



George F. Dowdler

A HISTORY
of the
CUMBERLAND VALLEY
IN
PENNSYLVANIA

By
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Editor-In-Chief

VOLUME I

Published by
THE SUSQUEHANNA HISTORY ASSOCIATION
HARRISBURG
1930

TELEGRAPH PRESS
HARRISBURG, PA.

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PREFACE

THE author wishes that it were possible in this introduction to the history of the Cumberland Valley, to quote in full the splendid address delivered before the American Historical Association, by the President, Professor E. P. Cheyney, of the University of Pennsylvania, at the annual meeting in 1923. This address had as its theme "Law in History." It is contained in the American Historical Review, Vol. XXIX, pages 231-248, 1924.

Dr. Cheyney says, "Human history, like the stars, has been controlled by immutable, self-existent law, by what Mr. Gladstone in his sonorous eloquence once described in Parliament as those 'great social forces which move on in their might and majesty, and which the tumult of our debates does not for a moment impede or disturb.' Men have on the whole played the parts assigned them; they have not written the play. Storms, pestilences and battles and revolutions have been of great significance to participants in them and have seemed so to those who have chronicled their details, but they have really been only ripples and eddies in the great stream. Powerful rulers and gifted leaders have seemed to choose their policies and to carry them out, but their choice and the success with which they have been able to impose their will on their times have alike depended on conditions over which they have no control. Why should a labored argument be required to prove that human affairs are subject to law? * * * Man is simply a part of a law-controlled world.

"Do not say that daily experience is against the rule of law in history. The laws that govern the course of history may be no more apparent than the laws that govern the winds and the storms. 'The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof but canst not tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth.' Yet no one doubts that the blowing of the wind is subject to the laws of physics. The variety and the wilfulness and unaccountableness are in the complexity of the phenomena, not in the underlying fixity of the law.

"If all this is true; if history, like everything else, in the rational universe, has been subject to law, or laws, can these be found?"

Dr. Cheyney then takes up the consideration of six statements concerning laws in history. The first of these is "there is evidently a law of continuity. * * * In popular belief Alfred founded Oxford, Luther began the Reformation, Gutenberg invented printing, Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence and the Kaiser started the Great War; yet none of these statements satisfies the thoughtful historian. Actual origins elude us; everything is the outcome of something preceding; the immediate, sudden appearance of some-

thing, its creation by an individual or a group at some one moment of time, is unknown in history.

"We say sometimes that a certain event came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. But that is a mere form of speech. Thunderbolts do not come from a clear sky; they come from unobserved clouds. So the suddenness of an historical event is only the measure of our carelessness of observation. * * * The continuity of history is not merely a fact; it is a law. By no voluntary action can any breach of historical continuity be accomplished."

These few quotations serve to show the line of argument used by Dr. Cheyney in his address.

I know of no particular field of investigation which would more fully reveal the facts used by Dr. Cheyney to prove that there is "Law in history" than the Cumberland Valley. To write a complete history of this section of Pennsylvania, the author would have to go back to all of the conditions which produced the type of men and women who first settled in this valley and who won it from the primitive wilderness in a period of Indian hostility, when almost every mile of the valley was sprinkled with the blood of the frontier settlers and every hamlet with the ashes of the burnt cabins, around which lay the scalped bodies of women and children. And yet, through the long years of "Border Wars," the settlements kept spreading to the foothills of the Kittatinny mountains and then over the lofty, forest covered ridges into the wilderness along the Ohio. The "law of continuity" was never broken from the time when these hardy Scotch-Irish and German refugees departed from their homes beyond the ocean to build for themselves homes in the wilderness, and that law was still in unbroken force during all of the long years of the French and Indian War, and during the Revolution, when a new nation was born, and still is in force in the development of today.

A true and complete history of the Cumberland Valley would include all of the influences which entered into the making of the Ulsterman, for it was, to a remarkable degree, the Ulsterman who made the history of the Cumberland Valley what it is. And that influence crossed the forest enshrouded mountains to the hills and valleys of "Old Westmoreland" to the waters of the Ohio, to found a city which is a result of movements which were started on the other side of the ocean.

Startling and sudden as some of the events in the history of the development of European civilization in this valley and mountain region may seem, none of them came "like lightning out of a clear sky." The clouds were there to produce the lightning, and the causes were always there leading to the event which seemed so sudden and unexpected, simply because they were not seen, or if seen, were not understood.

It is not possible within the limits of this book to enter into a

complete history of all of the movements of such vital interest that have taken place within the Cumberland Valley, nor to enter very fully into the realm of merely local history. Such a subject, for example, as the Border Wars, would itself furnish enough material for many books. No section of Pennsylvania, or in fact of the entire country, suffered more during this period from 1755 to the end of the hostility of the Indians than did this part of the far-flung frontier along the eastern foothills of the Blue Mountains. And this period prepared the frontiersmen for the hardship and struggles which followed in the American Revolution. The law of the "continuity of history" is no where more fully shown than in all of the events from the time when the first settlers crossed the Susquehanna until the valley was finally conquered by these hardy pioneers of civilization. One series of events was directly connected with all of the series of events which followed.

The men and women who crossed the Susquehanna to build their log cabins in the wilderness were distinctively religious, and the church and school house were erected wherever the log cabin homes were built. The Bible and the Catechism were as much in evidence as were the rifle and axe. As a consequence the church played as important a part in moulding the culture of the people as did the struggle with the hardships of Nature and the more bloody conflicts with the tide of Red Men that swept over the mountain ridges from the North and West. A list of the members of every church in the valley was but a duplicate of the muster rolls of the many companies of soldiers who marched forth to fight for their homes and for their country. There is not a "God's Acre" in the valley, connected with any church, which is not the last resting place of these pioneer soldiers and church members.

In the following pages the author has sought to present features of the history of the Cumberland Valley which have not been given in previously published works, so that this book may not be a mere duplication of previously published ones. The "missing Blunston' License Book" a most valuable document concerning the early settlers west of the Susquehanna River, has never before been published. The original is on file in the Department of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg.

The splendid chapter by Dr. George H. Ashley, on the Geology and Topography of the valley, gives the clearest and most accurate story of the geologic formation in the valley that has yet been written.

The author hopes that the history may add something to the fund of knowledge of all students of this interesting section of Pennsylvania and that it may deepen the love of all those who now live and those who have lived within the mountain protected borders of "Mother Cumberland." He also hopes that the history may be an inspiration to noble lives of the young men and women now living in the valley in which their ancestors lived and fought for the realization of their ideals.

The author wishes again to state that the purpose of this book is to present an account of the Cumberland Valley as a whole, rather than to attempt to enter upon the special features, which are classed under the term of "local history." The splendid publications of the Hamilton Library Association and of the Kittochtinny Historical Society, as well as numerous monographs enter very fully into the field of local history. There has been an ever present temptation to make use of the immense amount of material of this class, but the limits of this book forbid the going into these special fields. The history of the various churches in the valley has been covered very fully. To cover the history of such a church as that at Silver Spring, or the one at Rocky Spring, would require all of the space of this entire work. The same may be said of the Frontier Forts, the Schools and Colleges, of the famous men and women, and of numerous other themes. The plan is to give a picture of the valley as a whole, rather than to give all of the details of the picture.

The author also desires to state that the work has been a labor of love, having a most personal side to it, as many of his own ancestors lived and died and are buried in the soil of the valley, about which he has been told since his earliest childhood. The Ramsey, Shields, Swan and Wilson families are all directly connected with the ancestors of the Donehoo line, and the first place in America connected with the Donehoo family was at Greencastle. The reader will pardon this personal reference, which is made simply to reveal the feelings which lie back of the merely historical part of the work. And, very strangely, the first historical work which the author ever did was in the Cumberland Valley, where he commenced his work for the Bureau of American Ethnology in 1910, in tracing the Indian trails leading to the Potomac and to the Ohio.

GEORGE P. DONEHOO.

CHAPTER I

THE GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY

JUST before the Battle of the Pyramids, on July 21, 1798, Napoleon in addressing his army, said, as he pointed towards the towering pyramids, "Soldiers, forty centuries are looking down upon you."

To the many thousands of people who live in or travel through the Cumberland Valley, the Geologist can truly say, as he points to the towering mountains and to the far-flung stretches of the beautiful valley, "People, millions of years are looking down upon you and up at you."

This beautiful valley, which stretches from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, was being prepared for the occupancy of man and for the development which has resulted, by the Great Architect of the Universe, through the millions of years before it was ready for the coming of the white man, who developed the resources which had been prepared for him.

The present Cumberland Valley is what it is because of the ages which stretch back into the dim vistas of milleniums long since gone by. The romance of history is always more thrilling than any work of fiction, and the romance of the ages before history commenced is beyond the wildest imaginations of the novelist. This beautiful valley, bounded by lofty mountain ridges and threaded by sparkling creeks, which pass through far-reaching fields and meadows, was once the scene of rolling ocean waves and then of lofty mountains. The forces of Nature through these milleniums of almost unmeasured time, were at work, making the Cumberland Valley what it was when man entered upon the scene to commence his work in co-operation with Nature.

The author has asked Dr. George H. Ashley, the State Geologist, to tell the story of this period of the history of the valley.

THE GEOLOGIC STORY OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY

BY GEO. H. ASHLEY

Geologically the Cumberland Valley has shared in the complicated geologic history of a State whose geology has been quite as interesting as that of any other part of the world. The valley itself is carved out of shales and limestones or dolomites, standing nearly on end, and flanked on either side by mountains of hard rocks also upturned. To get the whole history it is necessary to go back in

geologic time, according to the geologists, about 600 million years. Then this part of Pennsylvania was a shallow sea, receiving sediments mainly from land at the southeastward that probably extended out into what is now the Atlantic Ocean.

This region had already been the scene of a number of geologic changes of major importance. Twice before it had been a sea into which 10,000 feet of sand, mud and lime were deposited, and in each instance this period of deposit was followed by a time of uplift accompanied by folding of the rocks and later these uplifted rocks were worn down by the forces of erosion to a nearly flat plain. Later this plain sank, the sea again entered and a new period of deposition set in.

The particular time during which the rocks under the Cumberland Valley were laid down is known as the Paleozoic era and, as stated, is thought to have started about 600 million years ago and to have closed about 300 million years ago. During that time sand, mud, and lime was washed into this area until between 30,000 and 40,000 feet had accumulated. At the base of these sediments are from 2,000 to 4,000 feet of sandy beds. These today make the quartzites and other sandy beds that form the south flank of the Cumberland Valley and that are quarried near Mt. Holly Springs. Below those, forming the bulk of South Mountain, are great lava flows of the same age as the older sediments previously mentioned laid down in preceding periods. Following the laying down of the sandy sediments came a long time, possibly 150 million years, during which mostly limestones or dolomites were laid down. These are the rocks over 10,000 feet thick that now underlie the south part of Cumberland Valley. Then conditions changed and mud was washed in forming deposits, now changed to shale, that range from 1,000 to 15,000 feet thick. These are the shales forming the north part of the Cumberland Valley. The sandy beds at the bottom were laid down in what is known as Early Cambrian time. The limestones were being laid down in Middle and Upper Cambrian, part of the Canadian, and Early and Middle Ordovician time. The muds or shales were laid down during Upper Ordovician time.

Then followed Silurian time at the beginning of which was laid down a broad blanket of sandy beds from 1,000 to 3,000 feet thick, that today forms the Kittatinny or North or Blue Mountain on the north flank of the Cumberland Valley. Following that, during Middle and Upper Silurian, all of Devonian, part of Mississippian, and Pennsylvanian times, and on into the Permian were being laid down the sediments that today underlay Perry County and the other counties to the north, including the Coal Measures of the State.

After the laying down of the Coal Measures these beds, lying like so many irregular, flat-lying blankets with a total thickness of 30,000 to 40,000 feet, became the center of a major earth movement.

In this movement the flat-lying beds appear to have been shoved northwestward until they stood on end or were closely folded into folds that if restored would stand miles high. Indeed, the rocks underlying the Cumberland Valley have been pushed over until they are partly lying on their backs. Anyone examining the dip or pitch of the beds into the ground will notice that the general dip is toward the southeast which would make it appear that the North Mountain sandstone underlay the shale and the shale underlay the limestone. As a matter of fact the reverse is true. To understand this take a sheet of paper by the two ends and then push on one end until a fold is formed, and continue pushing until the fold turns over so that the fold on one side underlies the fold on the other. That is what happened to the rocks under the Cumberland Valley.

Following this folding it can well be imagined that the region where the Cumberland Valley is now was an area of vast mountain ranges. It is generally assumed that this folding took place so slowly that had we been living here at the time we might have been quite unconscious of what was going on just as most people living in California are today quite unconscious that similar mountain folding is going on in the coast ranges of that State at this very time. Because of the slowness of the action it may be assumed that rain and streams were cutting into and cutting down the tops of these folds as they rose so that they never acquired the elevation they would have if you simply assume that all of the rock that has since been removed were replaced, as Professor Henschen of Harrisburg has done in a plaster model he has made. Nevertheless, judging by the fact that all of the high mountain ranges of the world today, such as the Himalayas, the Alps, the Andes, etc., are similar mountains of folding of very recent geologic time, we are probably safe in saying that at the end of the folding this area was a region as rugged as the Alps or Andes of today.

Then followed a long period of quiet during which rain, frost and stream action steadily lowered these mountains until in 150 million or more years this part of the State had been reduced to a nearly level plain sloping toward the sea, with many rivers running down the slope toward the southeastward. Remnants of this plain are still to be seen in the level tops of all of the mountains. Anyone who climbs to the top of South Mountain or North Mountain and looks off toward the horizon will notice that all the other mountain tops of the State are similarly flat. These flat surfaces are thought to be parts of the plain at the end of Mesozoic time. Mesozoic time is the time of reptiles of which we learn mostly from the deposits laid down in the western states. The area of Cumberland Valley was a land area during this time and therefore sand and mud and lime were being carried away rather than being laid down.

Just south of Cumberland Valley, however, during what is called

Late Triassic time, Pennsylvania was shaken up by the formation of huge crevices or breaks in the earth's crust and movement took place along these breaks, or faults, as the geologist calls them, lowering the land on one side and probably raising the land on the other. The lowered lands formed a depressed belt into which were washed great volumes of sediment from either side, but principally from the east, forming what we call today the Triassic red beds, as commonly seen in northern York and central Adams counties. These breaks extended from the Connecticut Valley across Pennsylvania as far south as North Carolina.

Then all became quiet again and the reduction of the mountains toward the condition of a plain continued until, as stated, the plain resulted. Had matters continued as they were then Pennsylvania would be a flat area much like Illinois or the Mississippi states of today. But the beauty of Pennsylvania today results from subsequent movements of uplift. This plain began to be uplifted first near the center of the State until that part of the State instead of being a few hundred feet above sea level became from 2,000 to 3,000 feet or more above sea level. The plain sloped gradually toward the sea in the southeast and toward the Great Lakes area at the northwest.

When this upward movement began there were many streams flowing southeastward. The movement started the streams flowing more rapidly and they began to cut their channels downward. As they did so they encountered differences of rock, some rocks being hard and others soft. Where the rocks were soft or were limestones, which dissolve easily, the streams had little difficulty in lowering their channels and widening their valleys; where the rocks were hard cutting was slow and only narrow gaps were cut. In time many of the smaller streams were diverted from their southeastward course, because of their slow progress in cutting across the hard rocks, and turned along the strike of soft rocks to a few of the major streams such as the Susquehanna, which thus became larger and larger as it received the drainage of more and more of the other streams. The partial gaps that these other streams had cut remain today as "wind gaps" in the crest of North Mountain.

During the progress of this uplift there were several times when movement stopped for a long time, so long that the streams reached what is called base level; that is, they stopped cutting downward and began to widen their valleys except through the narrow gaps in the hard mountain rocks. During one of these long pauses was formed the general upland level of the Cumberland Valley and it is thought that the meanders of Conodoguinet, Yellow Breeches, and other streams, were acquired at that time. We may picture the valley at that time as again forming a flat plain like the plains of Illinois, but flanked on either side by mountains several hundred feet high.

Then came further uplift and the streams began to cut down their channels, the new channels following all the meanders acquired during the immediately preceding time. So there has developed today the general valley flanked by mountains where the hard rocks are, then valleys within valleys formed by the streams since the last uplift of the region.

The glaciers of the Ice age did not reach down this far but glacial deposits in the nature of stream deposits were laid down along the banks of the Susquehanna at various levels above the stream. It is believed that the Susquehanna Valley and the tributary valleys have cut their channels down from 60 to 150 feet since the beginning of glacial time which is believed to have covered the last million years immediately preceding the present.

Turning from this geological story we may note that while these rocks were being laid down iron was accumulating at the same time and later this iron segregated into pockets of iron ore that have formed the basis of the iron ore industry of the Cumberland Valley. Accompanying the faulting and downward movement of the rocks of Late Triassic time there were great outflows of igneous rock. We call it trap rock. These outflows came up through cracks that formed in the earth. One such crack ran directly across the Cumberland Valley from near Boiling Springs to between Kingston and Middlesex and north across Kittatinny Mountain. Close to the Harrisburg-Carlisle pike one of these cracks ended and another set in a few hundred feet to the westward. The dike rock, as it is called, can be plainly seen where cut by the Cumberland Valley railroad track a short distance south of the pike. The quartz rock at the base of this great series of sediments has been extensively quarried and ground for sand for building, the limestones of the valley have been quarried for building stone, for flux, and for making lime. The shale rocks of the Cumberland Valley have been used for making brick and are the same rocks that farther east have been more greatly changed until they have formed slates and furnish the slate industry of eastern Pennsylvania. Some of the rocks of North or Kittatinny Mountain are thought to be suitable for making silica brick, though today too far from a railroad to have present value.

With this historical sketch before us it is not difficult to understand the reason for most of the physiographic features of the Cumberland Valley. The valley itself exists because the rocks underlying it are shales which yield more or less readily to the action of rain and streams, and limestones that dissolve readily and likewise yield low surfaces compared with sandstones which are more resistant. The valley lies between mountains in which are much harder rocks. It is the hardness of the rocks in the mountains either side that is responsible for the mountains. The generally flat surface of the valley is believed to be due to the fact that not so long ago

geologically this area lay close to sea level, so close that the streams were not cutting down their channels but were steadily widening their valleys. The meandering courses of Conodoguinet and Yellow Breeches creeks were acquired at this time. Their present deep valleys that sink below the general level of the Cumberland Valley is due to the uplift which followed and which started these streams cutting downward in the courses they held when this uplift began. Undoubtedly these streams have changed their positions slightly as they cut down. The extent of the downcutting is a partial measure of the amount of uplift that came. These streams of course cannot cut down below the level of Susquehanna River and the level of Susquehanna River is more or less retained by the slow cutting of that river across hard rocks at Chickies Rock and in the long gorge below Columbia. As the Susquehanna deepens its channel across these rocks the Conodoguinet and Yellow Breeches and other creeks will lower their channels to meet the channel of the river.

It may be noticed there are in the valley two sets of levels, if not more. Close to the river are many hilltops rising from 500 to 540 feet above sea level, or from 200 to 240 feet above the level of the river. These are believed to be remnants of what has been called the Harrisburg peneplain just mentioned.

As we go away from the river the hilltops at this level become broader until finally the whole valley lies at that level, and still farther west rises to a higher level. It will be noticed that when Conodoguinet Creek reaches the level of about 500 feet that its immediate channel becomes shallower as it has been cut very little below the level at which it was running before the most recent uplift. One of these level-topped hills lies just north and northeast of New Kingstown. Anyone traveling on the Chambersburg-Harrisburg pike will notice the relatively level top of that long hill, about two miles long, and its steep flanks dropping down to the level of the pike. This lower level has been cut in limestone. Mention has been made of a dike of igneous rock that came up during the Triassic. This dike is responsible for what is called Stony Ridge running from Boiling Springs through Salem Church to the Chambersburg pike about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of New Kingstown. At the pike the ridge from the south ends and a new ridge that runs northward sets in about a quarter of a mile to the west.

The geology of this region has not yet been studied in great detail. It is believed that when such a study is made many additional interesting facts will be discovered. Indeed, many points are now known that are of interest to the geologist, but are of too technical a nature to discuss in a popular work. One of these may be of interest. Between New Cumberland and Shepherdstown is a line of hills reaching 630 feet above sea level at Shepherdstown and rising above 500 feet at many places almost to New Cumberland. The hill just

southwest of New Cumberland has an elevation of 500 feet for a length of nearly one mile without anywhere rising to 520 feet. Either side of this ridge the land is lower. An examination of a new geologic map shows the interesting feature that the area of this ridge is underlain by shale, while the lowland either side is underlain by limestone. Evidently in this area, as in many others, the limestone has proved less resistant to weathering and removal than the shale. Had the whole area been underlain by shale doubtless it would have all remained at the elevation of the hilltops near Rossmoyne rather than have been lowered to the elevation at Shiremanstown or Bowmansdale, both of which lie in the limestone area. The same thing is found true north of the railroads. The line between the limestones and shales running through the north edge of Lemoyne following for a distance Market Street in Camp Hill and then the main pike westward, it may be noticed that the highlands of that region, such as Washington Heights, rise in the shale area. Many other facts of that character could be pointed out if space permitted.

CHAPTER II

THE FIRST HUMAN OCCUPANTS OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY

AT what period the Cumberland Valley first became inhabited by man must always be a matter of conjecture. It is almost certain however, that this part of the hemisphere is a much more recent habitation of man than either the Southwestern part of the United States or the continent of South America.

The climate in this part of the continent of North America, after the retreat of the ice pack, after the close of the Glacial Epoch, was such that man would hardly have selected it as a place in which to live, when there were such favorable climates in the South. As the ice pack retreated northward and the climate became more temperate, it is probable that the Indians gradually migrated northward.

The author has long been of the opinion that the first Indians to occupy Pennsylvania came from the Southward and not from the Northward, as has been generally stated. The entire culture of the Indian tribes occupying the region in historical times bears a greater resemblance to the Indians of South America than it does to those of the North or Northwest. All of the chief articles of food which were raised by the Indians, such as corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes and tobacco belong to South America and not to the North of Asia or America. The Algonquian and Iroquoian groups resemble the Inca and Aztec far more than they do the Esquimaux or the Indians of Alaska. It was far easier to reach this part of North America by way of Florida or the Mississippi from the land of the Maya, Aztec, Toltec and Inca in South America, than it was to reach it from the far distant coast of Alaska. The author believes that the Indians of Pennsylvania, therefore, came from the South and that they represented the culture groups of South America. Some of these people probably came by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and then up the Mississippi, and others by way of the Caribbean Sea and Florida. It is now known that the Indian occupation of South America is of much greater antiquity than was formerly believed. The Pre-Mayan, the Mayan, the Aztec, the Inca and the Pre-Inca cultures of South America and the Isthmus go back for probably thousands of years, as the ruins of the cities of these peoples fully reveal. The Maya and the Inca and Aztec had reached a high state of culture when the Europeans first came in contact with them, and back of the time of these peoples there were cultures belonging to a much more ancient people.

That the American hemisphere was first peopled by a single migra-

tion from the north of Asia, by way of the "land bridge" at Alaska, does not seem possible. There were probably a number of migrations from the so-called "Old World." Some of these may have reached the western shores of South America by the South Seas islands, and others by way of the Atlantic from the islands which have disappeared. The "Lost Continent of Atlantis" may be more than a dream of the Egyptian Priests and of Plato. One thing seems to be certain, and that is that cities, containing magnificent temples and other buildings, were in existence in South America at the time when many of the pyramids and temples were erected in Egypt.

That some of the Indian tribes, inhabiting the eastern part of the United States, were the far-removed frontiersmen of some of the tribes of South America, rather than of the Mongolian type from the North, seems within the domain of probability, at least. The Iroquois and the Algonquin bears more of a resemblance to the Aztec and the Inca type than it does to the tribes of Alaska or to the Esquimaux. The author has never felt satisfied with the theory as to the northern or northwestern origin of the tribes of the East.

The Indians inhabiting the territory now comprising the United States are divided into fifty-seven Linguistic Groups. This does not mean that these various groups have a common language and that each group simply has a dialect of that language, but that the language of each group is totally different from that of every other group. As different as English and Chinese. Each group had various dialects of a common language belonging to that group—for example the Algonquian Group had many dialects, such as the Lenape, the Shawnee, the Miami, etc., but all of these belonged to a common language called the Algonquian. The Iroquoian Group had many dialects, such as the Seneca, the Oneida, the Susquehannock, the Erie, etc.

Of the fifty-seven Linguistic Groups, Pennsylvania's history is connected with but two, the Algonquian and the Iroquoian. Members of another Group, the Siouan, lived within the borders of the State for some time, but these had little bearing upon the history of the territory in which they lived, as the majority of them had gone westward or southward before the commencement of the historical period. Some of them, such as the Catawba and the Tutelo, came back at a later time, but they did not long remain for any length of time within the borders of the State.

At the time of the first settlement of the white race upon the shores of the Delaware, the entire Susquehanna Valley was dominated by the Susquehannocks (Andaste or Minquas), a tribe belonging to the Iroquoian Group. In 1607, when Captain John Smith was brought into contact with the members of this tribe, it was the strongest and most dominant tribe in the East. Their villages were strung along the river from Maryland to New York. The chief

traders with the Dutch and the Swedes on the Delaware were the Susquehannocks, called Minquas by the Dutch and Swedes and Andastes by the French. The author has covered rather fully the history of the Susquehannocks in "A History of Dauphin County." It does not seem possible that this dominant tribe lived for so many years along the lower Susquehanna River without making some village settlements in the Cumberland Valley. Some of the early writers concerning the sites of the villages of the Susquehannocks, which are mentioned by Captain John Smith in 1608, place the one named Utchowig at the site of Carlisle. The author, however, takes exception to such a location. In the article in "Indian Place Names" on Susquehanna, the various villages mentioned by Smith are given, with their probable situation. Utchowig was probably situated at the mouth of Pine Creek, or between that place and Lock Haven, where so many Indian artifacts have been found. Among these are many pipes of undoubted Susquehannock, or Andaste origin. They are made of the same material and have the same effigies on the bowl and stem as do the pipes which are found on the lower Susquehanna River at the sites last occupied by this tribe, which was practically blotted out by the Iroquois in 1675. The Cumberland Valley during this early period was the route taken by the Iroquois war parties in their raids into the Carolinas, and it is hardly possible that the Susquehannocks, who were then at war with the Iroquois, would have any large villages in the valley. It was because the valley was the course of the "Great Trail" southward for these war parties, that previous to the time of the westward migration of the Delaware and Shawnee, there were no permanent Indian villages in the valley between the Susquehanna and Potomac rivers. After the defeat of the Susquehannocks in 1675, the entire valley came under the dominion of the Iroquois Confederation. It was, therefore, after this period that the Delaware and Shawnee commenced to make transitory settlements in the region. These villages were transitory because soon after the historic occupation of the valley by the Indians, the white settlers commenced to cross the Susquehanna and take up lands even before they had been purchased from the Iroquois, who claimed the territory of the Susquehannocks "by right of conquest."

There is reason to believe that before this period and before the time of occupation by the Susquehannocks, the entire valley had a pre-historic Algonquian occupation. The many Indian artifacts found in the valley belong to this pre-historic period, as during the period of the historic Delaware and Shawnee occupation, these tribes were using the rifles, hatchets, pots, etc., which they purchased from the Indian traders at Conestoga and elsewhere. The notched arrow and spear points and the grooved hatchets and axes are of Algonquian origin. Of this early Algonquin tribe, or tribes, we know nothing, save that they must have occupied the region for a long period and

that they must have been very numerous. It seems possible that they were the ancestors of the historic Lenape, or Delaware, who gradually migrated eastward to the Delaware River long before the time when the Dutch and the Swedes commenced to make settlements on that stream.

The various migrations of the ancestors of the Lenape, previous to the commencement of the historical period, are narrated in the "Walam Olum." The author has thought that the section in this most interesting traditional history of the Lenape, relating to the time after the migration from the "Talega River" (Allegheny River), refers to the occupation of the territory east of the "Talega Mountains" (Allegheny Mountains). It reads, "At the Straight river, River Loving was chief. Becoming Fat was chief at Sassafras land." There is no doubt as to the situation of "Sassafras land," which signifies the region along the Delaware. The word used for "Straight river" is Saskwihanang, which can easily be corrupted to Susquehanna. It is significant that the name of the chief of the Lenape, shortly after the migration of the Easterners (Abnaki) and the Wolves (Munsee) to the northeast, as recorded in the Walam Olum, is given as Tamanend, (the Affable), whose name has been corrupted to Tammany.

