Haas and Daniel Frantz, deacons of Reformed congregation. Rev. Walter served until his death. Rev. Wm. German served after him, and Rev. Erlenmyer forty years, and Rev. J. F. Wampole since 1876. Revs. Hackman, Gutelius, Derr, Donat and others also served the Reformed congregation, and Rev. S. P. Brown since 1881. The church is a good, brick structure, built in 1853. They have a choir and a good reed-organ.

EMANUEL CHURCH of the Evangelical Association was built in 1869. It belongs to the Port Treverton Circuit. It is a neat frame structure, and has been recently painted and improved.

ARBOGAST'S CHURCH belongs to the Lutheran denomination. Michael Arbogast and David Goy took a leading interest in the erection of the church. It was built about the year 1859.

THE UNITED BROTHERS CHURCH is situated in Fremont; is a frame structure painted white, on which is a cupola and bell. Membership small; belongs to Freeburg Circuit. N. Brosius, H. Fisher, building committee. Jacob Minium donated ground. An Evangelical Church is located in Fremont; a new frame structure; congregation small; belongs to the Port Treverton Circuit.

EARLY SETTLERS AND MILLS.—Henry Meiser, grandfather of David Meiser (now an aged citizen of Perry township), came from Germany. David Meiser says that his grandfather, in company with other German families, first settled at Albany, N. Y., and from there went up the Mohawk and crossed to the headwaters of the Susquehanna and came down the North Branch and landed at Swatara and Humelstown. From there the grandfather came to now Perry township and stopped where Markley now lives, near Aline. He brought his effects on a two-horse wagon and built a hut

made of bark. He moved away from this place three times on account of the Indians. On one occasion he put his children in a chaff-bag, placed them on a horse and went to where New Buffalo, in Perry County, is now located, to escape the Indians. At this place they had a temporary fort, where they would flee for refuge from the Indians. On one occasion an Indian came and took the bread out of the bake-oven. At another time an Indian came where Mrs. Meiser was alone. He appeared cross and snappish. She gave him bread and eatables such as she had, to pacify him. When Mr. Meiser returned he followed the Indian and an encounter ensued, which resulted in the killing of the Indian. Mr. Meiser was a great hunter; he devoted much of his time to this pursuit. He had a deer-lick in the swamp now owned by Mr. Markley, near the new covered bridge, where he killed deer whenever he chose to do so. One day two panthers passed his hut; he followed them and shot one of them near where Dinger's mill-dam now is. The same night the other panther came to the hut and called for his mate, when he shot him through an opening in the side of his hut.

Michael Meiser, son of Henry Meiser, built an oil-mill near Meiserville about eighty-five years ago. The old stone building is still standing but not occupied.

Henry Meiser, built a saw-mill where John Peffer's saw-mill is now located about ninety years ago.

The fifth generation of the Meiser family reside in Meiserville and its vicinity.

Henry Shadel was born in Würtemberg, Germany, October 22, 1752. He came to Berks County, where he married Maria Ohlinger, who was born in France February 2, 1752. They had four sons and five daughters. They came to Northumberland (now Snyder) County, and settled in Mahantango (now Perry) township in 1795, and built a grist and saw-mill about the year 1810. The original foundation of the mill is still standing, yet the mill has been rebuilt inside three times. J. A. Shadel, the present owner, weather-boarded the log mill and otherwise improved it, and also the saw-mill on the same premises. Henry Shadel was

a teamster in Washington's army during the Revolutionary War. It is said that he had a very retentive memory and could relate many incidents of the War of the Revolution. He died January 21, 1822, aged sixty-seven years, five months and twenty-nine days, and his wife died February 25, 1832, aged eighty years. They are both interred at the Grubb's Church Cemetery. All his sons moved West except Samuel, who remained on the old homestead in Perry township. Samuel was born March 3, 1784; he was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, in Captain Valentine Haas' company, Seventy-seventh Regiment, Colonel Weirick. He married Anna Keen and had four sons and three daughters. John Shadel, his son, was born April 12, 1829, and died on the old homestead November 17, 1871. He had one son, J. A. Shadel, who now lives on and owns the old homestead, and is at present secretary of the school board of Perry township. He also had a daughter, who is married to Dr. M. Rothrock, of Fremont, a place about two miles distant from the "Shadel property."

Jacob Haas made application for a patent of the tract of land known as the Shadel tract in the year 1768, and the patent was granted to Samuel Shadel in 1809.

The elections for Perry township were held at this place from 1817, when Perry township was formed, to the time when West Perry was taken from Perry. The elections were held in Fremont since that time. The last election held at Shadel's was in 1861. The fifth generation are now living on the premises,—Henry, Samuel, John, J. Albert Shadel and his children.

MILLS.—A stone grist and saw-mill at Aline post-office, Perry township, was built by General Adam Leight in 1831. Jacob Lenig made the stone wall. Abner Hornberger, Sr., and Peter Hains were the millwrights. The mill property, with some land, has been since successively owned by Dr. Thomas Leight, son of Adam Leight, Samuel Troutman, Henry Troutman, Henry and Francis Markley. A. Dinger, postmaster at Aline, an active and intelligent member of the school board, is the present owner. It is built on the Mahantango Creek, two miles below Shadel's mill.

Near this place Mr. Moyer had built a powder-mill, which exploded, and Mr. Moyer was thrown through the roof into the head-race without receiving injuries. He rebuilt the mill, and General Leight soon after became the owner of the property through inheritance, and Peter Hains continued to manufacture powder, when it was destroyed by an explosion the second time and it was not rebuilt. General Leight became a prominent citizen, was an associate judge of Union County, a candidate for Congress and has a monument over his grave in a private plot near the mill.

Meiser's mill, a stone structure and saw-mill, is about one mile below Dinger's mill on Mahantango Creek.

A grist-mill, saw-mill and an oil-mill were erected here about eighty years ago by Frederick Meiser, father of Joseph Meiser, the present owner. Joseph Meiser was born and raised here. A small village named Meiserville is located here. There is a store, hotel, post-office, wagon-maker, blaeksmith-shop and other business interests here, all under the management of Joseph Meiser. It is located on the road leading from Middleburg to the Susquehanna River, and the road from McKee's Half Falls through "Shafferstown" terminates here. A new covered bridge across the Mahantango was erected here last summer by the commissioners of Snyder County. John Peffer's saw-mill is located a half-mile above this place on the same stream.

A brick mill, owned by Frederick Meiser, on Mahantango Creek, was built by the present owner about three years ago. It is favorably located to do custom work. It is opposite Oriental, near the Juniata County line. There was an old log mill at this place, erected about forty-five years ago by Frederick Meiser, father of the present owner. This mill was in operation until torn down to give place to the one now erected there. One mile above this place is Shaffer's saw-mill, which is operated at certain seasons of the year. Hain's wool-carding mill—an establishment that has been abandoned after it had been in operation a number of years—is also located on Mahantango Creek, about one mile below Meiserville.

The wool-carding establishment of H. J. Heiser is located on Mahantango Creek, about one mile below Schnee's mill. This property was owned by Johnson, Rine, Brosius, Willier, Rathfon and J. M. Rine. Napoleon Brosins, and Adam Willier after him, carried on the tannery business here. The present owner carries on wool-carding, manufacture of cloth, cabinet and furniture business, sawing, and also has a eider press in operation. He uses the water for all these purposes. He has added new buildings, and adorned and beautified the premises in various ways. Henry German's saw-mill is located on a tributary of the Mahantango, one mile north of Schnee's mill.

Joseph Meiser has a grist and saw-mill about half a mile above German's saw-mill, on the same stream of water. This water is not sufficient to drive both the grist and saw-mill in the dry season. The stone grist mill at Mt. Pleasant, on Mahantango, is at present owned by John Schnee, a son of Philip Schnee. It is a large structure, and has been owned by the Schnee family about seventy-five years. Frederick Stees built it in 1800. Nicholas Minium made the wall; Jacob Housewerth, the carpenter work.

In 1813 Stees sold the farm at Mt. Pleasant, with all its improvements, including mill, saw-mill, water rights, etc., to John Schnee, from Lebanon County, for thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars. After the decease of John Schnee, his son, Philip Schnee, obtained the property, and held it. Upon his death, his son John, the present owner, came into possession.

Mt. Pleasant Mills was, for a number of years, a prominent place in Perry township. A store, hotel, mill and post-office are at this place. The hotel is now owned by A. S. Stahl, who has a large patronage. He has refitted and improved it.

John Schnee and his son, Absalom Schnee, have erected a fine brick building at Mt. Pleasant, in which the latter lives, and in which they are engaged in the general mercantile business. Henry S. Schnee, of Freeburg, owns part of the original farm. The fifth generation now reside on the premises,—John, Philip,

John, Absalom and his children. Absalom is married to a daughter of the late Rev. C. G. Erlenmyer, who was Lutheran pastor at Freeburg, and who served the congregation at this place forty years.

David Woechly carries on the tanning business about one mile west of Mt. Pleasant Mills.

SCHOOLS.—Levi S. Goy, of Freeburg, has in his possession a deed dated August 15, A.D. 1812, wherein George Kuehn conveys, for the consideration of seven dollars and eighty-three cents, five and one-fourth acres of land, situate in Mahantango township (now Perry), Northumberland County, to Frederick Goy, Daniel Womer, Casper Gelnett and George Shetterly, "in trust, and to their successors acting in the office of trusteeship, which said successors shall be chosen and elected by a majority of the trustees present at the time of election, from time to time forever. To and for the only use and benefit and behoof of a German and English school for the instruction of the youth in both languages, as also for a place of worship to all denominations and professions of Christian religion universally in unity, for ever, and to and for no other purpose whatsoever."

The tract is described as containing five and a quarter acres, and is a part of a larger tract which George Ault and Elizabeth, his wife, by indenture dated August 7, 1799, conveyed to George Kuehn.

The deed for this school land is acknowledged before Michael Rathfon, justice of the peace, and witnessed by him and Frederick Beeg.

There was a school-house on this land, where a subscription school was taught during the winter. The remains of this old school-house could be seen until quite recently. Francis Portsline taught here many terms. He had come from France in 1777. His father had charge of a select school in France, and Francis could speak French, German and English. He also had a fair knowledge of Latin. Michael Womer, father of Dr. H. F. Womer, Liverpool, still living near Fremont, was one of his pupils. He came from Baltimore to York, where he married a Miss Heiges, and from

there he came to Perry township. He died in 1858, aged ninety-six years, and is buried in the Portsline Cemetery, about one mile west of Meiserville. His son, George Portsline, aged eighty-five years, is still living near Meiserville. His grandson, Eli Portsline, who has taught many terms, is teaching one of the public schools of Perry township in 1885. This school land is situate at the road near Shaffer's saw-mill. Since the adoption of the public-school system no attention was given to this land, and it seems that adjoiners have absorbed it and have taken possession of it.

There was a school-house at Mt. Pleasant that was used for school and church purposes before the adoption of the free-school system. Joseph Schnee and others taught subscription school during three months of the year. On the farm now owned by Charles Goodling a subscription school was taught during the winter months, in the spring-house that is still standing there. A. G. Hornberger, Esq., living near Aline, was one of the first teachers after the adoption of the free-school system. He now lives where his father, Abner Hornberger, resided, who had come from Lancaster County in 1817, and who was a justice of the peace for many years.

He was also a millwright, and assisted in building the following grist-mills: Frederick Kremer, now Weiser's, Juniata County; Mr. Witmer, below Liverpool; Frederick Meiser, Sr., opposite Oriental; Rathfon & Minium, in Shade Mountain Gap; Frederick Wendt, now H. H. Bechtel, Monroe township, Juniata County; for General A. Leight, now Dinger's, at Aline. He also assisted in building many saw-mills. He was a man of great muscular strength and powers of endurance, yet mild and affable in his manners. Esquire Hornberger, his son, was also a soldier in the late war, has been justice of the peace for many years, and served as administrator, executor, assignee and guardian in many estates, superintendent of Sunday-school and various offices in the Evangelical Church, of which he is a member.

The following is from the note-book of D. S. Boyer, county superintendent, 1857.

"School near Shadel's mill, visited December 11, 1857. House weather-boarded, not plastered nor ceiled, 24 feet square. Joseph Becker teacher.

"Second visit, February 4, 1858. 54 scholars present, house unfit for its purposes, too many classes.

"School near Schnee's, visited December 14, 1857. A log house formerly used by Lutheran and Reformed congregation as a church, 18 by 35 feet, ceiled with boards; large wood-stove near the middle of room; 14 desks to seat 4 pupils each; William Hending, teacher.

"Second visit, February 3, 1858. 76 pupils present; house too small.

Perry at present contains eight schools, and has male pupils one hundred and eighty-three; females, one hundred and fifty-four. Value of school property, \$3000. Since the above report they have purchased new patent desks for four houses and rebuilt one of the houses. Each house is well supplied with blackboard surface and a large county map of Pennsylvania. There are several new and elegant school-houses in the district.

CHAPTER XIII.

WEST PERRY TOWNSHIP.¹

AN effort was made in 1856 to divide Perry township east and west. A petition was presented at the May term of court in that year, which set forth,—

"That your petitioners labor under great inconvenience for want of a division of said township, to commence at a point near Kohler's Mill, on Mahantango Creek, which is the line between Snyder and Juniata Counties, leading along forest mountain eastward to where it intersects the Washington township line."

Commissioners were appointed to inquire into the propriety of the division and to make a draft of the proposed line. The commissioners, David Weirich, David Showers and J. Henry App, made a report to the court, September, 1856, expressing the opinion that the territory included in the lines of the accompanying draft ought to be erected into a separate town-

ship. To this report exceptions were filed September 25th and argued December 12th, held under advisement by the court, and in May, 1857, was read and approved, *Nisi*.

In 1856 another petition was circulated in the township, having for its object the division of Perry township by a line running north and south. The following action of court at the February term, 1857, sets forth the reason for the petition and the proposed boundaries :

"The petition of sundry citizens of Perry township respectfully represents that they labor under great inconvenience from the extent and geographical surface of said township of Perry. That this inconvenience would be obviated by dividing said township by a line beginning at or near Solomon Kerstetter's blacksmith-shop; thence by a straight line north ten degrees west until it intersects the dividing line between said township of Perry from Franklin and Beaver townships, on the top of shade mountain, and erecting that portion of said township lying on the west side of said line into a new township."

The petitioners asked for the appointment of commissioners to make inquiry concerning the division. The court in the matter made the following decree February 26, 1858 :

"In the above case two returns have been returned to the court by the commissioners appointed by the court to divide said township, and the erection of a new township out of part thereof, in two separate applications. The first return was favorable to a division by a line from east to west, and the second to a division by a line from south to north. Now to wit, February 26, 1858, on due consideration had of the premises, the court order a vote of the qualified voters of said township to be taken on the question of a division thereof in the way proposed by the second return, to wit, by a line from south to north, on Friday, the 29th day of March next, upon which the election officers of the township proposed to be divided shall hold an election at the place fixed by law for holding township elections, and to be governed therein by the several laws of this commonwealth relating to township elections."

In accordance with this decree, an election was held at the time appointed, at which a majority of votes was cast against the division, whereupon a remonstrance was filed, setting forth "that the election was held in an undue and unfair way, and that the tickets were not in accordance with the acts of Assembly, and according to the

¹ By Daniel S. Boyer.

number of legal votes polled there was a majority cast against dividing said township."

The exceptions filed were sustained and a new election was ordered to be held October 12, 1858, "on the way proposed for the division thereof by the report and the return from south to north."

The election was held and resulted in favor of division, which action was confirmed at December term of court, 1858, and the new township named "West Perry."

This township was formed from the western part of Perry township. Hiester's Valley is in the northern part, bounded by Shade Mountain. In the middle part is the Limestone Valley, composed of good soil. In the southern portion is Buckwheat Valley, a light-yellow gravel soil. West Mahantango Creek borders on the south and west and Perry on the east. It forms a triangle at the western termination. The greater portion of the western end is composed of good soil and is inhabited by a thrifty agricultural community.

In 1813 a road was laid out from the Mennonite Church to a road at or near the house of Michael Allbright. This house is still standing close to the creek. John Graybill purchased about one thousand acres of land in 1772, then Northumberland County. Richfield, Juniata County, occupies part of this land. Graybill was born in Germany August 18, 1735; died Feb. 18, 1806, aged seventy. He is interred in the old cemetery north of Richfield, and on his tombstone is inscribed, "He was the oldest settler in this vicinity." The sons of John Graybill were Jacob, Christian, John and Peter. Joseph, a great-grandson, lives on the homestead farm. Jacob married Miss Snyder and settled in the vicinity. Christian S. Graybill, a son of Rev. Christian Graybill, now resides on the place. His sons were John, Christian, Jacob, Herman and Thomas, who all settled near the father's place. Christian, brother of Jacob and son of John, married a Miss Lauver and settled in now Snyder County, and their descendants are in the vicinity. John, brother of Jacob and Christian, was ordained bishop of the Mennonite Church when twenty-one years of age, and served until his death, in 1838. He was

the first Mennonite minister in the vicinity. He is interred in the old cemetery, and his descendants are still in West Perry. Peter warranted the land he sold to John Shellenberger in 1775, near Richfield. Barbara, wife of John Graybill, attained to the age of ninety-three years.

Rev. Christian Graybill, a descendant, was born November 2, 1789; died February 10, 1876, aged eighty-seven years; was forty-eight years a minister of the Mennonite denomination.

CHURCHES.—The Mennonite Church was built in 1859. John G. Graybill, A. Winey, John Winey, building committee; M. S. Graybill, secretary.

The Evangelical Association have a brick church edifice in Buckwheat Valley. It is named the Daniel's Church.

The United Brethren denomination erected a log church near Kohler's (now Shellenberger's mill,) but it is now abandoned, they having erected a new church at Richfield.

Rev. John K. Snyder, a distant relative of Governor Snyder, was born April 11, 1800; died November 25, 1881, aged eighty-one years, seven months and fourteen days. He was a colonel of militia when he joined the U. B. Church. He became a minister, and had the faculty to impress the truth of the Gospel on the hearts of his hearers.

J. G. Hornberger, Esq., served several terms as county auditor, three terms as justice of the peace. He has taught school a number of terms and holds the professional certificate. His services are in frequent demand to serve as executor, administrator, assignee and guardian. He is a son-in-law of Rev. J. K. Snyder and one of the executors of the estate of Mr. Snyder.

George W. Seiver has served two terms as county auditor. He has taught fourteen terms of common school and is a progressive teacher. He is now engaged in teaching and holds the professional certificate.

Daniel Haas is a school director of West Perry township. An active school man. He is a grandson of Valentine Haas, who was cap-

tain of a company in the War of 1812. His son, H. C. Haas, an intelligent young man, is one of the school-teachers of West Perry township.

The mill now owned by John Shellenberger is located on Mahantango Creek, near Richfield. It was long known as "Kohler's Mills." Messrs. Pile, Housewerth and Mitterling owned it. It has a strong water-power and has an extensive patronage. The present owner is an active and energetic man.

Thomas Shellenberger erected an extensive steam tannery in the western part of the township about twenty years ago. It is now owned and conducted by a party who came from Lancaster County.

Henry B. Snyder has a water-power saw-mill on Mahantango Creek, three miles from Richfield. He does an extensive customer work.

John H. Willis was born of English descent in Wilmington, Del., June 23, 1851. His father died before the son was born. April 18, 1853, he was bound to John and Angeline Meyer, Norristown, Pa., who moved to West Perry township, where Mr. Willis has ever since resided. He struggled through disadvantages; laid the foundation of an education in the common schools of West Perry township; taught common schools; entered the State Normal School at Lock Haven, where he was graduated in 1883. He was entirely dependent on his own resources. He has taught fourteen sessions of the common schools and was principal of the Middleburg schools when graded during the winter of 1883 and 1884. He is a deacon of the Reformed Church at Richfield, president of the Republican Standing Committee of Snyder County, and was secretary of the same in the year 1884.

SCHOOLS.—The condition of the early schools in this part of Perry (now West Perry) is best explained by the following extracts from the note-book of D. S. Boyer, county superintendent, 1857: "School-house in Buckwheat Valley, near Gordon's, visited December 15, 1857. A log school-house, weather-boarded, not plastered nor ceiled, twenty four feet square. Wood-stove near the middle. Long desks along the wall. Long benches too high for smaller pupils. No black-board. Hats, etc., hanging along the

wall. Thirty-seven present. Union Primer, Cobb's & Byerly's Spellers, Cobb's 1, 2, 3 Readers, Testament, McGuffie's Reader, Sanders' 1 English Reader, History of the World, German Psalter, Smith's & Rose's Arithmetics used. No directors have visited this school.

"Second visit, February 4, 1858. School opened by reading the Testament. Eighty pupils on the roll. School too large for the house, which is unfit for use. John R. Ecklin, teacher.

"School at David Kremer's, western part of township, visited February 3, 1858. House eighteen feet square, situate near the road. A miserable log cabin, not plastered nor ceiled; well ventilated with broken windows and openings in the floor. Blackboard one by four feet. Long desks along the wall, and high slab benches. Twenty-eight pupils on the roll. Cobbs & Sanders' and McGuffie's Readers, Cobb's Sequel English Reader, Rose & Stoddard's Arithmetics used. Alexander Bertch, teacher."

This school-house was in that part of the district that is now embraced in the Independent District, where they have now two new and elegant school-houses, seated with patent desks and well supplied with blackboards, etc. This is known by the name "Evandale." School property now valued at fourteen hundred dollars. There has been a marked improvement since 1858.

The following is the statistical report for 1885: "Four schools, 5 months, 4 male teachers, salary, \$24. Males 116, females 79. Five mills levied for school purposes, \$617.85. State appropriation, \$126.75. For repairing, \$57.53. Teachers' wages, \$480. Fuel and contingents, \$63.76. Collection fees, \$43.53. Salary of secretary, \$15. Resources in excess of liabilities, \$52.62. Value of school property, \$2800."

There has been a marked improvement in the schools of this district since 1858. They have four comfortable houses, and they have good teachers employed. John W. Haas, who was a professional teacher living and teaching in this district for a number of years, assisted in advancing the schools.

CHAPTER XIV.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.¹

IN the summer of 1817 petitions were circulated among the inhabitants of parts of Penn's, Centre and Mahantango townships, having for their object the erection of a new township. The petitions were presented to the court of Union County, and John Hayes, John Driesbach and — were appointed viewers. The two whose names are here given made a report at the December term of court, 1817, and described boundaries of the proposed township,—

“Beginning at a marked Hickory on the banks of the Susquehanna River above and near the mouth of George Arnold's Run; thence north 51 degrees west 1070 perches to a marked white oak; south 39 degrees west 200 perches to a marked white oak; north 51 degrees west 660 perches, north 53 degrees west 400 perches, north 20 degrees west 780 perches to Shadel's house; thence 49 degrees east 1070 perches to Middle Creek; thence down the same to the Susquehanna; thence down the said river to the beginning, to be known by the name of Washington.”

The report was read the first time December 18, 1817, and again December 14, 1818, when it was confirmed. A part of this township was taken to form part of Chapman township when it was erected, in February, 1820.

This is one of the interior townships of Snyder County. It is bounded on the north by Franklin and Middle Creek townships, east by Penn, south by Union and Chapman, west by Perry township. Middle Creek, a stream which has its source in the western part of the county, flows along the eastern boundary of this township.

It is six miles from east to west, and the same distance from its northern to its southern boundaries.

The township contains three valleys, extending east and west, and three ridges running east and west, parallel with the valleys. Chestnut Ridge, along the northern boundary, abounds in hematite and fossil iron-ore, and there are many drifts now open and successfully and profitably worked. The ore is hauled by teams

to Kreamer and Globe Mills Stations, on the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, a distance of two miles. Flintstone Ridge, south of Freeburg, abounds in good limestones. Many lime quarries are open and lime-kilns are built near the quarries. A good quality of cement stone has been found on the ridge, on the premises of Augustus Springman, near Freeburg. Neitz's Ridge, south of Flintstone, has several drifts made by miners about ten years ago.

Pleasant Valley, between Chestnut and Flint Ridges, has a good quality of limestone and red shale land.

Flintstone Valley is a narrow strip of flintstone land noted for its productiveness. The sharp flintstones and heavy soil, of which it is composed, require more labor to cultivate than light gravel soil, but it yields a good return to the husbandman.

Neitz's Valley, located between Neitz's Ridge and third ridge, contains a yellow gravelly soil, easy to cultivate. In this valley strong indications of coal-oil can be found. On the surface of the water, at a number of places, a scum can be found, some of which has been collected into bottles and tested. The lands in this valley have been leased by a party who propose to prospect for coal-oil.

Wisahicken Creek flows through Pleasant Valley into Middle Creek. It is formed by numerous springs, which arise in Chestnut and Flint Ridge. A small stream flows through Flintstone Valley into Middle Creek. This stream divides the quality of the soil. On the north side of it is found the heavy flint land, and on the south gravel land. A small stream also flows through Neitz's Valley into the Middle Creek.

IRON-ORE.—On the premises of William H. Ripka, two miles north of Freeburg, iron-ore of the best quality is mined. Mr. Ripka is a millwright and put in the machinery of the sand-works at McVeytown, Mifflin County, and built a number of mills and saw-mills in Centre, Mifflin and Snyder Counties.

Iron-ore is also taken out on the land of Isaac Diemer, Andrew Bickel, George C. Moyer, C. Haines and others. The iron-ore business was commenced here about twelve

¹ By Daniel S. Boyer.

years ago by Heim, Cruikshank & Co., from Shamokin. It is taken on wagons to the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, to Meiser and Smithgrove, a distance of about two miles, where it is shipped to Danville and to other places.

ELECTIONS.—The elections for Washington township were held many years at the election-house of George Moyer. When William Moyer, Esq., purchased the property he removed the old election-house, and on the erection of a new building he desired the elections held at another place. A petition was presented at December term of court, 1874, and Judge Bucher ordered the elections to be held at Boyer's town hall, in Freeburg.

At February term, 1879, a petition was presented to court praying for the removal of the place of holding the elections from Boyer's town hall to the house of Andrew Roush. The Court ordered an election to be held April 19, 1879, on the question of removal. The result of the election was: Against removal, seventy-four votes; for removal, sixty-five votes. The Court thereupon decreed that the elections should continue to be held at Boyer's town hall.

COVERED BRIDGES ACROSS MIDDLE CREEK.—At February term of court, 1820, Samuel Templeton, George Boyer, George Miller, Samuel Baum, Jr., Joseph Stillwell and Christopher Seebold were appointed commissioners to view sites for covered bridges across both branches of Middle Creek on the road leading from Freeburg, through Washington township, to Selin's Grove.

They reported at May sessions that bridges were necessary over the two branches of Middle Creek, which report was confirmed by the Court. Contract was made with Colonel J. C. Herrold for their construction, who soon after built them, and they are still in use.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Frederick Albright was one of the first settlers in Flintstone Valley. He located one mile south of Freeburg, where there is an excellent spring. He built a log cabin on the tract now owned by Philip and J. A. Moyer. It was not until several years later that he took out his warrant. The patent was granted November 27, 1788. It contained one

hundred and fifty-nine acres and was named "Garter Snake." He and his wife sold sixty-two acres to their son-in-law, Adam Stahl, September 22, 1800. Another tract of one hundred and six acres was patented as "Heroph" November 29, 1796.

A man named Ruland was the first settler in Pleasant Valley. He built a cabin in the meadow on the farm now owned by John Hummel, a half-mile from Freeburg.

Peter Stranb lived three miles northwest of Freeburg in 1785. He had a one-story, weather-boarded house, painted red, on the site where the house of Jacob Haines now stands. He dressed in home-made clothes and never had buttons on his garments; he tied them with strings. He made his own hats of straw and wore no others; he never used candles, and the only light he used was made of pine-knots, which were burned in an opening in the chimney, called *kee-effly* in the German language. He had only three hickory chairs in use; they cooked in an open fire-place, and the sour-kroust stand was kept in the kitchen; he used wooden spoons and bowls of his own manufacture. He had no children, but left a considerable legacy, when he died, to collateral heirs. His wife also dressed in home-made clothes, and was an expert at the spinning-wheel, an article much used in her day.

GRIST-MILLS.—There are three grist-mills in Washington township. The mill in Freeburg is situated on Wisahicken Creek, and was built by Andrew Straub, the founder of Freeburg. It is a two-story structure. The present owners, Levi S. and George W. Goy, erected a dry-kilu near the mill in the year 1883; also a saw-mill. They do considerable sawing, and use steam-power at low stages of the water to propel the grist-mill. This is a great convenience to the citizens of Freeburg and its vicinity.

The mill now owned by F. E. Hilbish and George K. Moyer, on Wisahicken Creek, two miles east of Freeburg, on the road leading to Selin's Grove, was built by Christian Hautz. The present owners have recently remodeled it, and put in new machinery, and also a new steam-engine. They use the engine at low

stages of the water. This mill is used for customer work, and is conveniently located. It occupies the place where an old mill stood which had been erected by J. G. Menges many years ago.

Andrew and A. J. Benshell built a two-story grist-mill at Middle Creek, about twenty years ago, three miles east of Freeburg. It has a good water-power and good machinery, and is now owned by Philip Benfer. An old log mill was built by Philip Morr on the premises now owned by Joseph Diehl, one mile east of Freeburg, on the road leading to Selin's Grove. It was afterwards converted into an oil-mill, which ceased operation with flax-raising. Frederick Stees erected a new two-story grist-mill on this site, and also a saw-mill. This mill was burned in the year 1853, when owned by Jacob Schoch, deceased. No mill has since been erected, and the race which conveyed the water to the mill is filled and leveled and the ground is used for agricultural purposes.

TANNERIES.—Samuel Moyer owns the tannery on the southwest corner of North and Front Streets, in Freeburg. He carries on the tanning business. This tannery was established by Colonel Henry Straub about the year 1835.

Philip Moyer carries on the tanning business at a tan-yard which he established in the year 1851. It is located one mile northwest of Freeburg, on the road leading from Freeburg to Middleburg.

On the premises of Mrs. George Hilbisch, corner of Water and Market Streets, in Freeburg, Francis A. Boyer, Sr., commenced the tanning business about the year 1815. His father, Philip Boyer, bought this establishment about that date. The last tanning business was done by David Moyer. George Hilbisch, now deceased, destroyed the vats about the year 1865, and a garden now occupies the spot where the vats were.

On the farm now owned by the estate of Michael C. Moyer, deceased, one mile west of Freeburg, his father, Christopher Moyer, established a tan-yard in the year 1831. The business was kept up till 1851, a period of twenty years.

On the farm of John Freed, three miles west

of Freeburg, Peter Witmer erected a tan-yard in the year 1828. The business was kept up till 1848. John P. Mertz was the last to carry on the business.

On the corner of Front and North Streets, where the widow of the late Rev. C. G. Erlensmyer now lives, John Roush erected a tan-yard about the year 1812. John Hilbisch was the last one that conducted the business, and the present occupants filled up the vats about the year 1855.

DISTILLERIES.—There were twelve distilleries in Washington township. The last two were destroyed by fire in the year 1853, and nothing now remains to show where any of them were located. Farmers would take their apples and peaches in large English wagon-beds, holding from forty to eighty bushels, and get them distilled into whiskey and applejack for half of the proceeds. The prices of rye whiskey ranged from thirty-three to thirty-seven cents per gallon, and of applejack from twenty-two to twenty-five cents per gallon. It was a usual sight to see immense piles of apples surrounding the distilleries, belonging to different parties, which were awaiting their time for distillation. The names of the last owners of the distilleries and the places where located are as follows:

Peter Hilbisch, where Samuel G. Hilbisch now lives, one mile west of Freeburg. John Motz, on the farm now owned by Peter Klingler, two miles west of Freeburg. Henry Straub, on the farm of H. M. Freed, three miles west of Freeburg. Lorenzo Haines, on the farm of Philip Apple, one and one-half miles west of Freeburg. John German, on the farm now owned by John Schnee, in Flintstone Valley. Henry Deckert, on the farm now owned by Henry Kuster, in Flintstone Valley (Bailey homestead). John Holsapple, on the farm now owned by Jacob Morr, in Flintstone Valley. Adam Stahl, on the farm now owned by Philip and John A. Moyer, in Flintstone Valley. Philip Morr, on the farm of A. Springman, three-fourths of a mile east of Freeburg. Lorenzo Haines, on lot of George C. Moyer, on Cherry Run, near Freeburg. Frederick Moyer, on the farm of F. C. Moyer, one mile north of Freeburg, on Cherry Run, near the old ceme-

tery. Harman Speese, on the land of Henry Kuster, one mile northeast of Freeburg, on the road leading to Conrad's Mill.

CHURCHES.—The history of Zion's Lutheran Church and cemetery will be found in the sketch of the Lutheran and Reformed Church in Freeburg.

The only church in the township at the present time belongs to the congregation of United Brethren. It is located two miles south of Freeburg. The corner-stone was laid September 5, 1880, and a one-story frame edifice was erected in that year. The society are regularly organized, and are supplied by circuit preachers.

SCHOOLS.—Before the adoption of the common-school system there was only one school-house in Freeburg and Washington township, which was located on the ground where the Lutheran and Reformed Church now stands in Freeburg. It was a log structure, one story high, weather-boarded and painted red.

Among the early teachers were Kamfield, Schuyler, Gundrum, Hollenbush. Later were Logan, Sands, Burge, Burr, Montelius, Naille, Motz, Jesse, Hugh, Absalom and William Teats. The latter is still living in Washington township, of whom we present the following sketch, which embraces a long period in our school history.

William Teats was born in Washington township, Union (now Snyder) County, February 14, 1810. His father, William Teats, came to Pennsylvania from New Jersey. He died at the age of forty-three years, leaving a large family mostly depending on William, then only seventeen years old. His entire school term was only seven weeks. At the age of nineteen years he taught a subscription school in a log house near his home, in Washington township, in the year 1829. He continued to work at his trade during the summer and teach subscription school during the winter until the adoption of the free-school system. He taught forty-two terms subscription and public schools. He has three sons, who also are teachers. Levi, the eldest son, taught sixteen terms, but is now a farmer in Perry township; Philip M. Teats, second son, was ten years justice of the peace in

West Perry township, and taught seventeen terms, now residing at Bloomsburg; Robert M. Teats, his youngest son, has taught twenty-two terms, nine of them near his home, in Washington township. Levi has a son, Henry W. Teats, who is also a teacher. Robert M. has two sons,—Ira W., who has taught two terms, and William W., Jr., taught one term.

William Teats, the father, lives with his son Robert, with all his faculties unimpaired, at the age of seventy-six years.

Fifty years ago Washington township had twelve distilleries and one school. Now there are eleven public schools, an academy, two music-schools and no distillery.

Geography was first taught in the county, in Freeburg in 1828, and grammar at the same place, 1831. George Weirick was the teacher who taught geography and the pupils were Philip Hilbish, now living at Selin's Grove; George C. Moyer, living at Freeburg; Elias R. Menges, one of the first associate judges of Snyder County, who now resides near Bristol, Elkhart County, Ind. Jesse Teats taught the first grammar and George C. Moyer and Henry J. Boyer (oldest brother of Professor D. S. Boyer), now living in Chicago, Ill., were the only pupils. Theodore Burr was the first teacher who taught natural philosophy, and Daniel S. Boyer was his only pupil in that branch.

William P. Moyer, present principal of the graded school for Washington township, has taught twenty-one terms and holds the permanent certificate issued by the State. William H. Moyer, the present postmaster at Freeburg, also holds the permanent certificate. He has taught a number of terms of public school, and was an assistant teacher in the Freeburg Academy. T. E. Arbogast was a successful teacher, also a school director, and is now one of the leading merchants in Freeburg.

The statistics for 1855 are as follows: Nine schools, four months; nine male teachers. Male pupils, two hundred and eleven; females, one hundred and sixty nine.

For the year 1884, twenty-nine years later, the statistics are as follows: Eleven schools, five months; eight male and three female teachers.

Number of male pupils, two hundred and twenty-five; females, two hundred and ten.

There are four schools in one building in Freeburg. Value of school property, five thousand dollars.

L. S. Goy, a gentleman of a good common-school education, is secretary of the board. He advocated the necessity of putting new desks into two of the rooms in the Freeburg school-house. The board agreed to this measure, and seated the upper rooms with the new improved Paragon desks, September, 1885.

Washington is credited with having been the first district in the county that accepted the public-school system.

FREEBURG.

This village was founded about 1796 by Andrew Straub, and was called Straub's Town for several years. It contained ninety-five building-lots, sixty-six feet by one hundred and sixty-five feet. He donated one acre of ground for church and school purposes. The Lutheran Reformed Church is erected on one of the lots donated. The proprietor of the town became so poor that at his death he was buried at the expense of the township in the grave-yard he had previously donated in Freeburg. He died in the stone house now owned and occupied by Henry Custer, in Penn's township. No tombstone marks his resting-place.

The inhabitants of Straubstown in 1802 are given in Linn's "Buffalo Valley," as follows: "Alspice, Doctor Henry; Felmy, Jacob; Haekenberg, Michael, joiner; Long, Peter; Moore, Andrew; Moore, Philip; Myer, Michael; Myer, Jacob, son of Stephen; Myer, George; Nagle, John; Reigert, Paul; Roush, John, tan-yard; Rupert, John; Schock, Jacob; Smith, John, weaver; Straub, George, son of Peter; Stump, Abraham; Weaver, Michael."

The first addition made to the town was in 1854, when Henry Motz, Esq., laid out twenty-one building-lots; the second was made by John Emrich, in 1867, consisting of twenty-one lots, the third addition by Hon. George C. Moyer, eighteen lots; the fourth addition, of forty lots, by Daniel S. and Jacob J. Boyer; the fifth, of one hundred and forty lots, was

made by Augustus Springman, in the year 1873. This last addition was part of a tract of two hundred and thirty-one acres surveyed to Daniel Ort on a warrant dated April 11, 1755. Ort sold the tract to Andrew Moore, March 18, 1769. It was named "Milltown," and was described as being in Dutch Valley, near Middle Creek. The patent was issued July 9, 1785. The town now contains three hundred and fifty building-lots, and is five-eighths of a mile in length. It contains one hundred and ten dwelling-houses, an academy, two music-schools, two churches, a public school-house with four rooms, five stores, two drug-stores, two saddler-shops, two shoemakers, two tinsmiths, one tan-yard, four blacksmith-shops, two wagon-maker's shops, one feed-store, two marble-shops, one lumber-yard, one foundry, a barber-shop, one saloon, five establishments in which cigars are manufactured, two printing-offices, two plasterers, two physicians, three attorneys, one minister, two dealers in musical instruments, two justices of the peace, three carpenters, one chair-maker and a grist and saw-mill. George B. Straub has carried on the coach business in Freeburg since 1852. P. L. Hains has a furniture establishment, and is also an undertaker and painter. F. E. Hilbish has erected a large sale-stable, at which he has had thirty sales of horses since January, 1883. The horses are bought by Messrs. Wilson, of Walnut, Ill., and shipped here by railroad. Mr. Hilbish has sold at public and private sales since he established the business about one thousand horses, and handled about one hundred and forty thousand dollars in the business.

Christian Boyer, a Revolutionary soldier, kept the first store in Washington township, in the year 1789, in the old stone house, still standing and occupied by Daniel Baney, one mile north of Freeburg. He afterwards built a house on the corner now occupied by F. C. Moyer, in Freeburg. He gave an old fiddle to Christopher Moyer for all the timber he used in this house. He moved into it and opened a store about the year 1797, one year after Freeburg was founded.

Philip Morr kept a store in Freeburg, in the house now owned by M. L. Erlenmyer, on Front

Street, about the year 1799. George Hosterman kept a tavern in Front Street, about the year 1812, in the house now owned by the estate of Daniel Glass, deceased.

An attempt was made in 1874 to incorporate Freeburg into a borough. A petition was presented to the court signed by forty-two persons. The petition was taken into consideration, and the grand jury granted a borough February 24, 1874.

At May term, 1874, a remonstrance was presented to the court against the incorporation, and exceptions filed, and L. M. Myers appointed commissioner to take testimony. Seventy-five witnesses were examined, a majority of whom testified against the incorporation. A number who had signed in favor of a borough were induced to change their opinions, and testified against the incorporation. The matter ended, the report of the grand jury was not confirmed by the court, and Freeburg still remains in Washington township.

The *Freeburg Courier* was established in Freeburg, July 25, 1867, with D. B. & C. F. Moyer as editors and proprietors. This firm conducted the paper up to August 1, 1874, when, upon the death of the senior member, Henry B. Moyer purchased the interest of the deceased, and at once assumed the duties of one of its editors and proprietors, the firm-name being H. B. & C. F. Moyer. C. F. Moyer, one of the proprietors, erected a fine two-story office on Market Street, Freeburg, in 1876. The *Courier* is a Republican paper.

The *Freeburg News* is a Democratic paper established by L. G. Early in Freeburg, July 1, 1885. Its office is on Market Street. Mr. Early learned the business at Reading.

LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH OF FREEBURG.—These distinct congregations erected a Union Church at Freeburg in 1812. The history of each will here be given in connection with the church building.

On the Morr farm, now owned by Augustus Springman, our forefathers worshipped in a private house long before a church was erected. In 1770 a patent was granted to Andrew Morr, Casper Roush, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and Peter Straub, for forty-two acres of

land one mile north of Freeburg, for the use of the Lutheran Church. On this land they built a log school-house, which was also used for a church for seventeen years. About six acres of this land is still owned by the Lutheran congregation at Freeburg, and an old cemetery, which has been recently newly fenced and cleared is on a part of this land.