If the author is correct in his identification of the "Straight River," and he can see no other possible location for it than the Susquehanna, then the first name of an Indian chief of the tribes occupying the entire valley east of the mountains, was Hanaholend, or "River Loving." It was probably he and his tribe who became the first human occupants of the Susquehanna and Cumberland valleys, as previous to this occupation the Talega, who were the ancestors of the Cherokee, lived west of the mountains and along the river upon both of which great natural features they have left their name, Allegheny. These Talega, or Tallagewe, were driven out of Pennsylvania southward by the combined forces of the Mengwe (Iroquois) and the Lenape (Delaware, Shawnee, Nanticoke, Abnaki and Munsee) previous to the separation of these Algonquian tribes. This separation took place long before the commencement of the period of history, as all of these tribes were occupying the habitats in which they had developed a separate culture, long before the continent was settled by Europeans. They had been long separated from the mother stem of the Lenape, as they had each developed languages which were vastly different from the Lenape, or Delaware, when they were first brought into contact with the Europeans.

It is probable that many of the Indian artifacts found in the Cumberland Valley belonged to this early Algonquian occupation, rather than to that of the Delaware and Shawnee of the historic period.

After the commencement of the westward migration of the Delaware and Shawnee, in the first quarter of the XVIII Century, the members of some of these tribes lived for a brief time within the limits of the Cumberland Valley. There seems to have been more of a Shawnee occupation during this period than there was of the Delaware. The Shawnee came northward and settled on the Susquehanna in 1698. But, soon after this time they commenced to move from Pequea to the mouth of the Yellow Breeches and along the western shore of the Susquehanna, under the leadership of Peter Chartier. They remained for a short time in this region and then commenced their westward migration to the Ohio. It was during this period, before 1727, that James LeTort, who was always associated with the Shawnee, settled as a trader near Bonny Brook, near Carlisle.

One of the chief reasons why the historic Indian occupation was of so short duration was because soon after the Delaware and Shawnee commenced to move to the lands in the Cumberland Valley, the Scotch-Irish settlement of the valley began. The Indians who had fled from the encroaching white settlers on the Delaware soon had to fly from the Susquehanna for the same reason. In 1733, when the "Blunston Licenses" were granted, the valley was already fast filling up with Scotch-Irish settlers, many of whom crossed the river at John Harris' Ferry, at Paxtang.

For these reasons, and also because no large river passed through it, the Cumberland Valley was never the site of any large Indian village, at least within historic times. Shackamaxon, Minisink, Wyoming, Shamokin, Kittanning, Venango, Logstown, Kuskuski and all of the large Indian villages were situated on rivers, and could easily be reached by canoes, as well as over land trails.

CHAPTER III

THE DAWN OF CIVILIZATION IN THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY

THE chapter concerning the geology and the topography of the Cumberland Valley tells the fascinating story of how the Infinite prepared, through almost unnumbered ages, this beautiful land for the occupancy of man. The same Infinite mind was also preparing the men who were to conquer Nature and savage man and to make this land "blossom as the rose." The long story of how the Scotch-Irish and the German peoples were fitted for the work which they had to do in the New World is as thrilling a story in anthropology as is the story of the geologic formation of the valley and the mountains which bound it. As the mountains, valleys and rivers were produced through milleniums of upheaval and erosion, so the men who were to live in the territory thus produced and bring the dawning of a new epoch, were produced by forces no less powerful. Through centuries of hardship and persecution by Church and State, the ancestors of the Scotch-Irish and the German who crossed the Susquehanna to enter into their Land of Promise, were as well fitted for their task as were the people of the Hebrew race who crossed the Jordan to commence their conquest of their Promised Land. Weaklings could never have won the land of Canaan from the strong tribes which occupied the land, nor could weaklings ever have won the primitive wilderness of Pennsylvania from savage Nature and no less savage men. God prepares any land for man's occupancy, and He no less prepares the men who are to occupy it.

To fully understand the development of the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania the student must know the history of the development of history in the mountains and valleys of Scotland and Ireland and along the rivers of Germany, for the streams of influence run back across the ocean from the foothills of the Allegheny Mountains to the churches of Europe.

The Cumberland Valley became the outpost of the Scotch-Irish and German influences which were to spread across the mountain ridges into the Ohio Valley and then down the Ohio to the wilderness of Kentucky and the far-flung prairies of the Northwestern territory. This influence also naturally swept down this valley into the valley of Virginia and into the mountains of the Carolinas. Pittsburgh became a truly Scotch-Irish city at the time of its foundation, and it remains so to this day, and the names which were closely associated with the early development of this city at the headwaters of the Ohio, are nearly all of men who were born or who had settled in the Cumberland Valley.

It is not possible in this connection to give a complete list of the early Pittsburgh families which went westward to the "forks of the Ohio" from the Cumberland Valley. Major Ebenezer Derry, who became the first Mayor of Pittsburgh, when the city was incorporated in 1803, was born at Carlisle in 1761, and his wife, Nancy Wilkins, who was a daughter of Captain John Wilkins, was also born at Carlisle. There was a small colony of Revolutionary officers in the city, including General William B. Irvine, nearly all of whom were from the Cumberland Valley.

A great majority of the names which are found in the "Blunston License Book," which contains the various licenses to settle west of the Susquehanna in 1733-34, are of Scotch-Irish origin. The author, in an address at the Bi-Centennial of the Paxtang Presbyterian Church, in 1926, gave a sketch of the history of the Scotch-Irish in Pennsylvania, which applies to the Cumberland Valley as much as to any section of the State. A part of this address is as follows: "In order to understand the men who came into the wilderness of Pennsylvania, who founded the churches at Donegal, Paxtang, Derry, Silver's Spring, Falling Springs, Rocky Springs, and then beyond the mountain ridges at Mount Pleasant, Laurel Hill, Tyrone, Cross Creek, and so on in an unbroken chain to the Pacific Ocean, we must know how God made them what they were. The highly developed fruits or flowers which have been produced by such experimenters as Burbank, are but trivial things when compared with the races which have been produced by the Great Experimenter, to use a human expression, who is working with the mingling of various strains of blood to produce a race fitted to accomplish His purpose.

"Who were the men who settled here at Paxtang? Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, you reply. But who were the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians? Scotchmen who were transplanted in Ulster. But that is no explanation as to why the Scotch-Irishman is different from the Scotchman and from the Irishman.

"My collaborator in the recently published History of Pennsylvania, Mr. Fitzgerald, the Irish historian, says, in brief, that there is no such race as the Scotch-Irish; that the Scots who migrated to Scotland went from Ireland, which was called Scotia, and that the name Scotland, in the language of medieval times, meant "the land of the Irish." The Latin name of Scotland in medieval times was 'Scotia Minor,' or 'Lesser Ireland.' He then says, 'The Scotchman is not an Anglo-Saxon but a Celt or Gael. Scotland is historically as much of an Irish province as Leinster.'

"These are ethnological facts, but they do not account for the race which we in America call the Scotch-Irish. The people who came to Pennsylvania, and who became the Scotch-Irish of American history, came from Ulster, and would be properly called Ulstermen when they came here. But, who were the Ulstermen?

“The 16th of April, 1605, as Dr. MacIntosh truly says, was ‘one of the greatest days of history,’ in that it marked the day of the Great Charter and the Plantation of Ulster. And he further says, ‘But it is a bright and sunny day of middle May which is in many respects the still greater day, for that May day was the landing of the Lowlanders to restore Ulster and largely remake history.’

“Who were these Lowlanders who landed in desolated Ulster on that May day in 1605? They were the rich results of a combination of many strains of blood, added to that of the Scotchman who had come from Scotia Major, or Ireland. To the Gaelic blood there had been added that of the Briton, the Norman, the Saxon and the Dane, in order to produce the type of men that fought at Bannockburn, Derry and Kings Mountain, and which later fought along the war-harried frontiers of Pennsylvania, at Saratoga and on countless battlefields of Europe and America.

“As a writer says, ‘He is the man with the blood of the sea-rover mixed with that of the home man; with the blood of the borderer and the soldier, mixed with that of the scholar and thinker; with the blood of the trader and farmer, mixed with that of the statesman and lawyer.’

“Such was the transplanted Lowlander when he started to restore the desolated land of Ulster, which, according to the records of the time, was almost a desert, containing a few cabins, roofless churches, ruined stone walls, and the stump of an old castle. This barren wilderness the Ulsterman made to blossom as the rose. The native Irish were held in contempt. To the Ulsterman, the ‘redshanks’ of the ‘Wild Earl of Tyrone,’ were much the same as the ‘redskins,’ or ‘injuns,’ which the later Ulsterman found in the forests along the Susquehanna. He did not intermarry with these native Celts, any more than did his sons and daughters with the American Indians. The Ulsterman and the native Irishman were enemies, hence the continual border wars and bitter strife, which prepared the Ulsterman for the part which he was to play in the new home on the other side of the ocean.

“But, while living in this planting ground in Ulster, he had added to the strain of blood in his veins, the blood of the Puritan from England, and the Huguenot from France, and the refugee from Holland. Then came the trying out time, when the star chambers of Wentworth, the persecuting bishops and ecclesiastical commissions commenced their work in 1633—these persecutions continued and became more and more bitter until 1704, when the imposition of the sacramental test of Archbishop Laud and the English tyrants made life in Ulster impossible for these people. • • • • •

“Vexed with suits, forbidden to educate their children in their faith, marriages by their ministers declared illegal, persecuted, bodily

punishment inflicted upon them because they would not conform, their homes burned, and even their dead refused burial—the Hour of God had arrived for another day in human history, and Down, Antrim, Armagh and Derry were emptied of their Protestant inhabitants in the first half of the XVIII Century, as these Ulstermen left the homes they had builded, and the country they had saved, to cross the ocean and enter the wilderness of Pennsylvania—and to wait until the hour should strike for the ushering in of a new nation upon the pages of history.”

Such in brief, is the process by which the Scotch-Irishman of Pennsylvania was produced. The blood of vikings, of soldiers, of border raiders, of dreamers, of thinkers, of scholars, of theologians—Gael, Briton, Saxon, Norman, Dane, all united to produce the Lowlander, who became the Ulsterman, who became the Scotch-Irishman of America. The Ulsterman belongs to the North of Ireland, the Scotchman belongs to Scotland and the Irishman belongs to Ireland. But, the Scotch-Irish, as known to history, belong to America, and especially to Pennsylvania, where they were finally produced.

Is it any wonder that the mixed strains of the viking and soldier—the thinker and dreamer when united in the Ulsterman produced the Scotch-Irishman of Pennsylvania? Ulster was the “trying out ground” for the Lowlander, who, when again transplanted became the Scotch-Irishman of Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky.

It must always be remembered that the people who entered into the wilderness of Pennsylvania, to meet its hardships and dangers, came from the persecution and strife of the land which they truly loved.

It is true, as Dr. Fitzgerald says, that there was no such race as the Scotch-Irish in European history. It is also true that there was no such race as the American Indian in the history of the Old World. Both the Scotch-Irishman and the Indian were produced upon the soil of a New World, and both races, which, very strangely, had many things in common, met in a death struggle for the possession of the beautiful valleys and winding rivers and sweeping mountains of Pennsylvania. The most bitter foe which the Indian of Pennsylvania had to face was the Scotch-Irishman, who finally drove him beyond the mountains to the setting sun.

It is difficult to tell the exact time when the first white settlers began to enter the Cumberland Valley, or who was the first white settler west of the Susquehanna, as no official licenses were granted for any lands in this territory until 1733. The land had not been purchased from the Indians until 1736, and as a consequence any settlers in the region west of the Susquehanna before the granting of the Blunston licenses in 1733, were “squatters” on Indian lands. It is probable that many of the names in the Blunston License Book,

which is contained in another chapter, were the names of men who had previously taken up these Indian lands without any authority to do so.

There is some doubt as to the exact time when James Le Tort built his trading house at Le Tort's Spring, near Carlisle, for the purpose of carrying on a trade with the Shawnee. Le Tort's Spring was a well known place name in 1733, when the Blunston Licenses were granted, as it is frequently mentioned in the situations of various tracts.

This well known Indian trader and great traveller into the country beyond the mountains was born in Philadelphia. His father, Jacques Le Tort, was a French Huguenot who came to this country in 1686. He and his wife, Anne, conducted a trade with the Indians on the Schuylkill until about 1695, when they removed to Conestoga. Their son, James, was granted a license to trade with the Indians in 1713. After the death of his mother he removed to Bonny Brook, or Great Beaver Pond, at the head of what became known as Le Tort's Spring, near Carlisle. In 1719, he made application for 500 acres of land between Conestoga and Paxtang. He was one of the first Pennsylvania traders to go westward to the Ohio. In his travels to the Indian villages he went as far westward as the Miami River. He and Hugh Crawford were among the traders who were examined by the Provincial Council concerning this, then almost unknown, western wilderness at the outbreak of the French and Indian War. His name is perpetuated from Le Tort's Spring in the Cumberland Valley, to the far distant Le Tort's Falls, Le Tort's Creek and Le Tort's Island on the lower Ohio. It is a significant fact that the two names which have spread westward over the mountains to the Ohio Valley are the names of James Le Tort and Peter Chartier, both of whom were associated with the Shawnee during their stay on the Susquehanna. It is probable that James Le Tort, like Peter Chartier, went westward with the Shawnee when they migrated to the Ohio in about 1727, which date also marks the commencement of the Scotch-Irish migration across the Susquehanna into the Cumberland Valley. It hardly seems possible, or probable, that the white settlement of the Cumberland Valley commenced during the time when the always warlike Shawnee occupied the western shore of the Susquehanna River at Harris' Ferry. It rather seems more probable that the Scotch-Irish migration across the Susquehanna at Harris' Ferry commenced after the Shawnee had moved westward to the Ohio, or northward to the Big Island, at Lock Haven, as some did.

So far as any historical records reveal, the author is of the opinion that James Le Tort was the first actual white settler in the Cumberland Valley, and that he must have removed from Conestoga to Bonny Brook at some time between 1713 and 1719.

As soon as the Shawnee moved westward, the Scotch-Irish and the

German settlers commenced to cross the Susquehanna from Harris' Ferry, or Paxtang, and from Conestoga and Donegal, taking up the rich lands of the Cumberland Valley, and at the same time the tide of white settlers began to sweep across the Potomac from Maryland, which laid claim to the lands in the southern part of the valley. The Boundary Dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania was at this time at its height, and the heirs of William Penn, in order to prevent Maryland from taking full possession of the lands in dispute, and at the same time to keep faith with the Indians, in not occupying lands that had not been purchased, authorized Samuel Blunston to act as their agent in granting licenses to occupy these lands to the settlers who were sweeping into the valley from Pennsylvania.

It will be noted by the reader of the chapters relating to the Blunston License Book and the Church History of the valley, that the date of the granting of the first licenses by Samuel Blunston and the dates of organization of the first Presbyterian churches (1733-34) are the same.

When the county of Cumberland was organized in 1750, it embraced all of the territory of the Province west of the Susquehanna River. At that time the Cumberland Valley, then known as North Valley, including the present Cumberland and Franklin counties, contained a population of about three thousand (3,000), the majority living in the limits of the present Cumberland County, and the great majority of those living in the entire valley were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians.

CHAPTER IV

INDIAN TRAILS THROUGH THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY

THE Cumberland Valley contained a network of Indian trails between the Susquehanna and the Potomac, and between the lower Delaware and the Ohio. These trails were of all classes: hunting and fishing, trading and war.

The "Great Trail," which ran from the site of Harris' Ferry to the Potomac, was the most eastern war path of the Iroquois into the Carolinas and was used by the warriors of the Confederation in their expeditions against the Cherokee and Catawba, and was likewise used by these southern tribes in their northward expeditions.

The war between these northern and southern tribes probably had its commencement when the Talega, the ancestors of the Cherokee, were driven southward from the Allegheny by the united forces of the Iroquois and the Lenape. This war was the origin of all of the "Warriors Trails" which crossed Pennsylvania from the north to the south. As the Cumberland Valley became more and more occupied by the white settlers, the War Trail was moved westward to the eastern side of Warrior Mountain, running from the present Huntingdon to the Potomac, which was crossed at Old Town, Maryland. As the white settlements spread across the mountains, the War Trail again moved westward, crossing the present Westmoreland and Fayette counties, through Mt. Pleasant, Connellsville and Uniontown, and passing out of the state at Dunkards Creek. When Fort Pitt was occupied by the British in 1758, the Iroquois warriors were going southward, by the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. This "feud" between the Iroquois and the Cherokee and Catawba endured until the white settlements had made a barrier between western New York and the Carolinas.

"The Great Trail" followed, in the main, the course which was later followed by the "Great Wagon Road" to the mouth of the Conococheague on the Potomac. It ran from Paxtang, later Harris' Ferry, passing to the northward of the present State Highway, through Silvers Spring, to the north of Carlisle, through Newville, and on to the Potomac.

It is probable that one of the reasons why George Croghan, the "Prince of Indian Traders," took up land and settled near the present Silvers Spring, where he remained for about ten years, was because this site was upon the old trail southward, as well as upon the trail leading through "Croghans Gap," now Sterretts Gap, to the Ohio. It had been patented to him and his brother-in-law, in

1744, this tract of 354 acres. He became the sole owner of it in 1746. "Croghan's in Pennsboro' Township," became one of the chief meeting places for the Indians and the Provincial authorities. His great trains of packhorses crossed the mountains to the Ohio, and to the far-distant Miami, where he had trading houses. It was chiefly the great inroads which Croghan made upon the Indian trade of Virginia in the Ohio country, which led to the organization of "The Ohio Company" in 1749, and to the explorations of Christopher Gist in 1750-51, and it was this mission of Gist that led directly to the movement on the part of Virginia to erect a fort at "the Forks" of the Ohio, at the present Pittsburgh. The main trails westward from Paxtang, Harris' Ferry, can be more accurately located because so many traders and travellers over these trails to the Ohio, have left journals in which the exact course of the trail is given. Paxtang, or Harris' Ferry, was the starting point of many of the Indian trails to the Ohio. So many different names have been given to these trails by various writers and map makers. Some writers have taken sectional names, such as the Kittanning Trail, the Frankstown Trail, etc., and given them to the entire trail. The author, in order to make clear which trail is meant gives the names which are noted upon the maps of Lewis Evans (1749, 1755), and the Seull map of 1770. The trail, or path, from Paxtang through Silvers Spring and then on to the Ohio, or Allegheny, was called "The Allegheny Path." This path passed down the Cumberland Valley along the course of The Great Trail, previously mentioned, to the gap in the Kittatinny, or North, mountain at Fort Loudon, or passed through McAllisters Gap and then up the Tuscarora Valley to Black Log, near Orbisonia, where it joined the "New Path," which passed from Silvers Spring through Croghans or Sterretts Gap. The trail passing through McAllisters Gap was also a part of the "old Conoi Trail to the Allegheny" which crossed the Cumberland Valley from the old Conoi Indian village near Bainbridge. This trail was much used by the Indians in travelling from the lower Delaware, through Conestoga, to the Ohio, long before the settlement of the valley by the white people. There is every reason to suppose that this trail was the one used by the Lenape, or Delaware, as a hunting and fishing trail to the Ohio Valley, long before the commencement of the historical period. They were in friendly relations with the Susquehannocks, living on the Susquehanna, and were also, at that time, in friendly relations with the Iroquois Confederation, which claimed the lands on the Ohio. At a later period, after the settlement of the Delaware by the Europeans, many of the Lenape, from even the Brandywine, moved westward to the Monongahela and the Allegheny where they had previously hunted and fished. The entire upper Ohio Valley was then a hunting and fishing ground of the Iroquois, who claimed it by right of conquest—probably of the Allegewe, whom

they and the Lenape had driven out at the time of the eastward migration of both of these tribes, as narrated in the *Walam Olum*.

The "New Path," which passed through the Kittatinny Mountains at Croghans Gap, and on to the Black Log, at Orbisonia, where the trail forked—one branch running on to Ray's Town, Bedford, and the other branch to Frank's Town, near Hollidaysburg. The former trail was called the "Ray's Town Trail," and the latter the "Frank's Town Trail." John Harris gave the course of this trail from his ferry to the Ohio, mentioning all of the well-known points along its course, in 1754. He also mentions all of the points on both branches of the trail from the Black Log to Ray's Town and to Frank's Town.

The Ray's Town branch of this trail was the one followed by many of the early traders and explorers, and it was also, in the main, the course followed by the army of General Forbes, in 1758, and Colonel Bouquet, in 1764, from Ray's Town, at Bedford, to Fort Pitt.

In 1754, John Patten and Andrew Montour gave the course of the trail from Carlisle to "Major Montour's," Jacob Pyatt's and to George Croghan's. George Croghan removed from Silvers Spring to Aughwick, now Shirleysburg, in 1753, and Andrew Montour was then living on Montours Run, near Landisburg, Perry County.

Conrad Weiser, who went westward to Logstown, 18 miles below the present Pittsburgh, on the first official mission to the Ohio, in 1748, gives a table of distances to the Ohio, in his *Journal*. He also stopped at George Croghan's, at Silvers Spring (Col. Rec. V. 348-358).

Hugh Crawford and Andrew Montour also gave a table of distances to the Ohio, from Philadelphia, in 1752. The distance from Philadelphia to George Croghan's is given as 100 miles, and from there to Aughwick, Three Springs, as 60 miles. George Croghan removed from Silvers Spring to this place in 1753. Weiser evidently went over the trail leading down the valley, and then passed through the mountains at McAllister's Gap, and then up Path Valley to the Black Log, at Orbisonia, where it joined the trail which led through Croghan's (Sterretts) Gap.

So many sections of the various trails to the Ohio have been called by the name "Kittanning Trail" that it is necessary to state that the real "Kittanning Trail" was the trail which ran from Franks-town, near Hollidaysburg to the present town of Kittanning, on the Allegheny River.

In the "Extract of Conrad Weiser's *Journal to Ohio*, In August, 1748," as given in the *Archives of Pa.* (Vol. II. 12-13), the following places and distances are noted on the trail which ran through Croghan's, at Silvers Spring:

	<i>Miles</i>
Set out from my House and came to James Galbreath that day	30
Came to George Croghan's	15
To Robert Duning's	20
To the Tuscaroro Path	30
To the Black Log	20
To the Standing Stone	26
To Frank's Town	38
To the clear Fields	16
To the Shawonese Cabbins	34
To the 10 mile Lick	32
To Ohio	26

Weiser at this time lived about a mile from the present Womelsdorf, on the road from Harrisburg to Reading. James Galbreath lived near where the road crosses Swatara Creek. George Croghan lived at Silvers Spring. Robert Dunning lived on the trail down the valley, near the present Newville. Weiser passed through the mountains at McAllisters Gap, and went on to the Black Log, near Orbisonia, where he took the trail leading to Standing Stone, now Huntingdon. He then took the trail from Huntingdon to Frank's Town, near Hollidaysburg, and then went over the branch of the trail crossing the mountains near Kittanning Point, to the "clear fields" near Chest Spring P. O., to the "Shawonese Cabbins" about a mile to the present Cookport, to the "10 Mile Lick," near Spring Church P. O., and thence on to the Ohio, crossing the Kiskiminitas near Apollo.

The course followed by Weiser was that of the "Allegheny Path" and not the "New Path" through Croghan's Gap, now Sterretts Gap. This gap which has had three names, Stephens, Croghans and Sterretts, was not given the second name because Croghan had land near it but because he made it famous by making use of it in his great trade with the Ohio. After he settled at Silvers Spring he used this gap, instead of the old course through McAllisters Gap, and nearly all of the traders after 1748 made use of the "New Path," rather than the old one, as it was a more direct course from Harris' Ferry to the Ohio.

There were numerous other trails through the Cumberland Valley, running to the Susquehanna through the gaps in the South Mountains, and connecting with the Great Trail down the valley and with the Allegheny Path and the New Path to the Ohio. All of these trails, however, were but connecting by-trails with these main trails. just as afterwards in the days of roads, all of the numerous roads in the valley were but branches or connecting links of the Great Road down the valley and of the roads crossing the valley and passing through the mountains.

CHAPTER V

THE BLUNSTON LICENSE BOOK

SETTLERS commenced taking up lands west of the Susquehanna in about 1721. The first squatters were removed from these lands in 1721, by order of the proprietary government. The lands could not be patented by survey and warrant, as they had not been purchased from the Indians, who complained because of the settlers occupying them. Owing to the occupation of the lands along the southern boundary by the settlers from Maryland, who were constantly coming into contact with the Pennsylvania settlers on both sides of the Susquehanna, and to prevent the Maryland settlers from filling up all of the lands along the southern boundary of the Cumberland Valley, the Penns authorized Samuel Blunston as their agent to grant temporary licenses to take up lands west of the Susquehanna until they should be purchased from the Indians, when warrants would be issued. This was done after the purchase of 1736 had been completed.

The Blunston License Book is of much historical value, as it contains the names of the earliest settlers in the Cumberland Valley, and also in York and Adams Counties, who received legal warrants for the lands which they occupied. It also contains the earliest recorded place names related to the territory west of the Susquehanna.

The original of the License Book is in the collection of documents in the Department of Internal Affairs. The Secretary, the Hon. James F. Woodward, kindly permitted the author to make an exact copy of this most valuable record, which follows in this and the following three chapters.

A Record of Licenses Granted to Sundry Persons to Settle & take up land on the West Side of Susquehannah River by Virtue of a Comission from the Honble Thomas Penn Esqr Bearing Date the 11th Day of January 1733. To Samuel Blunston of Lancast County.

[Page 1]

1733/4

January 24th, Robert Miller, 200 acres. No Survey returned.
At the head of Letorts Spring.

January 24th, Saml. Chambers, 200 acres.
At the head of Letorts Spring.

Z B 200

January 30th, Robert Millikin, 250 acres. No Survey returned.
 Joyning upon the River a little Below the Mountain & to Include an Island opposite to the Same.

February 19th, James Hendricks, 200 acres. No Survey returned.

About a mile above the mouth of Codorus Creek to be bounded on the upper side with a tract Granted to James Mitchell & the natural Course of a Spring on the front with the River & on the Back with the Barrens.

February 21st, Daniel Williams, 200 acres. No Survey returned.

On the South side of Conedogwainet Creek at the Limestone Spring to be bounded on Westerly with John Parkers & John McFarlan Tracts.

February 21st, John Parker, 200 acres.

Z B 270

Also 150 acres.

At the Limestone Spring to be Bounded on the South East with Daniel Williams tract on the North side of Conedogwainet opposite to William Dunbars tract.

February 21st, John McFarlan, 200 acres. No Survey returned.

To be bounded to the Southwd & Eastwd John Parker & Daniel Williams Tract.

February 21st, John Davis, 200 acres. No Survey returned.

Between Daniel Williams Tract to be laid out for the use of a—

February 21st, Conrad Ecket, 100 acres. No Survey returned.

About half a mile to the west Creek.

[Page 2]

February 21st, William Dunbar, 200 acres. No Survey returned.

Upon Conedogwainet Creek about a mile above Danl. Williams Tract.

February 25th, John Gass, 250 acres. No Survey returned.

On the South side of Conedogwainet about three miles above the Mouth of Letorts Spring.

March 2nd, for the use of Minister, 300 acres. No Survey returned.

Between the tracts of John Gass & John Davis.

March 4th, Isaac Davenport, 200 acres (NB this tract was since assigned to Edwd Shippen). No Survey returned.

Upon the Branches of Conedogwainet about two mile to the Westwd of John Lawrences tract.

March 4th, John Lawrence, 200 acres.

B 200

Upon the Middle Branch in the forks of Conedogwainet about two miles to the South west of the Mountain.

March 9th, James Leper for himself & his Children, 500 acres. No Survey returned.

Lying on the South Side of Great Spring.

March 9th, William McMullen, 250 acres, (NB this tract is since assigned to John White). No Survey returned.

To Joyn to the land of James Leper.

March 9th, Hugh McMullen, 250 acres. No Survey returned.

To be taken where the same shall be found Vacant on the Westside Sasquehanah River Without the bounds of pexton Mannors, & to Return in Acct of the Bounds. (NB the Bounds are not returned).

March 11th, John Gass, 150 acres, (Assigned to Wm. Miller). No Survey returned.

On the North side of Conedogwainet to be bounded to the Westwd with John Garner.

March 11th, Samuel Chambers, 200 acres. No Survey returned.

On the South side of Conedogwainet to be Bounded on the East by the Pexton Mannors and on the West by James Tremble Tract.

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March 18th, James Say, 200 acres.

Z B 171

To be Bounded to the Eastwd by Wm. Walker tract, & to Include a Spring on which said James is settled.

March 18th, William Walker, 400 acres.

Z B 354

On the South side of Conedogwt about three miles above pexton Mannor where he had liberty from the Honble Proprietary to Settle in October last.

March 18th, William Anderson, 500 acres. No Survey returned.

To be taken where the same shal be found vacant & Return the Bounds (NB the Bounds are not Returned).

March 18th, John McCowen, 200 acres. No Survey Returned.

To be taken where the same shal be found Vacant. (NB this tract I think is not taken up The person having settled at Suataro Creek on this side Susquehannah).

March 28th, James & William Patten, 400 acres. No Survey returned.
On the South side of Conedogwt to Joyn on the Westwd with Randle Chamber's tract.

March 28th, Henry Quigly, 100 acres. No Survey returned.
On the North side of Conedogwt opposite to William Dunbars tract.

March 30th Thomas ffisher, 400 acres.

Z B 400

In the Barrens by the Indian path Leading from William Walkers to Peter Allen & Joyning on the East with John McCormac.

March 30th, Samuel ffisher, 300 acres.

Z B 230

On the North side of Conedogwt on the Back of James Carthey & James McConnels tract (NB By virtue of a warrant Bearing date the 4th of June, 1737, Returned into the Secretary office this, & the above tract were surveyed to Thomas ffisher as by the Surveyers return wil appear).

March 30th, Benjamin Chambers, 400 acres.

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At the falling Spring (Joyning to the Long Meadow) to be laid on both sides the said Spring for the convenience of a Mill for said Spring or Creek suposed to of Conegochege.

[Page 4]

March 30th, Sam'l Chambers, 200 acres. (No) Survey returned.
To be taken where the same may be found Vacant & return the Bounds. (NB No Bounds returned).

March 30th, Robert Chambers, 200 acres. No Survey returned.
To be taken where the same may be found Vacant & return the Bound. (NB Returned that the same is taken Joyning on the River at a place called Rock-Run between John Harris's & Robert Millikens tracts opposite to a little Island).

March 30th, John McCormac, 200 acres.

Z B 200

On the North side of Conedogwaint Creek on the Back side of James Cartheys tract Bounded to the East by Sam ffishers tract.

April 6th, Michael Springle, 500 acres. No Survey returned.
On the West Branch of Codorus Creek about two miles above the fork upon an Improvemt he purchased of Peter yong blood.

April 9th, James Carthey, 200 acres. No Survey returned in James Cartheys name.

In the South Side of Conedogwt Joyning to the west side of the Dry Spring.

April 9th, William Carthey, 250 acres. No Survey returned in the Names of Wm. Carthey Z B has returned 212 surveyd to Geo. Carthey.

On the North side of Conedogwt a little above William Walkers (this tract is now in possession of George Carthey.)

April 9th, James Micheltree, 250 acres. No Survey returned.

One the North of Conedogwt four miles above the mouth of Letorts Spring.

April 9th, Alexr Carthey, 150 acres. No Survey returned.

On the North side of Conedogwt Opposite the Dry Spring.

April 9th, Gilbert Campbel, 400 acres. No Survey returned.

On the South side of Conedogwt two miles above the Dry Spring.

April 9th, Samuel Given, 200 acres. No Survey returned.

On the South Side of Conedogwt Joyning to the Lower side of John Callens tract.

April 9th, Robt. Buchannon, 500 acres. No Survey returned Chargd to Archd McAlister.

On Conedogwt from the Mouth of the Dry Spring upwards as far as may be necessary.

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April 9th, John Callen, 200 acres. No Survey returned.

On the South Side of Conedogwt Joyning to upper side of Saml Givens tract.

April 9th, James florster, 200 acres. No Survey returned.

On the South Side of Conedogwt Joyning to James Patten, about one mile & a half Below the mouth of Letorts Spring.

April 9th, John Lee, 200 acres. No Survey returned.

Joyning to John Callens Tract being first taken up by James Berry.

April 10th, Saml Hendricks, 150 acres. No Survey returned.

Joyning on Susquehannah opposite to the Connoy town & to the upper side of a tract now belonging to John Wogan.

April 20th, Francis Somerfield, 200 acres. No Survey returned.

To Joyn on the River & upper side of Codorus Creek & to Include an Island at the Creeks mouth.

April 22nd, Robert Chambers, 200 acres. No Survey returned.
On a head Branch of Conedogwt about half a mile Below Thomas Eastlands at a place where two Springs meet convenient for a mill.

April 23rd, Archie Carthey, 250 acres. No Survey.
On the North side of Conedogwt opposite to pextan Mannor line Bounded on the West with James Woods.

April 26th, Allen Killough, 100 acres.

Z B 150

On the North side of Conedogwt opposite to John Yong. & Cha Killgore, 200 acres.
On the South side of the sd Creek to the Eastwd of the Mouth of Robert Dunnings Run.

April 26th, John Killough, 200 acres.
On the South Side of Conedogwt next below Gilbert Campbels.

May 2nd, David Priest, 200 acres.

Z B 232

To be bounded on the east with the River on the North with Yellow Britches Creek to the West with Richard Ashtons Tract.

May 2nd, Richard Ashton, 300 acres. No Survey returned.
On the South Side of Yellow Britches to be Bounded on the Eastwd with David Priest tract.

May 25th, John Harris, 200 acres.

Z B 1025 200, 300

To be Bounded on the East with the River & on the South with Conedogwainet.

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May 27th, Morgan Morgan, 200 acres. No Survey.

On a Spring running into Yellow Britches Creek about two miles above pextan Manor line.

May 27th, John Morgan, 200 acres. No Survey.

Upon a Large Run, a Branch of Yellow Britches Creek near the Old Potowmac road.

June 10th, Thomas Brown, 400 acres. No Survey.

On a South East Branch of Congochege upon an Improvmt he Bot of Willough by Winchester.

June 10th, Gordon Howard, 400 acres. No Survey.

On a South East Branch of Conegochege about two miles Southerly of a place called the Bulls purchase.

June 25th, John Harris, 300 acres.

Joyning upon the River next below David Priest Including an Improvmt he Bought of John Garner. (NB On this Grant is Surveyed upwards of Seven hundred Acres to John Harris).

June 25th, Abraham Endless, 250 acres.

B 250

Near the foot of Blew Mountain On a Branch of Conedogwt Between Isaac Davenports & a place said to be settled by One Thrasher.

June 25th, William Nugent, 300 acres. No Survey.

On a head Branch of Conedogwt Between Thomas Eastland & Isaac Davenport Including an Improvmt first made by Endless & a meadow adjoining. (NB Assigned to Benjamin Chambers).

June 25th, Joseph Walker, 200 acres. No Survey.

On the Afsd Branch opposite to Nugent & Davenport.

June 25th, James Martin, 1000 acres. No Survey.

Where the Same may be found Vacant. (NB No Bounds returned nor Acct that the Land is taken up).

July 2nd, John Swansey, 200 acres. No Survey.

At the head of a Run Deviding the Settlements of James Wood & Jno. Carthey On the North side of Conedogwainet.

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1734

July 19th, John Cosney, 200 acres. No Survey.

On the South side of Conewaago about a mile west from the River Joyning on the Branch on Dry Inlet.

July 19th, Eliakim Garrison, 200 acres. No Survey.

In the fork of Conewago about two miles west from the River.

July 19th, Francis Heron, 200 acres. No Survey.

On a Branch of Conegochege on the south Side of Edward Nichols.

July 19th, David Heron, 200 acres. No Survey.

As near the Settlement of his ffather Francis as the same can conveniently be had.

July 19th, James Heron, 200 acres. No Survey.

As near to the Settlement of his ffather & Brother as the same can conveniently be had.

July 20th, Nathan Hussey, 200 acres. No Survey.

Joyning upon the River above a mile Below Conewaago falls

Bounded on the South with the Mountain also to Include an Island of about fifty acres lying in the River opposite thereto.

July 20th, John Day, 200 acres. No Survey.

Joyning upon the River Bounded on the Lower side with Nathan Hussey on the upper side with the Mountain.

July 20th, John Garrison, 200 acres. No Survey.

In the forks of Conewaago on the South side of the Big Creek Joyning on the East with Eliakim Garrison.

July 20th, William Garrison, 200 acres. No Survey.

On the North Side of Big Conewaago about a mile above John Garrison.

July 20th, John Hussey, 200 acres. No Survey.

On the North side of Little Conewaago a little above the fork.

July 29th, John Patten, 200 acres. No Survey.

On the South East Side of Conegochege at a place called the pleasant Spring lying Between Gordon Howards & the Bulls purchase.

July 31st, Arthur Irwin, 200 acres. No Survey.

At the Walnut Bottom on the Road from pextan to potowmac about two miles from Robert Dunnings.

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July 31st, Charles Campbell, 200 acres. No Survey.

At the head of a Spring which runs thro John Macfarlans tract.

July 31st, James Campbel, 200 acres. No Survey.

Joyning to his Brother Charles Campbel.

August 16th, Thomas Young. No Survey.

On the North Side of Conewaago Creek to the westward of William Garrison.

August 24th, Robert Rutherford for himself & his grandson Robt. Whitely. No Survey.

On Letorts Spring Joyning to the West side of Saml Chambers.

August 24th, John Rutherford, 200 acres. No Survey.

On the South Side of Letorts Spring Bounded to the westwd with William Craig.

August 24th, William Craig, 150 acres. No Survey.

On the south side of Letorts Spring Bounded to the Eastwd by the land of John Rutherford.

August 24th, James Rutherford, 200 acres. No Survey.

At the head of Letorts Spring.

- August 24th, Francis Grime, 200 acres. No Survey.
At the Round Meadow on the North Side of Yellow Britches Creek.
- August 24th, Francis Lawson, 200 acres. No Survey.
On the Northside of Yellow Britches Creek where the potowmac Road goes by the turn of the Creek at an Indian Cabbin. (NB this Grant is now assigned to Robert Moon).
- August 24th, John Boyd, 600 acres. No Survey.
On a Spring running into the South side of Conedogwt Creek at a place first settled by John Lawrence if so much can be had without Detriment to the Neighbours.
- August 24th, William Thomson, 150 acres. No Survey.
At the Carrying place on the South Branch of Conedogwt Creek to Joyn on the East with William Lawson Tract.
- August 24th, William Lawson, 200 acres. No Survey.
At the Carrying place on the South Branch of Conedogwt & Joyning on the west with William Thomson tract.
- [Page 9]
- August 24th, John Hogshead, 200 acres. No Survey.
On the South side of Letorts Spring Opposite Robert Rutherford & Bounded on the East by William Edmonston to be laid on Both sides the Barren hill.
- August 24th, William Clark, 200 acres. No Survey.
Where the same may be found vacant (No Bounds are returned).
- August 24th, William Wakely, 150 acres. No Survey.
On the South Side of Letorts Spring & Joyning to the West side of William Craigs.
- August 24th, James Wakely, 200 acres. No Survey.
Near the head of Letorts Spring on the West side Joyning on the west to James Rutherford.
- August 24th, Robert Carter, 200 acres. No Survey.
Joyning to James Wakelys Tract.
- August 24th, William Davison, 200 acres. No Survey.
Where the Same may be found Vacant (No Bounds returned).
- September 3rd, Andrew Dunlap for himself & Son Joseph Dunlap, 400 acres (this place is in dispute with John Black).
On a Westerly Branch of Conegochege Called Clouds Branch about three miles North East from Edward Parnels.
- September 3rd, John Harris, 400 acres
About half a mile Below Andrew Dunlap.

September 11th, Willoughby Winchester, 200 acres. No Survey.

On the South Side of Conegochege at a place called the two Spring Meadows Between Edward Nichols & John Gosset (NB this tract was Before taken up by Robt. Crunkleton & is now in his possession).

September 18th, Thomas M'Kee, 200 acres.

Joyning on the North side of Conedogwt (He has a Warrt for the Survey of this tract).

September 21st, Thomas Poa Junr, 200 acres. No Survey.

On the North Side of Little Conewaago about two miles above the fork.

400 Benjamin Moor, 400 acres.

Z B Surveyed.

Upon a Branch of Conegochege about 4M to the Westwd of Isaac Davenport near the of the great hill (His Grant is since assigned to Andrew Herse).

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Jesse Lewis, 200 acres. No Survey.

On a Branch of Conedogwt Creek Joyning to the East side of John Lawrences tract.

Henry flemond, 200 acres. No Survey.

On a Branch of Conedogwt Joyning to the west side of Isaac Davenport.

James flemond, 200 acres. No Survey.

On a Branch of Conedogwt Joyning to the Improvmt of Thomas Eastland.

October 10th, Archibd McAlister, 200 acres. No Survey.

On the South Side of Conedogwt Between John McFarlams on the North East & Patrick Campbel on the South West where the limestone spring sinks into the Ground.

October 31st, William Dougherty, 200 acres. No Survey.

On the North Side of Conedogwt bounded on the Lower side with Alexr Carthey & on the Lower side with James Forster.

October 31st, John Baxter, 300 acres. No Survey.

On the South side of Conedogwt to Joyn to John White's tract.

October 31st, John Thomson minister for himself & some of his Neighbours. No Survey.

300 acres.

Above James Leper Between Robt. Duning & the Great Spring to Joyn the waters of the Spring if Ocasion.

200 acres.

On the south side of Conedogwt Joyning to the West side of Gilbert Campbels.

150 acres.

On the North side of sd Creek Joyning on the west side to Robert Buchannons.

200 acres.

On the North side of the sd Creek suposed to be opposite to Gilbert Campbels.

300 acres.

On the North side of the Sd Creek oposite to & above the Mouth of the great spring (NB the above tracts are not settled by the people as was proposd at the time of takeing out the grants).

October 31st, Robert Killgore, 100 acres No Survey.

On the North side of Conedogwt oposite to Robert Buchannons & to be bounded on the Lower side by a small run.

October 31st David Killough, 100 acres.

On the North side of Conedogwt oposite to Daniel Williams.

CHAPTER VI

- November 7th, Isaac Davenport, 200 acres. No Survey.
Bounded to the East by a place Setled by Humbleston Lyon
& to the west by Abe Endley.
- November 14th, James Patten, 400 acres. No Survey.
On the South Side of Conegochege at a Spring Called the Duck
Pond & to Include so much of a place called the Walnut pond
as may be nessessary.
- November 14th, Robert Wilkin, 200 acres. Z B 400.
On the North side of Yellow Britches Creek Southerly from
Robert Dunings.
- November 14th, Gabriel Wilkin, 200 acres. No Survey.
On the North side of Conedogwt about two miles above the
Mouth of Letorts Spring.
- November 14th, Samuel Given, 200 acres. No Survey.
On the North Side of Conedogwt opposite to the Settlement
made by Tayler.
- November 27th, Hans Mich Ebert, 500 acres. No Survey.
On the West Side of Codorus Creek opposite to the fork.
- November 28th, Nathaniel Nelson, 200 acres (assigned to Alexr Mc-
Kain).
On the North Side of Conedogwt on the right hand of Frank
Stephens path.
- December 14th, John Hunter, 200 acres. No Survey.
Towards the head of Conedogwt part thereof to be taken at a
Gap in the Mountain & the Remainder about two miles lower
opposite to John McCauley's.
- December 17th, James Clark, 200 acres. No Survey.
Where the same may be found vacant (No Bounds returned).
- December 17th, John Davison, 400 acres. No Survey.
Where he is already settled on Letorts Spring.
- December 17th, John Mchentier, 150 acres. No Survey.
On the South side of Letorts Spring oposite to Nisbits place.
- December 19th, William Smith, 100 acres. No Survey.
Bounded on the East with the River on the South with John
Hendricks tract (Assigned to John Thomas).

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- December 31st, William Edmiston, 300 acres. No Survey.
On the South side of Letorts Spring oposite to Joseph Chambers.
- January 9th, James Hogshead, 100 acres. No Survey.
On the West Side of John Davison & to the South of Widdow Davison.
- January 16th, David Priest, 150 acres. No Survey.
On the South Side of Yellow Britches Creek next above Richard Carters.
- January 16th, Aaron Price Junr, 150 acres. Z B 200.
On the South Side of Yellow Britches Creek Bounded by David Priest on the Lower side & John Selby on the upper side.
- January 16th, John Selby, 200 acres. No Survey.
On the South Side of Yellow Britches Creek next above & adjoining to Aaron Price Junr.
- January 16th, Aaron Price, 200 acres. No Survey.
Joyning on the River next Below John Harris's tract & to Include an Island opposite thereto.
- January 26th, John Carr, 200 acres. Z B Survey; 150; 200.
On the North side of Conedogwt joyning to the upper side of John Garners.
- January 29th, William Carley, 500 acres. No Survey.
On the North Side of the West line Between the Waters of Conegochege & Antietum.
- February 13th, James Todd, 500 acres. No Survey.
Where the same may be found vacant on great Conewaago Creek (NB Bounds returned).
- February 13th, John Tremble, 150 acres. No Survey.
On the South Side of Conedogwt Joyning to the upper side of James Cartheys also to include a peice of about fifty acres on the South side of an adjoining Barren hill.
- February 17th, Robert Dunning, 500 acres. ZB 850.
At the head of the Dry Spring formerly granted to Isaac Cloud & by him assigned to Dunning.
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- February 17th, James Dunning, 400 acres. Z B 400.
Between Robert Dunning on the upper side & Ezekiel Dunning on the Lower side.

- February 17th, Ezekiel Dunning, 200 acres. Z B 200.
On the Dry Spring next Below James Dunning.
- February 20th, John Herburger, 300 acres. No Survey.
On a smal run above Stephen Inyon's Settlement & about half
a mile west from the River.
- February 27th, John Black for himself & his children, 800 acres.
Z B 375, 750, 200.
On a Northern Branch of Conegochege where Peter Hart &
John Gibson first settled who have quitted their claim.
- February 27th, James Coebourn, 300 acres. No Survey.
At the Walnut Ridge on a Smal run on the North west side
of Conegochege.
- March 4th, Hans Kaighe, 600 acres. No Survey.
On the west side of Codorus where Thomas Linvie first Settled
having purchased his Improvment.
- March 7th, William Elliot, 100 acres. No Survey.
About a quarter of a mile to the North of Yellow Britches
Creek & about a Mile above Pextan Manor line
50 acres.
On the North side of a Barren hill lying west of the Afsd place.
- March 11th, James Paterson for his Son James, 300 acres.
On the South East side of Conegochege at a place Called the
Bulls purchase where Robert Jones first settled & sold his cabin.
- March 17th, Randle Chambers for his son James, 600 acres.
On the South East side of Letorts Spring Opposite to his own
Settlement.
- March 17th, Randle Chambers, 300 acres.
At the ford of the Great Spring where Alhegeny Road Crosses
for convenience of a Mile he having represented that the other
two places are intended for the use of his sons.
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- March, John Cahoon, 200 acres. No Survey.
On Robert Dunnings Run Called the Dry Spring between
James Dunning & Ezekiel Dunning.
- 1735
- March 28th, Thomas Patten, 150 acres. No Survey.
On the South Side of Conedogwt joyning to, & next above
John Whites.
- March 28th, Isaac Lefevre, 400 acres. No Survey.
On a Branch of Grest's Creek about Six Miles West of Sas-

quehannah at a Improvmt he Bought of Conrad Strickler who first made the same.

April 8th, Phillim McLoghlin, 200 acres. No Survey.

On the North East Branch of Marsh Creek where the paxton Road Crosses the same.

April 8th, James Willson, 400 acres.

On the Northwest Branch of Marsh Creek about two miles above the fork near the paxton Road leading to Capt. Hances.

April 12th, James Wilson, 500 acres. Z B 500.

On Dogwood Run a Branch of Yellow Britches Creek by the Indian path leading from pexton to Capt. Hance's.

April 25th, John Lawson, 200 acres. No Survey.

About two miles above the Carrying place on Conedogwt Creek under a hill where two Springs rise.

April 29th, Patrick Bredy, 100 acres. No Survey.

On a Run on the North side of Conedogwt Bounded with John Garner on the west & John Pass on the South.

April 30th, William Passmore, 200 acres. Z B 200.

On a Southerly Branch of Yellow Britches Creek next Below & Joyning to James Wilson's Tract.

April 30th, Thomas Heald, 200 acres. Z B 300.

On Both Sides Yellow Britches Creek abt a quarter of a mile above the road from pextan to Capt. Hance's.

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April 30th, John McWhorter, 100 acres. No Survey.

On the North Side of Yellow Britches Abt a Mile Below Thomas Heald having been first Granted to John Rankin.

April 30th, John Passmore, 200 acres. No Survey.

On the north or Both sides of yellow Britches Creek near the Indian Cabin at potowmac Road.

April 30th, James Willoughby, 100 acres. No Survey.

On the North side of Yellow Briches Creek to Joyn on the Lower side of Jno. McWhorter.

April 30th, Elisha Barnes, 200 acres. No Survey.

On a Smal Branch of Yellow Briches Creek near the Road Leading from the Conoy town to Aligheny.

April 30th, William Craigh, 100 acres. No Survey.

Upon Dogwood run near the Mouth on the South side of Yellow Briches Creek where the Aligheny road crosses it.

- April 30th, John Passmore Junr, 300 acres. No Survey.
On the North side of Conedogwt where the Aligheny Road
Crosses it near Cats Cabin to Joyn upon William Passmore &
John Heald.
- April 30th, William Pasmore. 300 acres.
On the North side of Conedogwt where the Aligheny Road
Crosses it Joyning John Pasmore & John Heald.
- April 30th, John Heald, 300 acres. Z B 400.
At the above mentioned place to Joyn on John Passmore &
William Passmore.
- April 30th, Alexr ffrazier, 500 acres.
On a North west Branch of Conewago along the Old Road
Leading from the Conoy town to Aligheny.
- Z B 300N B 300
of the above tract surveyed to Joseph Bennet.
- 250200
the Remainder to Thomas Heald.
- April 30th, Augustn Passmore, 300 acres. Z B 425; N B 425.
At the above mention place Surveyed on the above to Wm.
Passmore.
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- April 30th, John Heald, 200 acres.
On the North Branch of Conewaago about ten miles from the
River along the Conci Road.
- May 15th, John Parker, 150 acres. Z B 270.
N B 400 acres.
Acres Surveyed on the above grant to Joyn on the west side
of his other tract if so much can be had without prejudice to
the other Setlemts.
- May 15th, Robert freeburn, 300 acres. No Survey.
Upon a Branch of Conegochege on the northerly side of James
Coebourns tract where a hunter had made a cabin.
- May 15th, John Cox, 400 acres. No Survey.
On a north west Branch of Conewaago next above Passmore
& ffrazier.
- May 17th, James Johnson, 200 acres. Z B 250.
On the South Side of Conedogwt about half a mile above the
mouth of the Great Spring.
- May 19th, John Crunkleton, 200 acres. No Survey.
On a Smal run on the North side of Conegochege about a

mile from the Creek & about Seven miles westerly from Edwd Nichols.

May 19th, Joseph Crunkleton, 200 acres. No Survey.

Where the Same may be found vacant (No bounds returned).

May 20th, David Killough, 100 acres. No Survey.

Between Allen Killough on the west & John Parker on the East if so much can be had without Damage to the other Settlements.

May 24th, James Silver, 200 acres. Z B 530.

Between his other tract on the west & James Say on the East if so much can be had without prejudice to other Settlers.

May 28th, John Cox, 800 acres. No Survey.

On the Head of a Westerly Branch of Conewaago called Muddy Run, supposed to be abt twenty miles from Sasquehannah.

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May 28th, Robert Caine, 200 acres. No Survey.

On a Westerly Branch of Conewaago Calld Muddy Run Joyn-
ing to the Lower side of John Cox.

May 28th, Thomas Cox, 400 acres. No Survey.

On the Afsd Muddy Run next Below Robt Caines.

May 28th, James Say, 100 acres. Z B 171.

To be added to his tract on that side James Silvers if to be had without damage to Silvers Tract.

May 28th, John Pass, 200 acres.

Where the same may be found Vacant (No bounds returned).

May 29th, Moses Harland, 400 acres.

In & Below the upper fork of Conewaago Creek Between Jonathan Hughs on the Lower side & William Rudduck on the upper side.

May 29th, Jonathan Hughs, 250 acres.

On Conewaago Creek next Below Moses Harland.

May 29th, John Cox Junr, 250 acres.

On Conewaago Creek next Below Johna Hughs.

May 29th, William Rudduck, 300 acres.

On the South western Branch of Conewaago next above Moses Harlands tract.

May 29th, Solomon Shepard, 300 acres.

On the same Branch next above Wm. Rudduck.

May 29th, Saml Moreton, 200 acres.

On the Southwest Branch of Conewaago the dead trees next above Solomon Shepards.

May 29th, Moses Harland, 400 acres.
On the Same Branch of Conewaago next above Saml Moreton.

May 29th, Jonathan Hughes, 400 acres.
On the Same Branch of Conewaago next above Moses Harland.

May 29th, George Hodgson, 300 acres.
On the Same Branch next above Jona Hugh.

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May 29th, William Farley, 200 acres.
On a South East Branch of Conewaago next above Moses Harlands tract in the fork.

May 29th, Phillim McLoughlin, 100 acres.
On Yellow Britches Creek Between the tracts of Thomas Heald & Wm. Craigh.

May 29th, Alexr Fraser, 300 acres. Z B 200.
Joining on the Lower Side of Dogwood run Between James Wilsons & William Craighs Tract's.

May 29th, Mathew Eustice, 200 acres.
On Both Sides Yellow Briches about two miles Below William Craighs where two Smal Springs run into the Creek.

May 29th, Alexr Fraser, 200 acres. Z B 200.
On the North side of Yellow Briches at the turn of the Creek about half a mile below Conewaago Road.

May 29th, Jonathn Coebourn, 300 acres.
On the South west Side of the Walnut Ridge at a place called the flag Meadow on the West Side of Conegochege (this tract is assigned to Philip David).

May 29th, David Houston, 200 acres. Z B 280.
On the Western Side of Clouds Creek a Branch of Conegochege oposite to the Lower Side of John Black's tract.

June 3rd, Thomas Willson, 200 acres. Z B 200.
On potowmac Road at the half way Spring a Branch of Conedogwt to be bounded on the South with Robt. Edmiston (this tract is assigned to John Reynolds).

June 3rd, Robert Edmiston, 300 acres.
To be Bounded to the Northwd with Thomas Willson's tract.

June 3rd, Thomas Edmiston, 200 acres. Z B 113.
At the Sinking Spring on the South Side of Robert Edmiston.

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June 10th, Thomas Owen, 500 acres. Z B 1100 in name of Samuel Owen.

At a place first Settled by one Abraham at the head of a Branch Called Lick Run (Near the Mountain) being a northern Branch of Conegochege.

June 10th, Samuel Owen, 500 acres.

At a place Called Sandy Spring about a mile below Thomas Owens.

June 11th, Neil McSwain, 200 acres.

About three miles west of James Coebourns at a Sinking Spring on the North side of Conegochege.

June 13th, John Gosset, 300 acres.

200 acres.

Where he is already Settled on a South east Branch of Conegochege.

June 13th, John Gladell, 100 acres.

Where he is already Settled near John Goset.

June 15th, John Beard, 200 acres.

Near Clouds Branch on Conegochege Water on the South side of John Harris's tract.

June 20th, Archibd McCalister, 200 acres.

On Both Sides of Conedogwt near the upper part of Samuel Gwen's tract (this tract is assigned to Robt. McNut).

June 20th, Danl. Williams, 700 acres, if this land is not within Saml. Thompson's patented tract.

Joyning on the North Side of Conedogwt next above John Thomsons Tract.

June 20th, John Meffarlam, 200 acres.

On the North side of Conedogwt oposite to John Killough.

July 4th, John Phillips, 200 acres.

At Everson pine Cave upon a Branch of Conegochege within three miles of the falling Spring.

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July 4th, Evan Shelly, 300 acres, Assigned to Humphrey Jones past falls to ye South of Line.

At a place (Surrounded by Barrens) called Black Walnut point, on potowmac Road Between Neilds friend & Edward Nicholls.

July 7th, William Nugent, 500 acres.

On a Northern Branch of Conegochege about half a mile from the Great hill.

July 10th, James Crawford, 250 acres.

On the North side of Yellow Britches Creek near a place Settled by John McCracken.

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6th, Edward Nichols, 200 acres. Z B 400.

Where he is already Settled on a Branch runing into the South side of Conegochege NB this tract is since assigned to Snevely.

6th, Andrew Miller, 200 acres.

On the Waters of Conegochege where the same may be found vacant. (No bounds returned).

19th, Allen Nisbet, 200 acres.

Joyning on the North west side of Conedogwt where a pretty large run comes out of the Mountain about four miles Below Cats Cabin.

19th, Robert Dunning, 200 acres.

On the South Side of Conedogwt on the upper side of the Mouth of the great spring. (NB it appears a l. n was Before Settled on this place without Licence.)

6th, James Brakenrig, 200 acres.

On the South Side of Conedogwt at the carrying Springs near Spice Bottom Joyning to Saml. Calversons place.