In 1787 the Lutherans commenced building a church on the grounds, called Zion's Church, but never finished it. In this church they worshipped twenty-eight years. The Reformed congregation was organized in the year 1791.

Andrew Straub, the proprietor of Straubstown (now Freeburg), donated one acre of ground for church and school purposes, on which the Lutheran and Reformed congregation built a Union Church. The corner-stone was laid May 7, 1812, by Rev. Engel, Lutheran, and Rev. Adams, Reformed minister. The church was named St. Peter's Church of Freeburg.

The War of 1812-14 delayed its completion until 1815. It was a two-story stone church surmounted with a cupola, in which was placed a good bell. It had a gallery on three sides, and was considered a model building for the times. After three years' labor it was dedicated October 29, 1815. On this occasion the pastors, Rev. Conrad Walter, Lutheran, and Rev. Isaac Gerhart, Reformed, were assisted by Rev. J. P. Shindel, of Sunbury, who preached the dedicatory sermon, and Rev. H. Gerhart, of Bedford, and Rev. Y. H. Fries, of Mifflinburg. Christian Boyer and Jacob Roush were the building committee on the Lutheran side, and Henry Stetler and John Nagle, Reformed. This church stood fifty-six years, until March 23, 1868.

The members of both congregations assembled to tear it down, June 28, 1868. A large concourse of people assembled to view the contents of the old corner-stone. Rev. C. G. Erlennyer preached on this occasion, on the words recorded in Psalm 77-50, "I have considered the days of old, the years of ancient times."

Rev. J. W. Lescher, Reformed pastor, also participated in the exercises. A broken bottle,

two mouldy Catechisms and a manuscript which was nearly all consumed was all that remained of the contents of the stone. Rev. Erlenmyer feelingly remarked, that what was left of the contents was an emblem of mortality. The building committee for the erection of a new church were, Francis A. Boyer and John Hummel, Lutherans; George Hilbish and George C. Moyer, Reformed. John Hummel died before the completion of the church, and George Shotsberger was elected to fill his place.

Rev. Enterline organized the Lutheran congregation in the year 1787. From 1790 the following Lutheran ministers served the congregation: Rev. Jasensky and Rev. Herpst; from 1804 to 1819, Rev. Conrad Walter; from 1819 to 1820, Rev. J. P. Shindel; from 1821 to 1831, Rev. Jacob W. Smith; from 1832 to 1842, Rev. William German; from 1842 to 1876, Rev. C. G. Erlenmyer; from 1876 to 1885, Rev. J. W. Wampole. The corner-stone of the new church was laid June 2, 1868; Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, Reformed minister, preached from Isaiah, chapter xxviii., 16th verse, and Rev. J. W. Early also preached on the same subject. Rev. J. K. Millet preached from 1 Corinthians, chapter iii., 11th verse. Rev. C. G. Erlenmyer deposited in the corner-stone a Bible, Catechisms of Lutheran and Reformed, a Lutheran and Reformed Church paper, all the papers published in the county, an article giving a brief history of the old church, names of present officers and building committee. Rev. J. W. Lescher and Rev. Joseph Schlappig were also in attendance, and participated in the exercises. The services were held in Boyer's Hall. For nearly two years, during the building of the church, both congregations held services in Boyer's Hall.

The new church edifice is a brick building with a basement. The spire is ninety-eight feet high, finely constructed. The bell and fixtures weigh two thousand seven hundred pounds. The present officers of the Lutheran congregation are John Hummel, George Shotsberger and Augustus Springman, trustees; Jonathan Grimm, David Arbogast, elders; J. S. Hendricks and Jonathan B. Arbogast, deacons; Daniel S. Boyer, secretary; and Au-

gustus Springman, treasurer. Present membership, two hundred and fifty. The Sunday-school has an organ in the basement. The United congregation have an organ, and the Lutheran congregation have a pipe-organ in the gallery. The church officers were, in May 1812: Trustees, Peter German, Peter Hilbish (Reformed), Philip Morr, Jacob Roush (Lutheran). Elders, Frederick Albright and George Morr (Lutherans), Adam Hilbish and George Moyer (Reformed); Deacons Michael Weber and Henry Stetler (Reformed), Philip Roush and John Berry (Lutheran). The first Reformed minister who preached here was Rev. Hendel, but the first pastor of the congregation was Rev. Jonathan Rahausser, who preached in Zion's (Lutheran) Church, located one mile north of Freeburg, from 1791 to 1794. Rev. Geistweit preached several years; Rev. John Frederick Adam from 1797 to 1809; Rev. Isaac Gerhart from 1813 to 1818. The charge then consisted of eight congregations, extending from Selin's Grove to Black Oak Ridge. Rev. Felix from 1818 to 1824; Rev. Daniel Weiser from 1824 to 1833. He had learned the trade of a nail-smith. In 1834 Classis chose Rev. Benjamin Boyer. The charge was now reduced to four congregations. Rev. Samuel Seibert from 1840 to 1844; Rev. J. H. Derr from 1848 to 1852; Rev. Samuel Gutelius from 1854 to 1861; Rev. C. Z. Weiser from 1861 to 1862; Rev. A. R. Hottenstein from 1862 to 1865; Rev. J. W. Lescher from 1866 to 1869; Rev. J. S. Shade from 1870 to 1871. Since July 9, 1871, Rev. W. A. Haas has been the pastor.

The leaders of the congregational singing were, in their order, in the Lutheran and Reformed congregations: Jeremiah Repass, Jacob German, F. C. Moyer, Daniel Swartz, David Boyer and William Moyer. First organ dedicated April 22, 1867. The present officers of the church are: Trustee, F. C. Moyer; Elders, Philip Moyer and William Moyer; deacons, Joseph Moyer and Henry B. Moyer; Treasurer, George C. Moyer. Present membership, about two hundred.

At the time Rev. Gerhart labored here there was only one Reformed minister northwest of the Blue Mountains. Those were primitive

and pioneer times. At Botschaft's (Grubb's) Church only two men, besides the minister, wore coats to church in summer. All the rest came in their shirt-sleeves. At Black Oak Ridge two women only came to church with bonnets on. The others all wore men's woolen hats.

REV. CHARLES GUSTAVUS ERLNMEYER was born at Moensheim, Leonburg County, kingdom of Württemberg, Germany, February

1832. During the following summer (1833) he took charge of the Liverpool, New Buffalo and Wild Cat congregations in Perry County. In the fall of 1833 he was licensed to preach the gospel, and was received as a member of the West Pennsylvania Synod at Mifflinburg, Union County, and ordained, in 1835, at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County. June 11, 1869, he was dismissed and received as a member of the Old Pennsylvania Synod, June, 1870,



C. G. Erlenneyer.

18, A.D. 1808. He was a son of Balthasar Erlenneyer, and his consort, Dorothea Sophia: baptized by Rev. George Roessler in his early infancy, and received into the Lutheran Church by the same pastor at the age of fourteen years. He entered the college at Stuttgart and remained four years. He studied theology at the University of Tübingen. After nine years of special and patient study he entered the holy ministry. In the spring of 1832 he left his native country and embarked on a sailing-vessel, and, after a stormy passage, landed at Baltimore October 9,

at Pottsville. He served in the holy ministry forty-three years, and in the Freeburg charge, left vacant by his death, thirty-four years. At Schnee's congregation he preached forty successive years. He preached his last sermon on Sunday, February 20, 1876, on Luke viii. 4-15—parable of the sowers.

His was indeed a busy pastorate. His careful and neatly-kept diary showed the following record of his long ministry: Infant baptisms, 5273; adults, 185; total, 5458; confirmations, 2013; weddings, 1395; funeral sermons preached,

2228. The last record in his diary is February 22d, recording a visit to a sick member of his congregation. He was assiduous in his visitations of the sick. At all hours, in all kinds of weather, he responded to the calls of his profession. His fervent prayers, the hymns he sang and his selections of God's word were always appropriate for the sick-room. The many funeral sermons he preached gave him an experience in this part of his ministry which seldom falls to the lot of any. He was passionately fond of church music, and he had a strong voice, which could be distinctly heard above all the rest, especially when he led his congregation in singing German hymns. He was a ripe scholar and a man of excellent literary taste, of refined sentiments and cultivated mind, carefully and classically educated, yet modest and unassuming. He felt an interest in the cause of education, and he was president of the Freeburg Academy a number of years. The poor and needy found in him a devoted friend. From the pulpit and in private he would plead in their behalf. Trouble and distress always enlisted his warmest sympathy and generous aid. His benefactions often brightened the homes of the poor and needy. It afforded him great pleasure to witness the innocent amusements of children. Long before the joyous Christmas season he would accumulate presents for his own children and for those of his neighbors and friends. He was always punctual in filling his appointments, yet seldom carried a time-piece. Although advanced in years, he could read and write without the use of glasses.

November 9, 1835, he married Catharine Steel, of New Buffalo, Perry County, who survives him, together with ten children—three sons and seven daughters—and a number of grandchildren. He contracted a cold on Friday, February 25th, and gradually grew worse, with intervals of relief, until March 6, 1876; he died of typhoid pneumonia, aged sixty-eight years. His death caused the profoundest sorrow in the community where he lived and among the members of his congregation. He was a faithful pastor, a courteous gentleman, an earnest, sincere minister, a man of amiable disposition and suavity of manners. His peaceable dis-

position was proverbial, and he seemed to realize to the fullest extent "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

At least fifteen hundred persons attended his funeral to pay their tribute of respect to his memory. Rev. J. G. Anspach, J. W. Early, E. L. Reed and P. Born, of the Lutheran Church, and Revs. W. A. Haas and L. C. Edmonds, of the Reformed Church, participated in the funeral ceremonies. Funeral services were held and discourses delivered in all the churches connected with the Freeburg charge subsequent to his funeral by the pastors on the Reformed side in charge of the same. Extended notices of his death appeared in all our county papers and in a number of papers of our neighboring counties. The officers of the Freeburg Academy passed suitable resolutions and entered them on their minutes. The Freeburg Lyceum, of which he was a member, assembled and recorded their sorrow at the loss of a zealous worker, a finished gentleman and an accomplished scholar. The members of the Freeburg, Salem and Schnee's congregations assembled in their respective churches and passed resolutions expressive of their feelings in the loss of him "who has been a tender counselor in the family, a kind comforter in the house of mourning and an affectionate sympathizer at the bed of sickness; an earnest pastor among his people, an instructive and conscientious prophet in the pulpit and revered priest at the altar; a workman that need not be ashamed." A monument association was formed at Freeburg on the day of his funeral. Daniel S. Boyer was selected president; H. H. Grimm, secretary; Edward Bassler, treasurer, and solicitors appointed for each congregation. The amounts contributed are as follows: Freeburg congregation, \$231.25; Salem, \$100; Schnee's, \$80.75; Artley's, \$19.50; Botschaft's, \$8.85. Hon. E. R. Menges and others, of Elkhart County, Ind., former members of Rev. Erlennmeyer's charge when they lived in Pennsylvania, contributed \$13.50. The total amount paid into the monument fund was \$463.24. With this fund a splendid monument was purchased, which was on exhibition at the Centennial, at Philadelphia, which has been

placed over his grave in the Freeburg Cemetery, with suitable inscriptions on two of its sides. On a day set for the unveiling of this monument a large crowd was in attendance, which again demonstrated the fact that the memory of the just shall live.

To his eldest son, Martin Luther Erlenmeyer, belongs the credit for furnishing the means to have the illustration of his respected father placed in this book, and to Professor D. S. Boyer, a member of the Freeburg congregation, for the biography.

UNITED BROTHERS.—Rev. Eusebius Hershey, an itinerant preacher, came to Freeburg in 1851, and purchased a lot. He commenced the erection of a one-story brick church, which under his charge was completed.

He labored with his own hands, and by perseverance and diligence succeeded in having the church completed and dedicated.

FREEBURG ACADEMY.—This institution is located north of Freeburg, on an elevation, and is a three-story brick structure, thirty-five by fifty-eight feet, surmounted by a cupola, in which is a sweet-toned bell. The first floor contains a school-room, dining-room, kitchen and cellar; second floor, main school-room and two rooms for dwelling department; third floor, two rooms for family use and nine rooms for students' use. The first building, which had been erected in 1853, was burned October 13, 1855, and had been insured for \$4000.

The first meeting, to consider the propriety of building an academy, was held in Freeburg August 16, 1852. John Kantz presided; D. P. Hilbish and Emmanuel Houtz, vice-presidents; and John Hilbish, secretary; Rev. C. G. Erlenmeyer, Geo. C. Moyer and H. Motz were the first trustees.

This institution was incorporated under the style and title of the "Freeburg Academy of the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations." The following-named were principals of the institution in the order in which they are named: Jacob S. Whitman, Geo. F. McFarland, Rev. C. Z. Weiser, Rev. J. K. Millet, Daniel S. Boyer, N. D. Vandyke, Daniel S. Boyer, F. W. Ream and Wm. H. Dill.

It is a remarkable fact that all the gentlemen

that were principals of this institution are still living, and all engaged in educational pursuits, with one exception. Mr. Ream is now county superintendent of Montour County, and W. H. Dill, county superintendent of Snyder County.

The present officers of the institution are Daniel S. Boyer, president; John A. Hilbish, vice-president; Geo. C. Moyer, treasurer; C. F. Moyer, secretary; B. F. Arnold, Frederick E. Hilbish and Sam'l G. Hilbish, trustees.

SOCIETIES.—The Simon Snyder Council of the United Order of American Mechanics was in successful operation for a period of three years, when, in consequence of the hard times and removal of many of its members, it disbanded.

Washington Camp, of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, also had a flourishing lodge at Freeburg for a period of four years. They held regular meetings and were quite prosperous for a time, but finally disbanded.

Freeburg Lodge, No. 611, I. O. of O. F., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania October 10, 1867. The following are the names of the charter members: Henry Berry, Noble Grand; H. H. Grimm, Vice-Grand; S. W. Watt, Secretary; B. F. Arnold, Assistant Secretary; Peter S. Rigel, Treasurer. Their room is neatly furnished and the walls adorned with charts, etc. The annual report for 1885 shows that the assets of the lodge amount to \$563.55. The present officers are L. S. Goy, Noble Grand; George W. Woodling, Vice-Grand; Francis Glass, Secretary; Peter S. Rigel, Treasurer; Representative to Grand Lodge, Daniel S. Boyer. The following are Past Grands: B. F. Arnold, Francis Glass, Jacob M. Roush, Daniel S. Boyer, Henry Berry, S. W. Watt, J. B. Shirk, H. H. Grimm, William A. Glass, Henry H. Glass, James P. Moyer.

BOYER'S TOWN HALL.—Daniel S. Boyer, realizing the necessity of a town hall, erected a suitable building, which was dedicated December 26, 1867. It is a frame structure two stories high, thirty-six by sixty feet, surmounted by a cupola, in which is a bell weighing four hundred pounds. Rev. Samuel Domer, D.D., now living at Washington, D. C., delivered a dedicatory address. Rev. J. W. Lescher, Reformed

minister, delivered the following dedicatory address:

"The proprietor, who is present, has erected this edifice for Literary purposes, and desires that it be solemnly set apart to that object.

"He has given it the name of Boyer's Town Hall, of Freeburg, and by this name we do now set it apart and dedicate it to the work of Education and Literary Entertainment. Henceforth, let it be a house of refined entertainment, where Science shall be honored and Literature proclaimed, and the combined blessings of both descend on our children."

The first floor contains a stage and hall; the second story two rooms, which are used by the Odd-Fellows and Philharmonic Society.

AUTHORS.—Peter Hackenberg, Sr., a resident of Freeburg, in the year 1838 wrote a book entitled "*Eubersicht der Religion*" (Dissertation on Religion.) It is a well-written book in the German language and is a work of real merit, and can be found in many libraries. It contains two hundred and eighty pages. His remains rest in the Freeburg Cemetery.

George Gundrum, a school-teacher at Freeburg (and one of the best teachers of his time), was the author of a book on orthography, entitled "The American Interpreter." His remains are interred in the old cemetery at Selin's Grove.

Rev. Isaac Gerhart, a Reformed minister at Freeburg, from 1813 to 1818, assisted by Frederick Eyer, prepared a musical work in 1817 called "Choral Harmonie." It was afterward revised and sold to Colonel Henry C. Eyer. It was well adapted to church music and it is today used as the leading note-book in our German congregations in Snyder and adjoining counties.

Rev. Daniel Weiser, when he was serving the Reformed congregation at Freeburg, translated a work of the distinguished divine, Matthew Mead, of London. Although he was not the author of the work, the translation of it was a literary task requiring much labor. The work in English is called "Almost a Christian," in German, "*Beynahe ein Christ.*" It contains sound religious truths that have not grown old with the lapse of years.

Daniel Dieffenbach, for many years a teacher in our common schools and a noted mathemati-

cian, published a German book in the year 1840 containing three hundred and sixty pages, entitled "*Seig Jesus,*" (Victory of Jesus). It is a religious work and the author bestowed much time and attention on it.

Rev. Henry Zeigler, D.D., while he was professor of theology of the Theological Department of the Missionary Institute, at Selin's Grove, composed and published a work on theology.

Daniel S. Boyer wrote twelve chapters on Snyder County, which were published in the *Freeburg Courier*, together with the Centennial address he delivered at Freeburg in 1876, and his six addresses on agriculture delivered at the Gratz Fair, in Dauphin County, during six successive years. Also, twelve articles on the life of Governor Snyder published in the *Selin's Grove Times*, and a historic address delivered at Selin's Grove at the unveiling of the monument of Governor Snyder, published in the *Freeburg News*, and a translation of the sermon delivered by Rev. J. P. Shindel at the funeral of Governor Snyder.

Frederick C. Moyer was born near Freeburg in 1810. He was a son of Christopher Moyer, who was born at Campbellstown, Lebanon County. He commenced in the mercantile business in April, 1832, at Freeburg, and continued nine years, when his youngest brother, George C. Moyer, became his partner, and the firm was styled G. & F. C. Moyer, and continued as such to this time. He was in the mercantile business fifty-three years. In the year 1838 he moved into the house he now occupies and commenced a hotel on the northwest corner of South and Market Streets. He continued thirty-eight years. In 1876 he remodeled his house, raising it to three stories—the upper story used as a musical college and second story for sleeping apartments for the students of the college. He has also been extensively engaged in agriculture, introduced ditching low lands, straightening creeks and used lime extensively. In this he was afterwards imitated by many of his neighbors. He was a trustee of the Mifflinburg Academy,—a State institution during the years 1844, '45 and '46; an auditor of Union County from 1847 to 1850; director of the first

bank established at Lewisburgh; postmaster for twelve years, under the administrations of Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln; he also served three years as one of the auditors of Snyder County. He is a member of the Reformed Church and served as trustee for the congregation for thirty-four years, and conducted congregational singing many years. He has a family of nine children. Daniel B. and John C. died after they had attained to manhood. His three sons—William, Philip B. and Henry B. Moyer—also live in Freeburg; also Caroline, intermarried with S. G. Hilbish; Lydia, intermarried with H. Brown; Jane, intermarried with F. E. Hilbish; Sarah, who was intermarried with Dr. J. C. Shaeffer (now deceased).

Rev. Isaac Gerhart, Reformed minister, in 1820 formed a class in vocal music, when Mr. Moyer received his first instruction in the "art divine." In 1826 he became a successful music-teacher, having classes in different localities. In 1834 he was selected to lead the singing in church and continued twenty-seven years. When he retired his son, William Moyer, succeeded him. He erected the musical college at Freeburg, which was dedicated September 2, 1871,—a "Normal School of Music, well supplied with pianos and organs." Two sessions, of six weeks' duration, have been held every year since its establishment. A musical convention, of one week's duration, has also been held every year, in the month of January, under his directorship.

PHILHARMONIC MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The Philharmonic Musical Society, of Freeburg, was incorporated October 28, 1879. The incorporators were H. H. Grimm, Esq., William H. Moyer, T. J. Forrey, W. H. Dill, Esq., F. G. Glass, William H. Grimm, S. Ed. Grimm, Dr. D. C. Nipple, W. A. Glass, C. A. Glass, J. A. Hilbish, E. S. Willis and J. W. Scanlan. The first trustees were H. H. Grimm, W. H. Moyer and T. J. Forrey. The object of the association is the practice of vocal and instrumental music and discussions on the subject of music. This society meets regularly every Wednesday evening in Boyer's Hall, where they have furnished a room with seats, organ,

piano, charts and other necessary furniture. It is divided into a junior and senior department. Each department has its time of meeting for practice. They have held four musical conventions in Boyer's Hall of one week's duration. Dr. W. O. Perkins, of Boston, the noted author of musical works, conducted three of these conventions, and Professor W. W. Keenan, of New York, conducted two conventions, and he has also taught four terms of six weeks during the summer of 1884-85. All the conventions and music terms were well patronized. The present officers are H. H. Grimm, president; Daniel S. Boyer, secretary; W. P. Moyer, assistant secretary; Sarah E. Haines, treasurer; W. H. Grimm, conductor of senior department; W. H. Morgan, conductor of junior department; Maggie E. Glass, organist of senior department; Lizzie R. Dill, organist of junior department. Each member pays a certain amount of weekly dues.

George C. Moyer was born near Freeburg, in Washington township, Union (now Snyder) County, Pa., April 7, 1816, and is a son of Christopher Moyer and his wife, Betty, whose maiden-name was Howerter. His parents emigrated to the above county from Lebanon County, Pa., about the year 1798. Christopher Moyer began life as a farmer, until about the year 1818, when he went into the mercantile business; he followed this business until 1832.

George C. Moyer received a common-school education. He began to work on his father's farm, near Freeburg, from his boyhood to the year 1833, when he learned the tanning business and followed it until 1841. On the 9th of March, 1841, he associated himself with his brother, Frederick C. Moyer, in the mercantile business, under the firm-name of G. & F. C. Moyer, which, up to this writing (September 5, 1885), has not been dissolved.

In his younger days Mr. Moyer served as major under the militia law of Pennsylvania. He has held many offices in his native township. He aided in establishing the Freeburg Academy, which was founded in 1853, and was one of the first three trustees elected. After the destruction of the academy building by fire, October 13, 1855, he was chosen as a member

of the building committee for the rebuilding of that institution and was its treasurer for the long period of thirty years. He was one of the first directors of the First National Bank of Selin's Grove, and has held the office since it was chartered, during a period of twenty-one years, and is now one of the two surviving charter members. March 17, 1865, he was appointed by Governor A. G. Curtin as associate judge for an unexpired term. October 8, 1868, he was elected to the same office for a full term of five years. He was one of the building committee of the Lutheran and Reformed Church of Freeburg in 1868-69. In 1874 he served as president of the Union Agricultural Association of Selin's Grove. July 17, 1874, he was appointed as postmaster of Freeburg, which position he has held for upwards of eleven years. He was the first prospector for iron-ore in the vicinity of Freeburg, which has led to extensive operations in different parts of the township. Mr. Moyer is a member of the Reformed Church and has held the offices of deacon, elder and treasurer. February 1, 1842, he was married to Miss Eliza Fisher, a daughter of the late Michael Fisher, of Selin's Grove, and has five surviving children—two sons and three daughters.

William Moyer, son of Frederick C. Moyer and his wife, Mary A., daughter of John Boyer, was born in Freeburg, Snyder County, Pa., September 27, A.D. 1834. During his youth he was employed at his parents' home in the pursuit of agriculture, hotel and store, and attending the village school.

From 1848 to 1853 he attended school at Berrysburg Classical Institute, Aaron C. Fisher's select school at Selin's Grove, Tuscarora Academy, Berrysburg Seminary and Freeburg Academy.

In the interim he also acquired the art of marble-cutting, working under instructions in Philadelphia in 1852. He taught classes in vocal music in the counties of Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Union and in nearly every school district of Snyder County. He organized his first class at Elizabethville, Dauphin County, in 1853. He taught public school in the double brick school-house on the site now

occupied by the Lutheran and Reformed Church, in Freeburg, for four successive terms, of four months each, from 1854 to 1857. In October, 1858, he was elected county surveyor of Snyder County for three years. He married Sarah C., daughter of John A. and Amelia Hilbish, at Montgomery's Ferry, Pa., December 18, 1860. January, 1862, he was elected secretary of Freeburg Academy, and served continuously for twenty-one years. He was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools in 1863, and retained to the year 1872. He was commissioned notary public by Govs. Curtin and Geary from 1864 to 1876; elected a director, in 1876, of the Selin's Grove and New Berlin Railroad. March 13, 1875, he was elected a justice of the peace; re-elected in 1880 and 1885, filling many fiduciary appointments of trust, as executor, administrator, assignee and guardian. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall College, June, 1879. He was re-elected a fourth term to the office of county superintendent of schools in 1881. He has had charge of the vocal department in the Musical College since its establishment, and is the musical conductor at its annual conventions. He was received into the membership of the Reformed Church, at Freeburg, by confirmation, in 1855. In May, 1855, he was elected one of the superintendents of the Lutheran and Reformed Sunday-school, and has so continued for thirty years, representing his school in county convention and his county at the Pennsylvania State Association, convened in Philadelphia, Williamsport, Lancaster and Johnstown. He has served as secretary of the Reformed congregation since 1861. In 1883 he was chosen to the office of elder, and subsequently elected delegate to West Susquehanna Classis, which elected him a delegate to represent it at the General Synod at Baltimore, Md., May, 1884.

PALLAS.

Pallas, a small village situated four miles south of Freeburg, contains hotel, store and a post-office. B. P. Straub is postmaster, and is engaged in the mercantile business. The place was established by Daniel Eisenhart, who

moved here about twenty years ago from Northumberland. He was elected sheriff of the county. At the expiration of his term he moved to Shamokin, where he now resides, and his son-in-law, Mr. Straub, resides here. This was known as the John Boyer property.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN WIEST.

John Wiest was born in Uniontown, Dauphin County, Pa., December 25, 1829. He was a son of Jacob Wiest, a respected and worthy citizen, who was noted for his correct habits and good business qualifications. His mother's maiden-name was Maria Tobias. He was baptized in his infancy, and was subsequently received as a member of the Reformed Church by Rev. Adam Leisz, at Uniontown. He embraced every opportunity afforded him to acquire knowledge in his youthful days, and became an excellent and rapid penman, and quite early in life developed business qualifications. He was obedient to the commands of his parents and devoted his leisure hours to diligent study. The studious habits which he formed in his youth were practiced by him during his whole life. In him we have an exemplification of the truth,—“Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.”

In the year 1848 he left the parental roof and became a salesman in the extensive dry-goods house of Sieger, Lamb & Co., Philadelphia. His success as a salesman was an astonishment to all who knew him, and very early in life he became a member of the firm. He continued a member of this establishment until he had acquired wealth, when he retired from this firm, having added greatly to the business of this house. After this he made four trips over the continent to Colorado, when railroad facilities extended only to Missouri, and a large part of these trips was made by stage and private conveyances through an unsettled country, and where many unreconciled Indians lived and regarded strangers and travelers with suspicion.

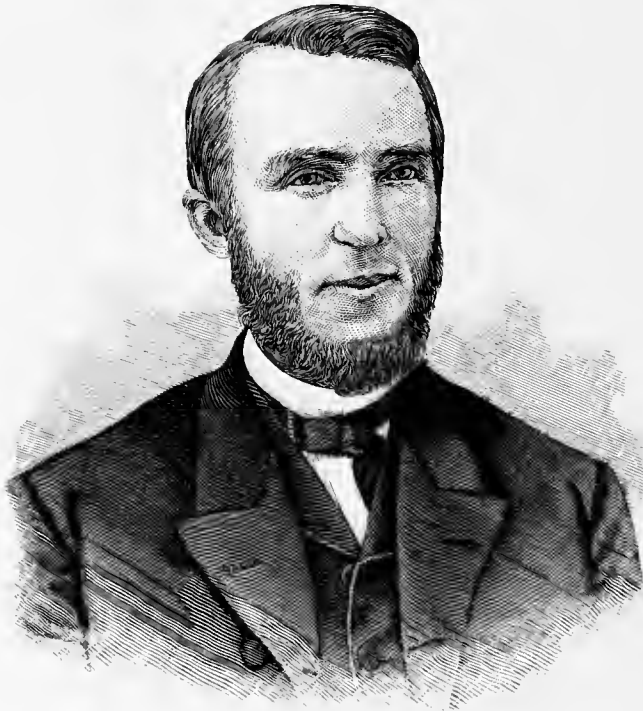
July 8, 1856, he married Emma J. Boyer, youngest daughter of Isaac Boyer, a successful merchant at Freeburg, a lady of excellent character and good training. Her only sister, Kate, is the wife of Edward Bassler, Esq., a prominent citizen of Freeburg. Nine years prior to his death he left Philadelphia and moved to Freeburg, where he resided at the time of his death. During his residence here he was engaged in selling groceries, and had established a very extensive trade through Snyder and other counties, and the salary he received was abundant evidence of his success in the business he was engaged in. He continued in the active pursuit of his business until five months prior to his death, when he was compelled to abandon it on account of failing health, and gradually grew worse, expiring at his home August 7, 1883, aged fifty-four years. His wife survives him, together with one daughter, Mary, and two sons, Albert and Howard; also four brothers,—George, Elias, William and Daniel; and two sisters,—Lizzie, wife of Dr. Sminkey, a physician, living at Gratz, Dauphin County, and —, wife of John Biugaman, at George-town.

While he resided at Philadelphia he was noted for his activity in the cause of the Christian Church, of which he was a devoted member, and took a great interest in all the agencies adopted to extend the kingdom of Christ on earth, and gave liberally of his means for that purpose. That he was able to fulfill so many engagements for benevolent and Christian purposes and not neglect his other business, has often caused the surprise of those who knew him. Those who knew him best were aware that he was receiving the fulfillment of the promise,—“They that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength.”

He was treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Sunday-school Association a number of years, and was a devoted friend of the Sunday-school cause. He was an elder in the Reformed Church at the time of his death, and an active member of the prayer-meeting in the Freeburg congregation and teacher of the Bible-class in connection with the Sunday-school, and memorial services were held in honor of his memory

by the members of the Sunday-school, consisting of addresses and resolutions. He was an honorary member of the Philharmonic Society at Freeburg, and suitable resolutions were entered on the minutes of the association, and Professor Daniel S. Boyer delivered a eulogy on his life in the society's hall, August 15, 1883. He was one of eight persons who started the Young Men's Christian Association in Philadelphia, John Wanamaker also being one

findeth to do, do it with thy might, For there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave, whither thou goest." "For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have kept the faith. I have fought the good fight. I have finished my course. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day."



John West

of them. Rev. J. A. Bomberger, D.D., his former pastor at Philadelphia, preached an appropriate discourse at his funeral from the words Heb. vi. 12: "That ye be not slothful, but followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises." Revs. Haas and Wampole also participated in the exercises. The following words from Holy Scripture, we believe, epitomize the life of the deceased:—

"And I heard a voice from Heaven saying, Write, Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord from henceforth." "Whatsoever thy hand

In life he maintained his Christian character, and was respected as such by all who knew him. He has gone to his grave honored and respected.

—
AUGUSTUS SPRINGMAN.

One of Snyder County's most successful farmers is Mr. Augustus Springman, of Washington township. He was born near Neiser, in Prussia, on the 4th day of March, 1827. His father, Joseph Springman, married Miss Hedewick Krouse, and to them were born John,

Augustus, Annie and Maria. By his second wife he had two children, viz., Emmons and Caroline. Mr. Springman died in 1840, leaving his wife and children in limited circumstances, and the young Augustus at the mercy of his step-mother. After his father's death he hired out to watch sheep, and received the sum of two dollars per year for his services. After two years spent in watching sheep and cows he hired out to farmers, and then received eight dollars for a year's work. We next find him serving as a waiter in the household of Mr. Herman Humbold, of Frederickseck, in Prussia. Mr. Humbold was a very wealthy man and lived in grand style, and, while in his service, Mr. Springman wore a suit of livery which cost five hundred dollars. In 1851 he went to Berlin, and, after seeking in vain for lucrative employment, was forced to accept work in a soap-factory at four dollars per month; and though his employer was very wealthy, his help were compelled to live on what was left after the family had eaten, and Mr. Springman went hungry many a day. He finally left the soap-factory and sought other employment, and, while doing so, was arrested by the Berlin police and locked up. On his release he started for his home on foot. He had two hundred miles to walk, and often became so famished for food that he gathered up and ate what the farmers had thrown away as useless. But these were not the only times he had known want. In the winter of 1848, when the times in Germany were very bad, he bought the sweepings of a grist-mill floor, baked it into bread and ate it. In February, 1852, he left his native town as the pioneer emigrant from the place, and embarked in a sailing vessel at Bremen for Baltimore, paying forty-five dollars for his fare and outfit. He had received from his brother, as his share of his father's estate, the sum of fifty-five dollars. The last of March, after a long and stormy passage, he landed in Baltimore, Md., with \$2.56 in his pocket and unable to speak a word of English. He had no idea of what he would do or where he should go. He was young, strong, industrious and temperate, and had come to the new world to carve out for himself a home and a

competency. He went out into the city, and, not knowing which way to go, threw up a cane he had brought from Germany, in accordance with an old German custom, and as the head of the cane pointed so was he to go. A fellow-countryman who saw the act approached him and asked him where he wanted to go. He replied that he did not know the name of the place. The stranger named several places, and when he mentioned Harrisburg Mr. Springman said that was the place, and was shown to the depot. He went in and put all his money in the window and asked for a billet to Harrisburg. The agent did not understand him, when a strange gentleman stepped forward and said, "The man wants a ticket to Harrisburg." The agent pushed the money back and said there was not enough to take him to Harrisburg. The stranger gave him enough to make the required amount, and has never been seen or heard from by Mr. Springman since.

Arrived in Harrisburg, the question was what to do and where to go. He had not a cent of money, and had not had anything to eat since the day before. He inquired of a man who could talk German where he could find a German hotel, and one was shown him, to which he at once betook himself and asked the proprietor for food, after explaining his destitute circumstances. He was ordered out of the house; but finally persuaded the German landlord to give him some breakfast and a room by leaving with him his watch and clothing. His search for work was at first unsuccessful, but he finally obtained work in unloading a raft of lumber, for which he received sixteen dollars, and, by working almost night and day, he finished a two weeks' job in three days. The man who had given him the work then gave him another raft to unload for seventeen dollars. After the raft was unloaded he had no difficulty in obtaining employment, and in two weeks after his arrival in Harrisburg he had fifty dollars after paying all expenses and replacing the clothes he had lost by fire soon after he arrived. He then worked his passage in a boat to the Red Bank Furnace, in _____ County, where he obtained employment. His fellow-laborers were Irish, and did all in their

power to make his work hard and to get him discharged. He kept on in the even tenor of his way, doing his work well and bearing as well as he could the ill-will of his fellows. But he could not always put up with their abuse, and he thrashed several of them. At last four of them attacked him, with the intention of killing him. He had been warned and was prepared for them, and he laid about him with a piece of crowbar to such good purpose that

the Freeburg Academy, and, under the instruction of Prof. D. S. Boyer, learned to read and write English and certain forms and calculations useful to a business man.

While traveling in Juniata County he made the acquaintance of Miss Josephine Bird, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (McCoy) Bird, whom he married March 15, 1846. She was born July 2, 1842, and was a descendant of the Bird family, of Philadelphia, who came



Augustus Springman

one of them was badly hurt and the rest put to flight. He then asked his employer for his discharge, but instead was made a boss, and his assailants were severely reprimanded. He remained at Mr. Wood's furnace two and one-half years, and then left with seven hundred dollars in his pocket. He went to Danville and worked for a time in a furnace there; then quit and went to peddling. He was for a time unsuccessful and lost all his money, but regained it again. At this period in his life he entered

from Scotland before the Revolution and settled near Harrisburg, where they became a wealthy and prominent family. After his marriage Mr. Springman came to Freeburg, where he bought a home and engaged in the real estate business; also dealt in horses and cattle. In 1865 he bought the Wingus farm, on which he remained until 1870, when he bought, in Sunbury, a grist-mill and flour and feed-store. He remained in Sunbury one year; then sold out and returned to Freeburg, where he bought the

farm on which he resides at the present time. Mr. Springman received from his wife's family a nice fortune, which he has handled in a masterly manner, and has every year added thereto. He now owns five farms, all of which he manages in a business-like manner. He has at four different times laid out additions to Freeburg, and has done much towards making the town what it is to-day. He is a liberal and public-spirited citizen, and stands high in the county where he has resided so long. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and one of its trustees; also its treasurer. He is a Democrat in politics and has been several times judge of elections, and for four years has been overseer of the poor. He has also been a Congressional delegate, and represented Snyder County at the last Congressional election as one of the conferees.

To Mr. and Mrs. Springman have been born children as follows: Margaret, born November 25, 1861; Laura, May 4, 1864; Ida, August 24, 1866; Irena, February 28, 1868; and Joseph B., September 18, 1873. In 1867 Mr. Springman and his wife visited Germany and spent some time in the home of his youth. He met with a royal reception among his friends and relations, who came miles to see him. In traveling from Bremen to Berlin they rode, as became a wealthy American citizen, in a first-class car, much to the surprise of a German general, who stared at Mr. Springman through his glass, an act returned with interest by Mr. Springman getting out his field-glass and staring at the general, who grew very angry, which in no way disconcerted Mr. Springman, who felt that a citizen of wealth and standing from the United States was as good and had the same privileges as a German general. Mr. Springman became more an American than ever, and proud of his adopted country and its free institutions.

CHAPTER XV.

CHAPMAN TOWNSHIP.¹

THE area comprising the southeastern part of Snyder County was early organized into a

township, called Mahantango, whose territory eventually was divided among other newly-formed townships, and the name Mahantango as designating a township, disappeared.

At the April term of court of Northumberland County, 1795, a petition was presented by the inhabitants of Penn township, asking for a division, and that a new township be erected, to be named Mahantango. The court appointed Simon Snyder, Philip Mertz, Frederick Rood, Andrew Moore and Peter Hosterman to view the territory, and if in their opinion it was desirable, to divide the township. The viewers reported at the April term of court, 1796, that they had divided the township of Penn, making the division line—

“Beginning at the mouth of Middle Creek, thence up said creek to a marked Black Oak on the bank of the creek; thence a direct course to the top of Firestone or Limestone Ridge; thence along on the top thereof to a heap of stones on the said Ridge; thence north 20° west to the mouth of George Motz Run; thence up the said Run to its Head; thence along the middle of the road, through the Gap in the Shade Mountain to a marked White Oak; thence a due west course to the mouth of John Smith's Run, dividing Penn's and Beaver townships.”

The court confirmed the report and ordered “that the new township be called and known by the name of Mahantango township.” The following is a list of residents, etc., of Mahantango township, made in 1796 (territory, Chapman, Perry, West Perry, now in Snyder County):

Frederick Albright, Sr. and Jr., John Albright, George Ault, William Anderson, Casper Arnold, saw-mill; Henry Barnhart, John Bay, John Bickart, Charles Birchfield, John Blasser, Daniel Bower, Peter Bower, Jacob Bowman, Michael Bright, George Brumbach, Philip Burget or Burkhart, Esq., Jacob Eckhart, Christian Forrey, Henry Garman, saw-mill; John and Peter Garman, George Ganghler, Casper Geltnitz, Henry Getherd, cooper; Frederick Goy, Jacob Graybill, Christian Graybill, John Graybill, Jacob Gunckel, Jacob Haffig, John Hagerman, James Hamilton, Michael Hawn, saw-mill; Michael Hawn, Jr., Paul Heem, Jacob Heffer, Peter Heimback, Dr. Christian Heintz, Henry Heisler, Simon Herrold, grist and saw-mill; George Herrold, John Hershey, John Hershey, Jr., Mathias Hetzel, James Hoff, tailor; Peter Hosterman, Charles Imhoff, two stills; John Johnston, saw-mill; John Jordan, Jacob Keiser, John Kerstetter, George Kerstetter, Leonard

¹ Professor Daniel S. Boyer.

Kerstetter, Martin Kerstetter, John Kerstetter, Jr., Widow Kerstetter, John Leiter, Jacob Livengood, John Livengood, Jacob Livengood, saw-mill; Samuel McClintock, Jacob Martin, George Meiser, Adam Meiser, Henry Meiser, Jr., Henry Meiser, Sr., saw-mill; Michael Meiser, Philip Meiser, Baltzer Metterling, Wiant Nieman, saw-mill; Jacob and Philip Nitz, Robert Patterson, Henry Pfeill, John Reber, Frederick Reed, Casper Reed, John Reichenbach, Jacob Reichenbach, George Reinerd, Christiau Richter, John Richter, Henry Rine, two stills; Jacob Roush, Jacob Roush, Jr.; Stephen Saddler, Christiau Seecrist, saw-mill and distillery; John Shaffer, Michael Shaffer, saw-mill; Peter Shaffer, Henry Shedde, saw-mill; John Shetterly, saw-mill; Henry Shetterly, Catherine Shetterly, Andrew Shetterly, Adam and Michael Shower, Philip Shreiber, David Smith, oil-mill; Herman Snyder, John Snyder, Sr., Thomas Snyder, Herman Snyder, Sr., George Snyder, shoemaker; John Snyder, tanner; Herman Speese, Frederick Stahl, John Stahl, Frederick Stees, grist and saw-mill and shop-keeper; Earnest Stephenson, weaver; Adam and Leonard Stephy, Charles Straub, Charles Straub, Jr., Peter Straub, Nicholas Strausser, horse-jockey; Martin Swartz, John and Peter Swartz, John Thornton, William Thorsby, John Troub, Robert Vance, Widow Whitmer, Jacob Whitmore, Samuel Whitmore, distillery; Jacob Wiant, John Wiant, Abraham Witmer, Peter Witmer, saw-mill Simon Woodrow, Adam and Godfrey Womer, John, Zellers, Stophel and William Zimmerman, John Zually, weaver.

Single Freemen.—Frederick Goy, Jacob Haak, George Meiser, joiner; Jacob Nitz, Andrew Shaffer, Frederick Stephy, carpenter; Samuel Whitmore, Michael Wiant, Jacob Zimmerman.

The following persons were additional in 1802:

John Bergstresser, millwright; Valentine Christ; Michael Derstein; Willis Gordon; Robert Hagerty; George and Jacob Heimback; Widow Holtzapple; Adam Light; Widow Richter; John Richter; Frederick Stees, adds fulling-mill and smith-shop; Conrad Walter.

This township remained in existence for about a quarter of a century, and finally, by the erection of Perry and Washington townships, its territory became so small that petitions were made to the court to enlarge it by annexing parts of Penn and Perry. This view seems not to have been received favorably by the court, and although no record is found of any further action, yet Mahantango township appears for the last time in an official capacity upon the records of the court at the May term, 1819.

The following records show the action taken by the court and people before its abandonment:

At September term of court, 1816, inhabitants of Mahantango presented a petition by Ezekiel H. Davis, stating "that in consequence of the division of the said township of Mahantango, lately made, there are only about fifty taxable inhabitants left in the old part of the said township . . . and asked that the lines of the adjoining townships of Penn and Perry be altered so as to annex parts of these two townships to the township of Mahantango in such a way as to meet the convenience of the inhabitants of all these townships." The court, December 19th, appointed John Hays, Conrad Weiser and Joseph Stillwell to view the premises and report. The viewers met and delayed the matter, disagreed and Joseph Stillwell declined acting, and George Weirich was appointed in his place.

The small territory containing the fifty taxables mentioned was in the next year embraced in the territory mentioned in the petition for Chapman township, which petition was presented to the court of Union County at the February term, 1820, by inhabitants of parts of Washington and parts of Perry townships, stating,—

"That the petitioners labor under great difficulty on account of having to travel to Straubstown (Freeburg) to the several elections, on account of the distance, hilly, rough and uneven roads hardly passable at these seasons. We therefore pray the court to grant a new township to be called Susquehanna. Beginning at the mouth of Middle Creek, in Washington township; thence up the said creek to Simon Snyder's paper-mill, including said mill; thence along the old hill road to a small field belonging to John German; thence to John Long's house; thence to Grubb's church, in Perry township, including the same; thence to Frederick Meiser's house and mill, including it at Mahantango Creek; thence down said creek to the Susquehanna River; thence up the said river to the beginning; being in length, north and south, nine miles, and in breadth, east and west, about five miles."

The court appointed John Hays, Adam Wilt and Joseph Stillwell, Esqs., commissioners, who reported in favor of a new township, to be named "Chapman," in honor of Judge Chap-

man. Their report was confirmed by the court.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—Mention is made in the sketch of McKee's Half Falls of Thomas McKee, who was probably the first settler in the township. John Shamory was one of the early settlers and came to the locality very early. He emigrated from Germany, and, like many others who came in those years, sold his time to pay his passage. They were known as "Redemptioners." He served his time in Baltimore, after which he came up the Susquehanna River and settled in what is now Chapman township (then Penn). He built a hut where the old house on the premises of George Heintzelman was afterwards built. He was in this section when the Indians troubled the settlers, and he removed to Bucks County, where he remained until about 1766, when he returned and lived in the vicinity of his original settlement until his death, in 1774. He was a carpenter and constructed the old Grubb Church, and was the second to be buried in the old burial-place, attached to the church. His son, John Shamory, was born in 1773, and died at the advanced age of ninety-five years at the house of his great-grandson, J. S. Longacre.

Henry Rine was born about the year 1747 and settled in this vicinity about 1768. He built a cabin at the place where an old oak-tree now stands, on the place now owned by A. Springman. He lived near this place all his days, died in 1817 and was buried in an inclosure near his first settlement, where his son, John Rine, and other members of the family are buried. In 1883 John M. Rine placed a suitable monument to mark the resting-place of his ancestor and others of the family. The land at this place is now occupied by the fifth generation of the same name.

Joseph Brittain was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, after which he purchased the farm now owned by Thomas Page, Esq. He was the maternal grandfather of J. C. Nerhood, now of the township. His grandfather, Adam Nerhood, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was stationed with his company at Black Rock. Frederick Kreitzer, father of J. C. Kreitzer, and Peter Lehr were also soldiers in the War of 1812-14.

GRUBB'S CHURCH was organized in 1776, and named Bauerman's or Kruppe Church. Rev. Michael Enterline was the first Lutheran pastor. He was succeeded by Matthias Genzel; Frederick Hinze; John Herbst; Rev. Conrad Walter, 1804 to 1819, when he died; Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr., served one year; Rev. Jacob Smith, from 1820 to 1830; Rev. William German, from 1830 to 1839; Rev. C. G. Erlenmyer, from 1842 to his death, March 6, 1876; November 1, 1876, Rev. J. F. Wampole became the pastor and is now in service. This church is owned conjointly by Lutheran and Reformed congregations. The pastor of the Reformed congregation were Rev. Jacob Rippass; George Geistweit; John Deitrich Adam; Conrad Geistweit, who in 1804 accepted a call to York, Pa.; Isaac Gerhart served six years; John Felix, Rev. Daniel Weiser, who served till September 10, 1833; Benjamin Boyer served one year; Mr. Baer, nine months; Samuel Seibert, from 1836 to 1845; W. G. Hackman, 1846 to 1849; Joshua Derr, 1850 to 1854; Samuel Gutelius, 1855 to 1858; Mr. Hoffmeier, 1870 to 1873; H. Daniel, one year; W. Donat, 1874 to 1881.

The Rev. S. P. Brown, the present pastor, was partly reared in the township, and in the spring of 1881 the congregation of Grubb's Church extended to him a call to become their pastor, which he accepted, and entered upon his duties July 10, 1881. He was born in Lebanon County, Pa., February 4, 1851, and came to Chapman township, Snyder County, with his father's family in the spring of 1865. He entered the academy at Freeburg in 1872, where he remained until the fall of 1876, when he entered the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, and was graduated May 8, 1879. In August of that year he received a call from the Reformed Church at Marietta, Lancaster County, which he accepted, remained two years and resigned on account of ill health, and returned to his home in Chapman township, where he soon after became the pastor of Grubb Church congregation.

It is evident that a church building was erected before 1773, as the place was used as a burial-ground in that year, and it is stated that John Shamory, who did the carpenter-work of

the church building was buried in the yard in 1774. The old building was used (with many repairs) until the second church-building was erected, in 1876. It is a substantial brick structure. Forty acres of land belong to the congregation, on which a dwelling-house and other buildings are erected. The land was warranted to George Ulrich, of Penn township, for school and church purposes, in a mistake, who had it corrected, and patented in the name of Simon Herrold, Sr., and Andrew Middower, trustees of the congregation. This is the oldest church organization in Snyder County, having had an existence of one hundred and ten years.

TRINITY CHURCH, at McKee's Half Falls, was built as a Union Church by the United Brethren in Christ and the Methodist Episcopal Churches in the year 1860. It is a handsome brick building, two stories, surmounted with a cupola and bell. At the present time it is exclusively used by the United Brethren in Christ. The first trustees were John Housewerth, B. Kremer and Philip Hilbish. The present trustees are B. F. Swartz, D. Hoffer and George A. Shaffer.

ZION'S LUTHERAN CHURCH AT MCKEE'S HALF FALLS.—First subscription to raise money for the erection of this church was circulated in February, 1859. The building committee were Hon. Jonathan Weiser, president; Jeremiah B. Hall, secretary; John M. Rine, Walter App and George Snyder. The corner-stone was laid July 29, 1861, and the church was dedicated October 6, 1861. Rev. John H. Davidson was the first pastor. The first church council was installed May 10, 1862. J. B. Hall has been an elder in the church and superintendent of the Sunday-school since its organization.

PARADISE CHURCH, situated in the northern part of Chapman township, was built by the United Brethren denomination in the year 1854. The building committee were Henry Nerhood, George H. Shaffer, Daniel Swartz and Simon F. Herrold. It is a frame building, thirty-five by forty feet, one story high. Membership, about seventy. William Reichenbach deeded half an acre to this church for one dollar. Rev. Eusebius Hershey was the first

United Brethren preacher in this locality, and the territory he explored in 1850, named "Susquehanna Mission," now embraces the three circuits, Susquehanna, Freeburg and Middleburg.

There is an old grave-yard near Abel Herrold's mill, in Chapman township, which contains many old, rough stones, marking graves, without any inscriptions. It is known as "Herrold's grave-yard." The Herrolds, Arnolds and other inhabitants are interred here. Some of the inscriptions show interments here in 1810. The oldest inhabitants have no recollection who was first buried here. It is conceded to be at least one hundred years old. It has recently been enlarged and cleared of briars, etc., and it is still used as a burying place. There are several fine tombstones and monuments in it that have been recently erected.

MCKEE'S HALF FALLS.¹

This beautiful little village is situated on the west bank of the Susquehanna River, eight miles above Liverpool and twelve miles below Selin's Grove. It was the first settlement along the Susquehanna River in what is now Snyder County. The place derived its name from Thomas McKee, an Indian trader, who is first mentioned in this region of country in 1744. He was one of the party of traders who discovered the body of Jack Armstrong, who was murdered at what is now Mount Union. He may have resided at this place at that time, but it is not certainly known. But upon the opening of the Land Office, in 1755, he took out a warrant, March 5, 1755, for a large tract of land at the mouth of Mahantango Creek, which extended along the river above and below, embracing the Half Falls. An Indian path ran across his plantation, which was later known as McKee's Path. It extended from Shamokin to the Juniata, and touched the Susquehanna at the mouth of Mahantango, and crossed westerly to the mouth of Delaware Run, near Thompsonstown. He sold the greater part of the tract south of the mouth of the creek, July 26, 1767, to Jacob Secrist, which later was paten-

¹ By Dr. George B. Weiser.

ted as Secrist's Meadows. The three islands in the river—Shuman's, of one hundred acres; Hay, of seventy acres; and Kline, of eighty acres (now Yeager's)—were included in his warrant. Thomas McKee died at the place in 1772.¹ One hundred and fifty acres of land above the Half Falls tract was sold to Rudolph Smelzer, August 7, 1766, and returned to Michael Witmer, who had purchased lands also below the mouth of the creek and on which the Weiser mill now stands. It is stated that Peter Shaffer came to the place about 1765, and located for the purpose of hunting and fishing. His stay was not long, as the roaring of the falls prevented him from hearing his "cow bells," and the offensive odor caused by the decomposition of dead shad accumulating along the shore made the place particularly objectionable to this fastidious gentleman. George D. Shafer and Simon Hier, both aged citizens of Chapman township, are his grandsons.

Michael Witmer died before 1790. His son John came into possession of the mill property, now in Susquehanna township, Juniata County, and his son Abraham settled permanently upon the north side of the creek, and constructed the stone building situated on the bank of the canal, now an old dilapidated structure. He died about 1835. His remains, with those of his wife, are buried in the small space of ground in the rear of the store-house now occupied by Ulsh & Brandt. Abraham Witmer, of Port Trevorton, is a descendant of Michael Witmer. A sketch of part of the McKee and Witmer lands will be found in the history of Susquehanna township, Juniata County. The old stone house was for many years used as a tavern, once famous as a stopping-place for raftmen and traders along the river. It was kept

in 1812 by George Etwiler, and during the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal was known as one of the best taverns along the line of the works. It was then kept by — McCarty. He was succeeded by Judge Reifsnyder, — Glass and John Shoob, the latter now residing in Liverpool.

The first store-house was built about the year 1822 by John Walls and Paul Geddes, both of whom are now aged citizens of Lewisburgh, the former having been associate judge of Union County and State Senator. They engaged in the mercantile business for several years, during which time the Pennsylvania Canal was in course of construction. Jonathan Walls afterwards purchased the store from his brother, Judge John Walls, and continued in business for a period of about twenty years. His successor was Samuel Young. In the year 1845 Philip Hilbish, the present owner of the brick hotel building and farm adjoining McKee's Half Falls, settled here, built a store-house on the canal and engaged in the mercantile business for a period of five years, when he sold out to Lewis Jacobs, who afterwards appointed assignees, and was succeeded by Henry Backus, who came from Middleburg and rented both hotel and store of P. Hilbish in 1852.

In 1848 Philip Hilbish purchased the land at McKee's from the heirs of Abraham Witmer, and several years after built a handsome, capacious brick house, which he kept for a hotel for a period of three years, then occupied it as a dwelling-house until 1868, when he changed his residence to Selin's Grove. Ever since the building has been occupied as a hotel. It is extensively patronized by the "traveling people," and during the warm summer months is converted into a summer resort, for which it is well adapted and patronized.

In 1855 the store again changed into the hands of Philip Hilbish and S. & W. C. Thompson. After four years' business the Thompsons sold out their interest to P. Hilbish, who continued the business again for a number of years. In the year 1862, H. M. Freed, now an active merchant of Liverpool, purchased the store of P. Hilbish, continuing business for several years. Jacob West was his successor

¹ Two warrants, dated August 12, 1762, were issued to Thomas McKee, and a patent granted to him August 18, 1767, for four hundred and sixty-nine and one-half acres of land, situated in Mahanoy township, Northumberland County, named "Fellowship." Alexander McKee, administrator of the estate of Thomas McKee, deceased, by an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland County, by deed dated September 23, 1773, sold the above tract, "Fellowship," to William Dunbar, of Fort Pitt, etc. This land lies opposite McKee's Half Falls, on the east side of the river, and the town of Georgetown is located upon it.

for two years, when he died, and Henry W. Shuman, now of Shamokin, took charge of the store for one year. He was succeeded by E. G. Sheaffer, now an enterprising merchant of Oriental, who shortly after sold his half-interest to William P. Hilbish, at present an attorney-at-law at Sunbury. They continued in partnership for several years, when the former sold his interest to Mr. Hilbish, who, after several years' business, took in as a partner, in the year 1881, A. H. Ulsh, of Perry County. Subsequently the firm changed to Ulsh & Brandt, which name it still retains.

Between the years 1822 and 1829 there were eleven post-offices in Union County (now comprising Union and Snyder Counties), and McKee's Half Falls was one of them. During the spring floods from seven to twelve hundred rafts pass over the falls. This is one of the main points along the river for the raftsmen to tie up for the night and stormy weather. It is the terminus of a "day's" run.

The Pennsylvania Canal runs through the place and affords employment to many of its inhabitants in the village and surrounding country. About forty canal-boats belong to this place or level, giving employment to one hundred and twenty men, and to transport these boats, with their contents, one hundred and twenty mules are required. The principal traffic is coal, shipped from Nantioke, by the Susquehanna Coal Company, to their wharves at "Ohio Wharf" (the mouth of the Juniata), Columbia, Havre-de-Grace, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and to intermediate points to supply the local dealers. Lumber is also boated from Williamsport and Lock Haven, though its transportation is becoming less each year. Railroad ties and bark are boated from here in considerable quantities.

There are two stores in the place, doing an extensive business. These old "stands" are known all along the river as Rine's store and Hilbish's store. The former is kept by John S. Rine, son of John M. Rine, who was his son's predecessor, and amassed a large fortune in the business, being estimated the wealthiest citizen in the county. The latter is kept by Ulsh & Brandt, formerly of Perry County, Pa.

These firms buy and ship on an average thirty thousand railroad ties and seven hundred tons of bark annually, and dispose of about two thousand tons of coal per year. This place is the chief centre and outlet for the country lying back of here, including Meiserville, Fremont and Richfield and a densely populated agricultural district.

The ferry over the Susquehanna at this place connects with Georgetown, Northumberland County, a town on Northern Central Railway, on the opposite side of the stream. It was legally chartered by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the year 1872, and the exclusive right and privilege for ferrying was granted to Philip Hilbish, formerly of this place, now a resident of Selin's Grove, and Martin K. Bachman, of Georgetown, Northumberland County. Since its existence it has been in successful operation, being the only point having access to the railroad, and passengers desiring to travel by rail must cross over with the ferry to the Northern Central Railway depot at Georgetown. Considerable live stock—such as sheep, cattle, horses and hogs—are transported across this ferry and taken to the coal regions of Northumberland and Schuylkill Counties. About three hundred and sixty-five tons of merchandise are annually ferried to and from the freight-office of the Northern Central Railway at Georgetown, this being the only point by which the various mercantile stores in this and neighboring localities receive their merchandise.

The surrounding territory is devoted solely to agriculture and stock-raising. Conspicuous amongst those engaged in this pursuit are J. B. Hall, Geo. S. Rine and J. Kohler Peck, Esq. The soil along the river is exceedingly fertile, and here can be found some of the finest and most productive farms along the Susquehanna Valley. Those particularly worthy of mention are the two farms of J. B. Hall, comprising over four hundred acres in a high state of cultivation, who is one of the most enterprising and intelligent farmers of the county; the farm of John M. Rine, containing about two hundred and twenty-five acres of improved land; and that of Philip Hilbish, adjoining McKee's, containing two hundred and fifty acres in a high state of

cultivation. The products are wheat, rye, corn, oats, potatoes and tobacco, the latter being cultivated in considerable quantities the past six years.

SCENERY.—The village, with its surroundings, is attractive and noted for its varied and romantic scenery, which, for its picturesqueness and grandeur, is not surpassed along the Susquehanna. The river expands into a stream one and a fourth miles wide and is studded with several islands, midway in the stream, lying parallel with each other. The water passes over two ledges of primitive rocks, which extend in a continuous chain from either shore and form what are called the "Falls," which have a precipice of about three and a half feet in the first and three feet in the second descent. The chain of rocks abruptly terminate at the island, only to resume their continuity on the east side of the island, to the opposite shore. The falls extending over to the island are named after McKee, hence McKee's Half Falls; those on the opposite or Georgetown side have no name.

MAHANTANGO CREEK BRIDGE.—A petition was presented to court at the May term, 1814, for the erection of a bridge over Mahantango Creek, where Weiser's mill is now situated. The court appointed Adam Leight, Thomas Shipton and Frederick Stees viewers on the part of Union County; Henry Roth, Henry Gross and Christian Seerist for Mifflin County. Their report was set aside. Subsequently John Schnee, John Martin and Michael Rathfon, together with three commissioners from Mifflin County, reported in favor of a bridge to be erected by the counties of Union and Mifflin, which report was confirmed by the court December 19, 1814. It was also approved February 15, 1815, by Philip Morr, Frederick Gutelius and James Dale, county commissioners. Frederick Moyer contracted to build this bridge for eighteen hundred dollars. In August, 1816, a freshet came, when it was found that the plan of the commissioners was insufficient. The piers which Moyer had put up were swept away. In September of the same year another freshet came, and swept away the lumber he had near the creek. At September term of court Moyer presented a petition to court asking to be paid for his loss,

alleging that the cost of the bridge was thirty-six hundred dollars, and that he was compelled to sell his house and lot in Straubstown in consequence of his losses. The grand jury awarded him six hundred dollars extra compensation, which was confirmed by the court May 19, 1818.

INDEPENDENCE.

Independence is a small village situated about two miles above McKee's Half Falls. A tavern opened by George Herrold in 1781 at this place later became a stopping-place on the stage-route. The old swinging sign had painted upon it the coat of arms of Pennsylvania, and the motto "Virtue, Liberty and Independence." It was the place where horses were changed in the days of the old Concord coaches. The settlement took its name from part of the motto on the sign. The present brick hotel was built by Colonel J. C. Herrold, the grandfather of David Herrold, the present owner.

Colonel Herrold married a daughter of Frederick Stees, the noted mill-builder, and himself became a builder and contractor. He erected the two covered bridges that cross Middle Creek, on the road from Selin's Grove to Freeburg, and was the contractor who built one mile of the canal from Witmer's northward, in 1827.

David Herrold has in his possession a stone about eighteen inches in length, and five inches in breadth, which he found, years ago, concealed in a path in the rear of the old Herrold mill, in which is cut the figures 1711. It is shaped like a monument-stone used by surveyors.

The village of Independence contains a hotel, a store, eighteen dwellings and a school-house.

MILLS AND DISTILLERIES.—In 1782 George Herrold was assessed with two mills and a ferry. He lived half a mile above the village of Independence, at the place where Abel Herrold's mill now stands. It is, without doubt, the oldest mill-site in the township. It is not known when the ferry was abandoned. The grist-mill was torn down in 1812 and the present mill erected. There is at this place a stone in the shape of a pyramid, with a round hole in its centre, which was said by old settlers to have

been used in a hemp-mill which, in 1787, was owned by Simon Herrold. The territory now embraced in Chapman and Union townships contained in early days nine distilleries. In 1820 a distillery was in operation on the farm now owned by J. K. Peck, which continued about thirty years. The place was later used as the site for a school-house. A distillery was in operation about the same time on the farm now owned by Augustus Springman. On the farm now occupied by Gabriel Eisenhart, in Union township, many years John Herrold was running a distillery. A distillery, run by George Arnold, was on the farm of J. Aaron Meyer. George Herrold was also running a distillery on the farm now owned by J. S. Wolfe, Union township. Abraham Blauer was engaged in the business on the farm of Mrs. William G. Herrold, in Union township. J. A. Stahl's distillery was on the farm of Daniel Stahl, in the same township. Of others in Union township were Samuel Witmer, on the Judge Witmer, Jacob Scerist, on the premises of Christian Bitner, and Major Philip Burkhart, on the farm of John Hall.

The great flood of the Susquehanna, in 1847, washed away the surface of several acres of ground between the landing of John M. Rine and Beneville Kremer (now J. B. Hall), exposing a large number of human bones, Indian crockery, pipes and war implements. This was an old Indian grave-yard, of which there had been no previous tradition. About eight hundred yards from it, where there is now a grave-yard, there were a number of pits, said to be the vestiges of an Indian village.

A. H. Straub lives in the northwestern portion of the township, on a farm which he has in an excellent state of cultivation, and on which he has built a fine residence.

SCHOOLS.—Among the early teachers was John Puff, who taught a school at Independence about the year 1830. Emmanuel Thompson and Dr. T. S. Updegraff, afterwards the noted Elmira physician, taught in later years. Puff taught an English and German school and died at Mount Pleasant Mills. He was a blacksmith by trade. The old log school-house at Independence was erected on half an acre of

ground donated by — Arnold. Mrs. Grumpshank also taught here.

At Grubb's a part of the dwelling-house was used for school purposes. John Young lived here and taught a subscription and singing-school. Mrs. Young was an excellent singer.

Rudolph Brugger preceded Mr. Young at this place as a teacher. He was a native of Germany. Henry Arnold also taught at Grubb's and at other places.

The first school-house at McKee's was erected about the year 1835, near the present residence of J. B. Hall. Prior to that instructions were given in a private house in the vicinity of McKee's by Daniel Rohrer, subsequently a justice of the peace, who died in 1880. His son James and his sister are school-teachers at present. In 1843 the old school-house was demolished and another erected, which was also torn down, and the brick structure erected which is now used for the public school.

There are now in the township six school-houses. The value of school property is two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The houses are in good condition and they are nearly all furnished with patented desks. The present board of school directors are progressive and intelligent men and are here given — Henry Hendrick, president; J. B. Hall, secretary; H. C. Shaffer, treasurer; Messrs. Sepkicher, Troutman and Houser.

CHAPTER XVI.

MIDDLE CREEK TOWNSHIP.¹

AT the December term of the Union County court, in 1837, the inhabitants of part of Washington, Centre and Penn townships petitioned for a new township. The viewers appointed were Joseph Stillwell, Ner Middleswarth and Valentiue Haas, who made their report to May term, 1838, with the following specifications:

“Beginning on the line of Union Township on the farm of — Leitzel, thence through Penn township South 9° East, 1252 perches, to a Pine near Snyder's Mill; thence across Middle Creek South 55° West, 224 perches to a Gum on the mountain between Middle

¹ By Horace Alleman, Esq.

Creek and Freeburg; thence along the same South 84° West, 1130 perches to a Chestnut Oak; thence through Washington and Centre townships, including the farm of Michael Kleckner, North, 1462 perches to the line of Union township between John Berhap and John Bakers; thence along the said line to the beginning. And we are of opinion that the territory included within said lines ought to be erected into a separate township, to be called Middle Creek."

This report was confirmed at September term of court, 1838. Middle Creek township as thus erected was almost twice as large as at present. Upon the formation of Jackson township (1853) nearly the one-half was taken from the northern end of Middle Creek.

INDIAN NARRATIVES.

Within the boundaries of this township there occurred one of the many cold-blooded massacres incident to the period of our first pioneers. In 1781, as nearly as can be ascertained, there resided, about seven miles west of Selin's Grove, on the north side of Middle Creek, a family by the name of Stock (Stuck). Through some cause Stock had incurred the displeasure of the Indians. One day while Stock and three of his sons were at work together in a field, clearing out the timber, a party of about thirty Indians approached, having been attracted by the sound of the ax; and from one of the hill-tops surrounding, beheld the objects of their hatred. Seeing that Stock and his sons were stout men, well armed and on their guard, the Indians left them undisturbed and passed on to the house. Upon nearing the dwelling they saw another son plowing in the field close by, whom they instantly shot. This son had that day been to mill, at what is now Boner's Mill, in Franklin. Hurrying toward the house, with their fiendish yell, they seized the terrified and helpless women, Mrs. Stock and her daughter-in-law. The mother, grabbing a canoe pole, bravely defended herself in that desperate struggle, as she sought to reach her husband and sons in the clearing, but the fatal stroke of the tomahawk ended her life, and she was immediately scalped. The premises were plundered. They then started off, dragging the daughter-in-law with them, intending to make her their captive. But so overcome was she with terror at what she beheld and experienced, that consciousness forsook

her. Seeing that their flight would thus be retarded, they dragged her into the woods and killed and scalped her. What a picture met the eyes of the returning laborers! Expecting the welcome of his heroic wife and the refreshing comforts of their frugal meal and humble cot, they beheld a sight that might well sicken their very hearts. The alarm was at once given. Three experienced Indian-hunters, Grove, Pence and Stroh, led in rapid pursuit. Though fleeing rapidly, they were overtaken before they reached New York State. The Indians had settled for the night around their camp-fire, and, in their supposed security, were narrating and reciting the scenes of their murder. Suddenly the attack of their pursuers was made, and so unexpected was it that many of the Indians were killed and the rest put to precipitous flight. Upon the return of the whites the exhibition of the numerous Indian scalps made it manifest that the Stock massacre had been avenged.

Another object of interest associated with the times when the redmen roved our forests, is the old log fort, still standing in this township. Along the public road leading from Selin's Grove to Middleburg, at the west end of Kreamer (Smith's Grove), on the south side of the road, there is a low log building. Upon closer examination a heavy plank floor about seven feet from the ground is noticed. On the second story are two openings, eight by twelve inches, the one to the north, the other facing south. This relic of Indian times is still in a remarkably good state of preservation. When attacks were made by the savages the white settlers gathered here for protection and defense. The marks of determined assaults are still visible, since many of the logs are full of the imprints of arrows.

PIONEERS.—Among the first settlers in this locality were the Stocks, Frederick Leitzel, Frederick Lentz, the Wertzes, Henry Wetzel, Seibers and Schoch. The names of many of the early settlers will be found in the history of Penn township, which formerly embraced Middle Creek.

INHABITANTS IN 1840.—Abraham Bergey, shoemaker; Frederick Bolig, farmer; Peter Bolig, carpenter; Frederick Bolig, Jr., carpenter; Henry

Bolinger, laborer; Frederick Baus, farmer; John Bishop, farmer; Frederick Bilger, farmer; Jacob Bolig, carpenter; Charles Benfer, farmer; John Courtney, justice of peace; William Courtney, farmer; John Dunkleberger, blacksmith; John Dannennan, farmer; Michael Dinnius, shoemaker; Jacob Dinnius, farmer; Jacob Deitrick, farmer; William, John and Joseph Duck, laborers; George Dauberman, plough-maker; Christian Dauberman, mason; George Engle, farmer; Henry Erdley, farmer; John Erdley, blacksmith; Michael Erdley, farmer; Jacob Erdley, farmer; Charles Fryman, saddler; Jacob Greenough, miller; Lewis Hueter, farmer; Benjamin Hummel, shoemaker; Solomon Hummel, farmer; George Hummel, farmer; Samuel Hendricks, farmer; Abraham Hendricks, weaver; Daniel Kessler, shoemaker; Jacob Kessler, farmer; John Kessler, blacksmith; John Kline, farmer; Michael Keck, farmer; Charles Keck, single; Daniel, Philip, John and Henry Krause, farmers; John, farmer; Benjamin, single; Andrew, tailor, and Daniel, single; Kreamer, Samuel and Elias Krause, single; Adam Klingler, Frederick, John and Samuel Leitzel, farmers; Jacob Mohr, farmer; Michael Neiman, farmer; Henry Pontius, farmer; Peter, George, Henry, Jr., Adam, Samuel and Andrew Pontius; George Reninger, mason; Henry and Samuel Reitzman, farmers; Jacob Snyder, Michael Specht, Samuel and Michael Snyder, farmers; George Stroub, farmer; Michael Schoch, farmer; Jacob Schoch, Jr., farmer; Conrad Stock, justice of peace; John Stroub, farmer; John Shaffer, farmer; Adam Sower, single; Levi Stock, tanner; Marcus Threefoot, innkeeper; Henry Wetzal, blacksmith; Samuel Yoder, farmer; Henry Yerger, farmer; Daniel Zeiber, farmer; Jacob Zeiber, single.

INDUSTRIES.—In 1788 there was a saw-mill owned and operated by Henry Meiser. About this same time a frame grist mill was built on the south side of Middle Creek, at what is now known as Meiser's Station, on the S. & L. R. R., and as Globe Mills post-office.

But its old burrs and wooden machinery became worn, hence in 1885 the mill was replaced by a large and modern brick one, built by Samuel H. Yoder. This new mill has the latest and most approved machinery, and is excellently situated for shipping purposes.

A short distance from Kreamer, on the north side of Middle Creek, stood a small log factory, which was owned and operated by Henry Wetzal, Sr., at this place. Gun-barrels, scythes and sickle-blades were made. The property now belongs to his son, Henry N. Wetzal, who, for two terms, served as county commissioner.

At the present day a number of the citizens

of the township find employment in rebuilding and repairing the railroad which passes through the township. This branch of industry is under the efficient management of Samuel Bollinger, residing at Kreamer, and who has the supervision of that section.

KREAMER.—Since the opening of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad there has sprung into existence quite a settlement, known as Kreamer. The growth of it is due to the mining of iron ore from the hills close-by to the south. From this point the ore is shipped to the different centres of manufacture. This place sometimes called Smith's Grove, in honor of Jacob A. Smith, now has a population of about eighty persons. It also contains an Evangelical Church, built in 1872, a tavern, two general stores,—Smith's established about 1870, and Jacob Hummel's established in 1885; a blacksmith-shop, shoemaker-shop, and several other industries. Dr. J. N. Seip is the physician of the place. The "Half-way House," situated half-way between Selin's Grove and Middleburg stood here. Township elections are held at Kreamer and in the days of "Battalions" and "Flying-horses," it was a scene of mirth and hilarity. This hotel is now conducted by Samuel Rumbaugh. The post-office was established here about 1860, the appointments to which have been held by Jacob A. Smith, and his daughter, Lydia E. Smith.

SEIBER'S CHURCH stands a short distance south of Globe Mills, and was dedicated May 28, 1840. The ministers at the dedicatory services were Revs. J. G. Anspach and J. P. Shindel, of the Lutheran denomination, and A. B. Casper of the Reformed. The name given to the church was St. Peter's Church. The first ministers were Rev. J. P. Shindel (Lutheran), and A. B. Casper (Reformed). Among the first church members were Michael Schoch, Sr., Geo. J. Schoch, John Kline, Conrad Stock, Angstead Orbagast, Mathias Dauberman, Abraham Hendricks, Michael Keck, and the Kessler family, of the Lutheran congregation; and Daniel Seiber, Philip Seiber and Samuel Yoder and family, of the Reformed congregation. The first communion was held May 31, 1841, when eighty-five members participated, sixty-five of

whom were Lutherans and twenty Reformed. Both ministers were present and assisted in the services. Rev. Shindel continued to serve this people until 1853, during which time the Lutheran congregation increased to one hundred and seventy-five. On June 21, 1856, Rev. Shindel was recalled, and continued to serve the Lutheran congregation until May, 1866.

The successive pastors were Revs. Frederick Ruthrauf, P. Orwig, Richard Lazarus, A. Erlenmyer and Jacob F. Wampole, who is at present preaching here.

ERDLEY'S CHURCH is situated on the public road leading from Kreamer to New Berlin, owned conjointly by the Lutheran and Reformed denomination. The church was built and dedicated in 1857. At the dedicatory services Rev. Dr. John C. Bucher, father of the present Judge Bucher, was present in behalf of the Reformed congregation, and the Rev. Reuben Weiser in behalf of the Lutheran membership. The proper name of the church is, "St. Paul's Church." At the present time Rev. Jacob F. Wampole is the Lutheran pastor, and the Rev. T. R. Dietz the Reformed pastor. The membership at the present time is about thirty Reformed and one hundred and twenty-five Lutheran.

EDUCATIONAL.—There are four public-schools in this township, with an average attendance of one hundred and sixty-four scholars. The average salary paid teachers is twenty-two dollars per month. The schools are taught five months in the term. The annual expenditures are from five hundred and fifty dollars to six hundred dollars, which are promptly met, leaving the district clear of all liabilities.

Justices of the peace commissioned since 1855 were J. M. Dauberman, April 10, 1855; Levi Leitzel, April 10, 1855; J. M. Dauberman, April 10, 1860; Levi Leitzel, April 15, 1861; Renben D. Walter, April 10, 1866; Henry Schoch, April 10, 1866; Levi Leitzel, April 9, 1867; Lewis Amig, April 1, 1871; Levi Leitzel, April 9, 1872; Reuben D. Walter, March 14, 1874; A. B. Keck, March 11, 1876; Levi Leitzel, March 17, 1877; John O. Keeler, March 8, 1880; Philip Roush, November 3, 1880; J. S. Weiser, April 9, 1881; C. E. Glass, March 7, 1882; A. C. Fields, April 18, 1885.

The present population of the township numbers seven hundred and fifty.

CHAPTER XVII.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.¹

THE first effort to erect this township, by dividing Centre, was made in 1822, when, at the December term of court, held at New Berlin, a petition was presented, setting forth,—

"That Centre township was about 12 miles in length and 8 in breadth, and that the inhabitants of Centre and West Buffalo townships were much inconvenienced by the extent of the election district, and that a new township, composed of parts of Centre and West Buffalo, would be of great benefit."

Frederick Gutelius, Robert Barker and Robert Foster were appointed to view the same and report. At September term following their report was presented, and with it a draft of the proposed new township. Examination of this draft will show that the new township was to be where Centre now is, while Centre was to be south of Franklin. A report was presented to the court, but it did not effect the desired result, and nothing further was done until, in May, 1830, when John Rockey presented a petition to the court, reciting that, as the township of Centre was so large and extensive in territory, he, as constable, could not attend to all the duties, and asking that James Walis be appointed as deputy. The appointment was made. At August term, 1842, another petition was offered, and James Madden, Joseph Stillwell and John Foster were appointed viewers. At September term, 1842, they made report that they had run a line of a new township, which they requested to be called "Franklin."

The boundaries described for the new township embraced Centre township. To this report objections were made and remonstrances filed, and the report was not confirmed. On February 28, 1853, James F. Linn, John Schoch and John Gundy were appointed commissioners and made a report, that, in pursuance of an order of court to divide Centre town-

¹ The notes for the history of Franklin, Centre, Beaver, West Beaver, Adams, and Spring townships, and for the borough of Middletown, were collected by G. C. Gutelius and Dr. J. Y. Shindel, of Middleburg.

ship, they ran a line, embracing the present township, and made a report which was confirmed May 28, 1853. Thus, after a period of thirty-one years from the first effort, the township was erected

EARLY SETTLERS.—John Yost Kern, who was born at Freischbach, Germany, in the year 1746, and who was married to Eave Mary Weiss, emigrated, in the year 1771, to America, and settled in the Middle Creek Valley, on territory now composing the township of Franklin. On the 24th of June, 1772, he obtained a warrant on certain lands, in pursuance of which a survey was made, September 7, 1773, of land adjoining lands of John George Eslinger, Leonard Diehl, Jacob Walter and others, containing one hundred and sixty-five and a half acres. Here he settled and commenced improvements. On the 31st of December, 1805, these lands were conveyed to his son, John Kern. The larger part of this tract is now owned and occupied by Henry M. Rearick.

At the time Johan Yost Kern settled here, Indians roamed through the valleys in great numbers. When at work in the field, the rifle was an indispensable protection to the settler. Johan Yost Kern died about 1815, and is buried in the old grave-yard at Hassinger's Church, in Franklin township, where nearly all of the old pioneers to the valley are buried, among whom we would mention, the Hassingers, Bubbs, Walters, Gifts, Swinefords, Swengels, Bowersoxes and Smiths, the descendants of whom are still numerous in the valley. Johan Yost Kern, and Eave Mary his wife had six sons; Henry, John, Adam, Peter, Jacob and Philip; also three daughters: Annie Mary, intermarried with John Walter, Louisa Anna, intermarried with Jacob Bobb, and Christiana intermarried with Joseph Walter. These last two were grand-parents of Charles A. Bolender, present treasurer of Snyder County.

Henry Kern lived in Beaver township, near Beavertown. He died in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1835, at the house of his brother Peter. He was married to Catharine Lepley, who survived him twenty years. They had one son, Henry Kern, Jr., now of Beavertown, an aged and

highly respected citizen of the county, in his seventy-third year. Their daughters were seven in number, viz: Elizabeth, married to John Swinehart, still resides in Beaver township and is now eighty-six years old; Catharine, died single, in Beaver township; Mary, married to Enoch Dick, and died in Seneca County, Ohio; Susan, married to George Fender, and died in Seneca County, Ohio; Margaret, married to George Fall, and died in Marshall County, Ind.; Barbara, married to Henry Etzler, and died at Beavertown in 1885; Leah, married to Martin Fogle, died at Beavertown.

In 1790 Johan Yost Kern bought a farm near what is now Beavertown, containing one hundred and fifty acres, from John Swift. In 1806 it was conveyed to his son Henry, and is now owned by his grand-son Henry. Thus has the old homestead remained in the family ninety-six years.

John Kern was married to Catharine Royer. In 1811 he purchased two farms in Beaver township. One is now owned by A. J. Middleswarth, and the other by John S. Smith. On the latter he died about the year 1823, and was buried in the old grave-yard at Hassinger's Church, in Franklin township. John Kern had three sons: John, Jr., Daniel and George. John, Jr., died in Center County without issue. Daniel still resides in Beaver township, and George resides in the Borough of Middleburg. He also had two daughters: Elizabeth, married to John Gift, the father of A. K. Gift, Esq., of Middleburg. Catharine, married to Dr. Isaac Ziegler, of Rebersburg Centre County. She died in 1884.

Adam Kern, son of the original ancestor in this country, owned and occupied a farm in what is now Adams township. The farm was since divided, John M. Moyer owning the eastern part, occupied by his son Harrison, and the western part being owned by D. A. Kern, where Adam Kern died at an advanced age, and is buried in the old grave-yard near Troxelville. Nearly all the descendants of Adam Kern moved to the western States. His sons were Jacob, John and Daniel.

Peter Kern lived in Adams township, and was a wagon-maker by trade.

Jacob Kern owned and occupied a farm in West Beaver township, one mile east of McClure. The farm was since divided, the eastern part now being owned and occupied by Isaac Middleswarth; while the western part is now owned by Ner B. Middleswarth, the present sheriff of Snyder County. Both Peter and Jacob Kern emigrated to Seneca County, Ohio, about 1833, where they passed the remainder of their days. They both accumulated a great deal of real estate. Many of their descendants reside in Seneca County and in Bellevue.

Philip Kern had two sons, Reuben and Michael; also three daughters, Rebecca, Susan and Mary. He died in Beaver township. An incident connected with the early history of the Kerns is as follows: Some time after the death of Johan Yost Kern, one of his sisters, Elizabeth, widow of—Miller was still living at Freischbach, Germany. She wrote to her nephews to send one of their number to Germany to accompany her to the United States, and that in the mean time she would make her last will and testament, bequeathing all of her estate which was considerable, to the sons and daughters of her brother, Johan Yost. She stated that as her relations in the old country were very distant, and few in number, she wished to live the remainder of her life among her kindred in the United States. Henry, the father of our present Henry Kern, of Beavertown, was selected, who, with a power of attorney to collect the legacies in case their aunt should be dead, started upon his voyage to the Fatherland. This power of attorney is still in the bearer's possession, and is dated April 26, 1821. In the fall of 1821 Henry arrived in Germany. For some cause his aunt, Elizabeth Miller, was not ready to go, and he returned without her. In 1823 he made a second trip. She had then converted all her estate into money, and was ready to go.