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CHAPTER VII

December 13th, William McDonel, 200 acres.

On the Northwest Branch of Conegochege the Mountain & about three miles north from Edward Pannels.

December 13th, John Dunbar, 200 acres.

At the Lick Spring the water of Conogochege about two miles westerly from Edward Pannels.

December 15th, Patrick Dougherty, 200 acres.

If so much can be had in the Barrens about a Mile South Easterly from John Potts where a Spring Rises & Sinks again.

December 16th, Simon Evans, 150 acres.

Between Edward Nicholls & Evans Shelby On a Spring that Sinking & Rising again runs into Conegochege at the mouth of Muddy Run.

December 25th, James Rankin, 200 acres.

Between Andrew Dunlaps & a tract surveyed to Samuel Jones.

December 25th, William Rankin, 200 acres.

On the Waters of Conegochege at called the Bever Dam on the South Side of a tract Surveyed to Benja. Moor.

December 30th, William Akins, 200 acres.

At the Bears hole North Side of Yellow Britches Between Robert Wilkin and Francis Grimes.

January 3rd, Andrew Ralston, 200 acres.

On the great Spring Joyning to the upper side of a tract Granted to Randle Chambers.

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January 3rd, William Ralston, 100 acres.

On the South Side of Conedogwt amongst the Barrens Joyning to the Lower Side of Widdow Jacks place.

February 11th, John Miller, 100 acres.

On a Run on the Northside of Conedogwt about two miles Back from Sam. ffishers near the foot of the north hill.

February 21st, Alexr Rhoddy, 400 acres.

At a place Called the Boiling Spring to be Laid on Both Sides Yellow Briches Creek for the Conveniency of Building a mill.

March 3rd, Neil McSwain, 300 acres.

On the North side of John Davis's tract at the mouth of the Dry Run.

- March 5th, James Berry, 100 acres.
 Joyning on the West Side of the River under the Mountain
 opposite to Peter Allens Lower Place.
- March 9th, Peter Ashton, 500 acres.
 On Conegochege at a place Called the big Meadow.
- March 14th, Wm. Carnahan, 150 acres.
 Where he has already built & Settled on Conedogwt Creek.
- March 23rd, Saml. Killough & John Killough, 200 acres.
 Lying at a place Called Abram's Branch the waters of Con-
 edogwt.
- March 23rd, John Killough & David Killough, 200 acres.
 On Andrew Mackees Run on the South Side the Aligheny
 path—amongst the Barrens.
- March 30th, John Hamilton, 200 acres.
 On Conedogwaint Creek—near the land of John Carr.

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- April 5th, James Hamilton, 200 acres.
 On Conegochege near the turn of the Creek.
- April 5th, Charles McGill, 300 acres.
 Where he is already Settled at the round Meadow on the Old
 Waggon road to Potowmac & about three miles Beyond the
 falling spring.
- April 10th, John Reynolds, 250 acres. Z B 300.
 (A Settlement for his Son) on a Branch of Conegochege Be-
 low the Land Surveyed to Hans Ireland.
- April 10th, Inhabitants of Hopewel for a Setlemt for a Ministr, 200
 acres.
 Near Cats Cabin Below on the same Branch where a tract is
 granted to Robert Chambers.
- April 12th, William Robinson, 100 acres.
 On the North Side of Yellow Briches some distance from the
 Creek lyeing next above Robert McClures.
- April 12th, William Blyth, 150 acres.
 Joyning to the Southwest of Joseph Clark on the South Side
 of a hill & North Side of the Waggon Road.
- April 13th, William Campbel, 100 acres.
 On the North Side of Conedogwt oposite to Widdow Gap's
 place.

April 19th, Martin Bougher & Oswald Hoesteter, 500 acres.
At a place Called the three Springs a Branch of Conegochege to Joyn on the South Side of Thomas Browns tract.

June 6th, Peter Hairstons, 200 acres.
On the South Side of the South East Branch of Conegochege.

June 6th, Andrew Hairstons, 200 acres.
On the South Side the North East Branch of Conegochege in the fork.

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June 18th, Robert Stogden, 200 acres.
Between John Yong on the South side & Conedogwt on the North.

June 28th, Thomas Brennar, 200 acres.
On the North side of Yellow Briches to joyn William Akins on the upper side & Henry Neley on the lower side.

July 1st, John Rankin, 150 acres.
On the South Side of Yellow Briches to Joyn on the Lower Side with William Craigh.

July 7th, John Wilson, 200 acres.
Where he is already Setled at the Dry Run Joyning on the South west side of Parnels Meadow.

July 18th, John Reynolds, 100 acres.
At a place Called the pine Meadow amongst the pine Barrens about two miles South westerly from where he lives.

July 25th, Evan Shelby, 200 acres.
At Rockie Spring near the head of Muddy Run at the Big Meadow on Conegochege.

July 25th, Thomas Caton, 200 acres.
At peavine point on Conegochege Creek Joyning to the west side of Evan Shelbys.

July 28th, George Hamilton, 100 acres.
On the North Side of Conedogwt & Joyning on the west to the Stony Ridge.

August 8th, Francis Boner, 250 acres.
In the forks & on Both sides the North west Branch of the Carry Spring & Joyning on a Settlement made by James Heron.

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August 9th, John Jones, 250 acres.
Joyning on the Northwest Side of Conegochege at the Mouth of a Creek which heads in Phillip Davids land.

August 16th, Andrew Calverson & Saml. Calverson, 800 acres.

At a place Called the Walnut point on the North Side of the West line at a Spring where Thomas Gery made a smal Improvmt on the Waters of Antietem.

August 22nd, Francis Beaty, 300 acres.

On the Northside of Yellow Briches & to Bound Easterly & Northerly by a tract Surveyed to Thomas Heald. (NB tis supposed John Moor tract should lye between this & the Creek).

August 23rd, John Moor, 200 acres.

To be bounded on the South with Yellow Briches On the oposite side by a line said to be Setled between him & Beaty on the upper side by Healds land on the lower by Hances road.

August 26th, William Breda, 200 acres.

Joyning on the North side of Conedogwt next above the place assigned to Robert McNut.

August 27th, Peter Wilkin, 200 acres.

On the North side of Yellow Briches & to Include about 20 Acres on the oposite side Between the Creek & the Mountain & bounded on the Lower side with Robert Moor's tract.

August 27th, William How & Jno. Kinworthy for themselves & others, 1800 acres.

On a Creek Called Bermudgion a large North westerly Branch of great Conowaago near where there is a Deer Lick over the South side of the Creek about five miles northerly from William Bell.

August 29th, Edwd Mcavalaly, 200 acres.

At Conegochege about a mile below the falling spring & about a quarter of a mile below pine Lick.

August 29th, Michael Kerr, 300 acres.

On a Creek called Abrams Branch where he has already Improvd.

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August 29th, George Chambers, 300 acres.

At a place Called the Elk Meadow about three miles South Easterly from the falling Spring.

August 29th, William Craigh, 200 acres.

On Yellow Briches Joyning to the upper side of Alexr ffeasiers & to extend up the Creek to the ford where the Conoi Alegheny Road Crosses it.

September 1st, James Polk, 400 acres.

On the Middle Branch of Conegochege at a place called the Indian Cabins.

September 3rd, Thomas Donnel, 150 acres.

About two Miles up a Run that falls into the North side of Conedogwt at Robt. Gibsons plantation.

September 3rd, James Clark, 100 acres.

Joyning on the North side of Conedogwt and bounded on the lower side with Saml. Gwens & on the uper side with Walter Trembles tract.

September 3rd, Joseph Dixson, 300 acres.

In the forks of possum Creek a North Branch of Conewaago about two miles above Moses Harlands.

September 3rd, Adam Reid, 400 acres.

On the further or North west Branch Joyning on the north line of a tract surveyed to Robert Black.

September 5th, William Lenard, 200 acres.

Joyning on the East side of the big Spring about half a mile Below the Spring head & to the upper side of Andrew Ralstons tract & to Include a peice of meadow land on the oposite side of the sd Creek.

September 5th, Samuel Ratelif, 200 acres.

In the fork of Conewaago & possum Creek about half a mile above the fork.

September 5th, William Litle, 200 acres.

On the same Creek next above Samuel Ratelif.

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September 6th, William Hall, 200 acres.

On the South side of Conedogwt upon the next Spring above Letorts Spring.

September 6th, William Fullerton, 200 acres.

On the south side of Conedogwt next above William Hall.

September 7th, Lewis William & Thomas David, 800 acres.

On the West Branch of Conegochege Joyning on the lower side of Andrew Blairs to be laid on both sides lick run & to Include a place Calld Clay Lick & another called Muddy Lick & to Extend downwards over Muddy run where it Joyns Lick run.

September 28th, Mathias Sambeard, 200 acres.

About a mile & a half from Codorus Creek at a Spring that comes out of the hills & runs into the Creek at the road from the Conoi town.

September 28th, James Loghlin for himself & his sons, 600 acres.

To joyn on the west side of the great spring oposite to Ralston & leman to Begin at the fording place & to Extend upwards as far as nessessary.

September 28th, James Atcheson, 300 acres.

Upon a Spring that Runs from James Pattens into the big spring to Joyn on the East on Andrew Rolston & on the west on James Patten.

October 10th, John fforsyth, 200 acres.

To Joyn on the South of Charles McGill Betwixt the old & new Waggon Road upon the run that passes thro John Peter Salins meadow.

October 10th, Saml. Hood, 200 acres.

Lying on the East of a Spring Called Bonny-Brook running into the South East side of Letorts Spring to Joyn on the South side of Robert Rutherfords tract.

October 11th, William Wierman, 500 acres.

On Bermudgion Creek a North west Branch of Conewago.

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October 20th, James Milikin, 200 acres.

Next above & Joyning to Benja Chambers Meadow at the falling spring at the old Waggon Road.

October 24th, James Paterson, 150 acres.

Joyning on the lower side of Yellow Briches & to bound with David Priest on the lower side & Aaron Price on the upper side.

October 25th, James Queery, 200 acres.

At a Spring the Waters of Conegochege to Bound on the South with Thomas Owens On the East with ffancis Houston's & on the west with the mountain.

October 26th, Hugh Carrol, 200 acres.

Lying on Conegochege under the Mountain at a place Called Parnels Nab & Joyning on the South with one Powel.

October 26th, Richd Anderson, 150 acres.

On that Branch of Conegochege which heads in Phillip Davids Land Between said Davids tract & John Jones's but not suposed to Joyn Either of them.

October 31st, Ralph Nayler, 250 acres.

At a Spring at the foot of the Mountain Gap Joyning to the west of a tract said to be Setled by George Wright about two miles to the South East of Jno. Macormac.

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A Copy of Licences Signed by the Proprietary when he was last in Lancaster County to Sundry persons Settled within the Manor of Springetsbury.

Whereas Sundry Germans & Others, formerly seated themselves by Our Leave upon Lands Lying on the West Side of the River Sasquehannah, within our County of Lancaster, & within the Bounds of a tract of Land Surveyed the Nineteenth & Twentieth Days of June Ano Dom 1722, containing about Seventy Thousd Acres, Comonly Called the Manor of Springetsbury,

And Whereas a Confirmation to the persons Seated on the Same, for their Several tracts has hitherto been Delayed by Reason of the claim made to the Said Lands by the Indians of the five Nations, which Claim the said Indians have now Effectually Released to us, by their Deed Bearing Date the Eleventh Day of this Instant October.

And Whereas One of the persons living within the said Mannor, hath now applyed for a Confirmation of Acres, part of the Same, where he is now Seated, I Do Hereby Certifie that I wil order a Patent to be Drawn to the Sd for the Said Acres (if so much Can be there had, without prejudice to the other Setlers) on the Comon terms other Lands on the West Side of Sasquehannah River are Granted, as soon as the said quantity shal be Surveyd to him Out of the Above mentioned tract, and a Return thereof Made to Mee, October the thirtieth 1736
—Thomas Penn.

1736

Oct. 30th

Mark Evans, 350 acres.
Michael Tanner, 400 acres.
Nicholas Coner, 200 acres.
Jacob Welsover, 200 acres.
Adam Byer, 200 acres.
Christian Craul, 200 acres.

CHAPTER VIII

1736

Oct. 30th

Jacob Lancas, 250 acres.

Martin Wigle, 200 acres.

Peter Gardner, 300 acres

Martin Joseph, 300 acres.

Martin Shult, 250 acres.

Henry Smith, 200 acres.

Henry Bawn, 200 acres.

Conrad Strickler, 350 acres.

A of this Tract patented the day of Feb. 7, 1767 to Jacob Strickler unto whom said Comad by Deed of day of

Henry Hendricks, 300 acres.

Nicholas Bougher, 300 acres.

170A 8 patd. to Herman Miller the 25th Jany 1771.

Henry Stants, 250 acres.

Casper Springler, 300 acres.

Balsor Springler, 200 acres.

Deer 1762 This Ttr patented to sd Baltzer Spangler.

1736

Oct. 30th

Andrew flicacre, 200 acres.

Leonard Imble, 200 acres.

234 a 94 ps. patented upon this about the 8th or 9th Dec., 1769 hepd for the 34 as. & 94 ps at the Rate of 1L 4s p acre.

Michael Wallack, 250 acres.

Henry Liphart, 200 acres.

Methusalem Griffith, 200 acres.

Tobias ffry, 450 acres.

19th Octor 1762 of This to Godfrey 250

Frey Deer 1762: to Balthaser Spangler
ye remr, as Assee 200

450

Casper Carbil, 300 acres.

The one half of this Grant was patented to Marcus Haines the day of & the other to Geo. Weller by pat of 13th November, 1760.

Henry Sauk, 300 acres.

Henry Sauk conveyed As 200 ps of this grant to Nicholas

Diehl who had a wt datd 8th Or 1767 to accept or Survey of 260
 As 27 ps & pad 22d Or. 67.
 Woolric Whistler, 250 acres.
 Christian Stoneman, 250 acres.
 George Homspaker, 150 acres.
 ffredrick Lather, 250 acres.
 Killian Smith, 200 acres.
 61 As 120 Ps wt of acceptee issued to Jos. Updegraff the 23d
 Fy 1773 for a part of Qt.
 Nicholas Pierce, 200 acres.
 1736

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Oct. 30th

Martin ffry, 250 acres.
 Michael Rambel, 250 acres.
 Ryner Tomar, 350 acres.
 Michael Miller, 200 acres.
 Joseph Evans, 400 acres.
 Thomas Morgan, 200 acres.
 Christian Esther, 300 acres.
 Dennis Myer, 400 acres.
 George Myer, 200 acres.
 Phillip Segeler, 200 acres.
 Patented 328 As $\frac{1}{2}$ to Philip Ziegler jr the 23d October 1767.
 Jacob Grebill, 200 acres.
 George Segeler, 150 acres.
 Jacob Segeler, 150 acres.
 ffancis Worley, Junr, 400 acres.
 1736

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Oct. 30th, Christian Pixler, 250 acres 24th Septr. 1763, Grant produced for

Survey of 200 Acres produc'd & no more being in ye Settlements Warrt & Patent issued for ye Qty only.

Do Date—Peter Fred, 150 As produced to W. Peters, Secry the 8th October, 1765 by Sd Peter Fred.

And Survey of 147 Acres & 50 perches granted to Sd P: Fred by Warrt of Sd 8th Octor & confirmed by patent of 1765.
 de Martin Joseph, 300 acres, Origl produced at the Land office the 8th Decr., 1769.

There is above 500 As Surveyed on this Grant of which Adam Uler holds, a part Heirs of Peter Uler other part & a certain Jacob Ottinger the Remr see a Wt of Acceptance the date the 8th Decr., 1769.

1734

Sept. 21st, Thomas Doyle, 400 acres, Original produced at the Land Office the 21st Apl., 1772.

On the West.

1736

Octo. 30th, Martin Bower, 200 acres, The Origil produced to me 31st October, 1788.

Where is now Settled about 3 Miles from the West Side of Codorus on a Small Run or Branch of Conewago.

D. Kennedy.

.

Index to Samuel Blunston's Record of this Licenses granted to Persons to Settle on the West Side of Susquhannah.

A		Chambers, Robert	4 & 5
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Ashton, Richard	5	Carthey, James	4
Akins, William	21	Carthey, William	4
Ashton, Peter	22	Carthey, Alexander	4
Atchison, James	27	Chambers, Benjamin	3
Anderson, Richard	28	Campbell, Gilbert	4
B		Collin, John	5
Buchanan, Robert	4	Carthey, Archible	5
Brown, Thomas	6	Campbell, James	8
Boyd, John	8	Campbell, Charles	8
Baexter, John	10	Craig, William	8, 15, 26
Black, John	13	Carter, Robert	9
Brady, Patrick	14	Clark, James	11, 26
Barnes, Elisha	15	Carr, John	12
Beard, John	19	Clark, William	9
Brakenrig, James	20	Casley, William	12
Berry, James	22	Coebourn, James	13
Blyth, William	23	Chambers, Randle	13
Bougher, Martin, & Oswald Hocksteter	23	Do for himself & son	
Bener, Francis	24	Cahoon, John	14
Beaty, Francis	25	Cox, John	16
Breda, William	25	Crunkleton, John	16
Brennan, Thomas	24	Crunkleton, Joseph	16
Bawer, Marlin	34	Caine, Robert	17
C		Cox, Thomas	17
Chambers, Samuel	1	Cox, John, Junr	17
Chambers, Benjamin	3	Coebourn, Jonathan	18
		Crawford, James	20
		Carnahan, William	22
		Campbel, William	23
		Caten, Thomas	24

Calverson, Andrew	25	Garrison, Eliakin	7
Cosney, John	7	Garrison, John	7
Crawl, Christian	30	Garrison, William	7
D		Grime, Francis	8
Davis, John		Gosset, John	19
Dunbar, William		Gladell, John	19
Davenport, Isaac	2, 11	H	
Day, John	7	Hendricks, James	1
Davison, William	9	Hendricks, Samuel	5
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Elliot, William	13	Hodgson, George	17
Eustuc, Mathew	18	Huston, David	18
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Lawson, Francis	8
Lawson, William	8
Lavis, Jesse	10
Lefevre, Isaac	14
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Little, William	26
Loghlin, James for himself and son	27

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Millikin, Robert	1
McFarlan, John	1, 19
McMullen, William & Hugh	2
For the use of a Minister	2
McCowen, John	3
McCormac, John	4
Micheltree, James	4
Morgan, Morgan	6
Morgan, John	6
Martin, James	6
McKee, Thomas	9
Moor, Benjamin	9
McAlister, Archibald	10, 19
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CHAPTER IX

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE WITH MARYLAND

PENNSYLVANIA has been obliged to deal with more disputes concerning its boundaries than has any other state in the Union. These disputes commenced with the administration of William Penn and were not all finally ended until the administration of William C. Sproul. The first one had to deal with the questions which arose concerning the southern boundary of the Province, between William Penn and Lord Baltimore of Maryland, and the last one had to deal with the New Castle Circle and the exact boundary between Pennsylvania and Delaware, at the south-eastern corner of the state, at the eastern end of the Mason-Dixon Line.

To give even an abstract of the history of these various boundary disputes would require several chapters. To give a history of these disputes with any fullness would require many books. The three most troublesome and costly boundary disputes were those with Maryland, Virginia and Connecticut. The two former had reference to the southern boundary between the Colonies of Maryland and Virginia, and the latter one with the northern boundary between Pennsylvania and the lands claimed by the Connecticut Company.

All three of these disputes came at times when the Province was engaged in war. Maryland and Virginia at the outbreak of the French and Indian War, and Virginia and Connecticut at the period of the Revolution. All three of these disputes involved the Indians in the conflicts, and made bitter controversies and litigation between the white settlers in the territory involved. The strife between the Marylanders and the Pennsylvanians, and between the Connecticut settlers and the Pennamites and between the Virginians and the Pennsylvanians was almost as bitter as was the conflict of all of these peoples with the Indians. These disputes cost Pennsylvania hundreds of lives and millions of dollars before they were finally ended. The only one that affected the Cumberland Valley, on its southern boundary, was the dispute with Maryland.

The controversy between William Penn and Lord Baltimore commenced with the settlement of the Province. From the very outset of the settlement of the Delaware, the friction between the two governments started. In the spring of 1684, Lord Baltimore went to England to urge his claims as to the boundary of Maryland. William Penn at once decided that the only wise thing for him to do was to go to England to look after his own interests. He sailed on August 16, 1684, expecting to shortly return to his Province. It

was fifteen years before he again set foot upon the soil of the Province which had been granted to him by Charles II.

Boyd Crumrine, in writing of this Boundary Dispute, after quoting at length from the Charter, says; "It is thus made plain, that Pennsylvania was a province of three degrees of latitude and five degrees of longitude, extending from the 40th degree, i. e. line 39 degrees, to the beginning of the forty-third degree, i. e., line 42 degrees; and in the absence of an interference with any prior grant, doubtless no other position would have ever been entertained. But in 1632, forty-nine years before Penn's charter, Charles I. had granted a province to Lord Baltimore, named Maryland, under the terms of which charter a very interesting controversy arose between Penn and Lord Baltimore, whether Penn's charter carried him to the parallel 39 degrees, as he claimed it did, or only to parallel 40 degrees, as claimed by Lord Baltimore. But it was destined that our southern border should be neither at parallel 39 degrees, nor at parallel 40 degrees; although many were the contentions and strifes among the settlers along the Maryland line, arising before this controversy was determined by the running of Mason and Dixon's line at 39 degrees, 43 minutes, 26 seconds, in 1767, to a point two hundred and forty-four miles from the river Delaware, and within thirty-six miles of the whole distance to be run" (Annals of the Carnegie Museum, I. 510).

The real importance of this dispute between Penn and Lord Baltimore can be realized when one finds that had the dispute been settled in favor of Lord Baltimore, Pennsylvania would have lost a strip of its most valuable and prosperous territory fifteen miles wide, and including the sites of Philadelphia, Chester, West Chester, York, Hanover, Gettysburg, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Myersdale and many other towns and villages. And, if the Mason-Dixon line had been carried westward from the end of this line, Pennsylvania would have lost in the dispute with Virginia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Waynesburg, Uniontown, Connellsville, and many of the other important towns in western Pennsylvania.

All of this vast territory, with its rich farm lands, mineral resources, and its prosperous cities and towns, would have been south of the Mason-Dixon line and would have been in "Dixie" at the outbreak of the Civil War. With all of these resources and the coal and iron and the industries at her command, the history of the Confederacy might have been entirely changed, as the people of the United States have always been loyal to the state in which they live, even if the people on the other side of the boundary line belong to the same race and religion. The people of Virginia were of the same race, and to a great extent of the same religion as were the people of Pennsylvania, and yet, Virginia was one of the most loyal states to the Confederacy and Pennsylvania was one of the most loyal states

to the Union, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the people living along the southern boundary line traced their ancestry to Maryland and Virginia. Boundaries mean much, even when they are merely imaginary lines.

The disputes of Lord Baltimore concerning the boundary on the Delaware really commenced in 1659, when Governor Fendall, of Maryland, sent word to the "commander of the people on Delaware Bay," threatening to do all sorts of things if these people did not subject themselves to his government. This led to the sending of Augustine Herrman and Resolved Waldron, by Governor Stuyvesant for a conference with the Governor of Maryland. These commissioners used all of the arguments which had been used by the Dutch and the Swedes concerning the rights given by actual possession and settlement. But, the main argument used was the fatal phrase in the preamble of the charter granting the lands to Lord Baltimore, "hactenus inculta"—(neither cultivated or planted). The Dutch commissioner, Herrman, says in his journal concerning this phase of the dispute, "For we found that it was set forth in the preamble that Lord Baltimore had applied to and petitioned his Majesty for a tract of country in America, which was neither cultivated nor planted, but only inhabited as yet, by barabarus Indians" (Archives Pa. 2nd Ser. V. 374).

When the "Breviate" of John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn was filed in 1735, in the case against Charles Calvert, this same argument was used. It was shown that these lands on the Delaware had been occupied by the Swedes and then by the Dutch since 1609, and that "for a great many years past, ever since the year 1663, been in the possession of the late James, Duke of York, and the Plaintiffs Father, and of the Plaintiffs, and is in the Possession of the Plaintiffs to this day" (Archives, 2nd Ser. XVI. 2).

It is also stated that after the war with the Dutch, 1673, all of these lands were again granted to the Duke of York, in 1674, in order to make his title clear beyond any shadow of doubt. And that after the King had given the charter to William Penn, the Duke of York in 1682 had made out a deed for these lands to William Penn, in order to clear his title to them as defined in his charter.

Charles II. who had made the grant to William Penn died on February 2, 1685, and his brother James, the Duke of York, succeeded him as James II. There was little doubt as to the outcome of Penn's case, with the Duke of York on the throne. The charter had been given to Penn by his brother, Charles II., who had given it to him on account of the friendship of his father, Charles I, and Penn's father, as well as for the debt owed to him by the Crown. Regardless of the justice of the claims of Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore, it was realized that when this case came before the Privy Council,

what the result would be. At the meeting of the Privy Council, on November 13th, at the Court at Whitehall, at which the King, Prince George of Denmark, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord of the Privy Seal, the Duke of Ormond, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Queensbury, the Lord Chamberlain, and others were present, the report of the Board of Trade and Foreign Plantations was read, and "Their Lordships find that the Land intended to be granted to the Lord Baltimore's Patent was only land uncultivated and inhabited by savages. And this tract of land now in dispute, was inhabited and planted by Christians at and before the date of the Lord Baltimore's patent, as it hath been, ever since, to this time, and continued as a distinct Colony from that of Maryland" (Archives of Pa. 2nd Ser. XVI. 404-406).

This report of the Privy Council was approved by the King. It will be noticed that the innocent phrase "uncultivated and uninhabited" again decided the matter in favor of William Penn.

The revolution in 1688, brought the Protestant William and Mary to the throne, and led finally to the bringing of charges of treason against both William Penn and Lord Baltimore, by which both lost their provinces. Maryland became a Royal Province in 1686, and remained so until 1715, when it was restored to a grandson of Charles Calvert, the third Lord Baltimore. Pennsylvania was taken from William Penn on October 21, 1691, but was restored to him August 20, 1694.

Various matters prevented the survey of the boundary of the provinces. Lord Baltimore died in 1715. William Penn died in 1718, leaving his province to his second wife, Hannah, who deeded her interest to her children, John, Thomas, Richard and Dennis.

When Queen Anne ascended the throne, upon the death of William, in 1702, Lord Baltimore asked that the order of 1685 be set aside, on the ground that it had been obtained by fraudulent means. Queen Anne by action in Council on January 27th had this petition of Lord Baltimore dismissed. Lord Baltimore again made petition to have the order of 1685 set aside, and the Queen in Council ordered the petition dismissed and ordered that the "above mentioned Order of Council of 13th of November, 1685, be ratified and confirmed in all its parts, and be put in execution without any further delay."

William Penn, Jr., died in 1720, leaving two sons, Springett and William, and a daughter Guillelma Maria. Dennis Penn, a son of William Penn, the Founder, died in 1722.

From 1723 onward there was an unbroken series of disturbances along the entire border of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The settlers refused to pay taxes to either of the colonies and were in constant turmoil. The Archives are filled with accounts of these disputes and fights by armed bands, making a condition of almost civil war.

In 1732 an agreement was made between Charles, Lord Baltimore, and John, Thomas and Richard Penn, for the appointment of a commission to settle all matters under discussion. This commission reported on November 24, 1733, that they were unable to agree. The disagreement of this commission led finally to the Chancery case of the Penns in 1735, which dragged along on its troublesome course for fifteen years. On May 15, 1750, Lord Hardwicke, High Chancellor, issued a decree ordering the carrying out of the Articles of Agreement of 1732.

The Commission met, according to the terms of this decree, at New Castle on the 15th of November, 1750, and formed an organization. The first thing done was to decide that the Court House should be considered as the center of the town and of the circle—this had been one of the points of disagreement in the first commission. But, owing to the death of Lord Baltimore (the 5th), and his leaving his property rights to his daughter, Margaret, rather than to his son, Frederick, who had inherited his title, and who refused to be bound by any of the agreements which had been previously made, the case dragged along for several years. In 1756, however, an agreement was made in which various compromises were suggested. This agreement was finally signed on July 17, 1760. The commissioners met at New Castle on August 19, 1760, and the agreement between the commissioners and Mason and Dixon on August 4, 1763, (A complete report of the Survey is given in the Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs on the Boundaries of the Commonwealth, 1887; and the entire Breviate of Case in Chancery is contained in Vol. XVI. 2nd Series, Archives of Pa.).