Her money was exchanged for Bibles, Testaments and clocks by her nephew. The clocks were manufactured at Black Forest (*Schwarz wald*). Upon their arrival in America these articles were sold, and thus was realized quite an amount of wealth for that day. Many of

these clocks are yet in good running order, and at this day have become heir-looms, highly-prized. Upon her arrival Mrs. Miller first lived with her nephew John, on the farm now owned by John S. Smith. John died soon after she came, when she made her home with Adam, and died at his house at an advanced age. She is buried in the old Musser's Valley grave-yard, near Troxelville. This old German lady had many peculiarities. Where she came from nothing was wasted. When her nephew John was making clearings, cutting down the pine timber and burning it in log fires, this old lady would often exclaim, "It is a sin to so burn this nice wood," or, in her native tongue, *es ist eine sünd das schöne holtz so zu verbrenen*.

In 1774 John Smith, the great-grandfather of T. J. Smith, Esq., of Middleburg, came from Lancaster County and purchased the Hopewell tract, of two hundred and eight acres, lying on the south side of Middle Creek. He erected a cabin, dug a well and planted an orchard. Scarcely had he made these improvements when, on account of the interference of the Indians, he was obliged to return to Lancaster County. Nine years later he again returned to his new home and found his cabin and well in good condition and the orchard in full bloom. This tract was now divided into two farms. From John Smith it passed to his son George, then to his grandsons Henry A. and John A., and is now in the possession of his great-grandchildren, T. J. Smith and his sister.

Paul Bowersox came to this county from Germany about 1772. He is the progenitor of all the Bowersoxes in this section of the State, and is now represented by his great-great-grandchildren. He had six sons—Michael, Benjamin, David, John, George and Jacob—and three daughters, each of whom was married to a minister of the Gospel.

Jacob Walter was born in Germany in 1727, and the Walters in this township, as well as in the county, are all his descendants. He lived one mile west of Middleburg, where the Swanns now live. For many years all ministers coming to this valley held services at his house.

About 1768 there emigrated from Germany to America three Gift brothers,—Peter, Nicho-

las and John A. Shortly after landing at Philadelphia they settled at Reading. Peter was a clock-maker, and spent his whole life at Reading, engaged in his calling. Nicholas soon left Reading, and, locating at what is now Franklin County, devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. John A. left Reading in the year 1771, and settled in Middle Creek Valley, then Cumberland County, on the left bank of Middle Creek, three miles west of where Middleburg now stands. This farm is now occupied by Adam B. Walter. In 1793, John A. Gift also bought a farm on the right bank of the same stream, a little west of where now stands Paxtonville. The bulk of this last-mentioned farm is now owned by Aaron K. Gift.

This early pioneer, and progenitor of the Gift family in this county, had three sons,—Jacob, Anthony and Jeremiah, the grandfather of A. K. Gift. There were also several daughters. Jacob was killed by the Indians in 1779, at Fort Freeland. The two surviving sons became the owners of the farms above mentioned, Anthony being the owner of the farm on the left bank of the creek, and Jeremiah the one on the right bank, near Paxtonville. Jeremiah Gift was married to Catharine Kline, one of the ancestors of the Kline family, living in the west end of the county. He was a member of the Lutheran Church and a man possessed of some scholarly attainments, studious, and a great reader. In his younger days he taught school, not in the comfortable buildings, with well-furnished rooms, as of to-day, but in log-cabins.

He died in 1843, at the age of sixty-eight years, leaving six sons,—Jonathan, John, Simon, Michael, Jacob and Daniel; also three daughters,—Rebecca, Barbara and Elizabeth.

In 1826, John Gift was married to Elizabeth Kern. Their issue were Aaron K., William D., Amelia and Barbara E. Both died in Franklin township, the father in 1866 and the mother in 1876, at her son William's residence.

Aaron K. Gift, the surveyor, who now lives at Middleburg, son of John and Elizabeth Gift, was born in Franklin township, November 19, 1827, on the farm purchased by his grandfather in 1793. He studied surveying

with the late Hon. Samuel Alleman, and taught school from 1847 to 1859. In 1855 he was married to Miss Amelia Royer, a daughter of John and Catharine (Gemberling) Royer, residents of Franklin township, near Royer's Bridge, four miles west of Middleburg. Mrs. Gift is a great-granddaughter of Christopher Royer, who came to this country from Germany in 1748. At the breaking out of the Rebellion Mr. Gift was actively engaged in farming and surveying.

In June, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, Colonel William Monies commanding. An account of the movements of this regiment during the war will be found in the General History.

George Kremer occupied a conspicuous position in the early days of Union County, and lived for many years at Lewisburgh, and in his later life on a farm near Middleburg, Snyder County, where he died September 10, 1854, aged seventy-nine years. He was the son of Jacob Kremer, and was born at Middletown, Dauphin County, November 21, 1775. His father (Jacob Kremer) and uncle (Peter Shuster) came from Germany, where the latter had been in the military service. General Shuster kept a store in Middletown and young Kremer became his clerk, and, in 1792, went to Selin's Grove, where he was in the employ of his uncle, Simon Snyder, afterwards Governor, who then carried on a grist-mill, store, farm and warehouse. He remained in Selin's Grove until 1806, when he removed to Lewisburgh, then called Derrstown, and started a store there in 1808, which he continued until 1827. He was elected to the Legislature in 1812 and 1813. In 1816 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated; not discouraged, he again became a candidate, and was re-elected to Congress in the fall of 1822, and re-elected in 1824, and served two terms, extending from 1823 to 1827. The district was composed of Union, Northumberland and seven other counties joined together for the election of three members.

Mr. Kremer, in his second term in Congress, became involved in a dispute, which brought him into public notice, of which a story is related

by John W. Forney, in his "Anecdotes of Public Men."¹

Mr. A. L. Guss, in an article upon Mr. Kremer, gives the incident from facts obtained from the Congressional Debates.²

¹ A good story is told of the celebrated George Kremer, who figured conspicuously during the "bargain and sale" excitement about the time Henry Clay was appointed Secretary of State by President John Quincy Adams. Mr. Kremer represented the old Union and Northumberland Congressional district in Pennsylvania, and was a fine type of the primitive manners and rugged Democracy of that period. He was firmly convinced that Mr. Clay threw his influence against General Jackson, by which the electoral vote of Kentucky was given to Mr. Adams, for a consideration; and when the first place in the Cabinet was tendered to and accepted by the Kentucky statesman, honest George "cried aloud and spared not." The sensation he created disturbed the politics of the whole country, and led to many differences between public men. John Randolph, of Roanoke, dilated upon the accusation against Clay to such an extent that the new Secretary of State was compelled to challenge him to mortal combat. But I do not propose to write a chapter on the "bargain and sale." I write simply to revive an incident between Randolph and Kremer, characteristic of both.

After one of the peculiar speeches of the eccentric Virginian, which he interlarded with copious quotations in Latin and Greek, Kremer rose, and, in a strain of well-acted indignation, poured forth a torrent of Pennsylvania German upon the head of the amazed and startled Randolph. His violent gesticulations, his loud and boisterous tones, his defiant manner were not more annoying to the imperious Southerner than the fact that he could not understand a word that was spoken. And when honest George took his seat, covered with perspiration, Randolph rose and begged the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania to enlighten the House and the country by translating what he had just uttered. Kremer retorted as follows: "I have only to say, in reply to my friend from Virginia, that when he translates the dead languages, which he is constantly using for the benefit of us country members, into something like English, I will be equally liberal in translating my living Pennsylvania Dutch into something that the House can understand." The laugh was completely against Randolph.

² "It is related that in a heated debate some member of the House, in opposition to Kremer's views, made a beautiful speech, closing with a Latin quotation, whereupon Kremer quickly retorted that all that amounted to nothing, that he could show him a trick worth two of that, and commenced to hurl at him 'Pennsylvania Dutch,' to the great amusement of the House.

"An examination of the Congressional Debates shows the story about quoting German to be well founded. It was March 13, 1824, on a clause in the general appropriation bill to grant \$25,000 for the erection of the north portico of the White House. Mr. Cushman, of Maine, in his speech said: 'I ask, in the language of the Roman orator,

Upon his retirement from Congress he purchased about three hundred acres of land in Franklin township, near Middleburg, and moved his family from Lewisburgh to the farm April 2, 1827, where he lived until his death, September 10, 1854. Mr. Kremer, on the 27th of May, 1811, married Catharine, the only daughter of Colonel Frederick Evans. She was a woman of fine culture and of extraordinary memory. She died at Middleburg, September 13, 1880. Samuel O. Evans married Amelia, a daughter of George and Catharine Kremer, who now lives on the Evans homestead, in Delaware township, Juniata County. Mrs. Thomas Bower, who now lives on the Kremer homestead, near Middleburg, is also a daughter. Mrs. Bower has in her possession a pamphlet of twenty-five pages, which contains a copy of his letter dated Washington, January 25, 1825, published in the *Columbian* when he was a member of Congress, and in which he explained the bargain and sale alleged to have been entered into by John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay in order to defeat General Jackson's claim to the Presidency. Also a card from Henry Clay, published in the *National Intelligencer*, dated January 31, 1825, followed by a reply from George Kremer, and an appeal by Henry Clay to the House, dated February 3, 1825, followed by Mr. Kremer's protest in a letter to the committee appointed to investigate the charges, dated February 8, 1825, and a letter published in the *Washington Gazette* February 26th, by Mr. Kremer, on the liberty of the press. And this letter is followed by a long and forcible address from Mr. Kremer "To the

but not with the same views, *Quam republicanam habemus? In qua urbe vivamus?*' Kremer in his reply said: He thought it (the proposed portico) was a monument of pride and extravagance and not of republican principles. He could not undertake to answer the gentleman's fine speech. To him a great part of it was unintelligible and in reply to some quotations he had made in it, from a dead language, he should answer in his own mother German tongue. 'Ich habe es nicht verstanden.' Kremer went on to say that the nation was now in debt. He did not believe that any man had a right to entail debt on posterity. As to this portico, it was, in his opinion, as unnecessary as a fifth wheel to a wagon. He did not think Congress had a right even to put up a necessary building till we were able to pay for it."

Electors of the Ninth Congressional District of Pennsylvania," in which he reviews in forcible language his connection with this transaction.

Mr. Kremer was a Quaker in sentiment, and often said had he lived among them, he would have attached himself to that denomination, as he believed they came nearest to the teaching of Christ of any Christian association. He made peace between two adjoining farmers living near Lewisburgh, who had gone to law for some trivial cause. He went to the house of one of the parties, invited him to take a ride, and as they passed the house of the other, he proposed inviting him along, to which he consented, and after riding a short distance he proposed resting under a shade-tree. The party tied their horses and seated themselves, when Mr. Kremer drew from his pocket a Testament, and read from the sixth chapter of Corinthians: "Dare any of you having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the saints." The contending parties were church members. After listening to Mr. Kremer's reasoning they shook hands, dropped their controversy and separated as friends. He gave liberally to the support of the church and often reproved church members for the small support they gave to the Christian ministry. He was a devoted friend to Rev. Fries and Rev. Wm. German. On one occasion he effected a reconciliation between Rev. Fries and some members of his congregation, who had become dissatisfied at Rev. Fries' plainness of speech.

Frederick Evans settled in Union County before 1800; was in the War of 1812, and was commissioned captain in the Second Regiment of Artillery July 23, 1812. He assisted in building Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, and was one of its noble defenders September 13, 1814. He often described the scene inside as terrific. Three bomb-shells struck and exploded inside of the fort, and he remarked one man shaking as if he had a chill. He asked to sit under one of the cannon. Evans gave him permission, when shortly another shell struck inside and killed him instantly. Another man was killed within three feet of him. Their coffee ran out, and they had very little to eat for three days. He spoke of a woman who brought water for

them. A bomb-shell hitting her, exploded and she was blown to atoms. He brought a small piece of her dress home with him, the largest part of her remains that he could find. The fourth shell that came in was marked "A present from the King of England." This did not explode. It weighed within two pounds as much as an ordinary barrel of flour. This he brought away with him, and it still may be seen at the mill of S. O. Evans, in Delaware township, Juniata County. An article by A. L. Guss on the Hon. George Kremer, makes interesting mention of Captain Evans.¹

"Among the heroic defenders of Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, on that memorable night in which the 'Star Spangled Banner' was born, was Captain Frederick Evans, of the Second Regiment of Artillery, under Armistead. One of the unwelcome visitors cast into the fort from the British fleet was a large bomb, which did not burst in the air but came rolling around loose in the fort. Captain Evans took charge of it, and, having removed its explosive contents, kept it as a relic and a plaything for the children.

"He had a brother, Louis Evans, living within a mile of Thompsontown, Juniata County, Pa. After the war had closed these brothers brought this shell up the Susquehanna and Juniata in a river-boat, propelled against the current by pure muscular strength. Having arrived at Thompsontown Landing, Louis obtained his team; the shell, placed in a temporary box, was put upon the wagon, and they started for Evans' mill, it being then after night. Just after they had passed through the little village the shell suddenly broke through the box and wagon-bed and fell to the ground. Louis wanted to reload the precious keepsake, but Frederick said: 'Let the damned thing lay till to-morrow; nobody will run off with it.' So they went home. When they returned for it in the morning they found all the inhabitants of the town gathered around it. There were men, women and children, all excited and wondering whence this curious stranger had come and what it was. Some thought it must have come from the heavens above, and sent as a token of some impending calamity. Numbers of them had tried to lift it, but a certain Mrs. Kessler was the only one that had succeeded in raising it from the ground.

"This shell is to-day in the saw-mill of Samuel O. Evans, son of Louis, a veritable relic of the bombardment of Fort McHenry. Being somewhat rusty, it does not seem to have as much 'business' in its appearance as it had when the captain first saw it, when he extinguished the fire-spitting fuse and thus prevented it from making an unwelcome fragmentary visit. It is one foot in diameter; its walls are one inch and a-half thick; it has a cavity of nine inches and weighs one hundred and eighty-six pounds. It is one of four shells that fell inside of the fort, and it is said that it originally had marked on it: 'A present from the King of England,' though when the writer saw it he neither heard of nor observed any such marks; but they may have been obliterated by the rust."

Frederick Evans resided at Selin's Grove, and about 1806 removed to Lewisburgh. He was surveyor of Northumberland County, which then embraced Union and Snyder, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1810 and 1811. His only daughter, Catharine, married, in 1811, George Kremer, afterwards member of Congress. In his later years he resided with Mr. Kremer, near Middleburg, Snyder County, where he died December 4,

stranger upon a foreign shore and rested not until he had crossed the Susquehanna and penetrated far into the forest, there to begin for himself and his descendants a place they might call home. The immediate locality of his settlement was near what is now known as Kreamer. The first land acquired by him was by trading one of his rifles to the Indians, who placed a far greater value upon this weapon than upon the land they gave in exchange.



John A. Schoch

1844, aged seventy-nine years. He and his wife and the Hon. George Kremer are buried in the old cemetery on the Kremer homestead, now the property of Thomas Bower.

JOHN A. SCHOCH.—Among the first settlers to inhabit what is now the fertile valley of Middle Creek was Mathias Schoch, a native of Germany, and who was the grandfather of John A. Schoch. Leaving his native land to try the fortunes of the new continent, he encountered the perils of the deep, landed a

Jacob Schoch, a son of the early settler and the father of John A. Schoch, was born and raised in what is now Middle Creek township. In his youth he learned the trade of blacksmithing, which he industriously pursued throughout his life. By economy and faithful attention to his trade, he was enabled to acquire much of the now valuable land in the valley, so that at the time of his death he had become the owner of no less than four large farms. Jacob Schoch was married to Miss Elizabeth Hendricks, a lady of

English descent, and a Quakeress, who resided with her parents in Chester. John A. Schoch was born January 5, 1808, a short distance above what is now Kreamer. In his early days he remained on the farm with his father, assisting in the laborious duties that came to the lot of the husbandman at that period. On the 2d day of December, 1830, Mr. Schoch was joined in wedlock to Miss Lydia Houtz, from near Freeburg, eldest daughter of Christian and Elizabeth Houtz, the former of whom originally came from what is now Lebanon County, but at the time Lancaster, and the latter, whose maiden-name was Zellers, from Berks County. In 1831 Mr. Schoch, with his young bride, moved into the stone house, at that time the only building where now stands the village of Kreamer. This house was afterwards known as the Half-way House, having been converted into a tavern when it passed out of the ownership of the Schoch family. This building was erected by Jacob Schoch, the father of John A., in 1822, where he resided with his family for nine years, and then disposed of the same to his son prior to his occupying it, as above stated. In 1836 Mr. Schoch, with his family, moved to what became the family homestead, a beautiful and productive farm, situated in Franklin township, three miles west of Middleburg. Here he passed the remainder of his days in agricultural pursuits, and raised and provided for a large and intelligent family. From this place went forth the influence of an industrious and honorable life. Here, on the 15th day of December, 1863, his spirit was summoned to take its flight to a better world.

The children of John and Lydia Schoch are as follows: Franklin J., married to Catharine Leisenring; resides at Selin's Grove. Annie Elizabeth, married to John M. Smith; resides near Platte River, Neb. David Abraham, married to Harriet Wagner; resides at Orangeville, Stevenson County, Ill. Catharine M., single; resides with her mother at Selin's Grove. Ada, married to Samuel Kemfer; resides at Selin's Grove. John Houtz, died in infancy. John Calvin, married to Margaret S. Hassinger; resides on and owns the old homestead farm in Franklin township. Ammon Z.,

married to Margaret S. Appleman; resides at Bloomsburg. Silas H., died at Selin's Grove, February 12, 1872, aged twenty-two years. Ira C., married to Mary E. E. Schnure, who died June 5, 1884; resides in Selin's Grove. Harvey H., married to Emma C. Schnure; resides in Selin's Grove.

Being endowed with good judgment, and possessing an honest and just heart, Mr. Schoch was frequently selected as an arbitrator to pass upon the disputes that arose between his fellow-men. So great was the confidence placed in his sense of right that he was often called quite a distance to decide on controversies that arose. In public affairs he was always a man of influence. So highly was he honored by his acquaintances, that in the settlement of estates and the guardianship of wards he was constantly sought and urged to accept these trusts and responsibilities. With a full sense of conscientious duty, he withheld not in times of need, and was always charitable in instances of distress. He was deeply interested in the forwarding of all educational interests. He began agitating the introduction of public free schools, and laboriously fought against the opposition raised. Though standing alone at first, he succeeded, in the following year, in winning over to his views a few of his neighbors, and together they began the erection of a school-house on land donated by Mr. Schoch. Thus was established the first free school in the western part of the county. In the founding of the Missionary Institute, at Selin's Grove, Mr. Schoch manifested great interest and activity, and ever during his life-time lent every means possible for its advancement and perpetuity. From his youth he was a member of the Lutheran Church of the General Synod, having been confirmed at Row's Church, by the Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr. From his first connection with the church he was a member of the council, and at the time of his death was a trustee. Among the honored men of this county the name of John A. Schoch will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

George Frederick Bolender was located in the township before 1800. His son, George, inherited the farm, and his son, Daniel Bolender,

still owns the farm. He was born August 16, 1833; he was educated in the schools of his township, and in early life held numerous positions. He was also the conferee of Snyder County for a number of times, to nominate a Republican candidate for Congress. He was elected sheriff of Snyder County in the fall of 1866, and became very popular as an officer. He was re-elected in 1872 and 1878, serving three full terms. He now resides at Middleburg, as the proprietor of the Washington House, which he has conducted for eleven years.

PAXTONVILLE.

Paxtonville is situated at the foot of Shade Mountain, on the north side, and is two and one-half miles southwest of Middleburg. The place has been known also by the name of Beaver Furnace, whilst as a railroad station it is known as Benfer. The origin of this place is due to the establishment of a blast furnace, in the year 1848, by Ner Middleswarth, Jacob Kern, John Kern, Daniel Kern and John C. Wilson, who was the business manager of the company. The firm-name was Middleswarth, Kern & Co. The furnace was put in operation August 11, 1848, and was continued until 1856, when it blew out. This company made charcoal and pig-iron, and averaged from six to eight tons per day. The property passed into the possession of Ner Middleswarth, who operated for some time and then leased it to Dr. Rooke, Jesse Walter, Nutting & Francis. The furnace was again put in operation, and was running from 1863 to 1866, when it was again stopped and never started up since. With this industry once established, a settlement soon sprang up. Buildings for the employees, both of the furnace and of the iron-ore mines, were erected. A company store was established, and other enterprises of private individuals. The activity of the place continued until about 1866, when those operating the furnace failed, and it was abandoned. For many years, the strong wagons laden with pig-iron, and drawn by six-horse teams, passed through Middleburg, on their way to Selin's Grove, where the iron was transferred to canal-boats, and taken to the iron-works throughout the State. About 1871

the property was purchased by Robert Paxton, who worked the mines and shipped the ore to the Bloomsburg Iron-Works.

At the present time there is in the place a post-office, school-house, store and church. The church belongs to the Evangelical Association, and was built in 1869. Previous to that time services were held in the school-houses. At the present there are about forty members. Revs. Stover and Sones now preach for this people. The business of the place is represented as follows: Charles Boyer, merchant; John B. Boyer, confectionery; M. Frantz, carpenter; Henry Mitchell, blacksmith; Charles P. Swengel, grist and saw-mills and iron-ore. The population of the place is about sixty-two.

At one time John Kern owned a grist and saw-mill near the place. This mill was erected in 1812 by Frederick Stees, and sold in 1829 to Robert P. Maclay, who operated it until 1834, when it was purchased by Kern. Kern then sold to Jacob Benfer, who in turn sold to Charles P. Swengle, who is now operating the same. In 1872 Swineford & Shindel started a store here, and, in 1873, sold the same to Charles Boyer, the present merchant, who tore down the old frame company store-house, and, in its place, erected a fine brick store and dwelling-house near the railroad.

FRANKLIN.

At this place, twenty-five years ago, there was nothing but the large stone house and barn of the Kreamer homestead, the ancient stone grist-mill and the ruins of an old oil-mill. After the completion of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad a town-plot was laid out, streets and alleys opened and buildings commenced. Many neat and comfortable frame and substantial brick dwellings have been erected. The place is about one-half mile from Middleburg proper, on the south side of Middle Creek, and is the Middleburg station on the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad. No church has been established here as yet, the citizens attending worship at Middleburg. The population of the place is about two hundred. The business already established here is represented as follows: The first store in the place was opened by Isaac

Beaver, the proprietor of the plot on which the town is now built. This was in 1871. The building stands close by the banks of the creek, and is a large brick structure. Mr. Beaver was succeeded by Schoch & Shuck, who in turn were succeeded by Simonton, Barber & Co. The present firm at this stand is B. H. Custer & Co. John Bilger (now deceased) established a coal-yard at the eastern end of the town. Other business is conducted as follows: N. B. Winey, grain elevator and coal-yard; C. H. Dunkelberger, grain elevator and coal-yard. Theodore Swineford, hotel; J. Boganreif, stoves and tinware; Isaac Beaver, dentist; Daniel Millhouse, boots and shoes; A. Kreeger, coal and grain merchant; Bower's grist and saw-mills.

CHURCHES.

Besides the church mentioned at Paxtonville, there are three other denominations in the township about two miles west of Middleburg, viz: General Synod Lutheran, General Council Lutheran and Reformed. To the Rev. J. P. Shindel we are greatly indebted for the history of the pioneer church of Middle Creek Valley. In 1785 a band of earnest and devout Lutheran and Reformed Christians assembled themselves together from time to time for worship. Their meetings were held from house to house. In November of this year Joseph Simon, a converted Jew, and his wife, Rose, conveyed unto Jacob Walter, in trust for the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations, sixteen and one-half acres of land for church and school purposes. This was in two tracts, one of them two miles and the other four miles west of Middleburg. Upon the eastern tract a log building was soon constructed, where for a number of years services were held. This building, however, was never dedicated. Those who preached in this rude structure were Revs. Shellhart, Josansky and Espy, of the Lutherans, and Revs. Rahausen, Hensel and Geistweit, of the German Reformed. During the services at this period the Indians of these wilds would occasionally prowl around this log house, watching these early worshippers. In the year 1791 preparations were made to build a new church, and between that year and 1798

the building was erected on a site a little to the west of the small log house. This was a large square building, with very high log walls, finished inside with galleries on three sides, and a small round pulpit perched high on a square post, with a long flight of steep stairs for the preacher to ascend and descend. This pulpit was on the north wall, and at its base was erected a large square altar. The church was capable of seating five hundred persons. In 1798 this new church was dedicated as Christ's Church; the Rev. Geistweit, Reformed pastor, and Rev. Shultz, Lutheran, invited from abroad, conducted the services of the occasion. About 1807 this building was weather-boarded and painted white. In the quite early history of these congregations many self-constituted ministers from Germany imposed upon these people. A certain man by the name of Gensel gave himself out as a Lutheran minister, who, it seems, was, like all those impostors, very fond of liquor. He would sometimes get very drunk, and yet be allowed to preach the Gospel. This would-be minister, Rev. Gensel, on one occasion, was fording Middle Creek, where Royer's bridge now is, when he fell from his horse and was drowned in a pool of water not more than six inches deep. Some supposed it to have been a stroke of palsy. This was the last of Rev. Gensel. The regular pastors of these congregations from time to time have been as follows:

LUTHERAN.—Revs. Enderling, Herbst, 1802-4; John Conrad Walter, 1805-19; J. P. Shindel, Sr., 1820, supply; J. W. Smith, 1821-31; William German, 1831-38; J. P. Shindel, Jr., 1838-60; C. G. Erlenmyer, 1864-72.

REFORMED.—Revs. Geistweit, 1793-1804; W. Adams, 1807-9; Isaac Gerhart, 1813-20; — Felix, 1820-25; Daniel Weiser, 1825-29; Henry Bassler, 1829-35; Frederick Herman, 1835; E. H. Hoffheins, 1838-40; A. B. Casper, 1840-48; W. G. Hackman, 1848-58; G. W. Shultze, 1858-63; L. C. Edmonds, 1863-65; C. F. Hoffmeier, 1865-70; T. J. Seiple, 1870-73; — Yearick; — Dotterer left in 1875, since which time, no pastor.

Rev. John Conrad Walter was buried close by the church in which he had labored so successfully. A large concourse attended his burial, and the Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr., of Sunbury, performed the solemn last rites. It was at this time that the whole charge extended to Father

Shindel a cordial invitation to succeed their beloved pastor. He could not, however, leave his congregation at Sunbury, but promised to preach for them until they could get a regular pastor. This he did until Rev. J. W. Smith became their pastor, as above stated. Rev. J. P. Shindel, Jr., states that, having commenced his labors among this people, he found them kind and affectionate, and that in the course of his ministrations he had the great satisfaction of enumerating many members, catechumens and baptisms. After Rev. Shindel, Jr., quit preaching, Rev. Dr. H. Ziegler and students of the Missionary Institute, at Selin's Grove, supplied the pulpit. About 1870 a division occurred among the Lutherans, when those claiming to be General Synod Lutherans decided to separate themselves from those claiming to be General Council Lutherans. In 1871-72 the General Synod Lutherans erected their own church on land owned by Mr. Allen Schoch, one acre of which was donated by him for a church and cemetery, for the exclusive use of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation. Their church was built under the supervision of a building committee, consisting of Messrs. John S. Hassinger, Allen Schoch and Henry H. Shaffer. The cornerstone was laid in May, 1871, on which occasion there were present Rev. Dr. Peter Born, of Selin's Grove, and Rev. S. P. Orwig, pastor. In the fall of 1872 the church was finished and ready for dedication. At the dedicatory services the ministers present were Revs. Wm. H. Gottwald and S. P. Orwig, pastor. The church retained the old name and it was dedicated as

CHRIST'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This place of worship is a neat brick structure, two stories high, is thirty-eight by fifty-eight feet, and will seat about three hundred and fifty persons. This church cost about three thousand dollars. Revs. Irwin and Spangler have also served this congregation, though at the present time Rev. Orwig is again in charge, having been elected a second time.

The General Council members of the old congregation remained in the old building, retaining the ground donated many years ago by Joseph Simon, the converted Jew. They soon determined to build a new church also. They

tore down the old two-story house, and with a great deal of its material constructed the new. The corner-stone of this new church was laid with proper ceremonies on Trinity Sunday; in May, 1872, when the following ministers were present: C. G. Erlenmyer, Lutheran; A. B. Casper, T. J. Seiple and L. C. Edmonds, Reformed. On the 2d day of February, 1873, the church was dedicated. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. H. H. Brunning, visiting pastor of Lutheran Church. Rev. J. C. Bucher, D.D., T. J. Seiple and L. C. Edmonds also took part in the dedicatory services. Part of the means to build this church arose from the sale of the tract of land two miles farther west. The church is a very neat one, with basement for Sunday-school and lectures, and an upper story for congregational worship. The seats are well arranged and will accommodate about four hundred persons. The steeple is supplied with a fine-toned bell. Rev. D. M. Stetler is the present Lutheran pastor. His congregation numbers about forty members. The Reformed portion is very small, without a pastor, and seems to have become extinct.

HASSINGER'S GRAVE-YARD.—This is one of the oldest burial-grounds in this section of the State. It is located to the north and just in the rear of where stood the old log weather-boarded church, built in 1798. From among the ancient head-stones we have taken the following history: "Henry Hassinger, born 1766, died 1796, aged 30 years." "Jacob Walter, born 1729, died January, 1803. Married, July, 1857, to Maria Kauffman." "John Conrad Bobb, born 1740, died 1809." "John Conrad Walter (preacher), born November 30, 1775, in Germany; died August 10, 1819." "Thomas Shipton, born 1753, died 1827." "John Hassinger, born November 14, 1764, died May 12, 1810, aged 45 years, 5 months and 28 days." "Jacob Hassinger, born August 10, 1762, died November 1, 1821; 59 years." "John Frederick Bolender, born May 16, 1761, died January 13, 1832." "John Jacob Steininger, born February 15, 1765, died October 13, 1847." "Michael Wittenmyer, born December 13, 1772, died July 29, 1850." "David Schwenk, Esq., born December 17, 1788, died January 19, 1861."

Catharine Schwenk, born January 16, 1787, died January 28, 1861."

EDUCATIONAL.—Franklin township at present contains eight school districts, with an attendance at the schools of three hundred and fifty pupils. The school property is valued at six thousand dollars.

Professor D. S. Boyer, superintendent of schools in 1858, in his notes of that year, says of the schools, that David Schwenk was one of

3, 1831. He is a son of Conrad Hassinger, who was born September 13, 1794, and died December 14, 1851. His mother's maiden-name was Lucy Ann Snyder, who was born March 23, 1802, and died August 2, 1870. Their remains are interred in the cemetery of Christ's Lutheran Church, one-half mile west of the residence of Mr. Hassinger, and two magnificent tombstones mark their resting-place. John Hassinger, his grandfather, was



J. S. Hassinger

the early teachers in the school-house near Jacob Walter's. It was weather-boarded, twenty-two by twenty-four feet.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN S. HASSINGER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Franklin township, Union (now Snyder) County, April

born November 14, 1764, and died May 12, 1810, aged forty-five years. His great-grandmother, whose maiden-name was Catharine Bob, was born November 14, 1769; died October 2, 1826, aged fifty-six years. They are both interred in close proximity in the old cemetery at Hassinger's Church, near the residence of Mr. Hassinger, and their graves are also marked with stones suitable for the times when they departed this life. Mr. Hassinger is the descendant, on both sides, from one of the oldest Ger-

man families in the State, who had settled in Chester and Lancaster Counties as far back as the year 1715. From his boyhood to the age of manhood he attended the common schools in his neighborhood during the winter season, and acquired an excellent knowledge of the branches taught. He is an expert penman and accurate in orthography in all his writings. He is the friend and patron of education, and evinces a great interest in the advancement of common schools. The voters of the township in which he has always lived showed their appreciation of his services in the cause of education by electing him nine years to the important office of school director. In this office he discharged his duties fearlessly and conscientiously. He has filled various offices in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which he has always been a consistent member; a regular attendant upon the services of the sanctuary, contributing liberally to the benevolent objects of the church and to the support of the Christian ministry.

He is a great lover of music, and has led the congregational singing in the church from the age of sixteen years to the present time. He was also a member of the first band that was organized at Middleburg thirty-six years ago, and by his punctuality and musical zeal assisted in keeping it in operation for a considerable period of time. The musical and financial success of the musical conventions held at Middleburg by Prof. Sherwin in the winters of 1882 and 1883 were in considerable measure due to his exertions and assistance.

Mr. Hassinger married Margaret Louisa Kleckner, a daughter of George Kleckner. They were blessed with four sons, viz.: Millard K. Hassinger, who lives on the homestead with his father, is now president of the board of school directors of Franklin township. He is also a member of the Middleburg Band, which has a wide reputation as a musical organization. Dr. G. Edgar Hassinger, practicing medicine at Middleburg, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Palmer S. Hassinger, lives at home. Herman H. Hassinger, lives in Bellevue, Ohio. It is a remarkable fact that the four brothers were at one time mem-

bers of the Middletown Band. Mr. Hassinger worked on the home farm until his father's death, and superintended it for his mother for the two years following. He then bought the farm, where he has resided ever since. He is the third generation that has owned and lived on this farm, and his sons who are living with him are the fourth generation. Having made farming his chief business, everything around his premises indicates good management and success. He is of a sociable and agreeable disposition, "*given to hospitality*," and visitors at his house always realize that the cordial greetings of Mr. and Mrs. Hassinger are the outcroppings of "*good-will to man*."

CHAPTER XVIII.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.¹

BEFORE Jackson township was reduced to its present limits considerable controversy existed at different periods. The first petition for the erection of this township was presented at May sessions, 1853, of Union County court, signed by citizens of Union, Limestone and Penn townships. The court therefore appointed David Weirick, George Motz and Jonas Harrison, viewers, who, at September sessions, 1853, reported as follows:

"That in their opinions, it would be inexpedient and improper to erect a new township, according to the several boundaries in the order, and therefore report against the erection of such town-ship."

Upon the filing of this report, September 10, 1853, another petition was presented, and Henry Motz, Samuel Wilson and Abraham Schoch were appointed reviewers, who made report December, 1853, favoring the new township. To this report remonstrances were filed February 20, 1854, and the report referred back to the same commissioners to report draughts of township. On the 24th February, 1854, they reported with draught of the new township, and named it Jackson. To this report exceptions were filed, but the exceptions were overruled,

¹ By Horace Alleman.

and the report approved and confirmed, the new township to be called Jackson. According to this report the township thus formed had the following boundaries:

"Beginning at a corner of the township of Union, Limestone and Buffalo; thence along the division lines dividing Union township and Buffalo, and Union and East Buffalo townships; thence south to a Run near the house of Andrew Brouse; thence to stone near the house of John Herman; thence to a post near Joel Leitzel's house; thence near George Enger's house; thence to a pine stump and corner of the townships of Middle Creek and Centre; thence along the division line dividing Union township and Middle Creek and Union; thence to Penn's Creek, near Swank's Mill; thence down the south side of Penn's Creek to a post opposite the corner on the north side of said creek, between the lands of Phillip Seebold and Michael Miller; thence to a post near the house of Jacob Sponsler, Jr.; thence to the place of beginning."

In January, 1858, by act of the Legislature, that part of Jackson township which lay in Union County became annexed to Limestone and Union townships of said county.

At May sessions, 1829, the public road from Lewisburgh to Selin's Grove, which passes through this township, was reported as laid out. This report was approved May 20, 1829. The commissioners to lay out this road were W. L. Hains, James Davis, Joseph Feehrer and John Snyder. The present population of the township is seven hundred and fifty.

KRATZERVILLE is situated on the public road leading from Selin's Grove to New Berlin, five miles from either place. It received its name on account of its being built upon lands once owned by Daniel Kratzer, receiving its name in 1847, at which time there existed a school-house, a Lutheran and Reformed Church, the dwelling-house of Daniel Kratzer, one also of Noah Walter and a store-house erected by Thomas Yearick in 1846.

The rebuilding of the old Union Church and the opening of Yearick's store soon induced others to settle at this point and to erect dwellings. Thus commenced the town of Kratzer-ville. Before that period the vicinity where now stands the town was sparsely settled, but since then it has steadily grown to its present size and population. Kratzer-ville, on account of its central locality from surrounding towns,

with roads leading in numerous directions, surrounded by an agricultural community, is an important trading point. There is no town of its size in the county where more farm products are received and shipped by its dealers. The population numbers about one hundred.

There are now in the place two churches, a number of stores, a school-house and one tavern. One of the churches, the Lutheran and German Reformed, is an old and well-established union congregation. The other church belongs to the Evangelical denomination. This place has had a post-office for a number of years, and is now in the daily receipt of mail.

The first post-office was established here in 1846, with Thomas Yearick as postmaster. The succeeding postmasters in the order of their service were as follows: Jacob Slear, Samuel Kreisher, Samuel R. Yearick, John S. Beaver, Henry S. Beaver and the present incumbent, Jefferson Dauberman. During John S. Beaver's term of office, and mainly through his efforts, the place has enjoyed the advantages of a daily mail for more than ten years. At first there was only a weekly mail, then a tri-weekly and finally the daily mail.

The business and other enterprises of the place are represented as follows: Henry S. Beaver, general store; Benfer & Co., general store; Henry Dark, saddler; J. M. Dauberman general store; Samuel E. Gross, produce dealer; B. F. Harman, produce dealer; Percival Harman, drugs and physician; A. A. Hummel, confectioner and drugs; S. Kreisher, wagonmaker; George Prutsman, blaeksmith; John Ritter, saw-mill. The situation of the place is beautiful, being on an elevated section of the country and surrounded by productive farms; the scenery presented to the view is at once attractive.

Among the prominent characters of Kratzer-ville that have passed away, no one was more widely known nor will be longer remembered than John S. Beaver. He was the life of the place. For many years he carried on the mercantile business, kept tavern and was postmaster. Among the curiosities of his place, which will not soon be forgotten, was his large German clock that played a number of tunes and set the

musicians and dancers on its top into activity, to the amusement of many. Mr. Beaver was always active, a fluent speaker, obliging and generous, and always successful in turning an honest penny. He died in the latter part of 1882 in the midst of his usefulness and activity.

The older and most influential citizens of the place are now represented by Samuel R. Yearick, John M. Dauberman, Sr., and Y. H. Wagner. Recurring to the consideration of the churches of the place, it may be of interest to many to know more of these places of worship. The old Union Church was established about the year 1818, the building being constructed of logs. It was formerly known as Hessler's Church, a man named Hessler having donated the ground on which it is built. It is now known as Mount Zion's Church. Of the early Lutheran pastors we learn of Rev. George Heim and Rev. J. P. Shindel, though there were several preached occasionally before these. Rev. Shindel took charge of this church and preached his first sermon there June 21, 1835. He served this congregation with marked success for a period of twenty-three years. After Rev. Shindel the Rev. J. G. Anspach served from 1854 to 1855, when Rev. Shindel was again elected pastor. In 1847, finding that the old log church was not sufficiently large to accommodate the congregations that then assembled, it was torn down, and on the 20th of June, 1847, the Lutheran and Reformed members laid the corner-stone of the building that is now standing. This church is built of brick, seats between seven hundred and eight hundred persons, and has the high galleries on the sides as was at one time the custom. This church cost about two thousand five hundred dollars. At the laying of the corner-stone the ceremonies were conducted by Revs. J. B. Anspach and J. P. Shindel, of the Lutheran Church, and Revs. R. A. Fisher and Hackman, of the German Reformed Church. The new church was finished and dedicated October 24, 1847. At the dedication there were present Revs. Yearick, of the Reformed, and Erlenmeyer and Shindel, of the Lutheran. The congregation has also been served by Revs. A. B. Casper, Peter Anstadt, Early, Branning, Ochensford and Haas.

The church of the Evangelical association, at Kratzerville, owes its origin to the earnest and devout labors of David Heiser, now deceased, a very estimable and intelligent man. About sixty years ago he came to Chapman and located at this point, and for a long time was the only adherent to this faith in the whole neighborhood. Services were first held at his house, which is still standing half-way down the hill to the east of Kratzerville, on the south side of the road. In course of time the membership increased by the holding of revival meetings. This increase of members gave rise to the desire and necessity for a more suitable place of worship. About this time Mr. Heiser donated a lot of ground to the township, whereon was erected a school-house, with the understanding that his denomination should also have the right to worship there. In 1869 the membership had become quite large when the present handsome church edifice of this denomination was erected.

To the credit of Kratzerville it may be stated that no liquor is sold in the place. Many years prior to his decease, in deference to the wishes of the good citizens of the community, and also in obedience to the dictates of his own conscience, Mr. John S. Beaver, who, about 1850, had opened up the only hotel in the place, ceased to traffic in liquor. His son, Henry S. Beaver, who has succeeded his father in business, continues to entertain the traveling public, but follows the example of his father in refusing to deal in ardent spirits.

MILLS.—There are three grist-mills in Jackson township, two of which are of very early date. Maurer's mill is located on Penn's Creek, about three miles west of Kratzerville, and two miles east of New Berlin. It was built by Jacob Maurer about 1805, upon the site of a still older mill, which was torn down to make place for the new. The land on which this mill stands was purchased in 1796, by Mr. Maurer from Henry Drinker, a merchant in Philadelphia. This land was a part of a larger tract, which Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, late proprietaries of Pennsylvania, by letters patent bearing date the 18th day of June, 1767, granted unto Samuel Wallis, who in turn con-

veyed in fee-simple unto Abel Jones and Henry Drinker. Drinker, as above stated, conveyed to Jacob Maurer, since which time the mill has been known as Maurer's. At the present day this property is owned and operated by George Maurer, a descendant of the older Maurers.

About one half mile further up the creek, and on the opposite side from Maurer's stands Arbogast's mill. This is also a very old mill, and in all probability was built prior to the present Maurer's mill.