When the survey had reached Dunkard's Creek, 230 miles west of the starting point, the commissioners were ordered to stop by the Six Nations, who would not permit the workmen to go across the Catawba Trail, which was the Iroquois trail southward to the country of the Catawba, and beyond that point the land had not been purchased from the Indians. The surveyors placed the 230th milestone, near Mount Morris, Greene County, and returned eastward, cutting vistas and placing milestones as they returned.

On the 11th of January, 1769, the King in Council ratified the survey of the Mason-Dixon Line as being the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Thus ended the boundary dispute with Maryland, at about the time when the boundary dispute of Pennsylvania with Virginia commenced. The various Indian wars and the War of the Revolution prevented the settlement of the Virginia dispute until 1784, when the Mason-Dixon line was completed and marked to its western terminus.

It has been previously stated in this chapter what the result would have been had Lord Baltimore's contention been conceded—the boundary of Maryland would have been about five miles north of

Chambersburg. It would have been just as disastrous to Maryland had the claim of William Penn been granted, as all of the territory north of Annapolis, including the sites of Baltimore, Frederick, Hagerstown and Cumberland would have been in Pennsylvania. By Lord Baltimore's construction of the language of his charter, Pennsylvania would have lost about 3,000,000 acres of her richest farming lands, as well as the cities previously mentioned; by William Penn's construction of his charter, Maryland would have lost nearly two-thirds of the territory now in that state. It is well, therefore, in the light of the history since the time when this dispute commenced, that neither William Penn nor Lord Baltimore won the case as originally outlined. The final settlement was a compromise between the two extremes of interpretation of the two charters. Lord Baltimore had common sense and justice on his side in his contention that the phrase "under the fortieth degree of northern latitude" meant to the forty-first degree, and possibly the only thing that prevented this interpretation was the very innocent phrase "neither cultivated or planted," or "neither inhabited or cultivated."

CHAPTER X

THE PURCHASES OF 1736 AND 1754

IN 1721 the "squatters" who had settled west of the Susquehanna on lands not then purchased from the Indians were removed by order of Richard Peters, acting for the Governor. It is probable that they carried out this order as they had to post a bond of 500 Pounds for the faithful performance of what they had promised. But, it is probable that new settlers soon took their place, as was the custom of the times. It is also probable that "squatters" soon after this year, or as early as 1725-27, began to take up lands in the Cumberland Valley. It seems that James Le Tort made his improvements on the headwaters of the creek which bears his name at about this time, and it is probable that others entered the valley at the same time.

As the settlers from Maryland were taking up lands in the southern part of the territory "over Susquehanna," under the permission of Maryland, the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania commissioned Samuel Blunston to issue licenses to the settlers from Pennsylvania in 1733-34, as has been stated in previous chapters. In order to avoid trouble with the Indians and to prevent the Marylanders from taking up the lands north of the Temporary Line, the lands west of the Susquehanna and south of the Blue Mountains were purchased from the Six Nations by the Penns at the Treaty at Philadelphia, in 1736. William Penn had purchased all of the lands on both sides of the Susquehanna from Governor Dongan, when the latter was on a visit to England. But, the Iroquois Confederation declared that they had simply put these lands in trust in 1696, and that they had not then or at any time resigned their rights to these lands. When the Six Nations complained about the settlers taking up lands in this territory which they had never sold, the Penns decided that the only wise thing to do to prevent more trouble, was to again buy the lands, which the Six Nations claimed because of their conquest of the Susquehannocks, who had formerly occupied the Susquehanna Valley.

The deed for these lands west of the Susquehanna and south of the Kittatinny Mountains was signed on October 11, 1736. It likely would have caused no trouble, as the Susquehannocks had practically passed from the stage, save for the little remnant at Conestoga. But, two weeks later at the same Treaty, another deed was drawn up covering the lands drained by the Delaware and south of the Blue Mountains, in a territory to which the Six Nations had never before laid claim. All of the previous land purchases along the Delaware had been made with the Lenape, or Delaware, themselves. This was

the first purchase of Delaware lands from the Six Nations, and it put the Six Nations in the position of absolute owner of all of the unpurchased lands in the Province from the Delaware to the Ohio. When Pennsylvania turned its back upon the Delaware, with whom William Penn had all of his dealings, it started the long train of events which ultimately brought about the complete alienation of the Delaware nation.

Walton, in his book "Conrad Weiser and the Indian Policy of Colonial Pennsylvania" (page 29) very truly says, "Weiser helped Shikellamy sow the seed which drenched Pennsylvania in blood from 1755 to 1764. In permitting this second deed, Pennsylvania started that series of events with the Delawares, which cost her one of the most remarkable Indian invasions in colonial history. And at the same time by securing this and thus conciliating the Iroquois, and holding the key to their future attitude, Weiser and the proprietary made a future nation possible. Pennsylvania suffered that a nation might live. She brought upon herself after many years a Delaware war, but escaped a Six Nation war, a French alliance with the Iroquois, and the threatening possibility of the destruction of all the English colonies on the coast." All of which is quite true.

The Shawnee, however, made complaint concerning the sale of what they considered their land on the Susquehanna. As is shown in another chapter, the Shawnee had refused to accept of this land, when the Province had offered it to them if they would return from the Ohio.

The Purchase of 1736, as it refers to the lands in the Cumberland Valley, gives the bounds as follows, "And all the lands lying on the west side of the said river (the Susquehanna) to the setting of the Sun, and to extend from the mouth of the said river northward, up the same to the hills or mountains called in the language of the said nations, the Tyannuntasacta, or Endless hills, and by the Delaware Indians, the Kekkachtannin Hills, together, also, with all the Islands in the said River, Ways Waters, Watercourses, Woods, Underwoods, Timber, and Trees, Mountains, Hills, Mines, Valleys, Minerals, Quarries, Rights, Liberties, Privileges, Advantages, Hereditaments, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, And all the Right, Title, Interest property claim, and demand whatsoever, of the said Kakiskerowane, etc." There then follows the list of the names of the chiefs of the Six Nations signing this deed. The tribes signing the deed are the Onondaga, Seneca, Oneida, Tuscarora and Cayuga. The Mohawk tribe is omitted as this tribe had no claim to the lands.

It is interesting to note the consideration paid for this immense tract of land. It included, among other things, 600 pounds of lead, 500 pounds of powder, 45 guns, 60 Strowd water match coats, 100 blankets, 100 duffle match coats, 200 yards of half thick, 100 shirts,

40 hats, 40 pair of shoes and buckles, 40 pair of stockings, 100 hatchets, 500 knives, 100 houghs, 60 kettles, 100 tobacco tongs, 100 scissors, 500 awl blades, 120 combs, 2000 needles, 1000 flints, 24 looking glasses, 2 pounds of vermillion, and 100 tin pots, besides 24 dozen of gartering, 25 gallons of rum, 200 pounds of tobacco and 1000 pipes.

After this deed was signed a release of all right and title of all the lands included in this purchase was made out and signed on the 25th of October, 1736. In this release the Six Nations make the agreement, "That neither we nor they (children, etc.), nor any in authority in our nations, will at any time bargain, sell, grant, or by any means make over, to any person or persons, whatsoever, whether White men or Indians, other than the said proprietors, the children of William Penn, or to persons by them Authorized and Appointed to agree for and receive the same, any lands within the Limits of the Government of Pennsylvania, as 'tis bounded Northward with the Governmt. of New York and Albany. But when we are willing to dispose of any Further Rights to Land within the sd. limits of Pensylvania, We will dispose of them to the said Wm. Penn's Children, and to no other persons whatsoever."

This deed of 1736 was of vital importance, as it for the first time recognized the right of the Iroquois to practically all of the Indian lands in the Province and shut out all possibility of any person or persons from buying any lands in the boundaries of the Province. Shikellamy, the Iroquois deputy at Shamokin, who had charge of all of the affairs of the Six Nations in the Province, was an intimate friend of Conrad Weiser, who was the interpreter and doubtless the chief factor in everything relating to this deed. Weiser was by adoption a Mohawk and he had impressed the Provincial authorities with a belief in the power and importance of the Six Nations. In every conference and treaty after this time, he became the supreme authority in all matters relating to Indian affairs not only in Pennsylvania, but also in New York, Maryland and Virginia.

After the signing of this Deed and the Release in October, 1736, the lands which had been occupied west of the Susquehanna, under the Blunston Licenses of 1733/34, were patented to those who made application and had the lands surveyed, if they had not been surveyed when the license was granted. (It will be noticed that the warrant and the survey for the land at Falling Springs was made out on February 19, 1737, to Benjamin Chambers, who had made application for a tract on Fishing Creek, March 28, 1734. This tract was not warranted to him because it had been previously claimed by John C. McAllister).

THE PURCHASE OF 1754

The Treaty at Albany in June and July, 1754, had a wide influence upon Indian affairs in Pennsylvania because of the trouble which was caused by the various land transactions which took place at it.

James P. Barr, the Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, in his Report for 1865, in writing of this purchase says, "The treaty at Albany, in 1754, resulted in another conveyance of Indian lands to the proprietaries. The Indians by deed dated the sixth of July, 1754, assigned all the lands in the province, beginning at the Blue Mountains on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, a mile above the mouth of Penn's Creek; thence northwest and by west, as far as the province extended, to its western boundaries; thence along the western to the southwestern line of the province; thence by the south line to the Blue Hills. From the wide grasp of this conveyance, which left but comparatively little to the Indians, arose the Indian wars in Pennsylvania, that led to Braddock's defeat the following year. *****In 1758, it was determined to abridge the bounds of this conveyance in consequence of the interposition of the English government with the proprietaries, and a deed for this purpose was executed at Easton, in October of that year, which released to the Indians the lands situate northward and westward of the Allegheny Hill, retaining the lands lying between the Blue Mountain and the Allegheny Hill, south of Penn's and Buffalo Creeks. This seems to embrace, in whole or in part, the present counties of Union, Snyder, Centre, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Bedford, Blair, Juniata, Fulton, Perry and part of Cumberland," and it should be added, part of Franklin (page 26, Report of Surveyor General, 1865).

The purposes of the proprietaries of Pennsylvania in making this purchase were to settle the troubles with the Indians concerning the lands on the Juniata, which the "squatters" kept taking, and to prevent the possibility of either Maryland or Virginia buying these lands from the Indians and thus complicating the disputes about the boundary line of Pennsylvania between these colonies on the south. That this land purchase had much to do with the final alienation of the Delaware and Shawnee is beyond question. It came at a critical time. While the conference was in session at Albany, Washington was defeated at Fort Mifflin by the French force under Coulon de Villers. The Delaware and Shawnee felt that their only possible place of habitation had been sold "under their feet." They were wavering in their friendship, and the defeat of Washington and the sale of these lands was more than they could bear, it seemed that their only hope was in taking a stand with the French, and they did so. They commenced their raids as soon as Braddock was defeated.

Before the Delaware and Shawnee could be brought back into friendly relations with the English, even Conrad Weiser realized that the purchase of 1754 had been a mistake, and that the Indians had been deceived as to the running of the lines. Sir William Johnson, of New York, urged the necessity of Pennsylvania deeding these lands back to the Indians and the Six Nations joined the Delaware and Shawnee in their efforts to have their hunting grounds

restored to them. It was three years before the proprietaries would heed these complaints. In the meanwhile, the British were making all plans for the expedition of General Forbes against Fort Duquesne. The Treaty at Easton in 1758 was made chiefly for the purpose of settling the various land disputes with the Indians and of making peace with the Delaware and Shawnee before the expedition of Forbes should reach the Ohio. The mission of Christian F. Post was made to the Ohio to win back the hostile Indians before the land had been ceded back by the Proprietaries. They were still allied with the French and carrying on their raids into the English settlements. But, in the very midst of all of the dangers which threatened him, Post made his trip to the Ohio, through the mountains filled with hostile Indians, and won back the Delaware and Shawnee. This Peace Mission of Christian F. Post was one of the most vital and most heroic ever undertaken by mortal man. Without his success in this heroic mission, General Forbes and his army would probably have met with the same fate of General Braddock and Major Grant and their forces.

The Treaty at Easton in 1758, settled all of the land disputes with the Indians, and the lands objected to in the purchase of 1754 were decided back to the Indians, with the exception of what is known as the Purchase of 1754, which included the lands in Fulton, Bedford, Blair, Huntingdon, Juniata, Perry and about half the land in Centre, the greater part of Snyder and parts of Union, Cumberland and Franklin counties.

The other territory included in the Purchase of 1754, in southwestern Pennsylvania, besides the lands in the northeastern section and along the Susquehanna, northwest and west of the Purchases of 1749 and 1754, were finally purchased at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, New York, in 1768, and all of the other unpurchased lands were purchased by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the Treaty at Fort McIntosh, at the site of Beaver, in 1784.

The various cessions of land made by New York, in 1781, by Massachusetts, in 1785, and by Connecticut, in 1786, left a tract of land on Lake Erie, west of the boundary of New York and north of the boundary of Pennsylvania, which belonged to no particular state. When the survey of the northern boundary was made, General William B. Irvine discovered that Pennsylvania would be without a harbor on Lake Erie. A movement was at once started to purchase this land, containing about 202,187 acres, from the Indians and from the United States. At a Treaty at Fort Harmer on July 9, 1789, Cornplanter and the other chiefs of the Six Nations decided this tract for the sum of 1200 pounds, thus extinguishing forever all Indian title to lands in Pennsylvania. The contract with the United States was finally completed on March 3, 1792, when the Common-

wealth paid the sum of \$150,640.25 to the Treasurer of the United States.

These later purchases from the Indians are given in order to show how the frontiers gradually moved westward, driving the Indians from the habitations their fathers had occupied for almost countless generations, into the wilderness of Ohio and then on into the plains of the West. From the time of the first purchase by William Penn, in 1682, until the last purchase, in 1789, just one hundred and seven years, the Indian's title to land in Pennsylvania had been completely extinguished.

After the Treaty at Easton in 1758, Conrad Weiser disappears from active participation in Indian affairs in Pennsylvania and George Croghan, the Indian trader from the Cumberland Valley, becomes the real power in everything relating to the Indians in the Province, participating in all of the councils and conferences at Fort Pitt and elsewhere. A new era was dawning. The old actors upon the stage of the frontiers of Anglo-Saxon civilization were fast disappearing. With the passing of the Half King, Tanachharrison, Shikellamy, the Iroquois deputy, Conrad Weiser, and others, the scenes shifted westward over the mountains to a new stage with new actors, who had been trained for the parts they were to play, upon the Susquehanna and by the old actors who had departed forever, but who had left the impress of their work upon the pages of the history of Pennsylvania for all time. The stage was changed, the scenes shifted, the actors disappeared within the shadows, but the play went on, ever changing the whole stage make up, but always developing the action, until Anglo-Saxon civilization swept over mountains, forests and plains to the Golden Gate of the Pacific.

It is most thrilling, as well as interesting, to realize what a tremendous part the men and women of the Cumberland Valley took in the days when the tide of events was just beginning to carry the scenes of action across the mountain ridges into the vast forests and far-flung valleys beyond, and then to realize that hundreds of them followed the action into the valley of the Ohio and into the Wilderness of Kentucky.

CHAPTER XI

OLD ROADS IN THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY

AT THE time of the organization of Lancaster County in 1729, there were evidently a number of people living "over Susquehanna" on lands which had not been purchased from the Indians. Among these were James Silvers, who settled on the Conodoguinet at what was ever afterwards called Silvers Spring, Randall Chambers, at Le Torts Spring, Robert Dunning and others. The beautiful valley from the Susquehanna to the Potomac was then known as "over Susquehanna," "the west side of Susquehanna," the "North Valley" and the "Kittatinny Valley." "Over Susquehanna" was the name most frequently used in the early records.

The people who crossed the Susquehanna and made "improvements" along the Conodoguinet, the Conococheague, Le Tort's Spring and at other places where there were fine springs, were "squatters," having no right or title to the lands upon which they lived. Some of these people claimed to have bought their lands from the Indians, then occupying them. But this was not possible, as no Indian owned the land upon which he lived, and no land could be sold save by Treaty and to William Penn, or his heirs, according to an agreement which William Penn had made with the Indians. All of the Indian lands in Pennsylvania were purchased by the Penns at various times and at various official Treaties with the Delaware, Susquehannock, and afterwards from the Iroquois, who claimed all of the territory of the Province "by right of conquest."

When these settlers first commenced to go "over Susquehanna" there were no roads in the entire valley, save the winding Indian trails and traders paths to the Potomac and to the Ohio. These "roads," as they were called, were trodden by the packhorses of the traders, carrying the goods for trade with the Indians and bringing back the furs and peltries, which had been gotten in exchange.

Civilized man builds his home, then his church and school, and then he builds roads, and then he erects his courts of justice. The first step in the building of nations is the building of roads. Race, blood, religion, institutions do not bind a people together so completely as do roads as means of interchange and communication. The "tie that binds" peoples of all races and religions together is the road. Since the commencement of the development of history, no nation has ever existed for any length of time as a unit, without roads. The great trade routes of the Eastern empires made possible the vast dominions controlled by the rulers of Assyria, Babylon,

Egypt and Rome. The building of the National Pike from the Potomac to the Ohio did more to make possible the unity of the American Nation than any one single thing in our early history, so the building of the "Great Road" from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, in 1744, did more to make possible the marvellous development of the Cumberland Valley in the years that followed. It became the great artery carrying the very life blood of European civilization over the mountains to the Ohio and down the beautiful valley to the Southlands.

The Blunston Licenses were granted in 1733/34, but the lands were not purchased from the Indians until 1736, but by 1735 so many people had settled in the valley that a petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions at Lancaster for the laying out of a road from Harris Ferry toward Potomac. This petition, made in November, 1735, reads, to the "Worshipful the Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions from the inhabitants on the West side of the Susquehannah river opposite to Paxtang praying that a road be laid out from John Harris's Ferry toward Potomac." The Court then appointed as viewers, Randal Chambers, Thomas Eastland, James Peat, John Lawrence, James Silvers and Abraham Endlers. At the next sitting of the Court these viewers made a report, to which great objection was made by the residents along the Conodoguinet and the Middle Spring settlements because the road was to pass through "The Barrens," instead of through the Conodoguinet settlement. A new board of viewers was appointed, consisting of William Renick, Richard Hough, James Armstrong, Thomas Mays, Samuel Montgomery and Benjamin Chambers. This board made a report, in which they state, "The persons appointed by order of last court to review a road from John Harris's Ferry towards Potowmack, do report that they have reviewed the eastermost part of said road and find it very crooked and hurtful to the inhabitants and therefore have altered the said road and marked it in the following manner, to wit: from the said ferry, near to a southwest course about two miles, thence a westerly course to James Silver's; thence westward to John Hoge's meadow; thence westward to a fording place on Letorts Spring a little to the northward of John Davidson's house; thence west northerly to the first marked road in a certain hollow; thence about southwest a little to the southward of Robert Dunnings to the former marked road; thence along the same to the Great Spring Head, being as far as any review or alteration to them appear necessary; which road so altered as above said, and attended from the return to go by James Silver's house, was allowed to be recorded." This return was made in 1743.

This return was not satisfactory and another board of viewers was appointed, consisting of Randall Chambers, Robert Chambers, Robert Dunning, Benjamin Chambers and John McCormick. These made a

report on Feb. and May, 1744. The course was from Harris' Ferry to James Silvers Spring, to Mr. Hogg's Spring, to Randall Chambers Spring, to McAllisters Spring, to Robert Dunning's Spring, to Shippensburg, to Reynold's Spring, to Conococheague Creek, to Falling Spring, to John Mashet's Spring, to Thomas Armstrong's Spring "to a marked Black oak in the temporary line." The entire course was 60 miles and 109 perches long. Although the final course of the Great Road was laid out in 1744, it was not "cleared, cut or bridged" for many years afterwards, as the various Court orders to the overseers and inhabitants show.

When the course of this "Great Road" was laid out from Harris' Ferry to the Potomac in 1744, Shippensburg was the only village, or town, on its entire course. Carlisle was then noted as Randall Chamber's Spring, Mount Rock was Robert Dunning's Spring, Mr. Hogg's Spring was at Hogestown, and Chambersburg was Falling Spring.

This "Great Road" became, in reality, the great road to the Potomac and to the Ohio, and from it branched the various roads leading to York, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, as well as to the West and South. A history of all of the events which have taken place along the course of this road from Harris' Ferry to the Potomac from the time when the Iroquois warriors passed over it to the present, would require a large volume. Its history of peace times would be almost as thrilling as its history during the times of war, when the armies of the North and of the South marched over it.

THE WALNUT BOTTOM ROAD

"The Walnut Bottom" was a name given to the bottom lands, covered by a thick growth of black walnut trees, in the vicinity of the present Centerville. As in the case of many similar designations which were first applied to a general locality, it became the name of a particular place, which in this instance was probably about where the village of Centerville is now situated. The first documentary reference to this name, which the author has been able to find, occurs in the Blunston License Book, in the entry for July 31, 1733/34, where a tract of 200 acres for Arthur Irwin is noted. This tract was situated "at the Walnut Bottom on the Road from Pextan to Potomac about two miles from Robert Dunnings." As no survey was made of this tract the exact boundaries are not given.

In November, 1741, a petition was presented to the Court of Lancaster County, asking for a road from the Walnut Bottom towards Lancaster for the convenience of the inhabitants in the Yellow Breeches territory. The Court appointed Robert McClure, Hance Hamilton, Peter Wilkins, John Corvel, William Bailey and Benjamin Chambers. At the Court of Quarter Sessions held at Lancaster on May 4, 1742, Robert McClure, William Bailey and Peter Wilkins

stated in a petition that the other three members of the board had refused to serve and asking for the appointment of other persons in their places. The Court then appointed Robert Dunning, John Lockhart and Patrick Carson.

In accordance with the orders of the Court these viewers laid out the course of the road from the Walnut Bottom, crossing the Yellow Breeches Creek at the distance of 19 and 1/5 miles from the place of beginning, and then on to a site on the Susquehanna called "The River Side," a total distance of 30³/₄ miles, and 38 perches. The report is signed by Robert McClure, Peter Wilkin, John Lockhart, William Bailey and Patrick Carson. The three points mentioned in this report are Walnut Bottom, the Yellow Breeches ford and "the River Side." According to the distances given in this and also in the subsequent report of another board of viewers, for a road from Wilkins Ferry to the Walnut Bottom Road, "the River Side" was at Hussey's Ferry, about the site of the present Goldsboro, the crossing of the Yellow Breeches Creek was at Lisburn and the "Walnut Bottom," as a definite site, about one mile west of the present Centerville.

There were various other roads connecting with the Walnut Bottom, or the Walnut Bottom Road. In April, 1759, a petition was presented to the Court of Cumberland County for a road from Carlisle to the Walnut Bottom "and from thence to the Springs, and from the three Springs to Shippensburg." It does not seem that anything was done at this time about this road, but in April, 1768, a petition was presented for a road from Carlisle to Shippensburg by the same course. James Piper, James Dunlap, Thomas Wilson, John Ewing, David McCurdy and William Reynolds were appointed viewers. These reported in July, 1768, that they had laid out the road from the south end of Hanover Street, at Carlisle, to David McCurdy's, to the stone tavern at the Walnut Bottom, to Thomas Wilson's, thence to a point at Three Springs, beyond the house of James Ewing to Shippensburg.

This road was evidently not opened as at the sessions of the Court, October, 1796, a petition is presented, stating that "a road or highway was several years since laid out from the town of Carlisle to the town of Shippensburg, called the Walnut Bottom Road, about twenty miles in length and confirmed by the Court of General Quarter Sessions of Peace for said county, to be opened for the breadth of—feet. That owing to some mistake the road hath not been laid out and opened agreeably to the course and distances reported to the said Court, and it hath since been found by the report of persons appointed to ascertain the bearing of the said road, that by running the courses and distances reported by the original viewers that the same would not strike the town of Shippensburg, and that in fact it is at present impossible to ascertain with accuracy upon

what ground the original views intended the said road should be laid out," and the petition goes on to state "there is not at present any public road between the said towns by way of the Walnut Bottom." Therefore a petition is presented for the appointment of six suitable persons to view and lay out a road from "the South end of York (Hanover) Street in Carlisle, the nearest and best direction to where the road meets and comes into the Mount Rock Road, near the town of Shippensburg."

The Court appointed John Davidson, John McCune, John Alexander, George Logue, James Boyd and Jeremiah McKibbin, December 4, 1796. This board made a report August 5, 1797, and the road was ordered cleared and opened in the breadth of 50 feet. But, at the same Court, the viewers were ordered to make another view and report to the next Court. This report was submitted at the October Sessions, and the road was ordered to be cut, cleared and opened, and the Supervisors of the Townships through which the road was to pass were ordered to "open and clear the same at public expense." Thus, it will be seen, that about thirty years passed from the time of the first petition for the road from Carlisle to Shippensburg, via the Walnut Bottom, until the final approval and order of the Court was put into effect.

There seems to have been as much trouble with the early roads of the Cumberland Valley as there was in every part of the state until the present Highway System was put into effect. Viewers, supervisors and county authorities generally allowed things to go on as they had gone on from the beginning, with trees and roots on the roadway and with mud up to the hubs. The present day farmer in any part of the state would stand in amazement at the hay wagons and coal wagons, with six horses trying to pull the loaded wagon through three feet of mud over ridges and up grades. Yet, this was exactly what was done from about 1750 to within a comparatively short time ago. "Get us out of the mud" was a real cry of the farmers and townsmen for about 200 years. It still echoes over the mountains of Pennsylvania, as well as in the Legislative halls.

There were many roads laid out from Carlisle and Shippensburg after the building of the Great Road, from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, connecting with it and running to the gaps in the North and the South Mountains. In 1752, a road was run from Carlisle to Stephen's Gap, (also called Croghan's Gap, now known as Sterrett's Gap). This road was evidently not completed at that time, as it was again viewed and its course laid out in 1761, by order of Court. The gap in the mountains through which this road ran is very plainly seen from Carlisle.

In the years that followed roads were also laid out to McAllisters Gap, to Cesna's Gap, across Herron's Ford, from Shippensburg. All

of the mountain gaps became passes for the various roads which connected with the main roads leading east and west.

The reports of the views of various roads in the Cumberland Valley, taken from the Court Records, are given in "Old Roads of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania," by J. D. Hemminger, Carlisle, 1909.

The State Road to the Ohio from the "Widow Miller's Spring," to Pittsburgh, was first viewed in 1783. There were various changes made to parts of the course of this road in 1787, 1788 and 1811. The road ran from the "Widow Miller's," at Mount Rock, to Burnt Cabins, Fort Littleton, Sideling Hill to Bedford. Much of the course of this road was over that of the "Braddock Road" of 1755. For the complete reports of the various views of this road, Consult: Smith's Laws, II. 250, III. 349; Pa. Laws 1811, 256; Col. Rec. XV. 331.

In 1814, a road was viewed from Carlisle to Littleton, and in 1816 a review of this road was made (Pa. Laws, 1814, 246; Pa. Laws, 1816-8.)

The day of turnpike roads came in 1792, and the first turnpike company was organized for the building of a turnpike from Philadelphia to Lancaster in that year. After 1792, turnpike companies were organized in almost every part of the state. The ones in the Cumberland Valley were as follows: The Harrisburg and Pittsburgh Turnpike, 1806 (P. L. 1806, 349); The Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike company, 1809 (P. L. 1809, 96); The Yellow Breeches Turnpike company, 1811 (P. L. 1811, 249); The Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg Turnpike company, 1814 (P. L. 1814, 85); The Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike company, 1814 (P. L. 1814, 86); The Harrisburg and Berlin Turnpike company, 1814 (P. L. 1814, 133); The Waynesburg, Greencastle and Mercersburg Turnpike company, 1816 (P. L. 1816, 13).

The building of these turnpikes (so called because of the turning pike which was thrown across the road every toll station) was the commencement of the great era of commerce with the western part of the state. Over these "pikes" there passed the immense droves and herds of sheep and cattle from the west to the east, as well as the products of the farms.

CHAPTER XII

THE DIARY OF THE REV. JOHN CUTHBERTSON OF PENNSYLVANIA
1751-1790

AMONG the collection of many valuable documents in the Department of Archives in the State Library, is the "Diary of the Rev. John Cuthbertson of Pa." This Diary contains the record of the travels and labors of this worthy minister, who, in the fulfillment of his duties, journeyed over the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania from the Delaware to the Ohio. There was hardly a frontier settlement which was not visited by him and in which he did not advise, baptize, marry and bury those who were in need of his services. The Diary is most valuable because it contains the names of all the families visited by him and also the record of the names of all those whom he baptized, married or buried. It covers the entire period of the early history of the Cumberland Valley from 1751 to 1790. During this time he travelled 69,255 miles, mostly on horseback, preached 2,452 days, baptized 2,452 children and married 240 couples. Many of the names recorded in this document are of the ancestors of many of the families now living in various parts of the United States.

The Minister, who travelled over the entire frontier of Pennsylvania during the troublesome time of the French and Indian War and all of the long years of the Border Wars, had little to say of the conditions which he had to face or of the trying times through which the young nation was passing. He ministered to the people during the dark days of the American Revolution, but had little to say about any of the great events which were happening. His chief purpose was to do the work which took up all of his time and energy. He might have taken Paul's words: "This one thing I do," as the keynote of his life. During the horrors which followed Braddock's defeat in 1755, when he was travelling over the Indian infested and desolated country, about all that he had to say about these matters was, "Everything in confusion," "Saw 100 Indians to-day," and similar brief entries about what was going on about him while he was baptizing, marrying or burying the people in his far-flung parish. From the standpoint of the historical student it is to be regretted that he did not make more entries about what was taking place in the Big Cove, at Carlisle, Shippensburg and other places during these years when the frontiers along the Kittatinny Mountains were almost blotted out by the Indians. John Cuthbertson seemed to be utterly blind to anything and everything not in line with his mission. The value of his Diary consists in the thousands

of names which are recorded and in the location of the homes of hundreds of people living in the Cumberland Valley and elsewhere, from 1751 to 1790.

The Rev. John Cuthbertson was sent to America by the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, in 1751. According to his Diary, he arrived at New Castle, Delaware, on August 5, 1751, after a voyage of forty-six days from Derry Lock. On the 19th of the same month he preached at Middle Octorara, Lancaster County. He labored at this place, from which he made all of his missionary journeys, until his death in 1791. He was born April 3, 1718. His tombstone at Middle Octorara is inscribed:

“Rev. John Cuthbertson, who, after a labor of above 40 years in the Ministry of the Gospel among the dissenting Covenanters of America, departed this life March 10th, 1791, in the 73rd year of his age. The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance.”

From the day he reached the field of his labors at Middle Octorara, he engaged in his labors as a minister. On the 20th of August, the day after his arrival, he visited the home of Walter Buchanan “upon the side of Connonguinet Creek.” He preached at this place the next day and also baptized several children, and then rode to the home of Andrew Ralston, “near the great spring.” He preached at this point and then rode 22 miles to “James Mitchel’s, near Hackets town.”

On August 28th, he visited Robert McConnel’s in “the big Cove, Blue Mountains,” and then travelled 40 miles over South Mountain to Robert Ready’s “near Hartstown.” He reached York on September 2nd, and stopped at “the dutch tavern.” He was in Pequea on September 10th. Here he bought a “brown horse 5 years old for 19 pounds, 5 shillings,” and then rode 52 miles to Philadelphia. This was the commencement of his travels over the frontiers of Pennsylvania. Some of the entries in the Diary which apply to the Cumberland Valley are as follows:

On August 18th, 1751, he preached at “Sweetara Creek,” and on the 20th he travelled “8 m. to Walter Buchanan on ye side of Connonguinet creek.” The entries which follow are, in his own language:

Aug. 21—Preached. Bapt. Joseph son to Joseph Glendenning, John son to Joseph McClelland and Jean dau. to Henry Swansie, yn. rode 20 m. to Andrew Ralston nr ye great Spring.

Aug. 22—Preached. yn rode 22 m. to James Mitchel nr Hackets town.

Aug. 24—After long reasoning agreed upon subscription paper with ye people.

- Aug. 25—Sabbath. Preached. Bapt. Andrew and Moses sons to James Mitchel and James and Eliza son and dau. to James Lowrey, and Martha dau. to James Thompson and Sarah dau. to Joseph Mitchel and Rebecca dau. to Joseph McClung.
- Aug. 26—20 m. to Joseph Cochran up settlement.
- Aug. 27—4 m. to Justice Smith. Preached. yn rode 8 m. to James Wilson.
- Aug. 28—Preached. yn rode 4 m. to James McClelland and Bapt. Wm. son to Robert McConel in ye big cove, Blue Mountains.
- Aug. 29—40 m. over ye south mountains R. M. road to Robt. Ready near Hartstown.
- Aug. 30—8 m. over Marsh creek to David Dinwiddie.
- Sept. 1—Sabbath. 2 m. to tent. Preached. Bapt. Jean dau. to Thomas Anderson. Isabel dau. to Robt. McCullough and Rose Ann dau. to Joseph Hutchinson. James son to Joseph Broomfield. Mary dau. to David Dinwiddie.
- Sept. 2—36 m. conversed Boy Blair, came to York to Dutch Tavern.
- Sept. 3—18 m. sailed ye Susquehanna married Robt Love to Rachel Sloan at ye river yn came 10 m. to Lancaster.
- The following entries have reference to his travels and work east of the Susquehanna. On Nov. 7, 1751, he rode "24 m. to Andrew Ralston's Big Spring, Pennsborough Township," and on the 8th, he travelled "12 m. to Walter Buchanan yn to Pattison's, Carlisle."
- The entries which follow are:
- Nov. 10—Sabath. Bapt. Robert son to Horace Bratton presented by ye mother.
- Nov. 11—11 m. to ffan McNeil's Latart Spring.
- Nov. 12—8 m. to Pennsborough meeting house. Preached. Bapt. Joseph son to Samuel Colhoun. Andrew son to Andrew Griffith. Ann dau. to Robt. Gibson, yn rode 4 m. to Charles Kilgpur.
- Nov. 13—17 m. to McFadden handled a bear stayed 2 hours with Blair and owned ye convention to contani I Re Ret. yn came to Joseph Reed's.
- Nov. 14—Preached. Bapt. Janet and Hew dau. and son to James Reed yn rode 12 m. to James Mitchel's.
- Nov. 17—Sabbath. Preached. Bapt. Katharine dau. to George Mitchel.
- Nov. 18—16 m. to James Wilson's Licken Creek up to this date have travelled 957 miles.

Nov. 19—Preached. Bapt. Hannah dau. to James McMichan, Martha and James dau. and son to Joseph Cochran, Eliza dau. to John Wilson, Elizabeth dau. to James Wilson.

Nov. 20—26 m. over Cannoqongig. Potomac to Lemmen.

Dec. 5—32 m. to Marsh Creek to David Dinwiddies.

Dec. 9—32 m. to Chambers Tavern in York.

In the days that followed this ever busy missionary was in Lancaster, Baltimore, Pequea, preaching, marrying and baptising and "rebuking," and on March 12, 1752, he again crossed the Susquehanna and went to "Walter Buchanan, Cannodugig." Then follow these entries:

March 15—Sabbath. Preached. Rebuked Alexander Laferty, John Marlin and Adam Colyhoun, and yn Bapt. James son to Walter Buchanan, James son to Joseph Gardner, Isaac son to Alexander Laverty and Jean dau. to Adam Colyhoun.

March 16—married Isaac Douglas and Mary Sloan yn preached. Examined 20 persons.

March 17—Wm. Gardner who is married to his wifes sister and desires.to ye Presbytery.

March 21—22 m. to Big Spring Church on Conadaugig *****

March 22—Sabbath. Preached.

March 23—Preached. Examined 17 persons.

March 24—B. D. fasted, wept, confessed, prayed—yn rode 3 m. to and fro ye R G I Society and yn spoke at great length—explained Psalm 74. Great day.

March 25—18 m. to Joseph Wylie's Connodugig creek.

March 26—8 m. to George Mitchel's Octorara. Preached. Examined 22 persons Conversed Robt. McDonald.

March 29—Sabbath—to and fro James Mitchel's. Preached. Bapt. Mary and Margaret daughters to John Wylie.

March 30—20 m. to Joseph Lowrie's. Preached. Bap his dau Jean, yn to Jas. McMeeham's. *****

April 6—8 m. to Justice Smith's, Judge of Cumberland Co.

April 7—7 m. to and fro church James McClelland's, Preached.

April 8—30 m. to Robert Redick's. Held a gray viper. Conversed at night.

April 9—Preached. Bapt. Wm. son to John Little.

April 10—10 m. to David Dinwiddie's.

April 12—Sabbath. 2 m. to 3 Springs. Preached. Bapt. Ann dau. to Thomas Anderson and Jean dau. to Mary Mair. Rode 2 m. to David Dinwiddie's.

April 13—30 m. to York."

These extracts are given in order to show the genealogical and historical value of this Diary, which is contained in four note books. Nearly every family living in the Cumberland Valley from 1751 to 1790 is mentioned, and the marriages and baptisms of hundreds are contained in this unique record, which should be published in full, with historical notes. Many of the marriage records which have been sought for in vain in various official records of the churches of the Cumberland Valley, are found in this Diary. Rev. John Cuthbertson, was a Presbyterian minister from Scotland, and therefore, even if he did not represent the particular branch of the Presbyterian church to which many of the people in the Cumberland Valley belonged, these people, rather than have their children baptised by a minister of their own branch of the church by waiting for months or years, had Cuthbertson baptise them when he held a service near their homes on the sparsely settled frontier. The same is also true of many of the marriages. Pastoral services were not always available on the frontier along the mountains and in the separated log cabins in the valley, and therefore, when the Rev. John Cuthbertson passed through on one of his trips, the young people who had been waiting for a minister to marry them, availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by his visit. The Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland was not vitally separated from the church to which many of these people belonged. As a consequence there are many records missing from the regular records of the Presbyterian churches of the Cumberland Valley, such as baptisms, marriages and funerals, which are found in this Diary of Cuthbertson. It fills in a great gap in the church records of the valley, as well as of Lancaster County and many other parts of the then frontier of Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER XIII

GEORGE CROGHAN, "THE KING OF THE INDIAN TRADERS"

OF ALL of the men from the boundaries of the Cumberland Valley who exercised a wide influence in the conquest of the continent by the Anglo-Saxon race, no one occupies a higher position than does George Croghan, who has been justly called "The King of the Indian Traders."

George Croghan was, however, far more than an Indian trader, or the greatest Indian trader during the Colonial period when Great Britain and France were struggling for supremacy on the continent. From the time when he first entered into the activities of the Indian trade, until the birth of a new nation on the stage of human history, he was one of the most dominant figures in the great drama which was being enacted on the American continent. France started the movement of armed forces into the Ohio Valley, chiefly to checkmate the fast growing trade of the English with the western Indians in the Ohio Valley. The great leader and the power in this trade beyond the mountain ridges was George Croghan, the Irish trader who lived at Silvers Spring, five miles from Harris' Ferry, in the Cumberland Valley.

It may safely be said that this Irishman did more to carry Anglo-Saxon civilization beyond the mountains and into the Ohio Valley than any other one man or agency. His activity and his ability as an Indian trader was one of the prime causes for the organization of "The Ohio Company" by Virginia in 1749, for the building of the first fort on the Ohio by Virginia, the mission of George Washington in 1753, the battle at Fort Necessity in 1754, the expedition of General Braddock in 1755, and the final occupation of the Ohio by the British in 1758. All of these events were the direct results of George Croghan's rapidly growing power as an Indian trader in almost every large Indian village in the western wilderness. His trading houses were spread from the western foothills of the Alleghenies to the Ohio, Muskingum, Scioto, the lakes, and were rapidly throwing out a far-flung line of agents into the villages of the Kickapoo and Mascoutens in the Illinois country. As early as 1742, Bienville reported that these tribes were becoming restless and that some of the Indians had gone eastward to meet the English traders, and in 1744 Vaudreuil, the Governor General of Canada, urged the building of a fort on the lower Ohio, in order to stop the invasion of the English traders in the territory claimed by France.

Before 1730, the vast wilderness beyond the Alleghenies was practically an unknown country to the English settled along the Atlantic

seaboard. Within half a century all of the sweeping forests and far-reaching valleys had been trodden by the feet of the Indian traders from Pennsylvania, and, chief among these were the traders and agents who were associated with George Croghan. These hardy, and in many cases lawless, men were under the direct influence of Croghan and his associates. They were the real missionaries of Anglo-Saxon culture beyond the mountains, and but for them, when the struggle between France and Great Britain commenced, the territory west of the mountains and along the Ohio would have been an unknown country to the English on the narrow strip along the Atlantic Ocean. They were in a very true sense the real pioneers of civilization beyond the blue ridges of the Kittatinny Mountains bounding the northern and western limits of the Cumberland Valley. The British Empire had to depend upon the knowledge of the western wilderness possessed by these traders, when the struggle with France commenced. But for them and their knowledge of the winding Indian trails, the rivers and streams and the language, manners and customs of the various Indian tribes, Great Britain would have been doomed to defeat from the outset of the struggle.

Among the great army of Indian traders from Pennsylvania, who crossed the mountains through the gaps through which the trails threaded their winding way to the waters of the Ohio, no one had a greater knowledge of the territory than did Croghan. He knew the forest and streams and he knew the Indian languages of the western tribes as did no other trader, and, very strangely, the Indians respected and almost loved him because of his honesty in dealing with them. In all of the long years of his experiences with the Indians Croghan never defrauded or cheated them, and in the years of open hostility between the English and the Indians, George Croghan never killed an Indian when killing Indians was the custom.

Of Croghan's early life, little is known, save that he was born in Dublin. He came to America in 1741, and soon after settled at Silvers Spring on a tract of 354 acres, upon which he erected his house, storehouses, barns and tan-yards. The exact number of his employees and pack horses cannot be exactly given, but he had about 25 employees at his various trading houses and about 100 pack horses, which were captured, during the period before 1754. He probably had about double the number of pack horses and more than double the number of employees at the time of his greatest activity as a trader. Associated with him in his business were William Trent, a brother-in-law; Edward Ward, a half-brother; Thomas Smallman, a cousin; John Connolly, a nephew; and various other well known traders. The two first mentioned, Trent and Ward, were engaged in building the fort at "the Forks" (Pittsburgh), when the French army captured the site and erected Fort Duquesne. Trent was a Captain and Ward was an Ensign, in the force which had been sent

to the Ohio by Virginia to take formal possession of the Ohio. Both Smallman and Connolly became prominent in the Virginia Boundary Dispute in western Pennsylvania. A daughter of Croghan by a Mohawk woman became the wife of Joseph Brant, who played such an important part during the period of the Revolution.

Croghan acquired about 1200 acres in the Cumberland Valley, and when Cumberland County was organized in 1749/50 he and William Trent were appointed Justices of the Peace. This appointment was made on March 10, 1749 (Col. Rec. V, 436). Shortly after this time the Provincial Council received a letter "from Capt. Trent, one of the Justices of Cumberland County and a Partner with Mr. Croghan, the most considerable Indian trader," etc. By this time Croghan's Indian trade had become so great among the western Indians under French influence, such as the Miami, Wyandot, etc., that the French government in Canada had offered a reward of \$1,000 to the Indians for his scalp (Col. Rec. V, 483). The fact that Croghan's scalp was not taken by any of the Indians is an evidence of his influence and the regard in which he was held by them.

The first appearance of George Croghan in the affairs of the Province was in 1747, when he wrote a letter to the Council, in which he gave information concerning Indian affairs. This reference reads, "Mr. George Croghan, a considerable Indian Trader, informed the Secretary by Letter that he had traded this Winter on the Borders of Lake Erie with a Nation of Indians called—(Wyandot)."

This letter, written to Secretary Peters, on May 26, 1747, contained an account of the French scalp and the wampum for the Governor of Pennsylvania from a party of Indians living on the borders of Lake Erie, who had formerly been attached to the French interest, and who had, chiefly through Croghan's influence, deserted them for various reasons and had become friendly to the English. This message was the cause of the trip which Croghan took to Logstown in April, 1748, taking a message and a present from the Pennsylvania Council, and with the promise of a larger present later in the summer. Plans were made for sending Conrad Weiser to the Ohio, Croghan to have charge of the carrying of the present, as early as October, 1747.

The letters and the information given by Croghan was the direct cause of the official mission of Conrad Weiser to the Ohio in 1748. These activities of George Croghan in 1747-48 were the immediate causes of all of the great events which began to take place on the Ohio. The mission of Conrad Weiser in 1748, the French expedition under Celoron de Bienville in 1749, the organization of the Ohio Company of Virginia in 1749, Christopher Gist's expedition for the Ohio Company in 1750, the Virginia Treaty at Logstown in 1752, Washington's mission to Fort LeBoeuf in 1753, his expedition of

1754, the building of Fort Duquense, the expedition of General Braddock in 1755, and the final expedition of General Forbes in 1758, which resulted in the final occupancy of the Ohio by the British, were all sequences directly connected with the activities of George Croghan. It is difficult to imagine just what part Pennsylvania and Virginia would have played in the "Winning of the West" had this great movement not have been started just when it did start in 1747, by this Irish trader from the Cumberland Valley, and it is just as difficult to tell what the result would have been had it not been largely directed by the same man. Every child, almost, is familiar with the life and work of Daniel Boone. But what Daniel Boone did of real importance was very small when compared with what George Croghan did. The romance which clings to the name of Daniel Boone is but a shadow when compared with that which should be about the name of George Croghan. He is in many respects one of the most romantic figures in American history, and the work which he did from 1747 to the end of his life was as vitally important as that which has been done by any hero of our history.

The hostility of the French and the Indians allied with them during the French and Indian War ruined George Croghan financially. His trading houses were destroyed in every section of the western wilderness. Owing to his early losses and his inability to pay his debts, he removed in 1753 to Aughwick, now Shirleysburg.

In the spring of 1753, when the stirring events, which led directly to the struggle for the possession of the Ohio Valley by France and Great Britain, were taking place, George Croghan took a leading place as the adviser of both Pennsylvania and Virginia concerning all of the affairs on the Ohio. He had established a trading house at the mouth of Pine Creek, just above the present City of Pittsburgh. This became the center of information concerning the movements of the French on the upper waters of the Allegheny and on Lake Erie. The inactivity of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, which kept up its discussion with Governor Hamilton concerning the situation and its refusal to take any steps which might lead to armed interference and its denial that the territory involved was within the boundaries of the Province, greatly provoked Croghan, who had recommended the building of a fort on the Ohio as early as 1750.

But, while Pennsylvania did nothing, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, acted with decision. He organized a force for the building a fort on the Ohio and later organized the army, which was finally commanded by Major George Washington, for taking formal possession at "the forks." Croghan and Trent furnished much of the powder and lead which was used at Fort Necessity, when Washington was defeated by the French on July 3, 1753; and when his army was obliged to retreat to Fort Cumberland, he impressed the pack horses of Croghan for the use of the army. As a consequence of

the loss of his horses, Croghan was obliged to abandon all of his stores on Pine Creek, Logstown and other places. The retreat of the army of Washington left the entire region beyond the mountains under the dominion of the French, and all of Croghan's stores were stolen or destroyed by the Indians.

After the retreat from Fort Necessity, Croghan took all of the friendly Indians to his home at Aughwick. There were about 200 of these, men, women and children, and Croghan was obliged to look after them at his own expense, until he was finally paid by the Province. In August, 1754, Conrad Weiser was authorized to go to Aughwick to investigate the situation and to take 300 Pounds to buy goods for the Indians. The total amount paid by the Province for the entertainment of the Indians at Croghan's was 1,000 Pounds.

Croghan was soon called away from Aughwick to assist in the building of the roads for the Braddock expedition. All of his remaining pack horses were engaged for this work. Croghan himself was not able to devote his time to the road building work, which was taken up by Col. Burd, as he was soon called to take the Indians from Aughwick to Fort Cumberland to go with the expedition of General Braddock to the Ohio. Croghan talked over this matter with the Indians, who refused to go unless they could take with them their women and children. This was finally done, and a special camp was provided for them at Fort Cumberland. The presence of the beautiful Indian women became a source of much trouble, as the officers of the British Army became fascinated by them, giving them presents and otherwise showing their regards. This relationship between the British officers and the Indian women finally resulted in General Braddock sending the women and children back to Aughwick. As a result, nearly all of the men departed and when the army of General Braddock marched from Fort Cumberland, Croghan had, including the chief, Scarouady, only eight Indians to act as scouts and spies.

Croghan was present at the Battle of Monongahela and assisted George Washington in placing General Braddock upon a horse to carry him away from the field upon which he had been fatally wounded. Croghan returned to Aughwick in August, 1755, and soon after commenced making a stockade at his home, which was in the very midst of the wilderness which he knew would soon be filled with war parties of hostile Indians.

When the pacifistic Quaker Assembly was thrown out of power a sum of 60,000 Pounds was appropriated for the defense of the Province. Croghan's anticipation of the Indian hostility following the defeat of the army of General Braddock in July was fully realized. The Indians on the Ohio wished to be on what they thought was the winning side, and went over almost in mass to the French interest. Hostile parties of Indians, led in many cases by French

officers, threaded the winding trails of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The massacre at Penn's Creek in October was the first of a long series of Indian raids which carried death and destruction to the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Every valley along the frontier became the scene of smoking log cabins, desolated farms and the mutilated bodies of men, women and children, killed and scalped by the warriors of the Red Men. Carlisle and Shippensburg were filled with men, women and children who had fled from before this red terror which came through the mountain passes. Croghan spent his time in helping to erect the forts along the frontier, in attending the conferences with the few friendly Indians at Harris' Ferry and at Carlisle.

On December 18, 1755, he was given a commission as Captain in the forces of the Province which were being organized and at once commenced to strengthen his stockade at Aughwick, which was later called Fort Shirley. Nearly all of his old associates in the Indian trade were given commissions, Trent, Ward, Smallman and Callender were given those of Captain and McKee, Crawford and Prentice were made Lieutenants.

Early in the spring of 1756, Coulon de Villers, who had commanded the French army on the Ohio, set out from Fort Duquesne to avenge the death of Jumonville. Owing to illness he had to go back to the Ohio, but he again started out in July, with Croghan's fort as his objective. He missed his way and made the attack upon Fort Granville, which was totally destroyed. The destruction of this fort made the abandonment of Fort Shirley in the autumn of 1756, a necessity, as it could not possibly be held in its isolated position. Croghan left Aughwick at that time and never returned to make it his home. It was at this time that many charges were brought against him by his enemies in the Provincial Assembly and in the country. He was charged with extravagance in his purchases of presents for the Indians, of being a Catholic and in sympathy with the French, to whom he disclosed the plans of the British. None of these were ever proven, and it is doubtful as to whether he ever heard of some of them.

In June, 1756, he went to Albany and soon afterwards entered into relations with Sir William Johnson, the British Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He was appointed Deputy Superintendent in 1756, having charge of all Indian affairs in Pennsylvania, Ohio and in the country of the Miami in Illinois. This was the most important district in the Colonies, as practically all of the Indian tribes at war with the British lived within its borders. No man in the country knew these Indians better than he did, as he had traded with all of them and spoke their languages. He practically had direction of all of the Indian Councils which were held by the Province at Lancaster, Easton and later at Fort Pitt. A history of the life

of George Croghan during this period is practically a history of all of the Indian affairs as conducted by Pennsylvania, Virginia and New York, as he was the leading power in all of the conferences which were held for the purpose of winning back the hostile Indians from the French to the British interest. The outcome of Indian affairs during this period depended more upon him than upon any one man in the Colonies.

After 1758, when the British occupied the Ohio, he spent most of his time at Fort Pitt. He was present at all of the important councils which were held at Fort Pitt by Generals Stanwix and Monckton, at some of which more than a thousand Indians were present. During the Conspiracy of Pontiac, 1763-64, his spies and runners secured information concerning the movements of the hostile Indians.

George Croghan's settlement at the mouth of Pine Creek was probably the first actual settlement within the limits of the present Allegheny County. This was five miles above Fort Pitt on the Allegheny River, at the site of the present Sharpsburg and Aetna. His first house at this place was destroyed during the uprising of Indians in 1763, but a larger one was erected on the same site. Here he held many conferences with the Indians, and here he entertained Washington in 1770.

A history of Croghan's various land grants would take up a book. His first patent was granted on April 16, 1746, for 171 acres just east of the tract of James Silvers, who had 530 acres, on the Conedoguinat at "Silvers Spring," which Silvers had patented October 30, 1735. In 1749, he received a grant of land which comprised the greater part of the present City of Pittsburgh. The Deed for this land is recorded at Bedford, Greensburg and in the Records of the Virginia Courts. At one time Croghan had title to about 250,000 acres of land.

George Croghan died at his home at Passyunk, on August 31, 1782. His funeral services were held in St. Peters Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. Where he was buried is unknown.

Such, in brief, is a sketch of the life of George Croghan, who was one of the most influential men who ever lived within the borders of "Old Mother Cumberland."

(For a more complete history of George Croghan, consult: The Colonial Records of Pennsylvania, Vol. V, etc. Archives of Pa. Vol. II, etc. Hanna, Wilderness Trail, Vol. II, Chapters 1 and 2; Darlington, Gist's Journals, under title; Volweiler, Croghan and the Westward Movement; and many documents at the State Library at Harrisburg).

The author has often wondered why it is that so little is said and so little notice taken of this man who did so much vitally important work during the period when the Anglo-Saxon race was struggling

for the conquest of the continent. It is time for the Cumberland Valley to suitably mark the place where he commenced his work and where he lived for so many years, at Silvers Spring. It is a pity that the mountain gap which long bore his name ever had any other given to it.

NOTES

The only white child of Croghan of whom there is any authoritative record, was named Susannah, who was born at Carlisle, in 1750, and died in 1790. She was married to Lieutenant Augustine Prevost, a son of the British General. They had twelve children, of whom six survived the years of infancy. Lieut. Prevost settled upon a tract of 6,061 acres at Lake Otsego, which he had purchased from George Croghan. Prevost was an intimate friend of Joseph Brant, the famous Mohawk chief of the Revolutionary period. Colonel Brant was married in the winter of 1779, to a daughter of George Croghan by a Mohawk woman. Colonel John Butler performed the ceremony. Susannah (Croghan) Prevost was the only heir mentioned in Croghan's will. She inherited the residue of his estate, which had dwindled very greatly in the last years of Croghan's life.

William Darlington, who was thoroughly acquainted with all of the early history of Pittsburgh, says in his "Christopher Gist's Journals," page 188, "George Croghan's settlement was undoubtedly the first except Gist's within the County of Allegheny (Darlington forgets to state that Gist's settlement was not within the boundaries of Allegheny County. It was within the boundaries of "Old Westmoreland," at the site of the present Mount Braddock, Fayette County). "The house stood on the bank of the Allegheny River, a few rods from the late residence of Judge McCandless. Two ancient apple trees mark the exact spot, on the draft of the survey. The White Mingo Castle is marked on the north side of the river, at the mouth of Pine Creek." This house was called during the years of its occupancy by Croghan "Croghan Hall." It was here that he entertained Washington in 1770. The tract contained 1352 acres. It was lost to Croghan's daughter because of the mortgages which were held against it. If all of the Croghan lands in the vicinity of Pittsburgh had been kept intact, as were many of the early landed estates in New York, Croghan's heirs would have been multi-millionaires.

CHAPTER XIV

THREE ROMANTIC FIGURES UPON THE STAGE OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY

THE three most romantic and most historic characters in the early history of the Cumberland Valley were James LeTort, Peter Chartier and George Croghan. All three of these men were Indian traders by occupation, but all three entered into larger fields of activity. This is especially true of Peter Chartier and George Croghan. The first of these became the leader of the band of Shawnee which became allied to the French interest and which caused the Province of Pennsylvania and the British interests in America so much trouble, and the second, George Croghan, became one of the greatest forces in early American history in the "Winning of the West." Volweiler says in the Preface of his book, "George Croghan and the Westward Movement," "Croghan was one of the first Englishmen to grasp a clear vision of the future greatness of the forest-clad kingdom beyond the Appalachians. This vision came to dominate all of his later activities and it exerted great influence upon other colonial leaders and upon imperial officials."

It seems strange that previous histories of the Cumberland Valley have given so little notice to the life of this man, who made the Conodoguinet, at Silvers Spring, his first place of residence in America and where he exercised such an influence on world affairs for ten years or more. The chapter following gives a sketch of his life and work. But, it is nothing but a sketch, a brief outline, of what he did during the most critical period in early American history, to win this continent as a dominion of the Anglo-Saxon race. A full and complete history of George Croghan's life and the influence of his work, has not yet been written.

James LeTort was of French ancestry, Peter Chartier was French and Shawnee Indian and George Croghan was Irish. All three men came upon the scenes of Pennsylvania history when the tide of Anglo-Saxon civilization was just beginning to sweep across the mountain ridges of Pennsylvania by way of the Cumberland Valley. All three of these men were familiar with the trails to the Ohio and were also thoroughly acquainted with the rivers and streams to the far distant Miami and Muskingum. But for them and the other traders related with them, the Provincial authorities in Philadelphia would have known nothing whatever of the country in the "western wilderness" or of the Indian tribes which then had their villages on almost every stream in this great empire of forests and far-reaching prairies.