Benfer's mill is situated about one-half mile northeast of Kratzerville, and was erected about 1843, by Christopher Seebold. It is at present owned and operated by Philip Benfer, hence its name. All these mills continue to grind grain with the old-fashioned burr stones, not having as yet adopted any of the later processes. The flour made is of good quality. The early establishment of these mills is accounted for from the fact, that at these places the grain of the surrounding country was gathered, and then shipped by means of arks floated down the creek, thence down the river to the eastern markets, where it found a ready sale. Large quantities of the flour ground at these mills was also shipped in the same way. A saw and planing-mill also in this township is in operation, on the opposite side of Penn's Creek from New Berlin. It is owned by B. F. Solomon, who is also a maker of the old-fashioned wooden pumps.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The justices of the peace elected and commissioned since 1856 have been,—

Jacob Dubs, August 30, 1856; George Engle, August 30, 1855; Abraham Eyer, April 14, 1857; George Mehr, April 13, 1858; H. C. Cook, April 12, 1859; Y. H. Wagner, April 15, 1862; John M. Dauberman, April 24, 1865; Y. H. Wagner, April 9, 1867; John M. Dauberman, March 22, 1870; Y. H. Wagner, April 9, 1872; Seth Mitchell, March 13, 1875; Y. H. Wagner, March 17, 1877; John M. Dauberman, March 30, 1880; Y. H. Wagner, April 7, 1882; John M. Dauberman April 18, 1885.

EDUCATIONAL. — The Jackson township school district embraces five schools, which are taught five months in the year. The average attendance during a term is about one hundred.

In the year 1856 Jackson township had six schools. There were one hundred and twenty-

four male and ninety-five female pupils; fifteen were studying German. Five hundred and fifty-eight dollars were levied for school purposes. The State appropriation was \$62.65, and the cost of fuel and contingencies was \$98.39. By the act of May 1, 1861, creating an independent school district, a part of Jackson was embraced in this district, reducing it in school territory. In the years 1883 and '84 there were five schools kept open months. Ninety-nine male and seventy female pupils were in attendance. Five hundred and twenty dollars tax were levied for school purposes. State appropriation \$122.11. In order to show by contrast what the improvements have been in the schools, the following, taken from the note-book of Daniel S. Boyer, county superintendent, in 1857, '58 and '59, is presented in this connection. The five school-houses and furniture of the present day are quite an improvement in this direction.

"School near George Brouse, in Jackson township, visited January 1858; situate near the road leading from Crozerville to New Berlin; no shade-trees; a log house twenty-five feet square, not ceiled; eight feet in the clear; eight windows; two long tables; pupils facing one-another; no blackboard.

"School near David Snyder visited January 7, 1858; a weather-boarded house, twenty feet square; six windows, to open upwards; house not ceiled; nine desks to seat two pupils, four desks to seat four pupils each, yet forty-nine pupils crowded into this space."

CHAPTER XIX.

UNION TOWNSHIP.¹

A PETITION was signed in the fall of 1856 by the inhabitants of Chapman township, and presented to the court of Snyder County at the February sessions, 1857, asking that a new township be formed from the territory. Upon this representation, Mr. Middleswarth, John Troxel and George Schoch were appointed as viewers by the court. They made examination of the part of the township proposed to be set off, and made a report at the May term, 1857, in which they state that the majority of the inhabitants are opposed to a division, and, after a

¹ By D. S. Boyer.

careful examination of the territory, also decided against a division of the township. The report against a division was confirmed *nisi* by the court, May 30, 1857, and confirmed absolutely February 28, 1858.

Another attempt was made to divide the township in 1859. Commissioners were appointed, who made a report at the September term of court in that year, and presented a draft of a new township, embracing a part of the territory proposed to be erected in 1857. The report closed with an expression of opinion that the territory included within the lines ought to be erected into a separate township, to be called by the name of McKee. Exceptions were filed September 21st, and, June 26, 1860, were overruled and report of division confirmed by the court. The court then ordered that a vote of the electors of Chapman township be taken on the question of division on Thursday, August 30, 1860. There is no minute in the court records to show that an election was held, nor of any further action upon the matter at that time.

In 1861 the subject was again brought up, and commissioners were appointed to view the territory. Their report was signed December 2d, and made to the court at the December term, 1861, accompanied by a draft of the proposed township.

No records are found that throw light on the action taken prior to the erection of the township. An election was ordered to be held on the 23d of April, 1869, at which time one hundred and eighty-five votes were cast in favor of division and thirty-five votes against. Return was made to the court May 26 in that year, and the court ordered that the new township be called "Union," and that the elections in said new township shall be held at the public school-house in the lower end of Port Trevorton.

Chapman township, when it was erected in 1820, extended along the Susquehanna River from the mouth of Mahantango, where it flows into the Susquehanna River, to the Penn township line, a distance of nine miles. Union township extends along the Susquehanna River from the mouth of Herrold's Creek, where it flows into the river to the Penn town-

ship line, a distance of four miles and forty rods. The land along the river is fertile and productive. The other portion is rolling. Back from the river the soil is a red shale. Further back the soil is mixed with yellow gravel and a sandy loam, nearly all of it being under cultivation. There are no large streams back of the river and no water-power sufficient to drive a mill.

One of the earliest settlers in what is now Union township was Peter Witmer, grandfather of the Hon. Daniel Witmer. He was born in Hertzheim, Nassau, Dillsburgssihft, in 1737. He married Maria Solomon, in Philadelphia, 1757. He came up the Susquehanna River in a river-boat, from Columbia, in 1766, when his son Samuel, father of Judge Witmer, was only five years old. He landed at the place where Judge Witmer now lives and put up a log hut between the place where the two dwelling-houses are now erected. It was afterwards long used as a stable. In later years he built the house now occupied by Isaac Eyer. His son Samuel built the house now occupied by Judge Witmer, in 1814. When Peter Witmer died his son Samuel bought the property. Samuel Witmer was born April 4, 1771. When he died his son, Hon. Daniel Witmer, bought the farm. He now owns and occupies it, together with his two sons-in-law, Isaac Eyer and N. T. Dundore. The fifth generation now lives on the same premises. For what is called the "hill tract," a warrant was issued to John Thornton May 6, 1800, who, by deed dated September 20, 1806, conveyed it to George Moore, who, by deed dated April 20, 1813, conveyed it to Samuel Witmer. For the river tract two warrants were issued,—one dated February 7, 1755, to Rebecca Lea; another, dated April 13, 1786, to John Motz. Samuel Witmer, in his last will and testament, dated September 21, 1829, appointed Sarah Witmer and George Herrold his executors, to whom a patent was granted January 29, 1831.

Among the early settlers were John Thornton, who lived where Port Trevorton is now located. John Witmer, uncle of Judge Witmer, lived on the place now owned by John S.

Wolf. Frederick Brill lived where Henry Seechrist now lives. The early settlers built log cabins, of round logs, with two rooms, and a chimney, built at the back end, of sticks of wood and mud. Such cabins were also erected on the farm where Peter Gemberling died several years ago, and where Henry Hood now lives. The grain raised and not needed was taken to Reading and Philadelphia on wagons, and merchandise brought back on the return trip for the small stores then kept in the neighborhood.

John Blasser came from Cumberland about 1776, and purchased an improvement of one John Reed, who is assessed in Penn township in 1775. John Blasser died May 24, 1791, and is buried in the old grave-yard near the residence of Mrs. William G. Herrold, who is his great-granddaughter. It is said that Reed was killed by the Indians. John Blasser, a son of John Blasser, donated the burial-place lot for public use many years ago. He died in 1829, and is buried there. Abraham Blasser died in 1836, and is also buried there.

Jacob Sholley came from Lebanon to this section in 1778 and located where Port Trevorton now is. His house stood at the head of the canal basin, where the bridge crosses the canal. The canal was built through part of his orchard. D. P. Sholley justice of the peace, a descendant of Jacob Sholley, owns part of the farm.

The tract of land now owned by Elias S. Stohl was warranted to John German under three warrants, dated December 13, 1773; June 4, 1792; and May 19, 1794. The tract was patented to him April 17, 1810, and contained two hundred and seventy-five acres. Mr. Stohl is a graduate of the Freeburg Academy, a member of the board of school directors, and for several years has been secretary of the board.

Charles L. Witmer, secretary of the school board of Union township, was a school-teacher for a number of years. He is now engaged in farming.

John S. Wolfe served one term as sheriff of Snyder County, and served in nearly all the township offices. He resides near General Williams, and is extensively engaged in farming.

J. D. Riegel, a native of the township, has been a school-teacher for a number of years.

N. T. Dundore, a native of Berks County, is a partner of his father-in-law, Hon. D. Witmer, in the mercantile business at Dundore. He is also postmaster at this place. He has served as school director.

Isaac A. Eyer, son-in-law of Judge Witmer, also resides here.

William H. Boyer, a merchant near Port Trevorton, is a son of ex-Sheriff Henry S. Boyer. He served in the Rebellion as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was at the battles of Chancellorville, Antietam and South Mountain.

Verdilla, a small settlement near Keiser's Church, has a post-office, of which Isaac S. Longacre is postmaster.

Daniel Krebs is now serving his first term as a justice of the peace in Union township, and resides on his farm, near Witmer's church. He is the father of Dr. Jacob Krebs, a young physician, residing at Herndon, Northumberland County, who is a son-in-law of Elias Wentzel, a farmer of Union township.

Colonel Thomas W. Hoffman and Lieutenant Jacob F. Hoffman, natives of Lykens township, Dauphin County, came to Port Trevorton in 1865, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which they still continue. Colonel Hoffman was engaged in business in Philadelphia when the war broke out. He enlisted in the Seventy-second Regiment, and was in many of the battles of the Potomac army. After the campaign in the Wilderness, he was mustered out; but Governor Curtin authorized him to recruit a company, which became Company A, Two Hundred and Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by the late Colonel A. B. McCalmont. He participated in the battle of Fort Steadman, and he was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services. He participated in the capture of the line of earthworks in front of Petersburg. In this engagement he received the appointment of lieutenant colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious services. He was attached to the staff of General Hartranft, as engineer officer of the div-

ision, until June 1, 1865, when he was mustered out of service, and returned to his home in Dauphin County, and soon after came to Port Trevorton.

Colonel Hoffman married Miss Sallie Shindel, a daughter of Solomon Shindel, an ex-member of the Legislature of Dauphin County, and a grand-daughter of Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr., of Sunbury.

Lieutenant Jacob F. Hoffman, who came to Port Trevorton with his brother in 1865, married a daughter of Abraham Witmer, of Union township. He resided, before the war, in Uniontown and Berrysburg, and enlisted in the emergency under Colonel Jennings, and encountered Ewell's Corps of Lee's army. When a clerk in Kelker & Bro.'s hardware store at Harrisburg he enlisted in the company of his brother, Captain T. M. Hoffman, and assisted him in raising the company, and was chosen First Lieutenant, and afterward appointed Adjutant of the Two Hundred and Eighth Regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel M. T. Heintzelman. After serving a while in that position he resigned and returned to his company, which he commanded in the battle of Fort Steadman, and received a gun-shot wound in that engagement.

CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.—Missionaries of the Evangelical Association came to Chapman, near Union township, in 1834, and organized a class consisting of Benjamin Strickler, Peter German, John Gaugler, John Thornton, Henry Witmer and Mrs. Samuel Witmer (the mother of Judge Witmer), and several others, who are all dead except John Gaugler, who now lives in Ohio. In 1835 they built the church still standing, but which was since remodeled and repainted. It was the first church in this locality. The nearest church of the Evangelical Association at that time was at New Berlin, Union County, and another at Lebanon, Pa. John Gaugler donated one acre of land for cemetery purposes and the timber used in the erection of the church. The building committee were John Gaugler, Benjamin Strickler and Jacob Witmer.

ZION'S CHURCH was erected in the year 1857. It is a brick building, situated about two miles

north of Port Trevorton. Rev. J. Stamm was the minister on the circuit when the church was built. The membership is about thirty. George Gaugler, Isaac Flanders and Peter Steffen are the trustees. It belongs to the United Brethren denomination.

KEISER'S CHURCH, four miles north of Port Trevorton, belongs to the Lutheran and Reformed denominations. Built in 1840; Jonathan Shotsberger and Jacob Walburn building committee. Jacob Keiser had donated two acres of ground for a cemetery many years before the church was built. Funeral sermons were preached in his house, near where the church now stands. On the tomb-stone of Jacob Keiser we learn that he died May, 1829, aged forty-two years. John, son of Jacob Rigel, died 1804. Elizabeth Lewengut died in the year 1807. Jacob Lewengut died July 30, 1822. One time-worn tomb-stone shows figures of 1801; the name could not be deciphered. These old tomb-stones show an age of eighty-five years. As some were buried before without tomb-stones, the oldest inhabitants say this grave-yard has been used over one hundred years.

SCHOOLS.—The school history of this township properly begins in 1869, when it was formed. Its previous history is given in Chapman township, out of which this township was formed. There was a log school-house near where Jacob Walburn lives, in the northern part of the township, where a subscription school was kept. Simon Snyder taught here, and also near Keiser's church, in 1825 to 1839. Daniel Snyder also taught near Keiser's church. John Lenig, Esq., taught a school several winter terms in his spring house, on the premises now owned by Adam L. Spangler. His son John acted as a supply when his father was otherwise engaged. Most of the early teachers who undertook to teach the English reading were unable to speak the English language.

Samuel School, Esq., born March 25, 1805, and died August 17, 1880, taught school fourteen winters. He was a good German scholar and penman, and was a man of excellent character; was a county commissioner of Snyder County three years, fifteen years justice of the

peace, and school director fourteen years. He conducted the singing in church at Grubb's Church and other places for fifty years. He also taught subscription school at Kantz, Beaver township, and in Chapman township at Grubb's Church. He conducted his school in an orderly manner.

In 1885 there were in this township eight schools, having two hundred and four male and one hundred and sixty-two female pupils. The amount levied for school purposes was \$1087; the State appropriation was \$257.73.

The present board of directors are G. M. Houser, president; C. L. Witmer, secretary; E. S. Stahl, treasurer; Solomon Sholl, D. G. Stahl and M. P. Arnold, Esq.

PORT TREVORTON was laid out in the year 1853, and was named in honor of John B. Trevor, of New York, one of the original stockholders of the Trevorton Coal and Railroad Company. The draft of the town was made by Mr. Quillage. The town now contains a population of about four hundred. It has two hotels, two stores and several shops.

J. B. Swartz, who served as a school director of Union township, is engaged in the furniture business. J. N. Houser, of this village, is one of the present county commissioners.

There are two chartered ferries across the river kept at this place. The first was chartered in 1870, the other in 1885.

The Trevorton Coal and Railroad Company built a bridge across the Susquehanna River about 1854. This was a double bridge and had a wagon track on it. It was a great convenience to the public. On one side was a railroad track over which coal was carried to a basin in the canal, loaded on boats and conveyed to all points along the canal. The bridge became unsafe and the company took it down in 1870.

In 1854 Jeremiah Boyer erected a saw-mill and planing-mill near the lock in the canal, using the water from the canal and carried on an extensive business.

John D. Bogar, the present owner, bought the mill in 1879, and has since been engaged in the manufacture of lumber. It is one of the leading industries of the place, furnishing employment to a number of men.

Along the two mile level from the lock at General Williams to Port Trevorton, about thirty-eight men and nineteen boys are engaged in the boating business, and nineteen boats are in use.

In 1854 Postlethwait & Bogar engaged in the mereantile business; in 1856, Sayers & Forsyth; in 1858, J. P. Bogar & Bro.; in July, 1865, Brown & Deppen; in August, 1865, Hoffman & Bro., who have continued to this date.

CHURCHES.—In 1850 Rev. E. Hershey was sent by the conference of United Brethren Church to this county. He had no membership, but worked diligently and secured the erection of a church at Freeburg, performing a part of the work with his own hands. The United Brethren Church at Port Trevorton was built in 1873, when Rev. Yeager traveled on the circuit. It was named "Markwood Church" in honor of Bishop Markwood. It has a membership of one hundred and fifty. The present trustees are Jacob F. Hoffman, George Gaugler, D. S. Thursby, Esq., D. Snyder and M. P. Arnold, Esq. The congregation is in a prosperous condition. The parsonage is at this place. Revs. Hershey, Hackman, Cranmer, Smith, Noll, Stamm, Moyer, Brewer, Yeager, Buehter and Zimmerman, are some of the ministers that have preached on this circuit.

The Evangelical Association has a neat and commodious church and parsonage here. Rev. Young is the present pastor.

CHAPTER XX.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.¹

At the December sessions (1855) of Union County a petition was presented to the court asking for the erection of a new township out of parts of Penn and Union townships. Henry Motz, George Hilbish and F. C. Moyer were appointed as commissioners. They presented a report of their work to the court in January, 1856. The report, together with a plat or draft, was filed and confirmed. All of these proceed-

¹ By Horace Alleman, Esq.

ings were, on the 23d of May, 1856, certified to the new county of Snyder, in which territory the new township then was. Thus was created the township of Monroe out of the northeastern part of Penn and the southern part of Union townships.

BLUE HILL.

One of the most romantic places along the Susquehanna is the famous Blue Hill, in the northeastern extremity of the township. Long before the eye of the white man beheld its beauty, the child of the forest was familiar with its attractions. From its summit he beheld the early dawn and the far-off coming of the king of day. Casting his eye beneath he beheld the sparkling waters gathering close to its embrace and the undulating hills and valleys beyond. As he stood wrapped in wonder and admiration his soul must have been lifted higher in praise and adoration to the Great Spirit. As thus it moved the Red man, so now the influence of this place is still,—to lift the soul of man from Nature up to Nature's God.¹

¹ Prior to 1800, John Mason, a man of many eccentricities, came from Philadelphia, selected the highest point of Blue Hill and began to build on it a two-story frame house and paint it white. It had about fifty feet front and a portico extending all around it. On the top of the house was an observatory. Another building of his was known as the "leaning tower," which stood on the very edge and leaned over the precipice at an angle of about thirty-five degrees and was securely fastened to a solid foundation by means of strong iron bolts. Upon the top it was surrounded by a railing. This tower was built about 1833. About 1871 it was removed by an act of vandalism. No invitation was ever extended by Mason to visit him; yet all who happened there were treated with courtesy if they did not disturb him. He visited Philadelphia about twice a year, always making the journey on foot. A short distance from where the tower stood is his grave, with the following inscription on his tombstone:

"JOHN MASON,
of Blue Hill.
Born in Philada. Dec.
7th, 1768,
Departed this Life
At Long Reach Farm,
Near Newberry,
Lycoming Co., April 25th,
1849,
Aged 80 years, 4 mos.
and 18 days."

Another matter of interest connected with this romantic spot is the following story, as related by Jacob Cook, late

On the east side of Blue Hill, at the first ravine, a few rods below the Northumberland bridge, the great Indian path began from the Susquehanna. The path passed up through this ravine, and for several miles followed the same course as the present public road that leads past Leshler's, Young's and Truth's lands; then it turned toward the river; thence along the bank of the river toward Winfield; thence toward Lewisburgh, Buffalo Creek, Shikellimy's town, along the river, around the rocks and into White Deer Hole Valley.

Among the first public roads passing through what is now Monroe township, was the old State road leading from Northumberland to Harrisburg. This has always been a busy, and much travelled thoroughfare. Along this road, from Northumberland to Selin's Grove, a distance of seven miles, there were in the days of staging, no less than nine taverns, all except one were built prior to 1800. Their names were,—Schuyler's tavern, at the foot of Blue Hill; Thomas Armstrong's, at the ferry; George Keen's, Keensville Hotel, (now Shamokin Dam); Daniel Hummel's, "The Rising Sun," where the public road leads toward Lewisburgh. This was a long frame building, with porch extending along the front. In its place now stands a large brick house, built and used as a hotel by Mr. Hummel, now occupied and owned by Samuel Hartman as a dwelling; Captain Jacob Hummel's, still standing, on the west side of the road, and is the residence of Benjamin Long; John Filbert's, on the west side of the road, and lately owned by Dr. P.

of Muncy, Pa.: "About the time of the Indian troubles, Marcus Huling, living in the town of Northumberland, was on the west side of the river, when he was suddenly chased by a number of Indians. He ran as swiftly as he could towards the precipice at Blue Hill, but they gained so rapidly upon him that he expected to be taken there. They also fancied him secure in their grasp. Being drove to the edge of the frightful precipice, with the savages yelling in his rear, he determined to make the dreadful leap, preferring to die in this manner rather than fall beneath the tomahawk of the Indian. Seizing a large branch of a tree in his hands he jumped over and landed some ninety feet below on a shelf of rock unhurt! From this point he jumped forty feet further and escaped with only the dislocation of his shoulder. The savages were obliged to run round for a mile, when he escaped."

R. Wagenseller; Jacob Hettrich's, "Jackson House," now owned by William Hettrich and occupied by George Stine as a residence; George Shaffer's stood where now stands the brick residence of John Hummel. This was a weather boarded building, and was moved by John Hummel to a place between the public road and canal, where it still stands; — Young's, "Black Horse Tavern," now in the upper part of Selin's Grove. This building was burned in 1813. Young started to rebuild it, but it was finished by Francis Rhoads, who kept tavern there for a number of years, when William Gangler took charge. On the sign he had painted a large rock fish. A man named Doebler once kept tavern here. The building, a large two-story brick, is still standing, and is now occupied by William J. Wagenseller, as a dwelling and store. In the spring of the year, these taverns were the scenes of much hilarity by the raftsmen, who on their way home, after delivering their rafts at their destination, never failed to give these places the benefit of their presence. These "Yankees," as they were called, were a jovial class of men, always full of fun and ready with all kinds of tricks. They left an impression that will never be forgotten by those who were called upon to entertain them. After spending the winter in the dense forests of the northern part of the State, in felling trees and forming their rafts, spring meant for them a jolly time, floating down the river.

In addition to those taverns already named, was one built by Mrs. George Gaugler, in 1835, at Shamokin Dam. It stood near the river and was intended more especially to accommodate the river-men. It is now occupied by George Anrand as a dwelling. Hartman's tavern, half a mile below the dam, was built in 1835, and is owned now by R. C. Fiss. The tavern built in 1832 by Benjamin Hummel, father of John Hummel, was intended to accommodate the raftsmen. In 1855 it was abandoned as a hotel, and in 1883 its bricks were used in erecting the house now occupied by Theodore Hummel.

SHAMOKIN DAM.

Shamokin Dam is five miles north of Selin's

Grove, and contains about three hundred inhabitants, many of whom are fishermen, who find an excellent market in Sunbury. Others act as pilots in conducting rafts through the sluice in the dam and in piloting them down the river. Prior to the construction of the dams at Columbia and Clark's Ferry there existed at this place excellent shad fisheries. Fisheries also existed along the whole of the eastern part of the township adjoining the river. Great numbers of shad were caught every spring. G. Milton Gross, a citizen of this place, is a practical fisherman, and one who has given much time and attention in studying the habits and nature of the funny tribe. Mr. Gross deserves great credit for devising a plan whereby the obstructions to the propagation of our choice fish may be overcome, and the benefits of our once valuable fisheries be again re-established. He has invented a fish-way, which, if adopted by the State Fish Commissioners and placed in the dams across the Susquehanna, will once more restore to many of our citizens that which their forefathers enjoyed. The plan adopted by Mr. Gross supplies all the conditions which nature affords, in order to enable migratory fish to pass up the rapid waters to the head of the streams for propagation. This new fish-ladder or sluice contains such eddies and sluices that it cannot be otherwise than easy of ascent to fish.

Shamokin Dam contains a post-office, Methodist Episcopal Church, a public school-house, two general stores, two taverns, grocery and steam saw-mill. There also exists a Lutheran congregation, supplied by Rev. Dr. Dimm, of Selin's Grove. Their worship is held in the school-house.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH first worshipped in the public-school building. In 1870 a neat house of worship was built, the Rev. G. W. Miller being then the pastor. After Mr. Miller left, the congregation was supplied by the following-named pastors: Revs. John Stine, 1871-72; John Morehead, 1873-75; E. T. Swartz, 1876-78; J. W. Buckley, 1879-81; T. O. Clees, 1882-84; G. W. Stevens, 1885 to date. In 1884 a fine-toned bell was placed in the church belfry. This bell

was made a memorial to the late Dr. Isaac Hottenstein, who deeded the lot whereon the church is built, and who was liberal in his contributions to it. His name appears on the bell. Among the membership of this congregation are the Yonngs, Bakelesses, Gauglers, Kesslers, Watts, Malicks and Jacob Hendricks. Mrs. Mary Hottenstein, relict of Dr. Isaac Hottenstein, now in her eighty-second year, is a devoted and valuable member of the congregation, and manifests great interest in the welfare of this people.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This congregation was organized in 1872, by Rev. M. L. Shindel, then pastor at Selin's Grove. He served this church until 1874, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. B. Killinger, the regular pastor at Northumberland. Subsequently this congregation was served by Rev. H. B. Belmer and theological students from Selin's Grove; Rev. Dr. P. Born, 1883, and Rev. Dr. J. R. Dimm, 1884, who is now their pastor. As yet, this congregation has no place of worship of its own, but efforts in this direction have been commenced. The families represented in this congregation are Trexlers, Hummels, Gauglers, Fishers, Heisers and others. The present membership, fifty; Sunday-school members, one hundred.

Shamokin Dam has had a post-office since 1830. The first postmaster appointed was the late George Keen, who kept the office in his tavern. Dr. Isaac Hottenstein was appointed deputy postmaster. Jonas Trexler is the present incumbent.

The business and other interests of the place are represented as follows: Jonas Trexler, general store and postmaster; Fisher & Kessler, general store; Dr. H. H. Bordner and David Wendt, grocery; Frederick Hottenstein, tavern; C. W. Brown, steam saw-mill, doing an extensive business. The two justices of the township, R. C. Fiss and J. C. Gaugler, reside at the present time at Shamokin Dam. A short distance above the town is an old ferry, which at present is supplied with steamers, which make their trips to and from Sunbury every fifteen minutes. The river here is spanned by a fine iron bridge, built by the Reading

Railroad Company in 1883. Concerning the origin of the ferry the following is an account:

"August 14, 1772, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, by letters patent, granted to Robert King, his executors and assigns, the privilege of keeping a ferry, over the main branch of the Susquehanna at Sunbury. King conveyed his right to Adam Haverling, November 30, 1773; Haverling to Christopher Gettig, April 17, 1775; Gettig to Abraham Dewitt, October 8, 1779; Eleanor Dewitt, *alias* Caldern, administratrix of Dewitt, to John Lyon, October 25, 1787; and on the 2d of November, 1787, John Lyon presented a petition to the Assembly for the privilege for a term of years, which was granted."

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.—In 1830, Dr. Isaac Hottenstein built a frame school-house on his land, opposite George Keen's tavern. He employed John P. Shindel, Jr., now of Middleburg, but then a theological student, as teacher. The school was opened November 18, 1830. It grew gradually, and at the close of the winter there were forty pupils. Mr. Shindel taught there until 1832, from November until March in each year. The school was continued for many years. The building, in 1884, was torn down, and a dwelling built in its place by Mr. Jonas Trexler. There are now eight schools in this township. The average salary paid teachers is twenty-eight dollars per month.

In addition to the churches mentioned as being at Shamokin Dam, there also exists a prosperous church of the Evangelical Association, which was built in 1882, in the northern part of the township. The first church of the United Brethren in Christ established in Snyder County was in Monroe township, by the Rev. Eusebius Hershey.

The mill owned by F. J. Shoeh, on Penn's Creek, though now much improved and enlarged, existed as early as 1766, and is mentioned in a survey made by William Maclay, during the year named, when the site was designated as occupied by "App's Mill." Along the east side of Penn's Creek, near Selin's Grove, an iron forge existed. Many blooms were made here and shipped down the stream to the river, and on to the manufacturing centres of the eastern part of the State. All traces of this enterprise have passed away, except the ditch, which shows where the water was conducted to the forge.

In this township are to be found some of the best farms in the county. In the northern part may be mentioned those of John Young, David Young, Robert Lesher, Daniel Lesher, Daniel Beaver and others, while in the eastern and southern parts may be mentioned those owned by the Apps, John Hummel, John L. Cooper, S. P. Kantz, George Schnure, George Schoch and Peter Klingler and others.

The present population of the township is about twelve hundred.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The following is a list of the justices of Monroe since 1856 :

L. R. Hummel, July 17, 1856.
 H. D. Fisher, April 14, 1857.
 John Fisher, April 10, 1860.
 H. D. Fisher, April 15, 1862.
 Joseph Lepley, April 24, 1865.
 Simon Christine, April 9, 1867.
 H. D. Fisher, April 23, 1869.
 H. B. Hettrich, December 10, 1869.
 John Wendt, November 9, 1870.
 John Young, April 9, 1872.
 Daniel Beaver, April 15, 1873.
 Simon App, March 14, 1874.
 J. M. Baum, March 11, 1876.
 J. C. Gaugler, March 11, 1876.
 R. C. Fiss, March 17, 1877.
 J. C. Gaugler, April 9, 1881.
 R. C. Fiss, March 7, 1882.

CHAPTER XXI.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

AT February sessions of court in 1874, a petition from the inhabitants of Beaver township was presented, setting forth,—

“That the township of Beaver, by reason of its size, is very inconvenient and burdensome to the inhabitants and voters in attending elections; that on account of various streams of water in said township, it frequently happens that it was utterly impossible at certain seasons of the year to attend elections; that a large number of voters in said township, residing in Musser’s Valley, have between four and eight miles to the election-house; that the convenience and advantage of the inhabitants would be greatly promoted by dividing the township.”

On February 25, 1874, the court appointed A. K. Gift, Thomas Bauer and John P. Smith commissioners to report at the next term.

At May term they made report, setting forth that they made a draft of said township of Beaver, and of the division line proposed to be made.

They further reported that,—

“The erection of a new township, according to the proposed division line, would be to the convenience of the inhabitants thereof; that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted, and that such township should be erected.”

At September sessions the court issued the following order and decree :

“The returns of the officers of election of Beaver township, in the county of Snyder, held the 21st day of August, A.D. 1874, on the question of the division of said township of Beaver, having been laid before the court, and it appearing to the court that a majority of the votes taken at said election are for the division of said township of Beaver. It is therefore ordered and decreed, that the said township of Beaver be divided agreeably to the lines marked and returned by the commissioners, and it is further ordered and decreed that the name of the said township erected by virtue of said division, lying north of said division line, shall be Adams.”

The vote on the division was as follows : For division, two hundred and seventy ; against division, eighty-nine.

TROXELVILLE.

Troxelville is situated about two miles south of Jack’s Mountain, and five miles north of Adamsburg. The town derives its name from its founder, John Troxel, for whom a survey was made by A. K. Gift, Esq., in 1856. In 1857–58 Isaac Beaver built a hotel, and John Troxel a large store-house. Prior to this, however, Neil Brothers carried on the mercantile business. William Baum was the merchant from 1857 to 1867, during which time he was also postmaster. He now resides in New Berlin. Mr. Baum was succeeded by John M. Troxel, who, in turn, was followed by Joseph S. Ulsh. The next firm was Moyer & Swartz, and afterwards J. W. Swartz. Mr. Swartz was postmaster from 1871 to 1878, when he was succeeded by J. G. Moyer, the present incumbent. The successors to Mr. Moyer in the store were Gross & Manbeck, who were also succeeded by Gross & Greenhoe. In 1875 the first store-house was torn down and a fine brick one, with a spacious store-room, was

built by J. G. Gross. Andrew Fetterolf was the first village blacksmith.

CHURCHES.—The old Union Church of Troxelville, owned conjointly by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations, was sold in 1879, and purchased by the Reformed congregation. At this time the Evangelical Lutherans built a new brick church, at a cost of six thousand dollars. The pastor supplying the charge then was Rev. W. R. Weiland. The congregation has about one hundred members. The pastors after Rev. Weiland were Revs. M. L. Dietzler and H. A. Letterman, the present incumbent. The Reformed congregation worshipped in the old church until 1885, when they also built a church costing six thousand dollars. The new church is on the same lot upon which the old one stood, but nearer the public road. At the time the congregation purchased the old building Rev. Romieh was pastor. His successors were Revs. L. C. Edmonds, T. R. Deitz and W. M. Landis, the present pastor. The members of the Evangelical Association worshipped for many years in the school-houses, but in 1876 they built a church in the place. It is a frame structure, and is a neat building, with a steeple, and cost about eighteen hundred dollars. This church was erected under the pastorate of Rev. Yearick.

Musser's Valley Church is situated a short distance east of Troxelville. It was originally called "Henry's Church," named after Henry Swartz, who donated several acres for a church and a cemetery. The date of its organization is unknown, but must at least have been as early as 1807. At first it was Lutheran only, and was apparently the first church organization in this region. Much of value and interest in the history of this congregation is lost, as the records were imperfectly kept. In 1807 the Lutheran congregation, though small, called as its first regular pastor the Rev. John Conrad Walter. Services were then held in a school-house every four weeks. Early in 1811 the Lutheran congregation and the German Reformed members of the community united in building a house of worship. The corner-stone was laid April 28, 1811, when Revs. John Conrad Walter and George Heim officiated. The

building then received the name of "Henry's Church." Henry Schwartz was elder, John Moyer deacon and Frederick Fetterolf was treasurer and trustee at this time. Two Lutheran members, Jacob Moyer and Adam Kern, with two Reformed members, Samuel Hoch and John Aurand, were the building committee. The church building, though incomplete, was used. After the War of 1812 the work was begun again, and dedicated in October, 1814, by Revs. John Conrad Walter, George Heim, Yost Henry Fries and Isaac Gerhart.

Rev. Walter served the Lutheran congregation for fifteen years, until his death, August 11, 1819. A copy of a memorial print, in possession of St. Luke's congregation of Troxelville, is still extant, bearing testimony to the faithfulness with which he served a charge of eight congregations, this church of Musser's being one of eight belonging to his charge.

Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr., of Sunbury, served the Lutheran congregation as a supply. Rev. J. W. Smith soon after became its regular pastor, and served about seven years, when he resigned. Rev. William German was elected his successor, and served the congregation until 1840, when Rev. Gustavus Erlenneyer took charge and labored until 1851, when he resigned. Rev. J. P. Shindel, Jr., was elected to succeed him, preaching his first sermon October 25, 1851, and served the congregation with great fidelity until 1859, when he resigned, but was soon after recalled and served faithfully until he retired from active work in the ministry, January 24, 1859. During his ministry he was successful in gathering in the young by confirmation; two hundred and forty-four were received by him into the church. The membership was then more than two hundred.

After Rev. Shindel left, the congregation was without a pastor for several years, during which time a number of clergymen visited the congregation; namely, Revs. Daniel Kloss, Anspach and Zimmerman. Rev. Kempfer was elected about 1872 and served one year. In 1873 Rev. W. R. Wieand was elected as the regular pastor. He was in a great measure instrumental in the building of the new church at

Troxelville, in 1879, after the separation of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, which took place January 13, 1879.

Of the Reformed ministers no record was kept. The names which have been handed down by tradition are those of Revs. Isaac Gerhardt, Daniel Weiser, A. B. Casper, Shultze, Haekman and L. C. Edmonds, each of whom served short periods, in regular succession. The first three were previous to Rev. Shindel's time. The last four were his colleagues, preaching as the Reformed ministers.

THE KINTZLER MURDER.—In December, 1877, within the borders of this township, on the southern slope of Jack's Mountain, and but one mile north of Troxelville, was perpetrated one of the most atrocious tragedies known in the annals of crime. John Kintzler and Margaret, his wife, an aged couple, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, there lived a quiet, obscure and inoffensive life. For the sake of gain they were both murdered in cold blood. The perpetrators of the act were finally captured, convicted and duly punished. Persons desiring entertainment from the horrible details of this atrocity can be gratified by searching the records of our criminal court. For reasons satisfactory to the writer, it is deemed for the best interests of the public, to suppress all account of the affair.

The inhabitants of Adams township are an industrious, hospitable and intelligent people. They are principally of German extraction and are deeply impressed with the importance of religion and education. Their principal employment is that of farming and the manufacture of lumber.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACOB BINGMAN.

Johan Yost Bingman and his wife, Juliana (Ost), came from Germany to Berks County, Pa., in 1754. About one year after, the husband died, leaving a son, Frederick, born January 15, 1755, who, when the Revolutionary War began, took up arms for his country, and

participated in the stirring events, and rose to the rank of captain. He took part in the battle of the Brandywine, and his grandson, the subject of our sketch, remembers the old gentleman narrating features of that fight on frequent occasions. Captain Bingman married Christena Hufnagle, who was born May 3, 1758, and one of his children was Henry, born August 4, 1794. The old Revolutionary hero lived to see the goodly number of ninety-one years roll over his head, and passed away in 1846.

Henry Bingman married Christena Moyer, who was born in Northumberland County, September 14, 1797, and had children as follows: Yost (died in his twentieth year); John Frederick (married Susan Partsch, and died in Noble County, Ind., November 27, 1875, in his fifty-fourth year); Isabella (married Jacob Neidich, now residing in St. Joseph's County, Mich.); Christena (married Elias R. Swartz, residing at Troxelville); Jacob, whose name heads this sketch; Elizabeth (married Abraham Hufnagle, of Union County, now deceased); Gutelda (married William Swengel, now deceased); Mary Ann (married William Wagner, now residing in Centreville, Mich.); Amanda (married Henry Middleswarth, and lives in Kansas).

Henry Bingman came with his parents to (now) Snyder County, and took up land for farming purposes, for, since coming to America, the family has been mainly interested in agricultural pursuits. He died September 18, 1861. Jacob, his son, and Catharine Fetterolf (born September 21, 1828) were married on December 23, 1852. This connection also goes back to Germany, the family having settled in Berks County over a hundred years ago. Frederick and his wife, Catharine (Dreese) Fetterolf, had issue,—four boys, one of whom was Peter, and three girls. Peter Fetterolf married Sarah Swartz, and by her had four boys and six girls, of whom Catharine was the fifth child and married Jacob Bingman. Peter was a first-class blacksmith, and lived to see his eightieth birth-day. The following-named children have gladdened the hearts of Jacob and Catharine Bingman, viz.: 1st, Elizabeth, born May 17

1856, married Ner M. Middleswarth, and has borne four children,—John Shuman, Prudie Estella, Charles Jacob, Sarah Catharine; 2d, Jacob, born September 10, 1860, married on January 23, 1881, to Alice Amelia Middleswarth, who has borne him three children,—Verdie Grace, Jacob Cleveland and Charles Edwin, the latter two being twins; 3d, Savilla Christena, born February 15, 1863, married in 1880 Dr. J. C. Shuman, and has one child,—

soil was enabled to retire from active work in 1882. In the year 1845 he joined the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Troxelville, and he and his wife, who also became a member at an early day, have been among the most valuable members ever since. Mr. Bingman was superintendent of the Sunday-school for many years, and in 1870 was elected trustee of the church. In 1879 the St. Luke's congregation undertook the erection of a new church, and the beautiful



Jacob Bingman

Mabel Pattie; (4th), Annie Catharine, born January 4, 1865, died December 22, 1883; (5th), John Frederick, born March 9, 1868; (6th), Ida C., born January 18, 1870; and two children, who died in early youth.

Our subject was educated in the German and English schools then flourishing, and at once chose farming as his life-work. By dint of intelligent oversight and experience he made it a success, and by attending closely to the matters properly pertaining to the cultivation of the

and costly edifice, located in the centre of Troxelville, was built under the chairmanship of Mr. Bingman, and completed in 1880. To this worthy work our friend was a most generous giver, his contribution being over one thousand two hundred dollars, while the success of the work was largely due to his intelligent and earnest endeavor. He has borne a large share in furthering education, and was school director for three years; while in anything calculated to promote the well-being of

his family and fellow-man, he has never hesitated to join. He was one of the organizers of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, and was interested in that road until its absorption by the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

In 1872, when the question of establishing a bank at Mifflinburg was broached, he at once took position in its favor, and upon its organization, in June of that year, he was elected director, which position he still retains. Politically, he has always been identified with the present dominant party, the Democratic. Now in the middle of life, he is healthy and happy, and surrounded by loving children and warm friends, spends his days quietly and in doing all the good which lay in his power, *i. e.*, the power of a hearty, whole-souled Christian man.

JOHN GUSTAVUS MOYER, ESQ.

Some years before the Revolutionary War there came to this country from Germany a family bearing the name of Meyer, which settled in Berks County, Pa., and began to manifest an interest in the new country by taking up a large tract of farm land and early putting it into proper condition. Of this race, Jacob was the first to leave Berks County for what is now called Snyder County, and shortly after settling in Musser's Valley, he built the grist-mill three miles east of Troxelville, Adams township, now Snyder County, since known as Meyer's Mill, and still in active operation. He carried on the milling business, and on the considerable section of land which he purchased he erected a log tannery and operated both mill and tannery until the end of his days, which occurred about 1853. He found time to attend to the duties of various public offices and was considered one of the most valuable men of his day. His wife, Christina, bore him sixteen children, one of whom was John, born February 10, 1802. During his early manhood John Meyer drove team with merchandise between Musser's Valley and Philadelphia for nine years, long before railroads were thought of. He afterwards engaged in the tanning business, and enjoyed a large and widely-distributed connection throughout Central Pennsylvania until

1875, when he sold out to his son, J. J. S. Moyer, now a resident of Salem, Oregon, and retired. Always imbued with the desire to see public affairs properly managed, he frequently suffered his private matters to become secondary to the weal of his fellow-citizens, and accepted office in furtherance of such wish. He acted as school director, supervisor, etc., many years, and his loss was much felt when death came, June 19, 1885.