Jacques Le Tort and his wife Anne Le Tort, were French Huguenots who came to America from London, in 1686. They engaged in the Indian trade on the Schuylkill, in about 1693, and began their trade at Conestoga in about 1695. Their son, James, according to his own statement, was born in Philadelphia. All three members of this family, on account of their French ancestry, were constantly under suspicion by the Provincial authorities. The name "J. LeFort" is signed to the Articles of Agreement at the Conference with the Susquehannock, Shawnee and Conoi Indians in 1701, as is also the name of John Hans Steelman. "Le Fort" is evidently intended for Le Tort. It is probably the name of the father, Jacques, rather than that of the son, who had not at that time entered into any prominent position as a trader or interpreter. The first authoritative reference to James Le Tort in the Colonial Records is that relating to a trip which he had taken to Canada. In his examination he states that he was a native of Philadelphia, "He having been bred in it from his infancy." This record is dated 1703, and in the same year there is reference to "a French letter from—LeTort, the French woman at Conestogoe" (Col. Rec. II, 17, 100, 121). The father, Jacques, had probably died before this year, as all of the references afterwards are to the wife, Anne, or the son, James, who in 1704 acted as interpreter for the Indians at Conestoga. In the same year, 1704, he was placed in jail in Philadelphia, being under suspicion as a Frenchman. He was asked to give a bond of 1000 Pounds for security for his "good behaviour." This evidently was not furnished, as he remained in prison for some time afterwards (Col. Rec. II, 163, 170).

In 1707, a message was sent to the Council of the Province from the French settled at Conestoga concerning Indian affairs at that place. Among those mentioned are Peter Bezalio, James Le Tort and Martin Chartiere (Col. Rec. II, 403). In 1709, Passakassy, one of the chiefs at Conestoga, complained that James Le Tort "overcharged them in measure of their matchcoats," and in 1711, Civility, the Shawnee chief, complained because the "old French woman M. L. Tort's house" had put some of the Indians who had called at her house out of doors, stating that the place was hers as she had received it from William Penn.

In 1712, James Le Tort made application for a license to trade with the Indians, which was granted to him (Col. Rec. II, 562). It was probably soon after this year that he commenced his trade with the Shawnee at what was afterwards called "Le Tort's Spring," near Carlisle, and not long after the same time he commenced his trade with the Indians on the Ohio and on the upper Susquehanna, at Shamokin, Catawissa, etc.

On account of his association with the Shawnee at Conestoga and in the Cumberland Valley, he became one of the interpreters for the Province in all dealings with this tribe. He followed the Shawnee

in his trading wherever they went. In 1737, he made application in a petition to the Provincial Council for pay for his services in Indian affairs. Before this time he had been sent as a messenger to the Indians at various places. In 1728, he went with John Scull to Shamokin carrying a message and presents from the Province to the Delaware "King," Sassouan, and Madame Montour and in 1730 he was one of the chief sources of information concerning the affairs on the Ohio.

James Le Tort, then a "trader at Allegheny," the name then given to the Ohio territory, sent a message to the Governor concerning a murder which had taken place in a drunken carousal, in 1730, and concerning a council which had taken place and at which he had acted as interpreter, and in 1731 he was examined by the Provincial Council concerning Indian affairs on the Ohio. In his examination he tells of the visit to the Ohio of a Frenchman, or "a French Gentleman named Cavalier," and then gives in answer to various questions what may be considered the first statement concerning the number of Indian villages and the number of Indians on the upper Ohio. One of the most enlightening statements made by him in this tabulation concerns the Shawnee then on the tributaries of the Ohio. He says, in mentioning the various tribes and villages: "Asswikales, 50 families, lately from South Carolina to Potowmac and from thence thither, making 100 men; Aqueloma their chief" (Archives of Pa. I, 302). These Shawnee belonged to the Hathawekela (or Assiwikale) Clan, which was a different one from the one which had settled at Piqua and Conestoga and in the Cumberland Valley. The latter belonged to the Piqua Clan, hence the name Piqua Creek. The Assiwikale Clan had gone directly to the western part of the Province from the Potomac, Old Town, Maryland, by way of the trail to Bedford and then over the trail to Stoystown, etc. (now the Lincoln Highway). They had various stopping places during this migration, one near Schellsburg, on Shawnee Run. The various place names in western Pennsylvania, such as Sewickley (creek and town) are corruptions of the Shawnee Clan name of Assiwikale. The Shawnee Clan named the Piqua, came north from the Potomac to Piqua Creek in Lancaster County, then under Peter Chartier settled at New Cumberland, and afterwards moved westward to the Ohio under his leadership to Chartier's Old Town, on the Allegheny. James Le Tort in this examination gives the first authoritative information concerning the arrival of these Assiwikale Shawnee on the Ohio.

From this time onward the life of James Le Tort was spent in trading on the Ohio and its tributaries, following the Shawnee into their villages in Ohio and Kentucky. Christopher Gist, when on his tour of exploration in 1750, through Ohio and Kentucky, mentions Le Tort's Creek, which enters the Ohio River about 30 miles above Point Pleasant. Le Tort's Falls, near Louisville, are noted on the Evans map of 1749.

James Le Tort's name drops from the Colonial Records and the Archives of Pennsylvania in 1742. It is barely possible that the James Le Tort, who was a member of Captain Peter Hogg's Company, with the expedition of Major George Washington in 1754, and who was present at the Battle at Fort Necessity, was the same man, as the name is an unusual one to be repeated in the annals of that period. But, the name of this famous trader and interpreter, like that of many others, disappears from the official records at the time when the Indians of Pennsylvania moved westward from the Ohio Valley.

The name "Le Tort's Spring" was a well known one in the Cumberland Valley before 1733, as many of the applications and licenses mentioned in the Blunston License Book refer to it. While James Le Tort first established a trading house and built a cabin at Big Beaver Pond, Bonny Brook, it would seem that the site known as "Le Tort's Spring" in the discussion concerning the countyseat of Cumberland County, was at the settlement which later was called Carlisle, and that Le Tort had established a trading house at this Point, which is mentioned as "convenient to the New Path to Allegheny, now mostly used, being at the distance of four miles from the Gap in the Kittochtinny Mountain." (Archives, II, 42). The gap mentioned was Croghan's Gap, now known as Sterrett's Gap. The old path to the Allegheny went on down the valley and passed through the mountains at McAllister's Gap.

Peter Chartier was one of the most notable traders of the days when the Indian trade of Pennsylvania was not only a great enterprise but also one of the most thrilling adventures in which any man could engage. The men who entered into the hardships and dangers of the Indian trade beyond the mountain ridges during these early years of the XVIII Century, when the Anglo-Saxon was following the Indians into the wilderness of the Ohio Valley, were, of necessity, a brave and rugged type. Bravery was just as much a necessity as was business ability. They were the advance agents of Anglo-Saxon civilization, the pioneers of a New Era in the forests beyond the Blue Mountain ridges, the scouts in a far-flung advancing battle-line for the conquest of a continent from the danger which threatened from the North. This was the age of romance in the development of the history of the Province and of the continent as well.

The father of Peter Chartier, Martin Chartier, was a prominent trader of French parentage. He had lived and traded in Canada until he removed to the French forts and trading posts on the Mississippi. From there he migrated with a band of Shawnee to Maryland, settling probably at Old Town on the Potomac. He is first mentioned in the affairs of the British colonies in the proceedings of the Maryland Council in 1693, where he is called "Martin Shortive." There is no doubt but that "Martin Shortive" was Martin

Chartier, as all of the facts in the narrative apply to him. He was married to a Shawnee woman (some writers say that he had married two) and all of his business relations were chiefly with the members of this ever wandering tribe. He entered the Province of Pennsylvania when a band of Shawnee migrated from the Potomac to Lancaster County in 1698. He established a trading house at Conestoga, the site of which is shown on the map of Conestoga Manor, 1717. He died in 1718.

The first reference to Martin Chartier in the Colonial Records of Pennsylvania is in 1704, when it was reported to the Provincial Council that three Frenchmen, Martin Chartier and two others, were about to depart from the Province. The "nighest" of these is ordered to be apprehended and examined as to the reasons for this movement (Col. Rec. II, 182).

In 1728, John Wright, of Lancaster County, sends a letter to James Logan concerning the murder of a man and woman of the Conestoga Indians by two Shawnee. These murderers were apprehended by the request of the Conestoga, and were sent in charge of some Shawnee, who stopped "at Peter Shurtoes, & giving them rum, eather by p'swation or their own inclination let the Murderers make their Escape." As a result, there was danger of an uprising of the Conestoga Indian against the Shawnee. The Governor's presence is "absolutely necessary at Conestogo to Settle Affairs amongst the Indians" (Col. Rec. III, 319; Archives I, 213).

The friction between the Conestoga and the Shawnee Indians at Piqua, in Lancaster County, was the evident cause of the removal of the Shawnee to the west side of the Susquehanna at the mouth of the present Yellow Breeches Creek. This removal had been going on previous to 1728, as by that time some of the Shawnee had commenced the migration of the Clan to the Ohio, where they joined the Assiwikale Clan, which had gone to the Ohio previously. In the examination of Jonah Davenport and James Le Tort before the Governor, Patrick Gordon, in October 29, 1731, concerning the Indians on the Ohio, the former had stated that there were "two hundred & sixty Shawanese, one hundred Asswekalas" on the Ohio at that time, making three hundred and sixty Shawnee. The name of the chief of the Shawnee, as given by Le Tort, was Okowelah, and the name of the chief of the Assiwikale, Achequeloma, or Aqueloma. Neither of these chiefs belonged to the Clan which had settled in Lancaster County. Opessah had been the chief of the Shawnee at Piqua, when the Treaty was made in 1701.

Governor Gordon and the members of the Council realized what this rapidly growing settlement of Shawnee on the Ohio, where these wavering Shawnee warriors were brought directly under French influence, meant to the Province, which had made a Treaty with them directly through William Penn. In his message to the Shawnee "at

Allegheny" Governor Gordon gives a brief history of the relations between the Shawnee and the Province from the time of the arrival of these Indians from the South. This is interesting and important, as it fixes many of the dates relating to the Shawnee in Pennsylvania. He says, addressing, "Ollepoonoe, Achquaillelemoe, &c., Chiefs of ye Shawanese & Assekelaes, at or near Alleghening, To the Chiefs of the Shawanese Indns. at Allegheny," "I find by our Records that about thirty-four Years since, some Numbers of your Nation came to Sasquehannah & Desired leave first of our brethren the Conestogoe Indians, and then of Coll. Markham, who at that time was Governr under William Penn, at Philadia. that they might have leave to Settle on Pecquea Creek, which was granted. About three years after, William Penn, the father of this Countrey, who was also as a father to the Indians, for he lov'd them as his own Children, came from Engd. to Philadia. with his wife & family, which when our brethren of Conestogoe head, Connedehtoe, Their King, Oretyah, Andaggy-junquah & others of our good friends, came with Opessah, and many more of the Shawanese, desiring leave for ye Shawanese to live in this Countrey, to enter into a League with our Indians and with us, and to be accounted as our People, Which, as they requested, our father, Wm. Penn readily granted, he then took the Shawanese by the hand, and admitted them as friends; they promised to be his Children, & from that time to this, in all the Treatys held with our Indians, the Shawanese were alwayes included as our friends & brethren, & so we hope they Still continue mindful of their engagements. & of their friendship, Civility & brotherly Love that has always been shown them" (Archives, I, 299-303).

The Treaty of William Penn with the Conestoga (Susquehannock), Conoi and Shawnee, to which Governor Gordon refers, was held at Philadelphia, April 22, 1701, J. Le Tort (Jacques, the father of James) and J. Hans Steelman were signers of the Articles of Agreement (Archives I, 144-147). The date 1698, may be settled as the time of the arrival of these Shawnee in Lancaster County. Several other passages in the Records and Archives confirm this date (Col. Rec. II, 15).

In the examination of Edmund Cartlidge, another famous Lancaster County Indian trader, taken before John Wright, one of the Justices of Lancaster County, "at Pecquea," Dec. 7, 1731, he states that he had been at Allegheny about two months previously and that there were about 500 Indians, Delaware, Shawnee, and "Mingo" living there, and that every year for the past five, except 1729, a "French Gentleman who calls himself Cavalier" comes among these Indians, bring presents and trying especially to win the friendship of the Shawnee.

All of these items of news from the Ohio, first given in 1731, led the Provincial authorities to commence efforts to bring back the

Shawnee from the Ohio to the Susquehanna. In 1731, a letter was sent to Peter Chartier, which is worthy of notice, as it relates to the lands in the Cumberland Valley which were set aside as a reservation for the Shawnee. This letter reads as follows: "Peshtank, Novembr ye 19th. 1731.

Ffriend Peter Chartiere,

This is to Acquaint Thee that By the Commissioners' & the Governour's order We are now Going over Susqhehana, To Lay out a Tract of Land between Conegogwainet & The Shaawna Creeks (Shawnee creek was the early name for the Yellow Breeches) five or six miles Back from the River, In order to Accomodate the Shaawna Indians, or such others as may think fit to Settle there, To Defend them from all Ineroachments, And we have also orders to Dispossess all Persons Settled on that side the River, That Those woods may Remain free to ye Indians for Planting & Hunting, And We Desire thee to Communicate this to the Indians who Live About Allegening. We conclude.

Thy Assured Ffr'ds,

JNO. WRIGHT,

TOBIAS HENDRICKS,

SAML. BLUNSTON." (Archives I, 299).

(On the map of Lowther Manor. Map No. 34, Vol. IV, 3rd, Series of Pa. Archives, there is shown the tract which had been granted to Peter Chartier, just above the mouth of the Yellow Breeches Creek. This map of the Lowther Manor shows the land as surveyed in 1764).

On July 27, 1739, an important Council was held at Philadelphia with the Shawnee. Kakowatcheky, the Shawnee "King," who had previously lived on the upper Delaware, and at Wyoming, and who had removed to the Ohio, was present, with other chiefs from the Ohio. James Logan delivered an address to these Indians in which he quotes the entire Agreement, before noted in this chapter, made by William Penn and the Shawnee, when they first entered the Province. He tells of their leaving their settlement "near pextang," and of their removal to the Ohio, and of the efforts of the Province to have them return to their old settlement (Col. Rec. IV, 337-341). The settlement "Near Pextang" was the settlement along the western shore of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Yellow Breeches Creek, at the site of New Cumberland. On August 1, 1739, a Treaty was drawn up, which was signed by the Shawnee chiefs, "behalf of themselves and the whole Body of the People of the said Nation dwelling on the great River of Sasquehannah, as also on or near the great River called Ohio, otherwise Alleghenny, or in any other part of America within the claims of the King of Great Britain," in which

they pledge their friendship in accordance with the agreement made with William Penn in 1701.

It is probable that soon after this year, the main body of the Shawnee, under the leadership of Peter Chartier removed to the Allegheny River, where Chartiers Old Town was established.

Peter Chartier established several trading houses on the Allegheny before 1734, but probably maintained his trading house on the Susquehanna for some time afterwards. In 1734, the Shawnee chiefs on the Ohio, or Allegheny, sent a message to the Governor, asking that no one but Peter Chartier be permitted to bring rum into their villages, saying that he "traded farther than the rest."

Chartier and his band of about four hundred Shawnee deserted the British interest in 1745, when Chartier removed from the Allegheny to the Lower Shawnee Town, at the mouth of the Scioto river, at Portsmouth. He established the village of Eskippakithika, on Lulbehrad creek, a branch of Red river, Kentucky, in 1745. This village was directly on the Great Warriors Trail, which ran from opposite the Lower Shawnee Town, through the Cumberland Gap. A portion of Chartier's band returned to Logstown, on the Ohio, in 1748, and asked to be forgiven and taken back into the League of Friendship with the English.

The Colonial Records and the Archives contain many references to the relations of these returning Shawnee with the Provincial authorities. But, after the departure of Chartier and the Shawnee from the Susquehanna in 1745, their direct relation with the Cumberland Valley as residents of it ended. After that time all of their history developed on the Ohio and in the wilderness of Kentucky. It was not until 1755, after the defeat of General Braddock, that they again appear in the Cumberland Valley, as members of the hostile war parties which carried death into the frontiers along the Susquehanna and Potomac, in the lands in which their ancestors or they themselves had lived.

There are many places in western Pennsylvania which bear the name of Chartier. An island, a township, a large creek, a public school, several streets and avenues bear the name of this historic character who once lived along the streams of the Cumberland Valley, which contains no place name memorial of him.

CHAPTER XV

THE FIRST INDIAN TREATIES AND COUNCILS IN THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY

WHEN the lands in the Cumberland Valley were purchased from the Six Nations in 1736, it seemed that the difficulties about settlers taking up lands in territory that had not been bought, had ended, for a time, at least. But, such was not the case, as they almost immediately began to cross the mountain ridges and take up lands along the Juniata, Shearmans creek, and in the Great and Little Coves and also in the Connolloways.

The Indians had complained about these "squatters," especially those who had settled along the Juniata on the Indian path leading to the Ohio. Canassatego, as the representative of the Iroquois Confederation, made special complaint at the Council at Philadelphia in August, 1749, because the Provincial authorities had not carried out its promise of removing these settlers. He said that the people were building their houses "on the hunting Ground of our Cousins the Nanticokes & other Indians Living on the Waters of the Juniata," and asked that forcible means be taken for the removal of these people. He said that the Nanticokes had been driven out of Maryland by the people there, who made slaves of them, and that they had settled at the "Mouth of Juniata, where they now live" by order of the Six Nations. The remnant of the tribe, then living in three places in Maryland, in fenced reservations, desired to come north to join this section of their tribe at the mouth of the Juniata, and this permission had been given them.

In order to provide a place for the "squatters" on the Juniata to take up lands, the Six Nations offered to sell the lands on the east side of the Susquehanna "from the Blue Hills or Chamber's Mill to where Thomas M'Gee (McKee) the Indian Trader lives." (This was, of course, the Chamber's Mill near Harrisburg).

Governor Hamilton, in reply to the speech of Canassatego, said that the boundaries of the land on the eastern side of the Susquehanna were not satisfactory, and then gives his reasons for rejecting this offer, and gives the boundaries from Shamokin, instead of Thomas McKee's to the Delaware river, etc., and offers to pay the Indians the sum of 500 Pounds when the Deed is signed. After much consideration the Indians finally signed this Deed and the money was paid to them, and the Governor promised to remove the settlers from the Juniata and elsewhere to the new purchase on the eastern side of the susquehanna.

In order to carry out this promise, Governor Hamilton had notices posted in every part of the territory where these "squatters" lived, warning them to remove. Conrad Weiser, who always acted as the interpreter for the Six Nations at these councils, told Governor Hamilton that unless these settlers removed there would be a war with the Indians, who had objected again and again to the occupation of any of their lands west of the mountains.

But, the proclamations had no effect. The "squatters" remained and by the spring of 1750, they were taking up lands in ever increasing numbers. The Governor sent Richard Peters and Conrad Weiser to Cumberland County to take the proper measures to have the Magistrates remove the settlers "over the Hills." It was this mission of Peters and Weiser which led to the conference at George Croghan's at Silver's Spring. On May 25, 1750, the Minutes of this Council were read in the Provincial Council, at Philadelphia. The meeting at Croghan's was the first important Indian Council held within the limits of the Cumberland Valley. There may have been other unofficial conferences held at Croghan's before this time, between Croghan and the various traders and Indian chiefs, but if so, these were purely personal, or had to do with the Indian trade. The proceedings of this conference has the following title, "At a Conference held with the Indians at Mr. Croghan's in Pennsboro' Township, Cumberland County, on Thursday, the 17th, Day of May, 1750" (It is significant that at the same meeting of the Provincial Council in Philadelphia, on August 16, 1749, when the record of the Council with Canassatego is read, there occurs this minute, concerning a Bill delivered for the concurrence of the Council, "An Act for erecting part of the Province of Pennsylvania, Westward of Sasquehanna & South Eastward of the South Mountain, into a County," which was approved and returned to the House with one or two amendments to some immaterial parts of the Bill (Col. Rec. V, 398). Thus, the organization of Cumberland County and the troubles connected with the "squatters" beyond the mountains and the new purchase east of the Susquehanna are all cotemporary events).

The Council at Croghan's was attended by Richard Peters, Conrad Weiser, James Galbreath, George Croghan, George Stevenson, William Wilson and the following Indians, Andrew Montour, Tach-nech-dor-us, Sai-uch-to-wano, Catara-dirha, Tohomady-Huntho, a Mohawk from Ohio. The first matter of interest was presented by Sai-uch-to-wano, a chief of the Susquehannock or Conestoga, who told of the agreement made with the Proprietaries concerning the sale of their lands, when they desired to remove from their town near Lancaster. He said that they now desired to sell their improvements so that they could remove nearer to the other Indians. Andrew Montour then told of the desire of the Twightwees (Miami) to remain in friendship with the English. After conferences about other matters, Secretary Peters

then informed the Indians that the Magistrates had come together to remove the people from the Juniata, and that Conrad Weiser was appointed to see that this work was effectually done (Col. Rec. V, 431-435).

Another Council was held at Croghan's on June 7, 1750. Several chiefs of the Seneca tribe from the Ohio were present, "Broken Kettle" was the speaker for these representatives of the Six Nations on the Ohio. He made complaint because the Ohio Indians received nothing from the sale of the lands by the Six Nations and desired that the Governor recommend to the Six Nations that "when any lands shall be sold we may have a Part of the Value." He also said that they had been sent for by Captain Cresap, on their way to his house, but did not know for what purpose Cresap wished to see them, whether to buy land, or about trade.

In the afternoon of the same day, Secretary Peters told the Indians that as trade was a private affair, that the Indians could buy their goods wherever they could be the best served—by the traders of Maryland, Virginia or Pennsylvania. He said in closing his remarks, "And as I am now at the House of an Indian Trader, I charge You, Mr. Montour, to tell them truly what I say, and that it will be agreeable to the Proprietaries and this Government that the Indian trade wherever they can be best supplied." Richard Peters then adds to the report of the conference, that after it had ended the Indians desired Andrew Montour to relate how the invitation to visit Cresap had come about (Col. Rec. V, 440).

It is a fact worthy of notice that while William Penn had started his "Holy Experiment," after telling King Charles that he expected to deal fairly and justly with the Indians and pay them for the lands which the King had granted to him in order to avoid the troubles that had come to other Colonies because of the forcible taking of Indian land without paying for it, that nearly all of the troubles with the Indians in Pennsylvania were caused by land sales. When the Iroquois Confederation discovered that land had a money value, which it did not have to the Indian previously, they commenced to claim about every part of the country in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, which they could sell. And they sold these lands, regardless of the rights of the tribes which had once occupied them. They sold the lands of the Delaware, which this tribe had occupied for almost countless generations, and they sold the lands in southwestern Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland, which had always been occupied by other tribes. They claimed everything by "right of conquest," and by their sales of these conquered lands they did as much to alienate the Delaware and Shawnee and other tribes and to bring on the long series of Indian Wars as did the white settler by the occupation of unpurchased lands or the injustices of the Indian trade. The Delaware and the Shawnee went to the Ohio

to get away from the power of the Iroquois Confederation as they did to get away from the white settlers and the debauchery of the Indian trade. These tribes were all under the dominant power of the Six Nations, which sold their lands under their very feet and gave them nothing for it. Little as they realized it, the Scotch-Irishman, the German, the Huguenot had all done exactly what the Delaware and Shawnee did when they fled to the Ohio—they had sought to get away from unjust, tyrannical imperialism. In the case of the former peoples, from the imperialism of the nations of the Old World, and in the case of the latter, from the far-reaching imperialism of the greatest Indian Confederation of the New World within historic times. Its power reached from the Bay of Gaspary to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. It blotted out more tribes of Red Men than the white settlers ever blotted out. It formed a "League of Iroquois," and the tribe which did not enter that league was blotted out, even if related by blood. The Erie, the Wenro, the Neuter and the Susquehannock all fell before this mighty Confederation, which, if the Europeans had not come to the continent, would have ultimately dominated the entire continent, if not the hemisphere, and probably would have had a culture equal to that of the Aztec or Inca in the south. The history of the Iroquois Confederation was arrested in its development by the coming of the white man, with his more advanced culture. Canassatego, Red Jacket, Shikellamy and many other orators and statesmen of the Iroquois compare favorably in oratory and diplomacy with the orators and statesmen of the early Roman Empire, and they held to similar views concerning empire and government. The "ignorant Indian" with his aboriginal simplicity, is a myth.

The Indians at the Council at Croghan's in May were given to understand that the "squatters" would be removed from all of the lands west of the mountains, and on May 22nd, the Justices of Cumberland County, Matthew Dill, George Croghan, Benjamin Chambers, Thomas Wilson, John Finley, and James Galbreth, attended by the Under Sheriff, accompanied by Peters and Weiser, set out for the Juniata. They went to "Big Juniata, situate at the Distance of twenty-five miles from the mouth thereof and about ten Miles North from the Blue Hills, a Place much esteemed by the Indians for some of their best hunting Ground, and there they found five Cabbins or Log Houses, one possessed by William White, another George Cahoon, another not quite finished in the Possession of David Hiddleston, another possessed by George and William White, George and William Galloway; and another by Andrew Lycon; of these Persons William White, George and William Galloway, David Hiddleston and George Cahoon, appeared before the Magistrates, and being asked by what Right or authority they had possessed themselves of those Lands and erected Cabbins thereon, they replied by no Right or Authority but that the Land belonged to the Proprietaries of

Pennsylvania. ***** They replied that they had seen one such Proclamation and had nothing to say for themselves but craved Mercy." The report then goes on to tell of the arrests, burning of houses, troubles the magistrates had on this most unpleasant mission. At Little Juniata, Shearmans Creek, they evicted the family which later played such an important part in the Indian affairs about Fort Pitt, the Girtys. The Big and Little Coves and the Big and Little Connollowsays were all to be visited, but when the Cumberland County Justices came to the Little Cove and the Big and Little Connollowsays, they refused to go as the territory was within the area which was under dispute as to the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary. The day after the return of these Justices, Richard Peters and the sheriff received a petition from the people living in the Little Cove and the Connollowsays, in which they acknowledged being within the limits of Pennsylvania and asked to be allowed to remain. Peters made every effort to have these people remove, offering them lands on the east side of the Susquehanna if they would do so. He told them of the danger of an Indian war, if they continued to occupy these lands, but the people remained (For the complete report of Richard Peters, see Col. Rec. V, 440-449).

This report is of much historical value as it contains numerous references to events which are not directly connected with the removal of the "squatters" west of the mountains. One of these has reference to a similar attempt which was made in 1721, when on complaint of the Indians, the Governor issued an order to "burn and destroy the Houses and Habitations of certain Settlers on Lands on the West side of Sasquehanna without right." After this order had been issued the persons in custody were to deliver possession to Peters and to give a bond of 500 Pounds "conditioned to remove off with all their cattle." This was done and the cabins were burnt. This date is the earliest one recorded showing that there were white settlers in the territory west of the Susquehanna, as early as that year.

The first complaint concerning the "squatters" west of the mountains had been made in June, 1743, when the first Proclamation was posted. From that time until 1750, repeated warnings had been given by the Indians as to what would happen if these settlers did not remove. It is well to note that all of the first Indian acts of hostility in Pennsylvania, such as the Penns Creek Massacre and the massacre at the Big Cove and other places, occurred on the territory in which all of these disputed settlements had been made. It is also worthy of note that the purchase of these lands in 1754, was as much a cause of hostility of the Delaware and Shawnee as any other one thing. The Purchase of 1754, for the lands west of the mountains, filled the Delaware and Shawnee with rage, as it left them practically without any home or hunting ground.

One of the sections of the report of Richard Peters is of special

interest, in that it relates to several places which figure a great deal in the early history of the Cumberland Valley and the Boundary Dispute. In speaking of the settlers going into the lands along the Juniata in 1743, he says, "At that time none had presumed to settle at a Place called the Big Cove (having this Name from its being enclosed in the form of a Bason by the furthestmost Range of the Kittochtinny Hills and the Tuscoraro Hills, which last end here and loose themselves in other Hills). This Big Cove is about five miles North of the Temporary Line, and not far West from the Place where the Line terminated. Between the Big Cove and the Temporary Line lies the Little Cove so called from being likewise encircled with Hills; and to the West of the Little Cove towards Potowmec lie two or three other places called the Big and Little Connolloways, all of them situate on the Temporary Line, was it to be extended towards Potowmec. In the Year 1741 or 1742, Information was likewise given that People were beginning to settle in these Places, some from Maryland and others from this Province. But as the two Governors were not then on very good Terms, the Governor did not think it proper to take any other Notice of these Settlements than to send the Sheriff to serve his Proclamation on them, tho' it gave ample Occasion to lament the vast Inconveniences which attend unsettled Boundaries. After this the French War came on, and the People in those Parts taking Advantage of the Confusion of the Times, by little and little stole into the Great Cove, so that at the End of the War it was said thirty Families had settled there, not however, without frequent Prohibitions on the Part of the Government, and Admonitions of the great Danger they run of being cut off by the Indians, as these Settlements were on Lands not purchased of them. And at the Close of the War Mr. Maxwell, one of the Justices of Lancaster County, delivered a particular Message from this Government to them, ordering their Removal, that they might not occasion a Breach with the Indians; but it had no effect" (Col. Rec. V, 446).