About the year 1850 the family name was changed to Moyer by common consent of the members. John Moyer married Miss Catharine Bingman (who was born June 25, 1808), and the fruit of such union was eleven children, of whom the subject of our sketch is the youngest. Snyder County mountain fastnesses have ever afforded safe retreat to the savage bear and timid deer, and scores of the hardy men raised within the limits of its territory have attained renown as hunters, while several others have found their fate at the hands of a mistaken comrade while out seeking game. Of the latter was Henry Swartz, shot by Jacob Thomas under the idea that he was aiming at a bear. The unfortunate marksman still lives at the age of eighty-eight. The brother of the victim, Daniel Swartz, was a farmer, and his sons numbered four, Elias R. being the youngest. The latter married Miss Christina Bingman, who bore him twelve children, six of either sex, one of whom, Miss Maggie J. Swartz, a relative of old Squire George Swartz, one of the most noted and respected justices of Central Pennsylvania, was united in marriage, on May 3, 1873, to J. G. Moyer, at Troxelville, by Rev. W. R. Wieand. This union has been blessed as follows: Perie Pruelle, born October 18, 1874; Victoria May, born April 12, 1876; Franklin Guy, born January 13, 1878, died June 15, 1881.

Our subject was educated at the Union Seminary, New Berlin, and on the completion of his studies, in 1868, began a business career as clerk for Captain G. H. Hassenplug, in Musser's Valley, where he remained nearly three years, and then formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a general store business, under style of Moyer & Swartz, at Troxelville. This ven-

ture proved successful, and in 1873 he bought out the interest of Mr. Swartz, and built up such a large trade as in 1875 made it advisable for him to put up the handsome two-and-a-half story brick block which now adorns the little mountain village where our friend exercises the functions of postmaster, to which position he, though of Democratic faith, was appointed by D. M. Key, Postmaster-General under President Hayes, in 1878, in which year he retired from

sylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut, one day's shipments reaching as high as forty-seven thousand feet. Mr. Moyer is therefore a considerable employer of labor in his own and adjoining counties, and distributes large sums of money in his various enterprises. Notwithstanding the pressure of his business affairs, Mr. Moyer has taken time to serve the people of his township as auditor, etc., and always to their satisfaction and benefit. On March 30, 1880, he was com-



J. G. Moyer

store trade to enter partnership with Mr. Wm. B. Baum, of New Berlin, in various lumbering operations. This firm owns large tracts of timber land in Snyder and Mifflin Counties, and has had running at one time eight saw-mills at different points on the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad. They manufacture largely of lumber (hard and soft woods), railroad ties, etc., and have made a heavy and valuable clientage, shipping to points throughout New York, Penn-

sylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut, one day's shipments reaching as high as forty-seven thousand feet. Mr. Moyer is therefore a considerable employer of labor in his own and adjoining counties, and distributes large sums of money in his various enterprises. Notwithstanding the pressure of his business affairs, Mr. Moyer has taken time to serve the people of his township as auditor, etc., and always to their satisfaction and benefit. On March 30, 1880, he was com-

missioned justice of peace, and having been re-elected on expiration of his term, still fills such position. 'Squire Moyer and his wife have been associated with the Evangelical Lutheran Church a number of years, and when the question of a new edifice was broached, he was made one of the building committee, and became its secretary and treasurer. Through the earnest and intelligent efforts of this commit-

tee, in which the 'squire was noticeably valuable in obtaining subscriptions from Philadelphia brethren and Arrio Pardee, of Hazleton, Pa., the present commodious and handsome structure, St. Luke's, at Troxelville, was built and consecrated in 1880.

Though still young in years, the progressive active subject of our sketch enjoys the cordial esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens, and we may hope the future years will discover to him larger rewards than have yet been attained.

CHAPTER XXII.

SPRING TOWNSHIP.

AT the Court of Quarter Sessions for Snyder County, held at Middleburg on September 23, 1884, the inhabitants of the townships of Beaver, West Beaver and Adams presented a petition, indicating a number of reasons why a township should be erected out of parts of the townships mentioned, and asked the court to appoint viewers to run appropriate division lines. Whereupon the court appointed William Moyer, of Freeburg, John Fields, of Middle Creek and S. S. Schoch, of Middleburg, as viewers. After having performed the duties mentioned in their appointment, they made report to the court in December, 1884, setting forth that they inquired into the propriety of erecting the proposed township, and, having found it to be expedient, they proceeded to run the exterior lines of it.

At the February sessions, in 1885, the report was confirmed, and the question of erecting the township was submitted by the court to the qualified voters of Beaver township, and to the voters of Adams and West Beaver residing within the proposed limits, as reported by the viewers. The election was held April 18, 1885, and resulted in two hundred and eighty-seven votes for formation of a new township and seventy-one against it. On May 25, 1885, the court decreed the new township erected and named it "Spring."

ADAMSBURG.

This village was formerly in the western part

of Beaver township. It is about one and one-half miles north of Shade Mountain, and two miles west of Beavertown, on the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad. The population is about one hundred and twenty-five. The post-office address is Beaver Springs. The town was laid out by Adam Reger in 1806, and for many years called Regerstown. Adam Reger was a native of Germany, and was born October 11, 1749; he died March 17, 1826, and was buried in the old grave-yard of the place, by the side of his wife. Of his descendants there is no information, as they moved from this section. The first merchant and hotel-keeper was Henry Mick, who continued the dual business until the time of his death, in 1835. For some years after his death the business was conducted by his widow, who was well-known by the familiar name of "Mother Mick." About 1835, Joseph Sampsel started a hotel, and Paul Bogar a store. This store was subsequently kept by Captain Jacob Smith, a man named Miller, Miller & Oberdorf, Major Henry Smith and Adam Smith, John Bickel, William Rushon (who was elected prothonotary of Union County in 1841), Reuben Keller (who served one term in the State Senate) and Benjamin L. Raudenbush. Other merchants of this town were Daniel Smith, Houser & Dreese, Houser & Greenhoc, Manbeck & Smith, succeeded by the firm of Helfrich & Smith, who are at present in business. A. S. Helfrich, of this firm, served one term as treasurer of Snyder County, and his partner, George Smith, as mercantile appraiser. Both are energetic businessmen. The Raudenbush store, after the death of Mr. Raudenbush, was kept by Romig & Aurand, followed by H. J. Romig.

The taxable inhabitants of the town, in 1814, were

Adam Frink (carpenter), John Reger (cooper), John Mick, John Grimm, Henry Grimm, Jacob Lowmiller, John Shilling, John Terly, Jacob Gill, George Markle, Sr., Jacob Kern, Daniel Wagner, Michael Ragle, William Lehr, Michael Kline, Dewalt Stininger, Philip Eberhart, George Grimm, Jacob Ragle, George Mick, John Marshall, Michael Valentine, Jacob Herbster.

1817. *Additional names:* Samuel Aurand, Simon Aigler, Jesse Anderson, David Everhard, Peter Freese,

William Glass (blacksmith), Jacob Hassinger, John Heim, Christian Mourer, Henry Mick (store and tavern-keeper), John Price, Jr., Adam Reger, Adam Reichelderfer.

1823. *Additional names*: Adam Youngman, Jacob Howell, John Kraft, Joseph Sampsel (hatter), Yost Wagner, Michael Valentine, Frederick Stein, Thomas Youngman (carpenter, justice of the peace in 1835), John Hall (carpenter).

1826. *Additional names*: John Boush (laborer), John Grate (shoemaker), George Wittenmyer (shoemaker).

1829. *Additional names*: Peter Bistel (tailor), Jacob Grimm, Joseph Long (gunsmith), John Sailor, John Hoffman (chair-maker), John Bartchess (saddler).

1832. *Additional names*: Henry Bosler (minister, German Reformed), Jacob S. Smith (store), Isaac Rothrock (physician, elected to State Legislature in 1866), William Saltzman (tailor), Benjamin Bowersox, George Mertz (shoemaker).

1835. *Additional names*: William Snyder (inn-keeper), Henry Mitchel (tinker), Henry Young (school-teacher).

THE LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH.
—The exact date of the building of the first church in Adamsburg is unknown, but must have been about the time Rev. J. Conrad Walter began his labors here, which was in 1807. Rev. Walter preached for the Lutheran congregation here for twelve years, until his death, August 11, 1819. He was succeeded by Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr., of Sunbury, as a supply for nearly one year, when Rev. J. W. Schmidt was called, and served seven years. Rev. Schmidt was succeeded by Rev. William German, who also preached about seven years, and resigned. In 1838, Rev. J. P. Shindel, Jr., took charge of the congregation. The house was then old and dilapidated, and the repairing and remodeling which was necessary was done in 1839. The old building was used May 28, 1855, when the corner-stone of a new building was laid. Revs. Kiefer and Casper officiated on this occasion. On the 4th of November, 1856, the church was dedicated.

Revs. A. B. Casper and Hackman, of the Reformed, and Rev. J. P. Shindel, of the Lutheran Church, were present, participating in the exercises. The second church building, like the first, was built of logs, weather-boarded and painted white. The first building was two stories with a gallery on three sides. The sec-

ond building was one-story, with a gallery at one end for the choir and organ. The seats were so arranged as to accommodate about three hundred and fifty persons. The cupola was furnished with a fine-toned bell. Of the Lutheran ministers, Rev. Richard Lazarus succeeded Rev. Shindel, and he was succeeded by Rev. John Kempfer, who died at Adamsburg in 1880, aged seventy-nine years. Then Rev. W. R. Wieand was called and served a number of years, and was succeeded by the Rev. M. L. Deitzler. The next pastor was Rev. H. A. Letterman, who is still serving. Under Rev. Wieand's pastorate a new church was built. St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church was built in 1878, is of brick, and cost five thousand and five hundred dollars.

CHRIST'S REFORMED CHURCH.—The first organization effected of this denomination in the county was in 1790, by the Rev. Mr. Geistweit. It was named the St. John's German Reformed Church, and out of it all the congregations of Snyder County have been formed. The congregations in the western part of the county have long been known as the "Beaver Charge," and contain four congregations,—Adamsburg, St. John's, Troxelville and Beavertown, all of which are now in charge of the Rev. W. M. Landis, who resides at Adamsburg. An account of the church building will be found in the sketch of the Lutheran congregation, which was united with this congregation in the ownership of the church property. In 1880 the Lutherans sold their interest to the Reformed congregation, which continued there until the winter of 1884-85, when the house was sold to the Major William H. Byers Post, No. 384, G. A. R., who have converted it into a hall. The congregation in 1884 resolved to build a church, which was begun, and on Christmas Day, 1885, services were held in the chapel. It is intended to complete the audience-room during the summer of 1886.

The pastors who succeeded the Rev. Mr. Geistweit were as follows: the Revs. Adams, Isaac Gerhart, John Felix, D. Weiser, H. S. Bassler, 1830 to 1843; F. Herman, John Hoffheim, A. B. Caspar, W. G. Hackman, G. W.

Shultz, L. C. Edmonds, 1863 to 1876; A. Romig, 1876 to 1880; L. C. Edmonds, 1880 to 1883, and in the fall of the latter year the present pastor, the Rev. W. M. Landis was called, and is still the pastor.

Adamsburg has a good school building, also a neat and comfortable depot at the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad. The firm of Bueber, Rooke & Co. have built a railroad from the Sunbury and Lewistown road to their valuable ore mines, and are thus enabled to load their cars at the mines.

There are several fine springs at the place, which is the origin of the name Beaver Springs Post-office. In close proximity are valuable deposits of iron ore, which give to the place very encouraging prospects for the future.

GRAND ARMY POST.—Major William H. Byers Post, No. 384, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., was named in honor of comrade William H. Byers, a member of company I, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who, at the organization of the company, was chosen First Lieutenant, in February, 1864. The Post was mustered by comrade Joseph A. Lumbard, of Captain C. S. Davis Post, assisted by comrade Benner, of Lieutenant Benjamin Benfert Post, October 12, 1883, with the following-named charter members: Dr. A. M. Smith, Samuel Werner, William J. Klose, Henry H. Laub, Sr., James F. Keller, L. R. Haines, Samuel J. Gundrum, Isaac Getz, William H. Ewing, Joseph Schreffler, Philip Zong, L. J. Manbeck, Lewis Rauch, Daniel Riegel and David Brown.

The following-named comrades were installed as officers of the post: Samuel Werner, P. C.; W. J. Klose, S. V. C.; Henry H. Laub, Sr., J. V. C.; James F. Keller, Adj. ; Samuel J. Gundrum, Q. M.; Isaac Getz, Surg.; L. R. Haines, Chap.; A. M. Smith, O. D.; William H. Ewing, O. G.; Philip Zong, Q. M. S.; Joseph Schreffler, Sergt. Maj.

THE ADAMSBURG CORNET BAND was organized in February, 1881, under a constitution framed by Dr. J. O. Wagner, with the following-named members: J. C. Specht, Phares Romig, R. R. Long, W. P. Gröss, J. C. Sehambach, Albright Dreese, Ephraim Romig, James

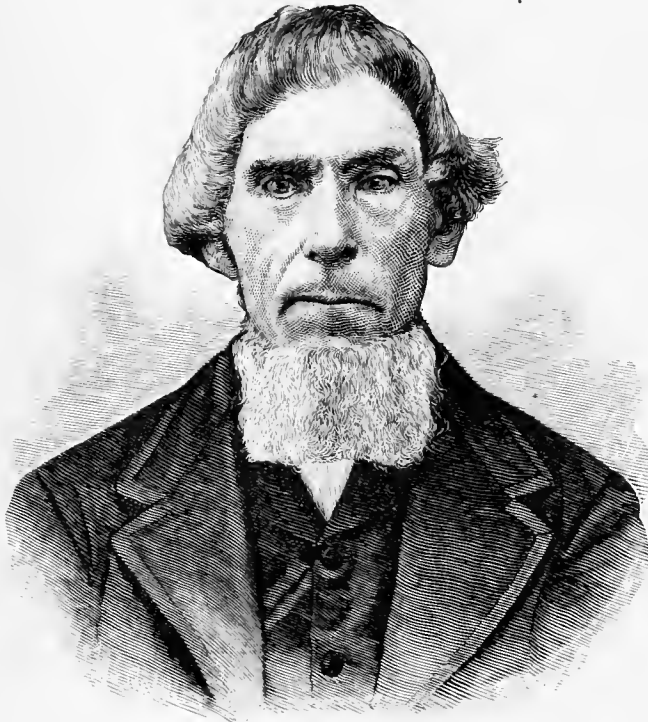
Dreese, William Youngman, Robert Dreese, R. B. Fessler, N. Friberger, David Getz, James Vetzell. J. C. Specht was the first leader. In 1884 W. H. Mitchell was elected leader, and has remained such to the present.

JOSEPH HASSINGER.

Snyder County, as now limited, was first settled by the thrifty Pennsylvania Germans from Lehigh and Berks Counties, and of those families one bore the name which heads this sketch, settling in the Middle Creek Valley, then Union County, some few years before the breaking out of the Revolution. In this family were a large number of children, including Daniel, George, Abraham, Conrad, Jacob, John, Philip, Esther, *et. al.* Over one thousand acres of land were taken up by the father. Daniel married Maria Walter, and the children were named Susan, Elizabeth, Catharine, Wilhelmina, Eve and Daniel. The father of Daniel, first named, foreseeing the certain improvement of the then young settlement, built a grist-mill on the Middle Creek, about two miles northeast from Beavertown, and his son Daniel carried on the business of milling until his death, about 1825. The original mill was found too small for the growing business, and on two occasions it became necessary to rebuild, and the structure which now stands upon the site first selected was put up in 1851, and still remains in good working order in the hands of one of the grandchildren of the founder. The second Daniel was born in 1791, and succeeded to the business as soon as qualified to take charge of it. He married Christina Aigler, and the union resulted in the birth of nine children—Daniel, Joseph, Leah, Christina, Lydia, Rachel, Elizabeth, Aaron, Harriet. About the year 1825 Daniel Hassinger erected another building for grist-mill purposes—this time on the Swift Run, a tributary stream of the Middle Creek, fed by mountain springs and furnishing abundant power throughout the year. This mill is located two and a half miles north from Adamsburgh and two miles south of Troxelville, and enjoys a good field of territory. The first few years the building was

rented out; but, on Joseph reaching a proper age, he was placed in charge of it, and has ever since continued it in operation. On March 2, 1815, Joseph Hassinger first saw the light of day, and, at an early age, was placed in the mill of his father to learn its practical workings. In 1849 it became advisable to rebuild, and the present commodious mill, with three runs of stone, was erected. On January 11, 1835, Joseph Hassinger married Sophia Klose,

born May 29, 1835; married first, Nancy Maurer, and had Daniel A., Joseph and Sarah J. (married John Spigelmyer and has one child); second, Eve Maurer, and has Charles, Perry, Jacob, James, Ida, Reuben W. (2) J. Henry, born December 3, 1836, married Matilda Helfrich and has four children—Elizabeth, Mary, Perry and Jane. Elizabeth married Peter Riegel and has one child. Mary married Roswell Krick and has one child—Maggie. (3)



Joseph Hassinger

who was born in Centre township August 20, 1813.

Jacob Klose was a resident of this county, and among his children were Solomon, Daniel and Jacob. His wife's name was Catherine Troutman. Solomon married Sophia Gift, and the family always followed farming. They had twelve children—Sarah, Barbara, Sophia, Polly, Leah, Rebecca, Amelia, Lydia, Melinda, Jacob, Reuben and one who died unnamed. Of these, Sophia married Mr. Hassinger, as above stated, and bore him ten children, as follows: (1) Aaron,

Leah Sarah, born January 19, 1839, married Henry Aurand and has three children—George A., Servatius and Reuben William. (4) Lydia, born July 30, 1841, married Robert Midleswarth and has two children,—Abraham David, married Sarah Herbster and has one child, Naomi; Jennette, married Henry Fetterolf. (5) Joel Daniel, born July 27, 1843; married Sibilla Norman and has four children—John, Mary, Annie, Carrie. (6) Abraham Jacob, born August 21, 1845, married Lydia McLennan and has five children—Ira Joseph,

Robert B., James, Charles, Carrie S. (7) Reuben Frederick, born June 30, 1849. (8) Sophia Catharine, born December 19, 1851, married Emannel Snook and has five children—Ferry, Annie, John, Charles and Carrie. (9) William Solomon, born June 22, 1854, married Ellen A. Kantz and died December 28, 1883. (10) Christina Amanda, born June 22, 1854, married John D. Dreese and has one child—Ida May.

Mr. Hassinger has given his children a lib-

eral education, and his seventh child, educated at Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., and at the theological seminary also located there, was ordained, in August, 1879, a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and is now a member of the Kansas Synod,—Rev. R. F. Hassinger. Mr. Joseph Hassinger, served the people as school director some years, and was at one time elder in his church—the St. Jacob's Lutheran, at Troxelville. In political preference he is an ardent Republican.

INDEX.

A.

Academy, Millintown, 712, 1367.
 Academy, Airy View, 805.
 Academy, New Bloomfield, 948.
 Academy, Mount Dempsey, 984.
 Academy, Markelsville, 1101.
 Adams, Mrs., letters, 90.
 Adams, William C., 688.
 Adams, Hon. L. C., 689.
 Adams Township, 1580; erection of, 1580; Troxelville, 1580; Union Church, 1581; Musser's Valley Church, 1581; Kintzler murder, 1582.
 Adamsburg, 1586; laid out, 1586; taxable inhabitants in 1814, 1586; Lutheran Church, 1587; Christ's Reformed Church, 1587; Grand Army Post, 1588; Cornet Band, 1588.
 Albright, Hon. Andrew, 1250.
 Alexander, Joseph, 469.
 Alexander, Samuel Lewis, M.D., 487.
 Alexander, John, 541.
 Alexander, James, 619.
 Allenville, 636.
 Allison, William M., 688.
 Allen, Slater W., 690.
 Allen, Dr. David L., 698.
 Allison, Rev. Matthew, 717.
 Alexander family, 1015.
 Albright, George, 1143.
 Alleman, Horace, 1430.
 Alleman, Samuel, 1432.
 American Mechanics, United Order of: Patterson Council, No. 200, 726; No. 350, of Thompsonstown, 878; No. 153, of Thompsonstown, 878; William Penn Council, No. 110, of Marysville, 1065; Perry Council, of Duncannon, 1081.
 Anderson, William, 798.
 Andersonburg, 1010.
 Andesville, 975.
 Anderson family, 1010, 1020.
 Antes, Colonel, Henry, 105.
 Armstrong, Dr. John, 918.
 Arnold, John H., 1438.
 Ard, Dr. Joseph B., 175.
 Arms, Charles J., 471.
 Armstrong's murder by Indians, 55.
 Armstrong, Colonel, 73.
 Armstrong family, 948.
 Armagh Township: description, 551; assessor's list, 1773, 551; early settlers and Indians, 553; churches, 556-559; Perryville and Milroy, 560; churches of Milroy, 561-564; Siglerville, 564; churches and schools, 564-571; post-offices, 571; mills and other industries, 571-574; justices of the peace, 574; fossil remains, 574; biographical, 574-579.

America, Patriotic Order Sons of: Washington Camp, No. 218, of Marysville, 1065.
 Association, Young Men's Christian, of Lewisburgh, 1280.
 Association, Millin County Fair, 526.
 Association, Odd-Fellows' Hall, 726.
 Association, Veterans' Reunion, of Juniata County, 700.
 Association, Buffalo Valley Farmers' Mutual Fire, 1238.
 Association, Riverside Park and Agricultural, 699.
 Atkinson's Mills, 587.
 Atkinson, Hon. Louis E., 689, 697.
 Augusta, Fort, 105.
 Aurand family, 1310.

B.

Backus, Dr. S. S., 1145.
 Backus, Dr. William H., 1419.
 Baker, Hon. John A., 961.
 Baker, J. Thompson, 1224.
 Banks: People's, Newport, 1125; Juniata Valley Branch, 1125; Juniata Valley, 721; Union National, 1264; Millinburg, 1375; Port Royal Branch, 801; First National of Millinburg, 1375; Farmers' of Millerstown, 1112.
 Banks, Dr. Lucien, 697.
 Banks' Recollections, 96.
 Banks, David, 829.
 Banks family, 824.
 Banks, Ephraim, 467.
 Barnett, Hon. Charles A., 682, 910.
 Barrett, Hon. George R., 1213.
 Barber, Robert B., 1204.
 Barnett family, 1072, 1086.
 Barner, Jacob, 1112.
 Barber, Dr. I. Grier, 1456.
 Basler, Michael J., 1333.
 Baskins family, 1069.
 Baskins, William, 55 (note).
 Baxter family, 970.
 Beaver Township, 1504; erection of, 1505; inhabitants of in 1789, 1791 and 1799, 1505; Kline family, 1505; early settlers and mills, 1506; assessment, 1814-35, 1507; Beaver-town, 1508; schools, 1511.
 Beavertown, Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 1509; societies, 1510; churches: Lutheran, 1510; Reformed, 1511; Evangelical, 1511; schools, 1511.
 Beavertown, 742, 1508.
 Beavertown, 1508; laid out, 1508; inhabitants in 1814, 1508.
 Beale Township: erected, 782; boundaries, 782; early settlers, 782; an old title, 782; Doyle's mills, 785; Johnstown, 785; Wal-

nut, 785; Innis family captivity, 787; Lower Tuscarora Presbyterian Church, 788; public schools 789; Tuscarora Academy, 790; Indian mound and fort, 790; the old fort field, 791; a mastodon, 791.
 Beale's Mills, 742.
 Beale, Jerman Walker, M.D., 694.
 Beale family, 783.
 Beale, William, 742.
 Beale, Edward Morrison, 1224.
 Beard, John Adams, 1218.
 Beatty, Rev. Charles, 79.
 Beaver, George, 1139.
 Beaver, Thomas, 1326.
 Beck, Dr. Samuel L., 1227.
 Beidler, Jacob, 690.
 Bechte's Tannery, 1128.
 Bell, General William, 680.
 Belleville, 625.
 Benedict, Eliphalet Lucian, 467.
 Berry, Benjamin, M.D., 484.
 Bergstresser, Captain John, 131.
 Beshler, Dr. H. C., 1446.
 Beyer, Dr. Charles, 1237.
 Bell, John, 656.
 Bibighous, Dr. Thomas J., 1452.
 Bibighous, Dr. John, 1445.
 Bigham's Fort, 748.
 Bigham's Gap, 743.
 Bigelow, Dr. Eliphaz, 485.
 Bigelow, Dr. William G., 485.
 Bigelow, Dr. Eliphaz C., 486.
 Bigelow, Dr. Brown A., 486.
 Bill of seal from Scoot, 785.
 Bingham, Jacob, 1582.
 Bixler family, 1010.
 Black family, 1108.
 Black, John, 1248.
 Black, James, 1247.
 Black Log, 737.
 Blain family, 998.
 Blair, Dr. Samuel, 1229.
 Blue Jacket, 717.
 Blythe, Hon. Calvin, 679.
 Board of Trade, the Lewisburgh, 1255.
 Bonsall family, 1136.
 Book, Dr. B. F., 699.
 Book, Dr. B., 490.
 Boone, Fort, 105.
 Boone, Captain Hawkins, 104.
 Bonquet, Colonel, 788.
 Bordner, Dr. H. H., 1455.
 Boddorf, George A., 689, 1139.
 Botany, 24, 25.
 Bower, Dr. Charles, 480.
 Bower, Frederick E., 1411.
 Bovard family, 1060.
 Box huckleberry, 1088.
 Boyd family, 1018.

Boyer, Samuel J., M.D., 491.
 Boyer, Dr. P. A., 1459.
 Boyer, Daniel S., 1464.
 Boynton, Wharton, Morgan & Co., 865.
 Brady, Lieutenant Samuel, in War of 1812, 125.
 Brady, John, 1249.
 Brady, Captain John, 101.
 Brady, James and John, death of, 109.
 Brady, Fort, 165.
 Brady, Samuel, 99.
 Bradley & Dull, Sand-works, 578.
 Bratton, Captain Andrew, 124.
 Bratton, Andrew, 613.
 Bratton, Captain William, 97.
 Bratton Township: description of, 613; first location, 613; Andrew Bratton, 613; early settlers, 613-616; schools, 616; justices of the peace, 616.
 Braddock's defeat, 43.
 Bridge Co., 507.
 Bridge at Port Royal, 780.
 Briner family, 1901.
 Brown & Benjamin, 196.
 Brown, William C., 1119 (note).
 Brown, John, Sr., 1243.
 Brown family, 1099.
 Brown, John, 1386.
 Brown, General, in War of 1812, 125.
 Brown, Captain Samuel H., 358-359.
 Brought, David, 650.
 Brookland Furnace, 598.
 Brown Township: Erection of, 638; mills, still-house and tanneries, 638; Mann's axefactory, 639; still-houses, 640; early settlers, 640; capture of the Wilsons by Indians, 641; churches, 642; justices of the peace, 642; Kishacoquillas Seminary, 612; Reedsville, 643; Methodist Church, Reedsville, 644; biographical, 641, 645.
 Brundage, Dr. Charles, 1231.
 Brubaker, Dr. J. L., 918.
 Brugger, Dr. Ignatius, 1230.
 Brubaker, Dr. David M., 1231.
 Bryson, Samuel, 702.
 Bryson, Dr. John, 691.
 Bucher, Judge Joseph C., 465, 1191, 1121.
 Bucher, Rev. Theodore P., 910.
 Bucke, Dr. Henry, 917.
 Buck, Dr., 174.
 Bull, William, 1108.
 Bull, Colonel Robert, death of, 136.
 Buffalo Mills, 1268.
 Buffalo Township, Perry County: formation, 1142; Bucke's Valley, 1142; Girty's Notch, 1142; Hunter's Valley, 1143; first settlers, 1143; Montgomery's Ferry, 1141; assessments, 1144; educational, 1144.
 Buffalo Township, Union County: early settlers, 1292; Buffalo Cross-Roads, 1291; Cowan, 1295; Vicksburg, 1296; schools, 1298; churches, 1298.
 Burchfield, B. F., 689.
 Burchfield, Lewis, 771.
 Burchfield family, 882.
 Barnside, Hon. Thomas, 461, 679.
 Burns, General James, 528.
 Burg, Dr. Simon Wesley, 1234.
 Bayers, Captain William F., 131.
 Byers family, 1011.

C.

Cady & Miller, 106.
 Cadler & Wilson, 706.

Caldwell, Captain, 132.
 Campbell, Andrew W., 922.
 Cameron, William, 1260.
 Campbell, Robert, 702.
 Camp-meeting, First Methodist, in Juniata County, 786.
 Cameron, William, Jr., 1217.
 Canals: Pennsylvania, 429, 437; Juniata, 437; First boat, 438; packet-boat "Juniata," 438; packet lines, 438, 1256; Cross-cut, 439; sale of canals, 439.
 Candor, David, 469.
 Carroll Township: erection of, 1046; early locations, 1047; Shermansdale, 1052; churches, 1052; schools, 1055.
 Case, Dr. James H., 919.
 Casper, Rev. A. B., 1233.
 Castle family, 891.
 Caveny, Mrs. Hannah, 884.
 Cemeteries (see name of churches to which attached, or references under boroughs and township headings).
 Centre Township, 1518; erection of, 1518; early settlers and industries, 1519; prominent citizens, 1520; early business men, 1520; names of taxables in 1814, 1520; educational, 1522.
 Centreville, 1521; Colonel George Weirick, 1521; Lutheran, Reformed and Evangelical Associations United Brethren and Zion's Churches, 1521.
 Central Manufacturing Company, 1269.
 Census, Union County, 1183.
 Centre, 1009.
 Centreville, Juniata County, 864.
 Centre Township, Perry County: erection of, 1083; taxation, 1083; early settlements, 1083; furnaces, 1090; Mannville, 1090; schools, 1090.
 Cesa family, 1924.
 Cever, John, 649.
 Chapman Township, 1547; erection of, 1549; Shamory, Rine and Brittan families, 1549; Grubb's Church (Lutheran and Reformed), 1549; Trinity Church (United Brethren and Methodist), 1550; Zion's Lutheran Church, 1550; Paradise Church, 1550; Cemetery, 1550; McKee's Half Falls, 1551; Half Falls Ferry, 1552; Mahantango Creek Bridge, 1553; Independence, 1553; mills and distilleries, 1553; schools, 1554.
 Chamberlain, Wm., 1331.
 Chambers, D. C., 687.
 Chapman, Seth, 1187.
 Charlton, Dr. James, 1233.
 Christy, Jacob A., 685.
 Christianity, early, 80-83.

ENUMERALS.

Methodist Episcopal: First Society of Lewistown, 529 First African, Lewistown, 523; Second African, Lewistown, 523; Dry Valley, 528; in Milroy, 562; at Laurel Run, 563; of Newton Hamilton, 590; of McVeytown, 610; of Allentown, 637; Mountain Chapel, Brown township, 642; in Reedsville, 641; Wesley Chapel, Granville township, 653; Gruber Chapel, Granville township, 653; at Wagner, 659; the Louver, or Albright, 659; of Lewistown, 719; at Lack, 737; at Waterloo, 737; of Waterford, 745; of McCoyville, 746; of Port Royal, 804; Pine Grove Church, of Jericho, 832; Methodist Protestant, of Carroll township, 1055; of East Salem, 874; of Thompsontown, 876; of New Bloomfield, 956; of Loysville, 978; of Landisburg, 985; of New Germantown, 992; the

Fairview Church, 992; Horse Valley Church, 992; of Blain, 1007; Emory Chapel, of Madison township, 1027; of Ickesburg, 1042; of Carroll township, 1055; of Marysville, 1064; of Duncannon borough, 1077; Pennell's Church, 1078; Duncan Island, 1078; of Wheatfield township, 1096; Pennell's, of Wheatfield township, 1096; of Liverpool borough, 1117; of Newport borough, 1124; of Millerstown, 1141; of New Buffalo, 1169; of Lewisburg, 1275; of New Columbia, 1347; of Millinburg, 1371; of Hartley township, 1388; of Selin's Grove borough, 1474; of Chagman township, 1550; of Monroe township, 1578; of New Berlin township, 1411.

Presbyterian: General remarks upon, 512. First, at Lewistown, 514; Little Valley, 537; East Kishacoquillas and Dry Valley, 537, 556; of Milroy, 561; of Siglerville, 564; of Newton Hamilton, 589; of McVeytown, 608-610; of Allentown, 636; Centre Church, Brown township, 642; church of Granville township, 652-653; at Strod-Mills, 653; of Little Valley, 658; of Millintown, 712; of Lack township, 737; of Waterford, 745; of McCoyville, 747; Lower Tuscarora, 788; of Perryville, 803; Lost Creek Church, 840; of Mexico, 862; of Thompsontown, 876; of New Bloomfield, 956; of Loysville, 978; of Landisburg, 984; of Blain, 1005; of Madison twp., 1025; of Saville township, 1042; of Shermansdale, 1052; of Duncannon borough, 1076; Middle Ridge, 1102; of Newport borough, 1124; of Dick's Gap, 1133; of Millerstown, 1140; of Watts township, 1167; of Lewisburg, 1271; at Buffalo Cross-Roads, 1298; in White Deer township, 1347; of Millinburg, 1373; of Hartley township, 1387; of Hartleton, 1398; in New Berlin, 1410; of Gregg township, 1420.

Reformed Church in Adams township, 1581; in Beavertown, 1511; in Centreville, 1521; in Perry township, 1523; in Selin's Grove borough, 1473; in Union township, 1575; in Freeburg, 1535; in Franklin township, 1566; in Washington township, 1532; in West Beaver township, 1545; in Middleburg borough, 1491; in Middle Creek township, 1556; in Penn township, 1504; at Soradoville, 658; Samuel's Church, 658; at Lininger, 893; of Duncannon borough, 1080; of Buffalo township, 1302; Lewis township, 1496; New Berlin borough, 1410; in Gregg township, 1120; in Chapman township, 1549; in Adamburg, 1587; of Loysville, 977; of Saville, 1042; Presbyterian of Spring township, 1158; First, of Lewistown, 529; of Kelly township, 1337; Trinity, of Landisburg, 985; Zion, of Blain, 1006; Sandy Hill, of Madison township, 1027; of Marysville, 1064; St. Andrews, or Shuman's Church, 1013; Christ's, of Newport borough, 1123; in Millinburg, 1368; St. John's, Spring township, 1159; First, of Lewisburg, 1274.

Evangelical Lutheran: St. John's, of Mechanicsville, 627; Samuel's Church, 658; St. Stephen's, of Milford township, 719; of Port Royal, 803; of McAlisterville, 845; of Shermansdale, 1054; Trinity, of Liverpool borough, 1117; of Spring township, 1159; of Lewisburg, 1273; of Buffalo township, 1392; St. John's, of Kelly township, 1337.
 Church of God, Carroll township, 1055; Church of God, Rye township, 985, 1062; in Marysville, 1061; in Duncannon Borough, 1080;

- Pine Grove, of Miller Township, 1133; of Spring Township, 1159; of Howe Township, 1164.
- United Brethren in Christ: In Wayne Township, 586; Centreville, 1521; Port Trevorton, 1576; of Shermansdale, 1654; of Marysville, 1064; of Duncannon Borough, 1080; of Wheatfield Township, 1095; Perry Township, 1523; Chapman, 1559; West Perry, 1528; Freeburg, 1539; Middleburg Borough, 1492; New Berlin Borough, 1410; Mexico, 862; of East Salem, 874; of Richfield, 885.
- Episcopal: St. Mark's, of Lewistown, 522; Trinity, Locke's Mills, 558; of Thompsonstown, 876.
- Baptist: First Regular, of Lewistown, 523; Brethren Church, 540; at Lockport, 599; of Milford Township, 759; of Spruce Hill Township, 795; German, of Fayette Township, 811; Free Spring, near Van Wert, 859; of Richfield, 885; of Lewisburgh, 1278; at Winfield, 1330; of Kelly Tp., 1338; in Gregg Tp., 1420m; in Selin's Grove Borough, 1174.
- Baptist German Brethren, of Jackson Township, 1007.
- Evangelical: in Lewistown, 523; in New Lancaster Valley, 559; of Little Valley, 658; of Patterson Borough, 806; of Locust Run, 860; Bethelton, of Greenwood Township, 891; at Dressler, 893; Stony Point, of Madison Township, 1027; Bethel, of Rye Township, 1062; Salem Church, 1063; Emanuel, of Marysville, 1064; of Newport Borough, 1123; St. Paul's, of Lewisburgh, 1280; Salem Church, 1319; Ebenezer Church, 1319; Emmanuel Church, 1320; Cowan Church, 1320; New Columbia Church, 1348; White Deer Church, 1347; New Berlin Borough, 1410; Limestone Township, 1420l; Middleburg Borough, 1492; West Perry Township, 1528; Beavertown, 1511; Centreville, 1521; Port Trevorton, 1576; Gregg Township, 1420n; Union Township, 1575; of Hartley Township, 1388.
- Lutheran Church at Lewistown, 516; Zion's, Lewistown, 516; in Milroy, 563; of Sigler-ville, 561; of Allenville, 637; of Soradoville, 658; Messiah, of Lewistown, 718; Willow Grove, of Lack, 737; Licking Creek or St. Stephen's of Milford township, 757; on Church Hill, Turbett township, 789; at Centreville 865; of Thompsonstown, 877; St. John's, of Monroe township, 883; St. James, of Susquehanna, 893; Christ's Church, 951; Old Union Log Church, 951; Trinity Reformed, of New Bloomfield, 955; Lebanon, of Sherman's Valley, 976; Zion, of Blain, 1005; St. Paul, of Madison township, 1027; Buffalo Union, 1039; St. Andrew's, of Eshed, 1043; of Marysville, 1065; Christ's, of Duncannon borough, 1079; St. David's, of Wheatfield township, 1095; St. John's, near Markelsville, 1102; St. Samuel's, 1102; Christ's, in Liverpool township, 1111; of Newport borough, 1121; St. Michael's, of Greenwood township, 1137; St. Peter's, 1158; Mount Zion, Spring township, 1159; Ludolph, Spring township, 1159; in Watts township, 1167; of Millinburg, 1370; of Hartley township, 1387; of Hartleton, 1398; in Lewis township, 1405, 1406; of New Berlin, 1410; in Chapman township, 1549, 1559; in Union township, 1575; in Washington township, 1532; in West Beaver township, 1515; in Monroe township, 1579; in Middleburg borough, 1491; in Middle Creek township, 1556; in Penn township, 1501; in Selin's Grove borough, 1472, 1471; in Perry township, 1523; in Centreville, 1521; in Beavertown, 1510; in Adams tp., 1581; in Adamsburg, 1587; in Franklin tp., 1566; in Freeburg tp., 1535.
- Lutheran and German Reformed, of Richfield, 881; Old Union Log Church, 951.
- Lutheran Congregation of Ickesburg, 1012.
- Miscellaneous: Episcopal, Protestant, of Newport Borough, 1123; Catholic, Roman, of the Sacred Heart, Lewistown, 522; River Brethren, of Carroll township, 1055; Christian, First, of Lewisburgh, 1276; Massas Union, Jackson township, 1007; Free Church of Milroy, 561; Dunkards' Church 1426l; Christian, Free, of Siglerville, 564; St. Paul Union, 893; Strasser, in Turkey Valley, 893; Christian, United, of Delaware township, 874; Bethel, in Shaffer's Valley, 970; Mennonite Church, West Perry, 1528; of Fayette township, 840.
- Cism's Run, 1010.
- Civil list of Juniata County, 665.
- Clark family, 1071.
- Clark family, 1069.
- Clark family, 1331.
- Clarke, John Captain, 91.
- Clendennin family, 987.
- Close, Henry L., 576.
- Coal, 2.
- Cocolums, 846.
- Cochran, William, 854.
- Coller Oil Company, 1039.
- Commissioners of Juniata County, 666.
- Commissioners' clerks for Juniata County, 666.
- Conner, David M., 638.
- Cornell, Dr. James M., 478.
- Cook, Dr., 485.
- Cooper, Thomas, 1187.
- Cove Forge, 1072.
- Cox, Daniel Webster, 1223.
- Cox family, 890.
- Crawford, Dr. E. Darwin, 692.
- Crawford, Dr. David, 691.
- Crawford family, 691.
- Crawford, James, 691.
- Crawford, Brodie I., 690.
- Crawford, Samuel B., 692.
- Crawford, Dr. David M., 692.
- Crawford, Dr. James W., 692.
- Creamer, Morris Wesley, 1200.
- Creigh, Dr. John, 473, 921.
- Creigh, Dr. John C., in War of 1812, 128.
- Crist, Dr. Theodore S., 1229.
- Crouse, James G., 1442.
- Crouse, Jeremiah, 1493.
- Cronmiller, John P., 1437.
- Crotzer, Dr. A. J., 1230.
- Cummin, Dr. William, 919.
- Cuddy, Dr. George I., 695.
- Culbertson, Horace J., 471.
- Culbertson, James, M. D., 479.
- Colp, Dr., 924.
- Cummings, Joseph F., 1142.
- Cummings, Dr. Severus, 186.
- Cummings, Dr. Albion, 486.
- Cunningham, William D., 758.
- D.**
- Darlington family, 1087.
- Davis, Charles S., 346.
- Davis, John, 520.
- Davis Lock, 865.
- Davis, Dr. Elijah, 475.
- Davis, William C., 472.
- Delaware Township: boundaries, 865; early settlements, 865; schools, 873; churches, 874; East Salem, 874; Good-Will, 874.
- Delaware Literary Society, 878.
- Deitrich, Henry G., 1440.
- Berrickson, Mrs. Mary, 112.
- Dechart, Dr. J. W., 696.
- Derr, Ludwig, 1240.
- De Lancey, Dr. C. E., 924.
- Dill, William H., 1411.
- Dinn family, 890.
- Dixon, James L., 979.
- Dietrich, John, 1311.
- Dill, Andrew H., 1247.
- Doty, Dr. Ezra, 175, 691, 703.
- Doty, L. W., 690.
- Doty, Dr. Roswell, 475, 1227.
- Doty, Dr. Southard, 475.
- Doty, E. S., Jr., 690.
- Doty, Edmund Southard, 685.
- Doty, James C., 688.
- Doty, Parker & Co., 721.
- Doling, Dr. John H., 928.
- Dondle, Daniel, 1252.
- Douglass mill, 1063.
- Dougherty, Lieutenant Samuel, 104.
- Dougherty, John, 603.
- Dougherty, Lieutenant John, 104.
- Donaldson, Captain John, 122.
- Doyle's mills, 785.
- Derry Township: description, 532; assessment of 1790, 534; Logan, 536; Kellyville, 536; Yeagerstown, 539; Maitland, 540; history of the Brethren Church, 540; early settlers, 542; Logan Steel and Iron Company and Standard Steel-Works, 548; schools, 550; justices of the peace, 551.
- Deccatur Township: erection of, 654; assessment of 1815, 654; early locations, 655, 657; post-offices, 657; Lilleyville, 658; Wagner, 658; Soradoville, 658; Painter, 658; churches, 658; schools, 659.
- Dean, Dr. D. C., 490.
- Driesbach, Martin, 1197.
- Duncannon Borough: incorporation of, 1074; Petersburg, 1075; Duncannon Record, 1076; churches, 1076-81; societies, 1081-82; Fire Department, 1082; Duncannon history sketches, 1082.
- Duncannon Iron-Works, 1072.
- Duncan, John Forster, 1269.
- Dull & Wilson, sand-works, 599.
- Dull, Casper, 602-603.
- Dunbar, Ezekiel, 683.
- E.**
- East Buffalo Tp.: formation of, 1310; early settlers, 1310; schools, 1318; churches, 1318.
- East Salem, 871.
- East Waterford, 745.
- Eaker, Dr. Joseph, 1226.
- Earnshaw, Rev. William, 233.
- East Newport, 1129.
- Eby, Dr. Joseph, 929.
- Eby, James B., M. D., 930.
- Eckert, Dr. John, 931.
- Edwards, Dr. Samuel, 922.
- Ehrenfeld, Augustus Clemens, 475.
- Elder, Dr. William, 695.
- Elliottsburg, 1151.
- Elliott, D. Stewart, 469.
- Elliott, William P., of War of 1812, 123 (note), 508, 646.
- Elliott family, 1031.
- Elliott, Rev. Dr., 1035.
- Elder, Dr. Thomas A., 697.
- Elder, George B., 472.
- Elder, George W., 470.

Elder, Rufus C., 471.
 Ellinkhusen, Mathias Joseph, 1249.
 Ellis, Francis, 55 (note).
 Emerick family, 117.
 Emerick, David, 1321.
 Enslow family, 997.
 English, David, Sr., 1121.
 Ensinger family, 1060.
 Enterprise Sand-Works, 587.
 Eppley, Dr. Geo. W., 921.
 Erlenmeyer, Rev. C. G., 1537.
 Erie, Fort, 125.
 Esbeol, 1043.
 Evans, Robert Davenport, 1225.
 Evans, Captain, Frederick, 124 (note), 1562.
 Evans, S. Owen, 868.
 Evans, General Louis, 868.
 Evans family, 868.
 Evandale, 885.
 Evans family, 1246.
 Eyer, Dr. Aaron W., 1230.
 Eyster, Dr. Joseph, 1446.

F.

Farley, Jacob, 1352.
 Fayette Township: location, 831; early settlement, 832; churches, 840; schools, 841; McAlisterville, 842; church, 845; Lodge of I. O. O. F., 845; Soldiers' Orphans' School, 845; Coccolamus, 846; Oakland Mills, 846.
 Fernanagh Township: original territory, 809; taxables of 1763, 809; agreement relative to protection of frontier, 811; taxable industries, 812; early industries, 815-831; schools, 831; Pine Grove Church, 832.
 Fetterolf, Dr. Isaac A., 1232.
 Fisher, Dr. Charles, 1230.
 Fisher, Dr. A. J., 697.
 Fithian's Journal, 668.
 Flickinger, J. R., 915.
 Floyd, Dr. Samuel, 695.
 Floyd, Dr. John B., 491.
 Flynn, M. Bonner, M.D., 489.
 Focht, Dr. Martin L., 1230.
 Follmer, Dr. Joseph B., 1232.
 Follmer, Daniel, 1429p.
 Follmer, William Ruckman, 1225.
 Follmer, John R., 1215.
 Forge at Licking Creek, 769.
 Forts built on the frontier, 67.
 Fort, old, and field, 791.
 Forge, Pio, 1094.
 Forest Hill, 1360.
 Forest Iron-works, 1344.
 Fossils, 17-19, 574.
 Fought, Mrs., captivity of, 1321.
 Franklin Township, 1557; erection of, 1557; early settlers, 1558; Kern family, 1558; Smith, Bowersox and Gift families, 1559
 Hon. George Kremer, 1560; Capt. Frederick Evans, 1562; Paxtonville, 1565; Franklin, 1565; Lutheran Reformed Church, 1566; Christ's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1566; Hassinger's grave-yard, 1567.
 Freeburg, 1534; founded, 1534; early inhabitants, 1534; additions to, 1534; attempt to incorporate, 1535; Freeburg Courier, 1535; Freeburg News, 1535; Lutheran and Reformed Church, 1535; United Brethren, 1539; Freeburg Academy, 1539; societies, 1539; Boyer's Town-Hall, 1539; authors, 1540; Normal Music-School, 1541; Philharmonic Musical Society, 1541.
 Freeland, fall of Fort, 111.
 Freeland Fort, 105.
 Friendship Hook-and-Ladder Company, 806.
 Frow, Dr. James, 693.

Fry family, 872.
 Fuller, William, 969.
 Funk's family, 857.
 Furnace, The Union, 1325
 Furnace, Montabello, 1093.
 Furnace, Marshall, 1127.
 Furnace, Perry, 1090.
 Furnace, Oak Grove, 1156.
 Furnace, Juniata, 1090.
 Furnace, Hope, 650.

G.

Gallagher, Thomas, 703.
 Galloway, Major, 126.
 Galbreath, James, 967.
 Galbraith, Dr. James, 922.
 Garver, Dr. M. B., 489.
 Gast, Henry, 1375.
 Gast, Dr. John Reynolds, 1231.
 Gass, Henry, 1155.
 Geddles, Dr. John Ray, 1232.
 Genuel, James, 649.
 Gerhart, Dr. Wilfred, 1230.
 Getz, David Henry, 1208.
 Geology: Juniata County, 19; Mifflin County, 20; Perry County, 21; Snyder County, 22; Union County, 23.
 Gibson, George, Sr., 1153.
 Gibson family, 1153.
 Gibson, John Bannister, 906.
 Gilbert, Jacob, 1440.
 Girty's Notch, 1142.
 Girty (Girtee), Simon, 967, 1143.
 Glover, Horace P., 1221.
 Glover, Dr. Samuel P., 1231.
 Gobble, Rev. Aaron E., 1113.
 Goerky, Dr. Edward, 1446.
 Good-Will, 874.
 Gordon, Isaac G., 1214.
 Gourley, Rev. John, 515.
 Grand Army of the Republic; Hulings Post, No. 176, 525; Stevenson Post, No. 482, of McVeytown, 612; Lieut. David H. Wilson, No. 134, 725; Benjamin Benfert Post, No. 316, 894; Sergeant John Jones Post, No. 448, 958; Post No. 188, 1065; Lieut. William Allison Post, No. 196, 1082; Lieut. Arnold Lobangh Post, No. 297, 1125; Andrew Gregg Tucker, No. 52, 1268; William R. Foster Post, No. 247, 1375.
 Granville Township: erection of, 645; industries, 645; early settlers, 645; Hope Furnace, 650; foundries, 651; schools, 651; churches, 652; justices of the peace, 653.
 Granges: Spruce Hill Grange, No. 772, 700; Milford Grange, No. 773, 700; Tuscarora Grange, No. 774, 700; Walnut Grange, No. 776, 700; Lost Creek Grange, No. 780, 700; Turbett Grange, No. 781, 700; Walker Grange, No. 786, 700; Fernanagh Grange, No. 787, 700; Juniata County Grange, 700; Snyder County Pomona Grange, 1467; Monroe Grange, No. 191, 1467; Ruth Grange, No. 323, 1467; Adam Grange, No. 481, 1467; Union Grange, No. 544, 1467; Penn Grange, No. 569, 1467; West Beaver Grange, No. 726, 1467; Beaver Grange, No. 740, 1467; Centre Grange, No. 763, 1467.
 Graham, Hon. James H., 688, 908.
 Graham, William, 796.
 Graham, Dr. George M., 696.
 Graham, George Washington, 1205.
 Granville Fort, 67.
 Graybill, Bishop John, 883.
 Gray, John, 69.
 Gray Land Litigations, 798.

Gray family, 797, 1331.
 Green, Dr. G. W., 1228.
 Green, Dr. John, 694.
 Greenwood Township: Juniata County erected in, 885; early assessments, 887; taxable industries, 887-889; schools, 891; Bethlehem Evangelical Church, 891.
 Greenough, Dr. J. J., 1460.
 Greenwood Township, Perry County: territory, 1131; area, 1134; early settlers, 1134; Liberty Hall, 1134; roads, 1135; early assessments, 1135; mills, 1136; old inhabitants of distinction, 1136; educational, 1137; churches, 1137; land grants and early settlers, 1138; biographical, 1139; the press, 1140.
 Greenleaf, Dr. Peter L., 696.
 Gregg Township, 1420h; erection of, 1420h; early settlers in, 1420h; Marcus Huling, 1420h; original surveys, 1420i; Allenwood, 1420j; bridges, 1420j; Union Cemetery, 1120j; Spring Garden, 1120j; Brown family, 1420j; Hunter family, 1120k; Oakes family, 1420k; Shellabarger family, 1420k; Snoddy family, 1420k; Silliman family, 1420k; Alvira, 1420k; early settlers, 1420i; schools, 1420i; Washington Presbyterian Church, 1420i; White Deer Baptist Church, 1420m; Evangelical Association, 1420n; Messiah Union Church, 1420n; Emanuel Evangelical Church, 1420n.
 Groninger's captivity, 768.
 Groff, George G., M.A., M.D., 1229.
 Gresh, Dr. B. F., 925.
 Grimm, Henry II., 1439.
 Grier, Dr. Joseph F., 1228.
 Grier's Point, 1061.
 Grove, Adam, 1314.
 Grubb, Dr. Isaac N., 697.
 Gudykunst, Charles, 1420q.
 Gundy, Jacob, 1235.
 Guss, Charles, 766.
 Guss, Abraham, 766.
 Guss, A. L., 723, 767.
 Guss, Simon, 766.
 Gutshall, Dr., 925.

H.

Haas, Valentine, Captain, 131.
 Haekett, James B., 1017.
 Haekendorn, Dr. Noah E., 696.
 Hall, William Maclay, 468.
 Halfpenny, Thomas Edward, 1225.
 Halfpenny & Sons, 1251.
 Hamilton, Captain John, 856.
 Hamilton, John, 96.
 Hambright, John, 103.
 Harshbarger, Alexander Samuel, M.D., 490.
 Harshbarger, Dr. Henry, 695.
 Harshbarger, Abraham, M.D., 489.
 Hartgraft, Colonel John F., 245.
 Hartleton Borough, 1397, first settler, 1397; erection of, 1398; schools, 1398; churches, 1398; biographical, 1399.
 Hartley Township: Erection of, 1379; boundaries, 1379; area, 1379; early settlers, 1380; Laurelton Mill, 1382; Berlin Iron-Works, 1382; saw-mills, 1383; Laurelton, 1383; schools, 1381; free schools, 1385; division of township, 1386; religious, 1387; early settlers, 1388.
 Harman, G. G., M.D., 476.
 Harrison, Dr. Francis C., 1229.
 Harcy, G. N., M.D., 489.
 Harris, John, M.D., 694.
 Harris, John, 701.

- Harding, Abner C., 1212.
 Hardy family, 756.
 Harvest Home Picnic, 713.
 Hayes, John, Sr., 632.
 Hackett family, 1070.
 Hall, Dr. J. C., 918.
 Hale, Dr. Elias W., 486.
 Hale, Reuben M., 168.
 Hale, Elias W., 466.
 Hamlin, Dr. Philo., 695.
 Haulin, James B., 1206.
 Hamilton family, 1015.
 Hanawalt, Rev. J. R., 541.
 Harris, Alexander, 687.
 Harris, John, 1068.
 Hartman, Jacob, 969.
 Hartley, Colonel Thomas, 110, 1399.
 Hartman family, 1037.
 Hassinger, Dr. G. Edgar, 1159.
 Hassinger, Joseph, 1588.
 Hassinger, J. S., 1568.
 Hasselplug, Captain George H., 256-259.
 Hayes, Dr. William, 1228.
 Hayes family, 1247.
 Hayes, Alfred, 1207.
 Heading, Dr. James C., 698.
 Heim, Rev. John William, 977.
 Hench, Christian, 969.
 Hench, Nicholas, 1044.
 Hench, George, 1021.
 Hench, Samuel, 687.
 Hench, John, 777.
 Henderson, William, 821.
 Hendrick, Captain Wm., 88.
 Helfenstine & Ury, 897.
 Henderson, Dr. Joseph, 476.
 Hepburn, Samuel, Judge, 681, 908.
 Herman, Dr. Percival, 1456.
 Hetrick, Christian, 1243.
 Hickman, an Indian, 735.
 Hill, David J., LL.D., 1287.
 Hill, George, 1205.
 Hill, George, 1434-1436.
 Himmelsreich, Geo. W., 1306.
 Hoffa, Cyrus, 1198.
 Hoffman, George S., 531.
 Hogg's family, 796.
 Holman, Michael B., 1119.
 Housewerth, B. F., 1438.
 Honey Grove, 742.
 Hoover, Dr. Lewis, 478.
 Hoover, Dr. George, 486.
 Hooke, Dr. B. F., 924.
 Hope, Jimmie, the burglar, 1082.
 Horn's Fort, 105.
 Horning, John, 818; died at the age of one hundred and twenty years.
 Horning, Dr. Lewis, 478.
 Hosterman, Colonel, 107.
 Hottenstein, Dr. Isaac, 1444.
 Hottenstein, Dr. H. P., 1446.
 Houston, Dr. John, 1226.
 Houston, Sam., 761.
 Housewerth, William E., 1442.
 Hower, Charles, 1435.
 Howe Township: boundaries, 1162; original land, owners, 1162; turnpike, 1163; schools, 1163; churches, 1164.
 Hudson, Dr., 695.
 Hulings, Marcus and family, 1166.
 Hulings, David W., 467.
 Hulings family, 1068.
 Huff, Fort, 105.
 Hurlbut, Charles S., M.D., 488.
 Hulings, Thomas Marcus Colonel, 232, 471.
 Hummel, Jacob, 1197.
 Hummel, Jacob Captain, 130.
 Hunter, Samuel Colonel, 105.
 Hunter, Charles, 775.
 Huston, Hon. Charles, 463.
 Hutcheson, Rev. John, 514, 703, 717.
 Hyatt, Dr. P. F., 1230.
- I.**
- Ickesburg, 1040.
 Ickes family, 1041.
 Ickes, Dr. S. R., 918.
 Ickes, Dr. Jonas, 926.
 Ickes, Dr. Joseph D. B., 926.
 Innis, Francis, Jr., 738.
 Innis family (captivity), 787.
 Insurance Co., Perry Co. Mutual Fire, 962.
 Interior, early glimpses of the, 25.
 Iron Furnaces and Forges: Freedom Forge, 518; Freedom Iron-Works, 518; Freedom Iron and Steel Company, 549; Logan Steel and Iron Company, 549; Standard Steel Company, 549.
 Iron and Steel Manufacture: early, 548; capacity of furnaces, 549; Bessemer process, 549.
 Iron ores, 3.
 Iron-Works, Duncannon, 1072.
 Irvine, Colonel William H., 469.
 Irvine family, 1036.
 Irwin, Colonel James, 122.
 Irwin, Dr. John, 917.
 Irvine, Mason, 600.
 Irwin, Dr. John, 635.
 Irwin, William, 1313.
 Irwin General William, 132, 151.
 Irvine, Mrs. Jane, 680.
 Irwin, William, 1201.
 Irwin, Christopher, 786.
 Indians, 26; Jesuit relations of 1659, 26; Capt. John Smith, 26; Daniel Gookin, 27; a paper map, 27; Champlain's expedition, 27; Stephen Brute, 27; Captain Henry Fleet, 28; Visscher's map, 28; Plantagenet pamphlet, 28; Van der Donk history, 28; Augustine Herman map, 28; the Black Minquas, 29; fire-arms, 29; the Iroquois, 29; the Juniata tribe, 30; *Ongjutta-Haga*, 31; Heckewelder, missionary, 32; Standing Rock, 32; Conrad Weiser, 32; Tuscaroras, 34; David Cusick, 34; Harriot's Virginia, 35; Lawson, 36; massacre 1711, 36; Tuscarora war, 37; wampum, 38; Governor Penn, 38; the Five Nations, 39; Governor Spotswood, 40; Frederick Kilder, 41; Governor Burnet, 41; Fort Duquesne, 43; Colonel James Burd, 43; in Revolutionary War, 44; the traders, 45; Le Tort, 46; Shickelamy, 46; Logan, the Mingo chief, 47; Carondowanna, 48; Jones' History of Juniata Valley, 49; Peter Cheever, 50; Manawkyhickon, 51; location white men, 54; land purchase, 54; treaty 1749, 55; the endless hill, 55; squatters, 55; William White massacre, 56; Simon Girty, 56; Secretary Peters, 56; William Brown, 57; Marcus Hulings, 57; treaty 1754, 57; Indian hostility, 58; Governor Morris, John Harris letter, 59, 65; Andrew Montour, 60; Marie LeRoy and Barbara Leisinger, 60; Colonel Mercer, 64; massacre in 1756, 65; Hugh Mitchellree, 65; letter from Carlisle, 66; Gordon's History of Pennsylvania, 66; *Pennsylvania Gazette*, 67, 69, 76; frontier forts, 67; Fort Granville, 67; Benjamin Franklin, 67; Fort Augusta, 68; Samuel Miles, 68; Fort Bigham, 68; John Gray's family, 69; Pomfret Castle, 69; Patterson's fort, 69; Robert Robison, 70, 74; Hugh Robison, 71; destruction of Fort Granville,
- 71; Peter Walker, 72; John Armstrong, 73; abandonment of the settlements, 73; Armstrong's expedition, 73; Penn's Creek massacre, 58; second period of Indian War, 74; the great runaway, 78; the new purchase, 78; treaty document, 79; Rev. Charles Beatty journal, 79; massacres in 1777, 106; Wyoming massacre in 1778, 107; Colonel Hartley expedition, 110; fall of Fort Freedom, 111; Emerick family, 117; Indian paths, 415-417; raids, 553-556; mound and fort, 790.
- J.**
- Jackson township, Perry County: erection of, 996; boundaries, 996; early settlers, 996-1002; Blain borough, 1003; churches, 1005-1007; early schools, 1007.
 Jackson township, Snyder County, 1569; erection of, 1569; Kratzerville, 1570; Lutheran and Reformed Church, 1570; post-office, 1570; Union Church, 1571; Evangelical Association, 1571; mills, 1571; justices of the peace, 1572; educational, 1572.
 Jackson, William W., 1066.
 James, Charles Rowland, 1225.
 Jacobs, George, Jr., 689.
 Jenkins family, 1312.
 Jesuit, relations of, 26, 1659.
 Jones, William, 1218.
 Johnston, Alexander, 985.
 Johnston, Rev. James, 537.
 Johnstown, 785.
 Johnson, Dr. A. R., 928.
 Johnson, Dr. Alexander, 478.
 Johnson, Dr. R. M., 490.
 Johnson, George, 994.
 Johnson, Dr. T. L., 921.
 Joyce, Dr. William, 1227.
 Juniata County: erection of, 661; location of county-seat, 663; erection of county-seat, 663; civil list of, 665; progress of first settlement, 667; the region in 1775, Fithian's journal, 668; first appearance of geographical names on the tax-lists, 670; facts and oddities from the tax-lists, 672; election districts and elections, 676; negro slavery and servitude, 677; bench and bar, 679-690; medical history, 690-699; Juniata County Agricultural Society, 699; Riverside Park and Agricultural Society, 699; granges, 700; Veterans' Reunion Association, 700.
 Juniata County: Borough of Millintown 701-727; Lack township, 727-741; Tuscarora township, 741-749; Milford township, 749-773; Turbett township, 773-781; Beale township, 781-791; Spruce Hill township, 791-801; Port Royal borough (Perryville), 801-805; Patterson borough, 805-808; Fernmanagh township, 808-832; Fayette township, 832-846; Walker township, 846-865; Delaware township, 865-874; borough of Thompsontown, 874-879; Monroe township, 879-885; Greenwood township, 885-891; Susquehanna township, 891-894.
 Juniata township: Area, 1096; mills in 1795, 1097; land-owners in 1788, 1097; assessment of 1820, 1097; inhabitants of distinction, 1099; Markelsville, 1100; Markelsville Academy, 1101; churches, 1102; society, G. A. R., 1104; biographical, 1104.
 Juniata County geology, 19-20.
 Junkin, Benjamin F., 682, 909.
 Junkin, J. E., 914.
- K.**
- Kimowel, Dr. J. F., 1455.
 Kauffman family, 823.

- Kelly township: Agriculture, 1330; early settlers, 1330; Shickelburg's Home, 1331; West Milton or Datesman's, 1335; schools, 1336; churches, 1337; biographical, 1338.
- Kellyville, village of, 536.
- Kelly, Dr. James, 696.
- Kelly, Dr. Joseph, 694.
- Kelly, Major John, 97, 104.
- Kelso, Charles W., 685.
- Kennedy, Dr. John, 1239.
- Kemble, Dr. George S., 1230.
- Kepler family, 874.
- Keystone, 1061.
- Kepler, John, 777.
- Killing of Mrs. Wilson by Indians, 1011.
- Kincaid, John, 1214.
- King, Joseph, 631.
- Kinsloe, Dr. Lemuel, 695.
- Kinsloe, Robert M., 590.
- Kirk, Dr. Joseph P., 696.
- Kirk, William, 733.
- Kirkpatrick family, 1071.
- Kirkpatrick, Richard, 849.
- Kirkpatrick, Richard, 1146.
- Kishacoquillas Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 628.
- Kistler, David, 1031.
- Kistler, ———, 1011.
- Kleckner, Dr. Sarah, 1231.
- Kleckner, Dr. James, 1231.
- Kleckner, John, 1355.
- Kleckner, David, 1361.
- Klineyoung, Dr. Frederick, 924.
- Kling, Dr., 932.
- Knights of Pythias: Lewistown Lodge, No. 255, 525; Juniata Lodge, No. 270, 525; Columbus Lodge, No. 397, 725; Buehler Lodge, No. 263, of Marysville, 1065; Vanlute Lodge, No. 288, of Duncannon, 1081.
- Knight, James N., 1438.
- Kohler, B. Rush, M.D., 491.
- Kohler, F. S., M.D., 488.
- Kremer, Hon. George, 1254, 1560.
- Kyle, Crawford, 644.
- L.**
- Lack Township, erection, 449, 727; assessment in 1793, 728; 1767, 729; county and township lines, 731; taxable industries, 731; early settlers, 733; Peru Mills, 735; public schools, 736; Lack post-office, 737; an old Presbyterian Church, 737; Waterloo, 737; Black Log, 737; Tuscarora Sleeping Place, 738; biographical, 738, 741.
- Laird, William W., 466.
- Laird, Dr. John, 917, 926.
- Lafferty, Alexander, 701.
- Land sale by Indians in 1754, 57.
- Landsburg Infantry Company in 1812, 128.
- Lanreton Village, 1393.
- Landisburg Borough, laid out, 980; taverns, 981; owners of lots in 1812, 982; as a county-seat, 982; lodges, 984; fire companies, 984; schools, 981; Mount Dempsey Academy, 981; churches, 984, 985; societies, 985; population, 985.
- Larabee, Dr. John, 1239.
- Lauver, Michael, 881.
- Lebo, 1157.
- Lechner, Dr. Henry A., 1116.
- Lefevre, Dr. Isaac, 921.
- Leight, Dr. T. A., 1116.
- Lee, Major, killed, 1323.
- Lee's massacre, 1322.
- Leiser, Dr. William, 1228.
- Leiser, Andrew A., 1207.
- Lepley, James, 1199.
- Lewis Township, 1399; erection of, 1399; streams, 1400; description of, 1400; early surveys and location, 1400-1401; Indian incident, 1402; mills, 1402; John Ray, 1403; Philip Ruhl, 1401; Peter Kauffman, 1404; Orwig family, 1404; Knauss family, 1404; Mench family, 1405; Hower family, 1405; Reish family, 1405; The Ray Church, 1405; The Lutheran Church, 1406; The Reformed Church, 1406; schools, 1406; Millmont, 1406.
- Lewis, Ellis, 1189.
- Lewisburgh Bridge, 1255.
- Lewisburgh foundry, 1268.
- Lewisburgh planing mills, 1269.
- Lewistown and Tuscarora Bridge Co., 507.
- Lewistown Academy, 511.
- Lewisburgh Borough, 1239; early map of Lewisburgh, 1240; Ludwig Derr, 1240; early settlers, 1242; schools, 1252; postmasters, 1255; Board of Trade, 1255; Lewisburgh Bridge, 1255; Cross-Cut Canal, 1256; incorporation of the borough, 1257; burgess, 1257; fire department, 1258; gas company, 1259; water company, 1259; bank, 1260; the press, 1264; lodges, 1267; manufactures, 1268; military, 1270; churches, 1271; schools, 1281; university, 1281; biographical, 1286; cemetery, 1288.
- Lewistown Borough: location of county-seat, 493; lot owners in 1793, 494; erection of borough, 495; presidents and burgesses, 495; market house and town hall, 497; fire department, 497-498; police department, 498; business interests, 498-503; water-works, 503-504; banking, 504-505; taverns and hotels, 505-506; bridges, 506; newspapers, 507-510; schools, 510; libraries, 512; churches, 512-524; lodges and societies, 524; Millin County Fair Association, 526; biographical, 526-532.
- Liberty Valley, 713.
- Liberty Hall, 1134.
- Liggett, Martin L., 913.
- Lightner family, 968.
- Lilleyville, 658.
- Limestone, 7.
- Lincoln, R. V. B., 1396.
- Lincoln family, 1394.
- Linn, Dr. Andrew P., 478.
- Linn, Rev. John, 1026.
- Linn, John Blair, 1215.
- Linn, James Merrill, 1216.
- Linn, James F., 1209.
- Limestone township, 1415; erection of, 1415-1416; early surveys, 1416; assessment of, 1775, 1417; Barber family, 1417; Captain John Clarke, 1419; extract from Flavel Roan's Journal, 1418; letter of Gov. Snyder to George Kremer, 1419; early settlers, 1419; Daniel Lewis, 1419; Indian incident, 1420-1420 a.; Christian Shively, 1420; Baltzer Klimesmith, 1420a.; Moses Van Campen, 1420b.; petition of Edward Tate, 1420b.; Chambers family, 1420b.; Sanders family, 1420c.; Kleckner family, 1420c.; Seebold family, 1420c.; Pellman family, 1420d.; Mitchell's upper mill, 1420d.; schools, 1420d. Churches: Dunkard and Evangelical, 1420d.
- Liverpool, Township, area, 1110; early settlers, 1110; churches, 1111; schools, 1111; biographical, 1111.
- Liverpool Borough, laying out of borough, 1114; early settlers, 1115; postmasters, 1116; foundries, 1116; tanneries, 1116; schools, 1116; churches, 1117; newspapers, 1117; Catholic cemetery, 1118; biographical, 1119, 1121.
- Lockport, 590.
- Logan, Rev. William, 858.
- Logan family, 1018.
- Logan, village of, 536.
- Long, Cookson, Colonel, 105.
- Long, Arthur B., 526.
- Long, Dr. Frederick, 699.
- Long, E. C., 913.
- Loomis, Justin Rolph, L.L.D., 1286.
- Loudon, Archibald, 1107.
- Lowdon, John, Captain, 89, 1356.
- Loy, family, 967, 1012.
- Loysville Orphan Home, 970.
- Loysville, 975.
- Lotz, Dr. Joseph R., 1233.
- Lotz, Dr. George, 1233.
- Ludwig, Dr. William H., 1228.
- Lukens family, 853.
- Lupfer, Casper, 897.
- Lupfer, Wilson, 914.
- Lupfer family, 1087.
- Lyle, Dr. J. W., 491.
- Lyon, James, 647.
- Lyons family, 760.
- Lyon, John, 853.
- Lyons, Jeremiah, 688.
- M.**
- Maclay, Hon. Samuel, 1296.
- MacFarland, James, 906.
- Maclay, William, 701.
- Maclay, Samuel, Jr., M.D., 482.
- Madison township: erection of, 1008; boundaries, 1009; Centre, 1009; Cisna's Run, 1010; Andersonburg, 1010; Bixler, 1010; Kistler, 1011; Early settlements, 1011; Massacre of the Woolcomber family, 1012; Churches, 1025-28; Schools, 1028.
- Magee, Hon. John A., 961.
- Mahon, Dr. David D., 486.
- Mahon, Dr. J. T., 487.
- Malick, Solomon, 1437.
- Mann's Axe-factory, 639.
- Mansville, 1090.
- Manayunk, 587.
- Mans, Charles, 1209.
- Map, First, 26.
- Marysville borough: incorporation of, 1063; Churches, 1064; Schools, 1065; Societies, 1065; Shad Fisheries, 1065; Perry Forge, 1066; Biographical, 1066.
- Marr, Frank Spencer, 1223.
- Markel, Alfred Miller, 914.
- Marks, Charles S., 471.
- Marks, John I., M.D., 487.
- Markelville, 1109.
- Masonic Organizations: No. 68 of Millin, 524; Lewistown Lodge, No. 263, 524; Lewistown Chapter, No. 186, 525; McVeytown Lodge, No. 376, 612; Union Lodge, No. 324, of Millintown, 721; Jackson Lodge, 724; Lewistown Lodge, No. 263, 724; Union Lodge, No. 324, Millintown, 724; Lamberton Lodge, of Thompsontown, No. 371, 878; Adams Lodge, No. 319, 957; Golden Rule Lodge, Landisburg, No. 208, 984; Perry Lodge, No. 458, of Marysville, 1065; Newport Lodge, No. 381, 1126; Newport Chapter, No. 238, 1126; Charity Lodge, No. 141, of Lewisburgh, 1267.
- Massacre of Woolcomber family, 1012.
- Mass, Dr. A. W., 486.
- Mason, John, 1329.
- Mathers, John H., 687.
- Mather, James, Esq., 683.
- Mastodon, in Juniata County, 791.

- McAfee, John, 776.
 McAfectown, 776.
 McAllister, J. C., 914.
 McAlister family, 831.
 McAlisterville, 842.
 McAlister, Dr. Oliver H., 697.
 McBride family, 1086.
 McClure, Mrs. Jean, 1252.
 McClintock, John R., 906.
 McCoyville, 746.
 McClure family, 966.
 McClure, Hon. Joseph M., 689.
 McCoy, John, 616.
 McCurdy, Thomas, 664.
 McCullough, Dr. John, 695.
 McClure, John, 984.
 McClean, Rev. O. O., 515.
 McClure, Hon. Alex. Kelly, 687, 1011, 1028.
 McClellan family, 753.
 McCoy, Thomas F., 470.
 McConnell family, 890.
 McCrum, Henry, 761.
 McCoy, General Thomas F., 144, 171.
 McClintock family, 986.
 McNitt, Captain Robert, 199 (note).
 McClung, John, 1312.
 McClellan, Lieutenant Hiram, 198b.
 McDonald, John, 748.
 McDowell, James M., 467.
 McDowell, John, 574.
 McDowell, Samuel, 685.
 McDonald, Samuel Davies, 1223.
 McEwen, Major William, 198b.
 McEadens, ———, 646.
 McGeehan, John L., 689.
 McIntire, Charles J. T., 912.
 McKee, John A., 471.
 McKenna, Patrick, Esq., 702.
 McKee, Andrew, 647.
 McKee, Thomas, 55.
 McKee, Robert, 742.
 McKee, Hugh, 648.
 McLaughlin, Dr. Thomas, 1229.
 McLaughlin, Michael, 472.
 McMorris, Dr. Noble, 921.
 McMen, Robert, 688, 832.
 McNeil, Dr. J. C., 1229.
 McNitt, Robert, 556.
 McNamara, James, 1109.
 McNitt, Lieutenant Robert J., 198b.
 McPherran, George W., 688.
 McVeytown, Borough of: settlement, 600; early settlers, 600-607; bridges, 607; post-office, 607; incorporation, 607; burgess, 608; justice of the peace, 608; churches, 608-610; schools, 610; newspapers, 611; Moore, McWilliams & Co.'s Bank, 611; biographical, 611; societies, 612.
 McVey, John, 601.
 Mealey, Dr. Samuel, 917.
 Means, Robert, 545.
 Means, Robert Anderson, 546.
 Marshall, James, 1191.
 Mechanicsburg, 756.
 Mechanicsville, 627.
 Medical profession, the chapter on, 474-492.
 Medical Societies of Millin County, 491-492.
 Medical Society of Juniata County, 690-699.
 Medical Society of Perry County, 916-934.
 Medical Society of Union County, 1226-1234.
 Medical Society of Snyder County, 1411.
 Meller, Harvy, E., 1442.
 Melchor family, 1018.
 Members of Assembly from Union and Juniata Counties, 655.
 Members of State Senate from Juniata Co., 666.
 Members of Congress from Juniata County, 665.
 Members of Assembly from Juniata County, 665.
 Mennonite, near East Salem, 874.
 Mensch, Dr. Martin L., 1232.
 Mennonites of Monroe township, 883.
 Menno Township: erection of, 633; early settlers, 634; schools, 636; Allenville, 636; White Hall, 637; biographical, 638.
 Merrill, James, 1201.
 Merrill, Charles, 1214.
 Merrill, Charles, 1431.
 Metz, Jacob K., 485, 486.
 Metten, Samuel, 807.
 Mettlen, Alexander, 807.
 Mexico, 861.
 Mexican War: The Juniata Guards, 132; the Wayne Guards 132, 149; the Perry County Company, 132; the Washington Guards, 132; Lewistown Guards, 132; Lewistown Artillerists, 132; roster of Irwin's company, 134; difficulty between Irwin and Merrick, 134; first battle Irwin's command, 135; sickness of soldiers, 136; an officer's diary, 136-138; hanging of deserters, 139; battle of Molino del Rey, 139; castle of Chapultepec taken, 140; Scott's entry into the city of Mexico, 140; Lieutenant T. F. McCoy, 142; return of Lewistown Company, 143; speech of McCoy, 143; survivors at the present time, 144; sketches of Generals Irwin and McCoy, 144; Soldiers from Perry County, 151; Landisburgh Guards and New Bloomfield Light Infantry, 151.
 Meyert, Dr. Asa P., 1229.
 Myers, Dr. Seth P., 697.
 Michaux, father and son, 1088.
 Middle Creek township, 1554; erection of, 1554; Indian narratives, 1555; pioneers, 1555; early inhabitants, 1555; early industries, 1556; Kreamer, 1556; Seiber's Church, 1556; Erdley's Church, 1557; educational, 1557.
 Middleburg borough, 1490; laid out, 1490; settlers in 1802, 1490; first postmaster in, 1490; incorporation of, 1490; newspapers: *Vollstrennd*, 1490; *Tribune*, 1490; *Middleburg Post*, 1490; *Salm's Grove Times*, 1490; fires, 1490; inhabitants of, in 1814 and later, 1491; Lutheran and Reformed Church, 1491; United Brethren, 1492; Evangelical Association, 1492; schools, 1492; societies, 1493; bands, 1493.
 Middleswarth, Ser. Captain, 122, 1517, 1425.
 Middleswarth, Abram K., 1517.
 Millinburg, 863.
 Millinburg Academy, 1367.
 Millin Bridge, 705.
 Millintown borough: Settlement of locality, 701; Alexander Latterty, 701; William McClay, 701; John Harris, 701; growth of the town, 705; incorporation, 705; burgess, 705; roads, ferries and bridges, 706; post-offices and postmasters, 709; hotels, 709; schools, 710; churches, 712-720; cemeteries, 720; fire companies and fires, 720-721; banks, 721; the press, 722-724; lodges, orders and societies, 724-726; manufacturers, 726; soldiers' monument, 726; terrific storm, 726; Millinburg Lodge, No. 370, 1375.
 Millin County; purchase, 449; erection of townships, 449; location of county-seat, 452; court house and jails, 454-457; poor house, 457; civil-list, 457-460; population, 460; bench and bar, 460-471; judges, 469-665, 472; attorneys, 465-472; associate judges, 472; district attorneys from 1850, 472; attorneys, 473-471; medical profession, 474-492; The Borough of Lewistown, 492-532; Derry Township, 532-551; Armagh Township, 551-579; Wayne Township, 579-588; the Borough of Newton Hamilton, 588-592; Oliver Township, 592-600; the Borough of McVeytown, 600-613; Bratton Township, 613-616; Union Township, 616-633; Menno Township, 633-638; Brown Township, 638-645; Granville Township, 645-651; Decatur Township, 654-661.
 Millin Co. Geology, 20-21.
 Millinburg: location, 1362; early settlers, 1362; incorporation, 1363; census, 1363; business interests, 1365; school, 1366; churches, 1368; newspapers, 1371; societies and lodges, 1375; banks, 1377; biographical, 1375.
 Millford Township: erection of, 749; boundaries of, 749; early settlers, 750; taxable industries, 751; early settlers, 753; Licking Creek Church, 757; Samuel Houston, 761; Robert Campbell's mill, 762; early land transfer; 764; captivity of Leonard Groninger, 768; forge on Licking Creek, 769; paper-mill on Licking Creek, 770; Juniata Tannery, 770; public schools, 770; biographical, 771.
 Miller Township: location, 1131; derivation of name, 1131; early settlers, 1131; Bailey's Station, 1133; churches, 1133.
 Millerstown Borough: early settlement, 1140; location, 1140; assessments, 1140; manufactories and public buildings, 1141; hotels, 1141; educational, 1141; churches, 1141; iron-ore, 1141; newspapers, 1142; banks, 1142.
 Miller, Charles, 1199.
 Miller, Dr. David H., 1231.
 Miller, Hon. George F., 1212.
 Miller's, Henry, company roster, 130.
 Miller, Enoch, 1378.
 Miller and Cady, 106.
 Milroy, 590.
 Milliken, David B., M.D., 922.
 Milliken's, Captain, troop of horse, 121.
 Milliken, John A., 688.
 Milligan family, 1018.
 Minchart's Gap, 616.
 Minerals, 2.
 Missionaries, early, 25.
 Mitchell family, 1436.
 Mitchell, David, 913.
 Mitchell, Colonel John, 1130.
 Mitman, Dr. Elsie, 1460.
 Mitchell, General William Galbraith, 163.
 Mitchell, George Vance, M.D., 482.
 Mitchell, M. T., M.D., 486.
 Mitchell, Samuel, 833.
 Mitchell, Dr. George, 926.
 Mahantango Township, 1517; erection of, 1517; inhabitants of, 1517; abandonment of, 1518.
 Mohr, Dr., 1232.
 Mohr, Dr. Calvin C., 1232.
 Monroe Township, 1576; erection of, 1576; Blue Hill, 1577; John Mason, 1577; old taverns, 1577; Shamokin Dam, 1578; Methodist Episcopal Church, 1578; St. Matthew Lutheran Church, 1579; schools, 1579; old ferry, 1579; justices of the peace, 1580.
 Montelius, John, 1193.
 Montgomery's Ferry, 1141.
 Montour, Andrew, 901.
 Montour Township: Boundaries, 879; early settlers, 879; churches, 883; schools, 884;

Richfield, 881; churches and societies, 885; Eyandale, 885.
 Monument, Soldiers', of Millintown, 726.
 Moore, William A., 611.
 Moore, McWilliams & Co., 611.
 Moore, Dr. Samuel A., 922.
 Morrison, William A., 932.
 Morrison, John, M.D., 484.
 Mortimer, Frank, 961.
 Moreland's, David, company roster, 127, 398.
 Morris, Dr. Thomas G., 919, 928.
 Morgan, John E., 1338.
 Motzer, Martin, 1032.
 Mount Pleasant, 864.
 Mountain, origin, 13-17.
 Moyer, John Gustavus, 1584.
 Munua, John, 1204.
 Muncy, Fort, 105.
 Murphy, Dr. Work, 695.
 Murphy, Thomas, 740.
 Murray, Dr. A. A., 696.
 Musser, Joseph, 1330.
 Myers, L. N., 1439.
 Myers, Dr. John H., 1460.

N.

Nail-Works, Lewisburgh, 1269.
 Neff, Isaac P., M.D., 487.
 Nelson family, 817.
 New Germantown, 993.
 Neilson family, 1085.
 Newton, Dr., 1232.
 Newton Hamilton, Borough of; location, 588; assessment rolls in 1836, 588; incorporation, 589; churches, 589-590; Camp-Meeting Association, 590; newspapers, 590; Odd-Fellows, 590; biographical, 590.
 Newport Borough; Reiderville, 1121; early days, 1122; schools, 1122; churches, 1123-1125; newspapers, 1125; banks, 1125; societies, 1125-1126.
 New Buffalo Borough; laid out, 1168; a new town, 1168; incorporation, 1169; manufactures, 1169; churches, 1169; schools, 1169; ferry, farming and fishery, 1169; stores and taverns, 1170.
 New Bloomfield Borough; first settler, 943; beginning of the town, 943; incorporation, 947; post-office, 947; Perry County Bank, 948; schools, 948; New Bloomfield Academy, 948; churches, 951-957; lodges, 957-958; Perry County Historical Society, 958-960; the press, 960-962; insurance company, 962.
 New Berlin, the borough of, 1197; early settlements and residents, 1197; the county-seat, 1198; public market in, 1198; addition to, 1198; incorporation of, 1198; Union County Agricultural Society at, 1198; old public buildings, 1199; industries, 1199; schools, 1199; the Reformed Church, 1410; Lutheran Church, 1410; Evangelical Association, 1410; Presbyterian Church, 1410; United Brethren Church, 1410; Methodist Church, 1411; Newspapers, 1411; New Berlin Gazette, 1411; Union Hickory, 1411; Anti-Masonic Star, 1411; Union Adler, 1411; Union Democrat, 1411; Evangelical Messenger, 1412; Union Seminary, 1412.
 Newspapers: Millin Gazette, 507; Western Star, 508; Juniata Gazette, 508; Lewistown Gazette, 508; Millin Gazette, 508; Millin and Juniata Advertiser, 508; Millin County Gazette and Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal, 509; Millin Eagle, 509; Lewistown Republican and Workingmen's Advocate, 509; The True Democrat, 509; The Democrat and Sentinel, 510; Democratic Sentinel, 510; The

Free Press, 610; The Aurora, 510; Newton Hamilton Watchman, 590; Flea-Bite, 590; Newton Hamilton Standard, 590; The People's Friend, 611; Village Herald, 611; McVeytown Journal, 611; Millin Eagle, 722; Millin Advocate, 722; Juniata Telegraph and People's Advocate, 722; Juniata Journal, 722; Spirit of the Times and Democratic Press, 722; Juniata Times, 723; Pennsylvania Register, 723; Juniata Register, 723; Tuscarora Register, 723; True Democrat, 723; Democrat and Register, 723; Juniata Valley Berichter, 723; Juniata Aurora, and the Perry and Millin County Advertiser, 723; Juniata Free Press, 723; Juniata Herald and Anti-Masonic Democrat, 723; Juniata Sentinel, 723; Juniata Republican, 724; Juniata Sentinel and Republican, 724; Republican Banner, 724; Independent, 724; Juniata Tribune, 724; Port Royal Times, 804; Perry Forester, 960; Perry Co. Democrat, 961; Liverpool Mercury, 961; Perry Co. Freeman, 961; Newport News, 1125; Newport Gazette, 1125; People's Advocate and Press, 1140; Millerstown Gazette, 1142; Millerstown Ledger, 1142; The Ledger, 1142; Newport Ledger, 1142; The News Letter, 1265; Union Hickory, 1265; Lewisburgh Journal, 1265; Lewisburgh Journal and Union County Advocate, 1265; Lewisburgh Democrat, 1265; Lewisburgh Standard, 1265; People's Advocate, 1265; Union Star, 1265; Independent Press, 1265; Lewisburgh Chronicle, 1265; Lewisburgh Chronicle and Union County General Advertiser, 1266; Lewisburgh Chronicle and the West Branch General Advertiser, 1266; Lewisburgh Chronicle and the West Branch Farmer, 1266; Union County Star and Lewisburgh Chronicle, 1266; The Humorist, 1266; The Guardian, 1266; Lewisburgh Democrat, 1266; Union Argus, 1266; Lewisburgh Journal, 1267; The Saturday News, 1267; Local News, 1267; Science and Health, 1267; The Union, 1374; Temperance Advocate and Family Visitor, 1374; Union County Star, 1374; Home Gazette, 1374; Lewisburgh Chronicle, 1374; Star and Chronicle, 1374; Union County Press, 1374; Millinburg Telegraph, 1374; Millinburg Times, 1375; Schin's Grove Times, 1488; American Lutheran, 1488; Courier, 1488; Tribune, 1488; New Berlin Gazette, 1411; Union Hickory, 1411; Anti-Masonic Star, 1411; Union Adler, 1411; Union Democrat, 1411; Evangelical Messenger, 1412; Volks-Freund, 1490; Tribune, 1490; Middleburg Post, 1490; Perry County Standard, 961; Newport Standard, 961; People's Advocate and Perry County Democratic Press, 961; The Times, 961; Perry Forester, 983; Duncannon Record, 1076; Liverpool Mercury and People's Advertiser, 1117; Liverpool Sun, 1118; Newport Standard, 1125; Newport Ledger, 1125; The Ledger, 1125.
 Nipple, Dr. H. M., 1155.
 Nipple, Dr. J. O., 1155.
 Niblock, Dr. William, 922.
 Nipple, Dr. D., 490.
 Norton & Selheimer, 722.
 North, Mrs. Jane H., 722.
 North, Herman H., 689.
 Nourse, John T., 689.
 North, Calvin B., 1488.

O.

Old-Fellows: Lewistown Lodge, No. 97,

525; Lewistown Encampment, No. 256, 525; Bell Lodge, No. 141, 525; No. 213, of Milroy, 564; Angwick Lodge, No. 472, 590; McVeytown Lodge, No. 123, 612; Bright Star Lodge, No. 705, 612; Millintown Lodge, No. 131, 724; Lost Creek Lodge, No. 566, 725; Tuscarora Lodge (formerly Perryville Lodge), No. 556, 804; McAlisterville Lodge, No. 716, 845; Sincerity Lodge, No. 357, 877; McWilliams Lodge, No. 702, of Richfield, 885; Mackinaw Lodge, No. 380, 958; Mount Dempsey Lodge, No. 172, of Landisburg, 985; No. 290 of Marysville, 1065; Evergreen Lodge, No. 205, of Duncannon, 1081; Newport Lodge, No. 102, 1126; Buffalo Valley Encampment, No. 157, 1267; Lewisburgh Lodge, No. 96, 1268; Crescent Lodge, of Millinburg, 1375.
 Oakland Mills, 846.
 Oakes, John H., 1420n
 Oliver, Judge John, 594.
 Old Port Town, 779.
 Oliver Township; erection of, 592; assessment of 1836, 592; location, 593; early settlers, 593-598; Brookland Furnace, 598; Bradley & Dull's sand-works, 598; Dull & Wilson's sand-works, 599; Lockport, 599; Strode's mills, 599; schools, 599; justices of the peace, 600.
 Oliver township, Perry County; boundaries 1126; formation, 1126; early land-owners, 1127; industries, 1127. Marshall Furnace, 1127; glue-factory, 1127; Bechtel's tannery, 1128; West Newport, 1128; East Newport, 1129; schools, 1129; cemetery, 1130.
 Orwig, Samuel Henry, 1216.
 Orris, Dr. H. O., 931.
 Oriental, 894.
 Owens, Owen, 619.
 Owens family, 1063.

P.

Patterson, Captain James, 67, 851.
 Patterson, Captain William, 773.
 Patterson family, 852.
 Patterson, John, 738.
 Patterson's landing, 852.
 Patterson Borough; location, 805; (the Pump-kin Flood, 805; erection of town, 805; Hook-and-Ladder Company, 806; first school board, 806; Evangelical Association Church, 806; roads and ferries, 807; participants of War of 1812, 807-808.
 Patterson, Dr. Edward Burke, 176.
 Patterson, Alfred J., 688.
 Parker, Andrew, 684.
 Pawling, S. B., 1350.
 Parker, Ezra D., 687.
 Parker, Joseph W., 170.
 Parks, Dr. John, 478.
 Parks, B. T., 1439.
 Painter, 658.
 Patton, John, 794.
 Paper-mill on Licking Creek, 770.
 Parcels, Walter A., M.D., 490.
 Patton, Jr., Benjamin, 468.
 Parker & Co., 721.
 Pellman, Oliver K., 1120f.
 Pellman, Samuel, 1420c.
 Perryville, 560, 802.
 Perry County Bank, 948.
 Peters, Michael, 1392.
 Peters, Richard, letter on early settlements and removal of trespassers, 847, 1146.
 Petersburg, 1075.

- Pern Mills, 735.
 Pennell, F. M. M., 690.
 Perry Forge, 1066.
 Perry County geology, 21-22.
 Perry County: Erection of county, 895; contest over county-seat, 835; meetings and subscriptions, 896-898; county buildings, 899; election districts, 901-902; civil-list of county, 902-904; population, 905; bench and bar, 905-916; physicians, 916-934; education, 934-943; the press, 960-962; New Bloomfield borough, 943-962; Tyrone tp, 962-980; borough of Landisburg, 980-985; Toboynne township, 985-996; Jackson township, 996-1008; Madison township, 1008-1023; Saville township, 1033-1046; Carroll township, 1046-1057; Rye township, 1057-1062; borough of Marysville, 1062-1067; Penn township, 1067-1074; borough of Duncannon, 1074-1083; Centre township, 1083-1091; Wheatfield township, 1091-1096; Juniata township, 1096-1105; Tuscarora township, 1105-1110; Liverpool township, 1110-1114; borough of Liverpool, 1114-1121; borough of Newport, 1121-1126; Oliver township, 1126-1131; Miller township, 1131-1134; Greenwood township, 1134-1140; borough of Millerstown, 1140-1142; Buffalo township, 1142-1145; Spring township, 1145-1162; Howe township, 1162-1164; Watts township, 1164-1168; borough of New Buffalo, 1168-1170.
 Penn Township, Perry County: Topography, 1067; early settlements, 1067; Baskinsville, 1069; the Cove Forge, 1072; Duncannon Iron-Works, 1072; schools, 1073.
 Perry Township, 1522; erection of, 1522; Fremont, 1522; St. John's Lutheran and Reformed Church, 1523; Emanuel Church, 1523; Arbogast Church, 1523; United Brethren Church, 1523; early settlers and mills, 1523; Meiser family, 1523; Shodel family, 1524; elections, 1524; mills, 1524; Mount Pleasant Mills, 1525; Schnee family, 1525; schools, 1526.
 Penn Township, Snyder County, 1497; erection of, 1497; Indian narratives, 1497; pioneers of, 1498; Row and Gemberling families, 1498; Ulrich, Moyer and Miller families, 1499; inhabitants of, in 1768, 1501; inhabitants of, in 1783-1793, 1502; early officers of, 1502; Salem, 1503; Kautz, 1503; mills, 1503; Row's Church, 1504; justices of the peace, 1504.
 Pfontz Valley, 1138.
 Pfontz, John, 1138.
 Pfahler, Albert M., 1440.
 Physical features, 1-24.
 Phillips, William M., 443-444.
 Pierce, Dr. J. W., 695.
 Piper, Dr. Frederick A., 1233.
 Piper, Dr. John G., 1230.
 Piper's, Captain, company, War of 1812, 128.
 Pleasant View, 793.
 Plunkett, Dr. William, 1226.
 Plette, J. Warren, 690.
 Port Royal Borough (Perryville): incorporation, 802; public schools, 802; Perryville Bridge Company, 802; churches, 803-804; bank, 804; Tuscarora Lodge, 804; Port Royal Times, 809; Airy View Academy, 805.
 Population of Mifflin County, 490.
 Population of Juniata County, 967.
 Population of Perry County, 905.
 Population of Union County, 1384.
 Population of Snyder County, 1468.
 Port Trevorton: laid out, 1576; Trevorton Coal & Railroad Company, 1576; United Brethren Church, 1576; Evangelical Association, 1576.
 Potter, N. I., 1441.
 Potter, Albert W., 1440.
 Port Royal, 770.
 Porter, General, in War of 1812, 125.
 Potter, General James, 105.
 Post, early trading, 27.
 Potter, Lewis, 913.
 Powers family, 1086.
 Pontius, Dr. Benjamin T., 1232.
 Pontius, Emanuel, 1237.
 Pontius, John N., 1304.
 Prothonotaries for Juniata County, 666.
 Price, Sergeant Thomas, 94.
 Purdy family, 816.
 Purdy, James, 816.
 Purdy, Dr. Nathaniel C., 1229.
 Q.
 Quig, Dr. R. M., 698.
 R.
 Rakerl, James C., 471.
 Railroads: Pennsylvania line, 439-443; Sunbury and Lewistown, 444-445; Selin's Grove and North Branch, 445-446; Susquehanna Railroad Company (now Northern Central), 446; Lewisburgh and Tyrone, 446-447; Mifflin and Centre County, 447; Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewistown, 447; projected railroads, 447-448.
 Rebellion, War of the: part taken in by Union, Snyder, Juniata, Mifflin and Perry, 151; troops from quintette, 152-153; Logan Guards, 153, 161; Lewistown and Pottsville Companies, 159; Second Regiment, 164; Fourth Regiment, 165; Seventh Regiment, 167; Eleventh Regiment, 168; Fourteenth Regiment, 170; Fifteenth Regiment, 170; Thirty-fourth Regiment, 170-177; Thirty-fifth Regiment, 177-183; Thirty-sixth Regiment, 183-188; Forty-second (known as the "Bucktails" or the Kane Rifle) Regiment, 188-193; Forty-third Regiment, 193; Forty-fourth Regiment, or First Cavalry, 193-203; Forty-fifth Regiment, 203-209; Forty-sixth Regiment, 209-216; Forty-seventh Regiment, 216-227; Forty-ninth Regiment, 227-245; Fifty-first Regiment, 245-261; Fifty-second Regiment, 261-264; Fifty-third Regiment, 264-275; Seventy-fifth Regiment, 275-278; Seventy-seventh Regiment, 278-282; Seventy-eighth Regiment, 282-286; Eighty-third Regiment, 286; Ninety-second Regiment, 286-297; One Hundred and First Regiment, 297-303; One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, 303-305; One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, 305; One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, 305-310; One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, 310-318; One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, 318-323; One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment, 323-333; One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, 333-341; One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, 341-344; One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, 344-848; One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, 349-354; One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, 351-353; One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, 353-356; One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, 356-369; One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment, or Seventeenth Cavalry, 369-371; One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, 371-375; One Hundred and Eighty-first Regiment, 375-377; One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment, 377-381; One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment, 381-384; One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment, 384; One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment, 384-386; One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment, 386; Two Hundred and First Regiment, 386; Two Hundred and Second Regiment, 386-389; Two Hundred and Fifth Regiment, 389-395; Two Hundred and Eighth Regiment, 395-407; Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment, 407-411; Two Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, 411; Emergency Troops, 411-412; Twenty-Eighth Regiment Emergency, 412-414; one hundred days' men (1861) Perry County, 414; miscellaneous soldiers, 414-415; Thirteenth Regiment, 415; U. S. Regular Army, 415; surgeons, 415; hospital stewards, 415; Fourteenth Regiment, 415; Fifteenth Regiment, 415.
 Reed, Andrew, 470.
 Reed, Judge John, 680.
 Reed, Hon. John, 905.
 Reed's Gap, 746.
 Reedsville, 643.
 Reichart, Dr. William, 1232.
 Reiter family, 1121.
 Reiderville, 1121.
 Reinhold, Dr., 486, 699.
 Registers and recorders for Juniata County, 666.
 Rengler, Daniel, 1302.
 Revolution, War of the, 83; oppressions of England, 84; letters from Philadelphia, 84; act of Congress, 87; Captain William Hendricks' company, 88; Captain John Lowdon, 89; Lieutenant James Parr, 89; journal Major William, 91; roster Lowdon's company, 91; roster Barr's company, 92; roster Weitzer's company, 93; Sergeant Price, 94; Associates of Buffalo and Penn's townships, 95; roster Clarke's company, 95; Banks' recollections, 96; Captain John Hamilton, 96; Seventh Battalion roster, 96; Captain William Bratton, 97; Major John Kelly, 97; roster Twelfth Regiment, 98; Samuel Brady, 99; roster Selin's company, 99; Revolution affairs on the frontier, 100; Indian invasion, 100; the Eleven militia companies, 100; proceedings of the Northumberland Committee of Safety, 101; John Hambright's letter, 103; division of ammunition, 103; scarcity of salt, 103; roster of Weiser's company, 104; increased vigilance on the frontier, 104; Major Kelly, the Bradys and Boone forts built, 104; Fort Freedom, 105; regular troops marched to the protection of settlements, 109; death of James and John Brady, 109; the great runaway, 107; Tories and Tory schemes, 114; last year of the war, 116; Robinson's company roster, 116; roster Peter Grove and Samuel McGrady's company, 116; First Battalion Northumberland, 117; surrender of Cornwallis, 117; sundry Revolution soldiers, 117 (note); soldiers residing in Union County in 1829, 118; soldiers in Perry County, 120.
 Reyner, Dr. William B., 1232.
 Reynolds, Dr. J. Cromwell, 173.
 Reynolds, David, 527.
 Reutter, Dr. G. N., 332.
 Reys, Zachary, 960.

- Rheam, Dr. John C., 486.
 Rhoads, Dr. Henry W., 1231.
 Rhoddy family, 964.
 Rice family, 1037.
 Rice, John F., 808.
 Rice (German Reis) family, 777.
 Richfield, 884.
 Riddle, Judge James, 463.
 Rishel, George P., M.D., 490.
 Rivers and navigation : Improvement of Susquehanna River, 432; Sherman's Creek, 432-433; Swatara and West Branch, 434; Juniata River, 434; arks, 434; Penn's Creek, 435; boating, 437.
 Roan, Flavel, 1246.
 Robinson, Colonel John K., 356-358.
 Robinson family, 756.
 Robinson family, 756.
 Robison, Hugh, captured by Indians, 71.
 Robison, Albert, 690.
 Robison family, 1011.
 Robison, Fort, 1011.
 Rock, 7-10.
 Roddy family, 1013.
 Roddy family, 1002.
 Rodgers, Dr., 925.
 Rogers, Captain Matthew, 123.
 Rouk, Phillip, 857.
 Rothrock, Abraham, M.D., 477, 478.
 Rothrock, George, 545.
 Rothrock, Rev. Joseph, 541.
 Rothrock, Dr. John, 1231.
 Rothrock, John, 545.
 Rothrock, Joseph, 821.
 Rothrock, Joseph Trimble, M.D., 478.
 Rothrock, Samuel H., M.D., 476.
 Rothrock, Dr. Isaac, 1445.
 Rothrock, Dr. M., 1459.
 Rothrock, Dr. Roswell, 1446.
 Rote family, 1392.
 Ross, J. H., 132.
 Ross, J. Sergeant, 690.
 Rouse, John, 1045.
 Royal Arcanum, Lewisburgh Council, No. 948, 1268.
 Ruhl, Philip, 1195.
 Ruble, Mathias, 555.
 Runaway, the Great, 107.
 Rye Township: Erection of, 1057; assessments of 1766, 1057; early settlers, 1059; mills, 1061; Keystone, 1061; Grier's Point, 1061; schools, 1061; churches, 1062.
- S.**
- Sahn, Dr. William Tritle Kopp, 697.
 Samsel, Dr. J. W., 1457.
 Samsel, Dr. D. M., 1232.
 Sandoe, Dr. Jacob, 698.
 Saville Township: dimensions, 1033; taxables in 1820, 1033; early locations, 1034; churches, 1039; early schools, 1039; Ickesburg, 1040; churches, 1042; Eschol, 1043; churches, 1043; biographical, 1044-1046.
 Schaffle, Samuel Wilson Wykoff, 1288.
 Schure, George, 1485.
 Schuble, George, 1193.
 Schwartz, Fort, 105.
 School, Juniata Valley Normal, 936.
 (Schools will be found under the heads of the townships in which they are located.)
 School superintendents of Juniata County, 666.
 School superintendents, Perry County, 939.
 Schorf, William P., 1440.
 Scholl, Rev. Jacob, 1158.
 Schoch, G. Alfred, 1495.
 Schoch, Martin L., 1224.
 Schoch, John A., 1563.
 Schure, John C., 1397.
 Schuyler, Dr., 1232.
 Scott, General, in the War of 1812, 125.
 Seebold, Dr. William F., 1232.
 Seehold, Dr. John P., 1233.
 Seip, Dr. J. W., 1460.
 Selin, 345-346.
 Sellers family, 881.
 Selin's Grove Ride Volunteers in 1812, 129.
 Sellers family, 870.
 Selheimer, Colonel John B., 159.
 Selin, Captain Anthony, 99.
 Selin's Grove: Borough of, 1468; early settlers in 1468; massacre by the Indians in, 1468; first settlement in, 1469; Isle of Que, at, 1469; plan of, 1470; pioneer settlers, 1470; Captain Benjamin Weiser, John and Simon Snyder, and Anthony Selin, 1470; lottery in, 1479; inhabitants in 1802 in, 1471; business interests in 1820 in, 1471; incorporated in a borough, 1471; business interests in, 1836; First Church, Union Church, 1472; first Lutheran, 1472; Reformed Church, 1473; Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1474; Methodist Episcopal Church, 1474; Baptist Church, 1474; roads in, 1474; schools in, 1475; Missionary Institute, 1475; Susquehanna Female College, 1477; musical, 1477; Simon Snyder, 1478; Mary Kittera Snyder, 1480; Snyder mansion, 1481; dedication of Snyder monument, 1482; big fires, 1483; water-works, 1483; business interests, 1484; Banks: First National, 1485; Snyder County Bank, 1488; George Schure, 1485; Calvin B. North, 1488; Newspapers: Selin's Grove Times, 1488; American Lutheran, 1488; Courier, 1488; Tribune, 1488; Selin's Grove Driving and Park Association, 1488; Agricultural Society, 1488; Societies, 1489; postmasters, 1489; justices of the peace, 1489.
 Seminary, 642.
 Sernon, first, in Tuscarora Valley, 742.
 Settlements, early, 53; Frederick Star in 1740, 53; Richard Peters' letter, 53; driving out settlers 1743, 54; lands purchased from Indians, 54-55; Squatters, 55; settlers from 1745-48, 56; letter to Peters, 56; first white woman in Kishacoquillas Valley, 57.
 Shaeffer, Dr. J. C., 1452.
 Sharon, James, 815.
 Sharon family, 836.
 Shaffer, John W., 1292.
 Shaffer, William Ogden, 1223.
 Shaw, John W., 469.
 Shaeffer, Dr. A. H., 489.
 Shellenberger family, 887.
 Shellenberger, Dr. Michael, 694.
 Sheets, Dr. John W., 1455.
 Sheeder, Dr. J. C., 924.
 Shebley, Dr. James P., 924.
 Shebley family, 969.
 Sheriffs for Juniata County, 665.
 Shelly, Dr. A. W., 698.
 Shellenberger, John, 836.
 Shokelliny's home, 1331.
 Shindel, J. G. L., 1428.
 Shine, Dr. S. D., 1460.
 Shindel, Dr. John Y., 1451.
 Shindel, Dr. Isaac N., 1446.
 Shermansdale, 1052.
 Short, William, 737.
 Shriner, Joseph W., 1308.
 Shuman family, 1038.
 Shuman, Dr. John C., 1457.
 Siglerville, 561.
 Sigler, George, Jr., an Indian captive, 554, 655.
 Silk culture in Perry County, 1001.
 Siebert, Martin Neilson, 913.
 Simes, James, 808.
 Simpson, Rev. James, 512.
 Simpson, Anthony C., 1434.
 Simpson, F. S., 1442.
 Simonton, Charles Wiggins, 1196.
 Singer, Dr. Joshua E., 928.
 Slenker, Isaac, 1204.
 Slifer, Eli, 1290.
 Smiley family, 1047.
 Smiley, Hon. Charles H., 914.
 Smith, Dr. A. M., 1455.
 Smith, Jacob A., 1430.
 Smith, Thomas J., 1438.
 Smith, Dr. H. J., 1460.
 Smith, Summel, 478.
 Smith, Dr. Samuel, 486.
 Smith, Oliver P., 577.
 Smith, Dr. D. C., 490.
 Smith, Dr. James, 1230.
 Smith, Dr. William, 690.
 Smith, Dr. William, 699.
 Smyth, General Alexander, in war of 1812, 122.
 Snowden, Dr. Isaac, 917.
 Snowden, Dr. L. G., 480.
 Snowden, Dr. Isaac W., 694.
 Snyder, Governor Simon, 1478.
 Snyder, Martin L., 1442.
 Snyder, Mary Kittera, 1480.
 Snyder County Agricultural Society, 1465.
 Snyder, Jeremiah, 1438.
 Snyder, John Q., 1119.
 Snyder, Captain John, 129.
 Snyder, Governor Simon, orders from during the war of 1812, 121, 125.
 Snyder County, geology of, 22-23.
 Snyder, Colonel, 122.
 Snyder Spring Oil Company, 1039.
 Society, Juniata County Agricultural.
 Society, Perry County Medical, 932.
 Soldiers from Union County, 151.
 Soldiers' Orphans' School, 845.
 Soils, 10.
 Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.
 Soradoville, 658.
 Snyder County: Organization of, 1421; location of county-seat of, 1421; an act to change county-seat of, 1421; court-house of, 1422; civil-list of, 1423; bench and bar of, 1424; president judges of, 1424; associate judges of, 1424; attorneys of, 1431; medical profession of, 1443; educational matters in, 1460; superintendents of schools in, 1463; Teachers' Institute of, 1463; Agricultural Society of, Patrons 1465; Patrons of Husbandry, 1466; Selin's Grove, 1468-1497; Penn'township, 1497-1504; Beaver township, 1504-1514; West Beaver township, 1514-1518; Centre township, 1518-1522; Perry township, 1522-1527; West Perry township, 1527-1530; Washington township, 1530-1547; Chapman township, 1547-1554; Middle Creek twp., 1554-1567; Franklin township, 1557-1569; Jackson township, 1569-1572; Union township, 1572-1576; Monroe township, 1576-1580; Adams township, 1580-1586; Spring township, 1586-1590.
 Spuniards, 25.
 Speedy, William, 1313.
 Speedy, William, 755.
 Speth, Dr. William F., 489.
 Specht, Moses, 1512.
 Speck, Dr. Joseph, 921.
 Springman, Augustus, 1545.
 Spring township: erection of, 1586; early locations, 1146; Kirkpatrick's claim, 1146-

1149; Elliottsburg, 1151; early settlers, 1150; Oak Grove Furnace, 1156; Lebo, 1157; churches, 1158-1160; schools, 1160; biographical, 1160.

Sponsler & Junkin, 910.

Sponsler, William Alexander, 910.

Strickler, Melchior B., M. D., 927.

Society, Perry County Historical, 958.

Society, Union County Agricultural, 1234

Spotts, Jos., Sr., 1335.

Spruce Hill, 795.

Spruce Hill Township: formation of, 791; early settlers, 792; William Stewart, 792; Pleasant View, 793; Baptist Church, 795; the Gray land litigation, 797; Spruce Hill schools, 798; Gray land ligations, 798-801.

Spyker, Henry, 1250.

Star, Frederick, 847.

Stadden, Wm., 1349.

Stambaugh, Henry A., 818.

Stanford, Jacob, 107.

Stean, Dr. John Charlton, 1231.

Steever, Michael, 132.

Steel, David, 647.

Steele, Dr. F. C., 932.

Steele, John V., 1442.

Stees, Dr. A. C., 918.

Stern, Dr. Jacob, 1233.

Stephens family, 1009.

Stephens, Alexander II., 1069.

Stephenson, George, letter, 115.

Stevens, Rev. Matthew, 512.

Stewart family, 1083.

Stewart family, 1094.

Stewart, E. C., 688.

Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel George, 785.

Stewart, William, killing of, by Indians, 792.

Stewart, David, 1111.

Stewart, William, 866.

Stewart family, 866.

Stewart, R. H., 914.

Sterrett, Hon. James P., 686.

Sterrett, Ralph, 784.

Sterrett, Woods, M. D., 490.

Sterrett, Dr. John P., 696.

Stites, Dr. Samuel, 918.

Stillwell, Joseph, 1193.

Stone, D. D., 689.

Strohecker, Dr. J. T., 1459.

Strode's Mills, 599.

Strode, Isaac, 646.

St. Clair's defeat, 816.

St. Tammany's Town, 779.

Strohm, William II., 471.

Strohecker, Dr. Samuel, 1227.

Stroup family, 655.

Stroup, John, 655.

Stroup, Sarah, 655.

Stroup, Sophia K., 655.

Stroup, Susan II., 656.

Stroup, David A., 656.

Stroup, Martin Luther, 656.

Stroup, John L., 656.

Sturgeon family, 821.

Stuetzel, Ludwig, 1429q.

Saloff, Dr. Samuel A., 698.

Susquehanna township: boundaries, 801; churches, 803; Oriental, 804; schools, 804; lodges, 804.

Swartz, Dr. J. A., 478.

Swartz family, 883.

Swartz, Dr. Joseph, 921.

Swartz, Dr. J. A., 486.

Swartz, Dr. Frank, 478.

Sweigert, Dr. Isaac R., 1456.

Swineford, Absalom, 1214.

T.

Tannery, Juniata, 770.

Taverns and hotels (see townships in which they are located for description).

Taylor, Robert, 765.

Taylor, Captain John P., 198a.

Taylorstown, 863.

Taylor, Henry Patterson, 620.

Taylor, Colonel John P., 198a.

Teachers' Institute, 937.

Thaddeus C. Reider Camp, 1125.

Thompson, Captain James, 116.

Thompson family, 871.

Thomas, Dr. Thomas C., 489.

Thompson family, 876.

Thompsonston Old-Fellows' Hall, 877.

Thompson, Captain, 1325.

Thompson, Dr. B., 1231.

Thompson, Dr. James F., 920.

Thornton, Thomas A. II., 1228.

Thornton, Dr. Thomas C., 1228.

Trnekemiller, Dr. Wm. W., 1232.

Thompsonston Borough: Churches, 876; schools, 877; lodges and societies, 877; incorporation, 879; chief burgesses, 879.

Toboyne Township: erection of, 985; topography, 986; early settlers, 986; taxations at an early period, 987-991; tanneries, 991; Toboyne's military history, 991; schools, 992; churches, 992; New Germantown, 993; biographical, 994-996.

Tool, Dr. Edward W., 1459.

Toomey, Emanuel, 1104.

Traver, Dr. A. J., 924.

Treasurers of Juniata County, 666.

Tressler, Colonel John, 970.

Treaties, Indian: Penn's in 1682, 54; in 1784, in 1786, 54; in 1749, 55; in 1753, in 1754, 57; in 1758, 58.

Troxell family, 1246.

Tudor, Dr. S. M., 925.

Turbett, Colonel Thomas, 775.

Turbett Township: erection of, 773; boundaries of, 773; early settlers, 773; St. Tammany's Town, 779; Port Royal, 779; Old Port Town, 779; Lutheran Church, on Church Hill, 780; school-houses, 780; the Goshen road, 781; Tuscarora Station, 781.

Tuscarora Academy, 790.

Tuscarora Sleeping-Place, 738.

Tuscarora Township, Perry County: topography, 1105; erection of, 1106; early settlers, 1106; London's narrative, 1107; schools, 1109; Peace-Union, 1109.

Tuscarora Township: boundaries, 741; first assessment, 741; early settlers, 741; Beale-town, 742; Honey Grove, 742; Liberty Valley, 743; Bigham Gap, 743; Harvest-Home Picnic, 743; Waterford, 744; East Waterford, 745; M. E. Church, 745; Presbyterian, 745; McCoyville, 745; Reed's Gap, 746; Wesley M. E. Chapel, 746; Van Swearingen's, 747; Blue Jacket, 747; McCoyville United Presbyterian Church, 747; Bigham's Fort, 748; John McDonald, 748; public schools, 749.

Tyrone Township: erection of, 963; early assessments, 963; early settlers, 963-970; Bethel Church, 970; Loysville Orphans' Home, 970; biographical, 970-975; Loysville, 975; churches, 976-978; Green Park, 978; schools, 978; biographical, 979-989.

U.

Uble, Captain, John, 129.

Ulrich, Charles P., 1441.

Union County: erection of Northumberland and Union Counties, 1171; early settlers 1173; erection of Buffalo township, 1173; location of county-seat, 1175; early courts, 1176; contest over county division, 1177; Lewisburgh seat of justice, 1178; civil-list of county, 1179-1183; population of county, 1183; bench and bar, 1183; medical profession, 1226; The Borough of Lewisburgh 1230-1292; Buffalo township, 1292-1310; East Buffalo township, 1310-1329; Kelly township, 1330-1340; White Deer township, 1340-1354; West Buffalo township, 1354-1367; Millinburg, 1362-1379; Hartley township, 1379-1397; The Borough of Hartleton, 1397-1399; Lewis township, 1399-1407; New Berlin township, 1407-1415; Limestone township, 1415-1420 h; Gregg township, 1420 h-1420 i.

Union township, Snyder County, 1573; erection of, 1573; Wittmer family, 1573; Blasser and Sholley families, 1574; Colonel Thomas Hoff man, 1575; Lieutenant Jacob Hoffman, 1575; Church of the Evangelical Association, 1575; Zion's Church, 1575; Keiser's Church, 1575; schools, 1575; Port Treverton, 1576.

Union township, Union County: Formation. 1320; early settlers, 1321; Indian raids, 1321; Union Furnace, 1325; schools, 1330; churches, 1330.

Union township, Millin County: Description of, 617; assessment roll in 1791, 617; early locations, 617-625; schools, 625; Belleville, 625-627; Mechanicsville, 627; St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 627; Kishacoquillas Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 628; biographical, 628-633; mills and tanneries, 624.

Union Pipe Line Company, 1336.

Union County geology, 23-24.

University of Lewisburgh, 1281.

Upper Fort, 105.

Uttley, Thomas M., 471.

V.

Van Campen, Major, 105.

Van Dyke, 864.

Van Dyke, Thomas Kittera, 1225.

Van Gezer, William, 1206.

Van Gundy, Christian, 1242.

Van Swearingen's family, 747.

Van Rensselaer, General, 122.

Van Valzah family, 1226.

Van Valzah, Johnson Walls, 1225.

Van Valzah, Dr. Robert, 1226.

Van Valzah, Thomas, M. D., 481.

Van Wert, 865.

Valley origin, 13-17.

Vorse, Dr. Isaac, 1227.

W.

Wagenseller, Dr. Frank J., 1457.

Wagenseller, Dr. Benjamin F., 1452.

Wagenseller, Dr. Peter R., 1447.

Wagenseller, Dr. Jacob, 1445.

Waggoner family, 1014.

Wagner, Dr. J. O., 1459.

Wagner, ———, 678.

Wagner, George, 1161.

Walker township: boundaries, 846; early settlement, 846; Frederick Star, early settler, 847; removal of settlers, 847-849; Patterson Landing, 852; early settlers, 849-859; churches, 859-860; schools, 860; Mexico, 861; New Mexico, 861; churches, 862; Millinburg or Taylorsville, 863; Mount Pleasant,

- 864; Centreville or Van Dyke, 864; Van Wert, 865; Davis Lock, 865.
- Walls, Frederick, 1092.
- Walls, Dr. J. W., 696.
- Walls, Hon. John, 1196.
- Walker, David, 856.
- Walker, Judge, Jonathan, 463.
- Walnut, 785.
- Walter, Dr. Eyer, 1231.
- Walters, Henry J., 479.
- War of 1812; declaration of war, 120; general order by Governor Snyder, 121; Jared Irwin's company, 121; Mifflin County in War of 1812, Juniata Gazette, 121; Millikin's troop, 121; Captain John Donaldson, 122; Captain Ner Middleswarth, 122; Colonel James Irwin, 122; roster Danablon's company, 122; roster Middleswarth's company, 122; Juniata Gazette, 123; roster of Captain Matthew Rodgers' company, 123; William P. Elliot, 123 (note); Andrew Bratton's company, 124; Captain Frederick Evans, 124; Generals Scott and Brown, 125; Colonel Bull and Major Galloway, 125; Lieutenant Brady, 125; battle of Chippewa 125; Major Galloway and Colonel Bull, 126; David Moreland's company, 127; James Piper's company, 128; Landsburg Infantry Company, 128; Lieutenant-Colonel George Weirick's detachment, 129; roster Selin's Grove Rifle Volunteers, 129; Union Rifle Volunteers, 129; roster Captain Jacob Hummel's company, 130; roster Captain Henry Miller's company, 130; roster Captain Valentine Haas' company, 131; Captain John Bergstresser's company, roster, 131; roster of William F. Buyers' company, 131.
- Warner, Dr. A. J., 921.
- Washington Township, 1530; erection of, 1530; iron ore in 1530; elections in, 1531; covered bridges, 1531; early settlers, 1531; Frederick Albright, 1531; Peter Straub, 1531; grist-mills, 1531; tanneries, 1532; distilleries, 1532; churches, 1532; schools, 1532; Pallas, 1542.
- Waterford, 744.
- Waterford, East, 745.
- Waterloo, 737.
- Watts family, 882, 987.
- Watson, Dr. William, 475.
- Watts, Hon. Frederick, 681.
- Watts, Judge, 908.
- Watts, General Frederick, 1167.
- Watts Township; location, 1164; first settlers, 1164; Marcus Hullings and family, 1166; General Frederick Watts, 1167; churches, 1167; schools, 1168.
- Wayland, Michael, 1333.
- Wayne Guards, 149.
- Wayne Township; erection of, 579; early assessments, 579-581; early settlers, 581-586; Church of the United Brethren, 586; justices of the peace, 586; schools, 586; Manayunk, 587; Atkinson's mills, 587; Enterprise Sand-Works, 587; Matilda Furnace, 587.
- Weirick, Lieutenant-Colonel George, 129.
- Weirich, Dr. Thomas, 1232.
- Weirich, Samuel, 1432.
- Weist, John, 1543.
- Weisman, Dr. J. C., 698.
- Wehr, Solomon F., M.D., 489.
- Weiser, Dr. George B., 1457.
- Weiser, Captain Benjamin, 104.
- Weitzel, Captain Casper, 93.
- Wert family, 1136.
- West Beaver township, 1514; erection of, 1514; list of inhabitants, 1514; Barmersville, 1515; churches, 1515; McClure, 1516; mills, 1516; Grand Army Post, 1517.
- West Buffalo township; formation of, 135; early settlers, 1354; inhabitants in 1796, 1358; schools, 1359; Forest Hill, 1360; biographical, 1361.
- West Perry township, 1527; erection of, 1527; Graybill family, 1528; Mennonite Church, 1528; Evangelical Association, 1528; United Brethren Church, 1528; schools, 1528.
- West family, 1154.
- West Newport, 1128.
- Westhoven, Dr., 485.
- Weymer, Dr. C. L., 696.
- Wharton, Dr. Samuel, 798.
- Wheatfield township; location, 1091; land-owners in 1828, 1091; early locations, 1092; Montabelle Furnace, 1093; Fire Forge, 1094; churches, 1095; schools, 1096.
- White Deer township; formation, 1340; early settlers, 1341; mills, 1343; iron-works, 1344; massacre of Sample and wife, 1344; schools, 1346; churches, 1346; biographical, 1347.
- White Deer Mills, 1313.
- White Deer Woolen-Mills, 1343.
- White Hall, 637.
- Whiteside, Dr. Thomas, 694.
- White, William, 853.
- Whitmer family, 892.
- Willard, Rev. Philip, 973.
- Williams, General Edward C., 288-291.
- Willis, Colonel William, 390-392.
- Willig, Dr. Lewis P., 699.
- William, Major E., 91.
- Wilson, Dr. Charles, 1446.
- Wilson, Abraham S., 1424.
- Wilson, W. S., 689.
- Wilson, Abraham Scott, 1190.
- Wilson, Thomas, 1316.
- Wilson, Dr. Thomas Howard, 1228.
- Wilson, Dr. Charles, 1233.
- Wilson, Hon. Hugh, 1192.
- Wilson, James, 1320.
- Wilson, Hon. Abraham Scott, 464, 465.
- Wilson, Dr. Henry M., 1234.
- Wilson, Dr. W. S., 490.
- Wilson family, 801, 1302.
- Wilson, Nathaniel C., 472.
- Wilson captives, 641.
- Wilson, John W., 628-632.
- Wilson, William Forster, 1199.
- Wilts family, 1393.
- Wingert, Dr. John F., 922.
- Witmer, Daniel, 1426.
- Womer, Dr. H. F., 921, 1457.
- Wolfe, Jonathan, 1253.
- Wolfe, George Wendell, 1317.
- Wolfe, Charles Spyker, 1218.
- Woods, David Walker, 489.
- Woods, Hon. Samuel S., 456, 1190, 1424.
- Woods, Joseph M., 472.
- Woods, Lieutenant James S., 133.
- Woods, George, 733.
- Woods, Rev. James Sterrett, D.D., 514, 515.
- Woodward, George W., 464.
- Worrall, Thomas A., M.D., 483.
- Wright, Dr. John, 920.
- Wright, John, 704.
- Wright, Jacob, 704.
- Wright, Silas, 941.

Y.

- Yeager, George E., 690.
- Yeagertown, village of, 539.
- Yoder, Moses, 1347.
- Youngman, Elias, 1363.

Z.

- Zeigler, George M., 1432.