As before mentioned, the first Indian raid after the defeat of the army of General Braddock in 1755, was the one led by Shingas into the Big Cove, and the Indians taking part in it were the Delaware and Shawnee who had complained again and again about this settlement west of the mountains. The people who had taken up lands in this disputed territory had been warned to leave at various times from 1742 to 1755, and they refused to do so and suffered the consequences which had been predicted for thirteen years. Shingas knew this section of the state as well as he knew the territory west of the Ohio, where he lived for many years, and he, no doubt, knew some of the people who were slaughtered at the time of the massacre in 1755.

There is hardly a spot from the Atlantic to the Pacific, where

massacres have taken place, where exactly the same causes were not back of them. The occupation of the Wyoming Valley, of the territory in what was afterwards the Purchase of 1768, of the lands along the western and northern shores of the Ohio, before 1795, of the Black Hills, and so on to the Pacific, and the consequent massacres all had to do with the same cause—the occupation of Indian lands by white settlers. It has been said that an “Indian never forgets.” History proves that he does not forget the promises which are made to him, nor the warnings which he gives. In many cases, such as that of the Big Cove, his warnings were given and given again before the blow fell. The same is true of the Connecticut settlement in the Wyoming Valley and along the West Branch. Over and over again the Provincial authorities were told what would happen if these settlers were not removed. In all cases of the same kind in the history of Pennsylvania, the authorities of the Province used every means in their power to have the warnings heeded, but without avail. The people refused to obey the orders of the Province, and refused to heed the warnings of the Indians, and suffered the bitter consequences.

THE COUNCIL AT GEORGE CROGHAN'S, AT AUGHWICK, IN 1754.

George Croghan had removed from Silver's Spring to Aughwick in 1753, and as a consequence his home there, especially after the defeat of Washington at the Great Meadows in 1754, became the center of all Indian activities and conferences relating to Pennsylvania. All of the friendly Indians were living on his lands. The Half King, Scarouady and many other prominent chiefs made his house their headquarters.

In August, 1754, Conrad Weiser, by order of the Governor, made a trip to Aughwick, where he held a Council with the Indians. On his way to this place he stopped at John Harris', where he met the Half King, who went with him to Croghan's. The Half King, who had been with Washington at the Great Meadows, gave him an account of the fight there, complaining bitterly of Washington's treatment of the Indians.

The conferences with the Delaware and Shawnee commenced on September 4th. The chiefs of these tribes delivered “speeches” in which they narrated the history of the dealings of their tribes with the English. The Beaver, a brother of Shingas, and often called “King Beaver,” made an address in which he recounted the friendship between the Delaware and the English since the time of William Penn, and pleaded for a continuation of this peace and friendship.

The Council was a most important one, as Tanachharrison, Scarouady, The Beaver, Seneca George, Lapachkewe (Shawnee King), and many other prominent Delaware, Shawnee and Iroquois chiefs were

present, as were also Andrew Montour, Hugh Crawford, George Croghan and other traders. The Council lasted until the 8th, when Weiser returned to his home by way of James Dunning's and Carlisle. (Weiser's Journal, Col. Rec. VI, 150-160).

It was shortly after this Council that George Croghan received the letter and the plan of Fort Duquesne from Captain Stobo, who was a prisoner in the fort, in which he states that the garrison consisted of but 200 men. This letter was the cause of much discussion.

CHAPTER XVI

THE TWO INDIAN TREATIES AT CARLISLE, 1753, 1756.

THE other day, standing upon the street near the Court House in Carlisle, on the historic Public Square, the author could not but contrast the scene which was presented with the scenes which were enacted upon that very spot in the Autumn days of 1753. The beautiful streets, bounded by modern buildings, were filled with automobiles speeding to all parts of the country and the side walks were thronged with prosperous, well-dressed people going to their comfortable homes or out upon their errands of business and pleasure. How different a scene was presented on the same square in the Autumn days of 1753. The streets were filled with feathered-crested Indian chiefs from the Ohio, the far distant Miami, and the lake country of the North, and the very atmosphere was filled with fear and terror as the settlers from the country along the foothills of the mountains came to town to hear the latest news. The French army was sweeping down from Canada to the Ohio, taking possession of all of the vast territory in which they were building forts, and it was rumored that the Indians of the west were entering into a league of friendship with these invaders, who promised them that they would drive the English back to the Atlantic Ocean. Carlisle was then the metropolis of the frontiers, Harris' Ferry was nothing but a trading point and the site of a ferry for people to cross the Susquehanna.

The Council at Carlisle was held by request of the Indian chiefs who had been at a Council at Winchester, Virginia, and who requested the Governor of the Province to hold a conference with them at Carlisle, as they returned to their homes on the Ohio, the Miami and the lakes. The Governor, James Hamilton, appointed Richard Peters, Isaac Norris and Benjamin Franklin as commissioners to hold this conference with the Indians. Conrad Weiser, Andrew Montour and George Croghan, all three of whom were experienced in Indian affairs and knowledge of the western wilderness, acted as interpreters. Among the Indian chiefs of prominence who were present, were Scarouady, who succeeded Tanacharrison as Half King upon the death of this Iroquois Deputy of few years later at Harris' Ferry; Shingas, the Delaware chief from the Ohio, who later returned as the leader of the first great party of hostile Indians who made their raid into the Great Cove in 1755; Pisquitomen, the friendly Delaware who accompanied Christian F. Post in his mission to the Delaware on the Ohio, in advance of the army of General Forbes in 1758, when Post won back the Indians to the English interest; Carandowanen, the famous husband of the more famous

Madame Montour; Tomenibuck, the Shawnee chief, and many other less well known chiefs of the Iroquois, the Delaware, Shawnee, Miami and Wyandot tribes.

These Indians reached Carlisle, by way of the Great Trail, from Winchester, on September 28, 1753. The Council was in session until October 4th. The Council was opened with all of the formalities which were so dear to the soul of the Indian. "Speeches" were made, "strings" were presented, and the commissioners expressed with addresses and presents the condolence of the Province for the deaths which had taken place in the various tribes. On October 2nd the gifts of the Province to all of the tribes represented, were distributed, and on October 3rd, Scarouady, the wise and friendly Oneida chief, who held a position of honor and trust among all of the Indians, as the representative of the Six Nations, made a reply to all of the "speeches" of the commissioners.

In his address, Scarouady told of all of the efforts of the Half King, Tanachharrison, to turn back the French army from its invasion of the territory belonging to the Six Nations, when the army crossed from Presqu'Isle to Fort Le Boeuf and Venango, and how this warning had been disregarded, and then how at a final Council at Logstown (below Pittsburgh) it was decided to send two deputations, one to go to Venango, headed by the Half King, to deliver the final warning, which if disregarded meant war; and the other delegation, headed by Scarouady, to go to Winchester and Pennsylvania in order to inform the Governors of what was taking place on the Ohio. Tanachharrison had gone to the French army, delivered his third message, which was disregarded, as had been the two previous ones.

Scarouady then entered into a narration of the various abuses of the rum traffic and of the settlement of lands beyond the mountains which had not been purchased from the Indians. He said, in part, "The rum ruins us. We beg you would prevent its coming in such Quantities by regulating the Traders. When these Whiskey Traders come they bring thirty or forty Caggs and put them down before Us and make Us drink, and get all the Skins that should go to pay the Debts We have contracted for Goods bought of the Fair Traders, and by this means We not only ruin Ourselves but them too. These Wicked Whiskey Sellers, when they have once got the Indians in Liquor, make them sell their very Clothes from their Backs. In short, if this Practice be continued we must inevitably be ruined."

He also urged the Province of Pennsylvania and the Colony of Virginia to "forbear settling our lands over the Allegheny Hills." As is well known, at this time the settlers from Pennsylvania were crossing the mountain ridges and taking up lands along the Juniata Valley, Shearmans Creek and in other places. The Purchase of 1736 did not include any of the lands beyond the mountains, which were not bought until 1754.

These Indians listened to all of the "speeches" which were made and then entered into a "League of Amity," re-newing the League which had been formed when William Penn first landed upon the shores of the Delaware, and which had been again made with the Delaware, Susquehanna and Shawnee tribes in 1701.

Shingas, who became the scourge of the frontiers of Pennsylvania after Braddock's defeat in 1755, went back to the Ohio, probably to Kittanning, where he soon came entirely under the influence of the French, and, later, became the leader of the bands of hostile Indians in their raids against the settlements in Pennsylvania and Virginia. This treaty at Carlisle was one of the most important conferences with the Indians that was held during this period, as the information given by Scarouady and others concerning the French operations on the Ohio was the first authoritative report of what was actually taking place. It did more to awaken the Colonies to a realization of the real condition of affairs and of the plans of the French authorities in Canada than anything that had taken place. A complete history of all that took place is contained in the Report of Richard Peters, Isaac Norris and Benjamin Franklin (Col. Rec. V. 665-686).

When the second Treaty was held at Carlisle, in 1756, many things had taken place since the first Treaty. The French had taken possession of the Ohio, had erected Fort Duquesne, had defeated the army of General Braddock and there had followed the series of disastrous raids into the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. The Purchase of 1754 had opened a great territory for settlement and had also given rise to all the complications connected with the deals of the Susquehanna Company, of Connecticut.

It had been the purpose of the Governor to hold a Treaty at Harris' Ferry in the opening days of 1756, but, owing to the advice of Conrad Weiser, it was decided to hold it at Carlisle. The reasons given for making this change were that they did not know how many Indians might go to the Treaty, and, as "at Harris' there was but one single House and few Conveniences," it would be better to hold it at Carlisle "where all the Business of the County might be done at the same time, and proper entertainment provided as well, and for the Indians should they prove numerous." Another reason for the change of meeting place was because most of the Indians who would come to Harris' were at Aughwick, at George Croghan's, and Carlisle was nearer to Aughwick than was Harris'. A preliminary meeting was held at the house of John Harris on the 8th of January, 1756, at which James Hamilton, Richard Peters, Joseph Fox and Conrad Weiser were present, with the Governor, Robert Hunter Morris as the speaker. There were but two Indians present, The Belt of Wampum and The Broken Thigh. The Governor invited these to go to Carlisle for the Council.

The Treaty opened at Carlisle on January 13th, George Croghan

was present and gave a report of the information which Delaware Jo, whom he had sent to the Ohio, had given to him upon his return. He had been to Kittanning, the home of Shingas and Captain Jacobs, where he found "one hundred and forty men, chiefly Delawares and Shawonese, who had with them above one hundred English prisoners big and little taken from Virginia and Pennsylvania." The Beaver (Tamaque), a brother of Shingas, had told him how the French had offered them the hatchet against the English, which had often been refused, but finally accepted. He said that neither the Beaver nor others of the Delaware and Shawnee approved of this action and were sorry for what had been done. He then went to Logstown where he found about one hundred Indians and thirty English prisoners taken by the Shawnee from the Lower Shawnee Town, from the frontiers of Virginia. Delaware Jo attempted to go to Fort Duquesne but could not get across the river because of the "driving of the ice," but he was informed that the French in the fort did not exceed four hundred.

This information of Delaware Jo gives about the only estimate of the numbers of captives taken from the frontiers in the Autumn of 1755—about 200 in all. It also reveals the truth of the various reports which had been received by Governor Dinwiddie concerning the weakness of the French force on the Ohio at this time, when Dinwiddie was so anxious to make an immediate attempt to take possession of the French fort, or, at least build one on the western side of the mountains as a base of operations.

As only seven Indians had reached Carlisle on the first day of the Council, George Croghan was asked the reason why such a small number were present, and he said that most of the Indians had gone hunting. In the list of Indians present at the sessions on January 15th and 16th the names given are: The Belt, Seneca George, Aroas (Silver Heel) Newcastle, Jagrea, Isaac "and others." The Belt was the chief speaker for the Indians. He told about the same story concerning the French attempts to gain the Delaware and Shawnee, which had been told to Croghan by Delaware Jo.

When George Croghan was asked why the Delawares he had sent to the Ohio had not returned with the other Indians, he said that *he*, probably meaning Delaware Jo, had gone from the Ohio to visit some friends on the Susquehanna, and that the White Mingo and others he had hoped would come had not appeared because "great Differences had arose between the White Mingo and the Belt about a Successor to Tanachharrison, that they were in great Heats & Parties about it, and if anything hindered the White Mingo from coming, it would be hearing that the Belt was already at Carlisle." This statement is illuminating concerning the political activities and parties among the Indians themselves at the time when the French and British were playing their game. The successor of the Half

King, who had died at the house of John Harris in 1754, who was "slated" for the position was Scarouady. But it seems that there must have been a "reform ticket" out on the shores of the Ohio in these early days, as there has usually been since the white man took over such matters. Scarouady, however, became the Half King, and it was well that he succeeded Tanachharrison in this position of real power and authority. He was a friend of the English and always remained so, and it was chiefly through his efforts that the Six Nations remained neutral. For some reason he hated the French, and had fought against them in the expedition of General Braddock. He was the chief speaker for the Indians at various Councils in Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York during the trying years in which he exercised his office as the representative of the Six Nations, having special charge of the Delaware and Shawnee in Pennsylvania. He did everything to bring these hostile tribes back into an alliance of friendship with the English, and finally, with the assistance of Christian F. Post, he was successful in doing so. The effect of his and Post's efforts led to the desertion of all of the Indians on the Ohio from the French at Fort Duquesne in 1758, and made possible the victory of General Forbes in November of that year.

The Treaty at Carlisle ended on January 17, 1756. After that time Carlisle became a place of refuge for the hundreds of settlers who fled from the frontiers along the mountains. Later on, after the flight of more than a century, Carlisle became the Mecca for hundreds of the children of the Red Men, who came to the Indian School to learn the arts of Peace.

(A complete account of the Treaty at Carlisle in 1756 is contained in the Colonial Records, Vols. VI, 780-784; VII, 1-6).

CHAPTER XVII

THE HOSTILITY OF THE DELAWARE AND SHAWNEE

IT was soon discovered, after the massacres at Penn's Creek and at the Great Cove, that the Indians making up the hostile bands belonged to the Delaware and Shawnee tribes, then living at Logstown, Sawcunk, Kuskuski, and Kittanning. The members of the Assembly were at a loss to understand why these tribes with which the Province had made so many treaties, and who as recently as the Treaty at Carlisle, in 1753, had renewed the League of Peace and Amity which had first been made with William Penn, had taken up the hatchet against the English.

“The Cause of the Alienation of the Delaware and Shawnee” became a vital topic of discussion between the factions then represented in the Assembly and the Provincial Council. The “Walking Purchase” and other land transactions were given as the chief causes, while others gave the abuses of the Indian trade, and especially the unrestricted traffic in rum as the cause of the hostility of these tribes. These all, no doubt, played some part in the gradual drifting away of these tribes, but Scarouady and other Indian diplomats of the Six Nations gave the real cause of the sending out of these war parties. The French had been victorious in the first battles with Washington and Braddock, and it seemed that the English were to be finally driven from the Ohio. They were told so by the French officers at Fort Duquesne and were given all sorts of presents, with promises of more, if they would take up the hatchet against the English, whom they said would be driven back across the mountains to stay there, with France dominant on the Ohio. The Indians of the Delaware tribe, driven westward to the Ohio by the land sales in the east, felt that the wise thing to do was to side with the winner, and they did so. It is significant however to notice that the chiefs of the Turtle Clan, with which William Penn made his Treaty at Shackamaxon, never allied themselves against the Province, either in the French and Indian War, or in the Revolution. Practically all of the hostile Delaware chiefs and warriors belonged to the Wolf and Turkey Clans, especially the former, who are always called Munsee, or Muncy, in the various documents of the period. These had lived on the upper Delaware and gradually moved westward to the Ohio, by way of Wyoming, the Big Island, and had never been in as direct contact with the Penns as had the members of the Turtle Clan, which occupied the region about Philadelphia.

The “alienation of the Shawnee” was a different matter entirely. They had always been under French influence, before going to the

Potomac and Susquehanna. They had formerly lived on the Ohio and had traded at the French forts on the Mississippi and had been visited by the French traders from Canada. All of the traditions of their early history were associated with French authority. All of the traders who were associated with them when they first entered the Province of Pennsylvania, such as Jacques and James LeTort, Martin and Peter Chartier, were of French blood. They came into Pennsylvania as emigrants from the South. And, when under the influence of Peter Chartier, they went westward from the Susquehanna to the Ohio, they became the chief factors in leading the Delawares with them, not only to the Ohio, but also to an alliance with the French.

After reading the entire history of the "causes of the alienation of the Delaware," the author is convinced that the chief *cause* was the company they had kept with the Shawnee and the prospects of bettering their condition by an alliance with the French. Searouady himself, as well as the great Canassatego at a later period, gives this as the real motive back of the hostility. The land sales and the abuses of the Indian trade afforded good excuses for this alienation, which, at root was due to self-interest. They thought it would pay better to be with the French, who were the masters of the situation on the Ohio, than to be with the English, who had been driven from the Ohio. The most interesting part of this discussion between the various factions in Philadelphia is the attempt to fix the responsibility of the alienation of the Shawnee upon the loss of their lands in the Cumberland Valley. In all of the discussions concerning this matter, the author does not remember having noticed this phase of it in any of the historical sketches of the valley.

Isaac Norris, the Speaker of the Assembly, says in a message to the Governor, "Signed by order of the House;" "We apprehend that our Message of the 5th Instant, requesting to be informed by what means the Delawares & Shawnese had been so alienated in their Affections from this Province, was too slightly answered by the Governor, and we now hope it will not be taken amiss if we inquire more particularly, whether the chiefs of the Shawnese did not in 1753 complain to this Government, that satisfaction had not been made to them by the Proprietaries, for a large tract of Land, part of which was surveyed into the Proprietary Manor of Conedoguinat; & whether they were not then promised that application should be immediately made to the Proprietaries on their Behalf, to obtain the satisfaction they desired? We hope, if so, that the application has been accordingly made, and the satisfaction obtained and given. But we desire if the Governor pleases, to be informed of the particulars."

This message is dated, Philada. Novr. 18th, 1755, and at a meeting of the Provincial Council the next day, the minutes read, "And the other Message, relating to the enquiry desired by the Assembly to be

made whether the Delawares & Shawnese having been alienated in their Affections from this Government, is not owing to their not having received satisfaction from the Proprietaries for a large Tract of Land they purchased of them." The matter, however, was referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. Strettel, Mr. Turner and Doctor Cadwalader for investigation, before making a reply to the Message of the Assembly.

This committee made a complete investigation of all matters relating to the lands claimed by the Shawnee in the "Conedogwainet Manor." This report is of historical value as it gives all of the facts relating to the Shawnee from the time they entered the Province until they went westward to the Ohio. This committee made a thorough examination of all of the treaties, councils, books and papers relating to Indian affairs. They made a special examination of the report of the Treaty at Carlisle, in October, 1753, which was attended by Richard Peters, Isaac Norris and Benjamin Franklin, and at which time the Shawnee chiefs were stated to have made their complaint concerning the lands in question. They discovered no mention of this matter in the report, and then made inquiry of "Mr. Peters to know whether he remembered any such Complaint to have been made by the said Indians at Carlisle or elsewhere, or any promise to make an Application for them to the Proprietaries for such satisfaction. To which he answered, That he did not remember ever to have heard at Carlisle or elsewhere of any such Complaint being made by the said Indians or any of them, or that any promise was ever given of making Application on their behalf to the Proprietaries for such satisfaction, and that he never understood that the Shawonese had or could have any right to the said Land or any Land in this Province."

In order to settle the matters relating to the complaint which had been made concerning these lands being a cause of the alienation of the Shawnee, the committee examined the Minutes of the Provincial Council, and all other sources of possible information and then reported:

"We find that the Nation of Indians called Shawonese are Southern Indians, who being rendered uneasy by their Neighbours came up to Conestoga about the Year 1698, making about 60 Families, and desired leave of the Sasquehanna Indians, who then lived there, to settle on that river. That these Sasquehannah Indians applied to this Government that the Shawonese might be admitted to settle, and said that they would become answerable for their good behaviour. That the first Proprietary, William Penn, Esq., arriving soon after this Transaction, the Chiefs of the Shawonese and Sasquehanna Indians came to this City and renewing their said Application, the Proprietary agreed to their Settlement there; whereupon the Shawonese came under the Protection of this Government. From that time great numbers of those Indians followed them and settled

on Sasquehannah and the Upper parts of Delaware. That as they had joined themselves to the Sasquehannah Indians who were dependent on the Five Nations, they thereby fell also under their Protection." This section of the report gives the time of the arrival of the Shawnee as 1698, and also shows that at that time the Susquehanna Indians were under the control of the Five Nations, and it then goes on to give the facts relating to the history of the Shawnee from that time onward to their alienation. Many of these statements have a most important bearing on various matters relating to the departure of the Shawnee to the Ohio, and of events which took place after this migration. It is stated, "That some of their Young men about the Year 1727 committed some disorders in this Province, & tho the Government had fully forgiven them for these Outrages, yet being on that account threatened by, and therefore afraid of the Six Nations, they removed to the River Ohio in the year 1728 or 1729, and there soon after put themselves under the protection of the French, who received them as their Children." The years given in this statement as to the time of the migration of the Shawnee to the Ohio, marks with exactness the commencement of the great migration of the Delaware and the Shawnee to the Ohio and the time of the settlement of many of the Indian villages in western Pennsylvania, such as Logstown, Chartier's Town, Kuskuski, etc.

When it was realized that the departure of the Shawnee was a real danger, in making them allies of the French, the Provincial authorities urged them to return to the Susquehanna, as did also the Six Nations. Land was offered to them on the west side of the river "where they had been settled before" (that is near the present New Cumberland). They refused to accept this offer, disregarded the commands of the Six Nations, and remained on the Ohio. Thomas Penn, upon his arrival in the Province, in 1732, again urged the Shawnee to return, offering them the land "which should always kept for them and their Children, if they would come and live upon it, but they declined it, saying that they were afraid of their Enemies, the Tuteloës, and that it was not convenient for their Hunting, but desired that the land might be kept for them, which it has ever since been. But, we find that the Assembly are mistaken in their second Message in saying that part of the said large Tract was surveyed for the Proprietary Manor on Conedogwainit, for the Fact was that in order the more effectually to keep off any settlers on that large Tract, the Proprietaries caused the whole of it to be surveyed as a Proprietary Manor."

The Tuteloës referred to in this report, was a southern tribe belonging to the eastern branch of the great Siouan family, to which the Sioux of west gave their name. They were living in Virginia and North Carolina previous to the time of their northward movement in 1722. Some of them settled for a time at Duncan's Island and at Shamokin. They kept moving up the Susquehanna River.

In 1779, they had a village called Coreogonel, on Cayuga Lake, which was destroyed by Sullivan's army. The tribe has been extinct since 1871. It was foolish for the Shawnee to say that a cause of their leaving the Susquehanna was their fear of the Tutelo, as they greatly outnumbered the small remnant of this tribe that came into Pennsylvania. They were far more afraid of the Iroquois, whom they had refused to obey, than they were of the almost insignificant little band of Tutelo.

The report states also, that one reason why the committee went so fully into these matters was to show that "the Shawonese did not originally belong to this Province & never had any right to any Lands in it or made any Pretensions thereto; but that the Proprietaries from favour and to encourage those Indians to remove from the neighborhood of the French, and live amongst us, offered them the said Large Tract of Land for their Habitation."

The report also calls attention to the fact that when Scarouady and Andrew Montour were asked at one of the councils in Philadelphia if they had ever heard of any complaint which had been made by these Indians, "they declared that those Indians had never mentioned any to them, and that they never heard or did believe that they had any; but that they attributed their Defection wholly to the Defeat of General Braddock, and the encrease of Strength and reputation gained on that Victory by the French, & their intimidating those Indians and using all means by promises and Threats, to seduce and fix them in their Interest; and to the seeming weakness & want of Union in the English, and their appearing unable or unwilling to protect them, & particularly this Government, who had constantly refused to put the Hatchet into their Hands: And we beg leave to say, we are entirely of opinion that this is the true and sole Cause of their Defection" (Col. Rec. VI, 724-728).

This carefully written report, made on Nov. 22nd, was replied to by a Message from the House, signed by Isaac Norris, on Dec. 3rd (op. cit. 746). This message states little in addition, save that an examination of the original copy of the Minutes of the Treaty at Carlisle show that complaint had been made by the Shawnee concerning these lands. But, even if they did complain, they had no real cause of complaint, as the lands never belonged to them, and they had refused to accept the gift when it had been offered to them again and again. Scarouady and Montour give the "true and sole cause" for the defection of the Delaware, as well as of the Shawnee. The matter is interesting in this connection, however, as it reveals the part that was taken by lands in the Cumberland Valley, in the discussion about the "Alienation of the Shawnee."

CHAPTER XVIII

THE THREATENING STORM BEGINS TO GATHER ALONG THE MOUNTAIN RIDGES OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY

THE storm clouds which swept down the Allegheny River in the opening months of 1754 became blacker and more threatening as the little army of Major George Washington was swept back across the mountains from the Great Meadows, after the defeat at Fort Necessity in July. The frontiersmen, living along the eastern foothills of the Kittatinny mountains, on the very borders of civilization in Pennsylvania, soon realized what the retreat of Washington's army to Fort Cumberland meant to them. When the Virginians marched back over the mountains to the headwaters of the Potomac at Wills Creek on that July day in 1754, the British flag disappeared from all of the territory beyond the mountains in the Ohio Valley. Anglo-Saxon civilization had met with its first real defeat in its attempt to conquer the vast wilderness beyond the western mountains. July 4, 1754, marks the actual commencement of the struggle for the possession of a continent, and it also marks the real beginning of the period of fear and terror which brooded over the frontiers of Pennsylvania for nearly two generations.

When the news of Washington's defeat reached the log cabins along the frontiers of the Cumberland Valley, and when the Half King and his Indians sought a place of refuge at the home of George Croghan at Aughwick, every frontiersman knew what he had to face.

The Scotch-Irish and the German settlers in the "North Valley" on the "other side of the river," had just commenced to feel that they had a home land, when they suddenly were made aware that they would have to fight to show that they had a right to possess it. They had made their clearings, built their log cabins, churches, mills and had opened roads of communication to the market towns, when they had to take up their swords and rifles to defend what they had won from the forests with their axes and plows.

It was well for Anglo-Saxon civilization on the continent that the Cumberland Valley was settled by men and women who knew how to fight as well as how to cut down trees, build homes, make homespun clothes and attend to all of the other duties and practice all of the arts of peace. Had the Cumberland Valley been settled by the peace loving Quakers and their related pacifist sectarian friends, the history of America would have been entirely different from what it has been, and the boundaries of Anglo-Saxon dominion would have probably ended at the eastern foothills of the mountains, if not permanently, at least for generations.

When Washington marched back across the winding Nemaquin Trail to the Potomac, with his shattered little army, the French Empire dominated all of the vast territory from Canada to the mouth of the Mississippi. George Croghan, and all of the men who were familiar with the conditions on the Ohio among the Indians, knew that the building of Fort Duquesne by the French and the defeat of George Washington by the French force at Fort Necessity, meant that the Ohio Indians, who had been wavering in their friendship with the English, would bodily go over to the French alliance, as the Indian, like many other peoples in time of conflict, wanted to be on the winning side. And, it then looked as if France would win in a conflict in which the Provincial Assembly was not interested enough to take a part. It must be said, even by one who is an extreme lover of Pennsylvania and her history, that had it not been for the activity and interest and devotion of Virginia and her Governor Dinwiddie, and the men he gathered about him, that Pittsburgh might even now be called Louisburg and lie within the domain which Great Britain ultimately took from France. And, it can just as truly be said that had it not been for the Scotch-Irish and German of Pennsylvania, Washington would have been driven back from Saratoga and Valley Forge to the mountains of Virginia, as he was driven back in 1754 from Fort Necessity.

The feeling of the settlers in the Cumberland Valley at this critical time is shown by the following petition, which was one of the first which was sent to the Provincial authorities at Philadelphia from the frontiers of the Cumberland Valley.

“Petition of the Inhabitants of Cumberland County to the Governor:

“To the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex upon Delaware.

“The Address of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the County of Cumberland, humbly Sheweth:

“That We are now in the most imminent Danger by a powerful Army of cruel, merciless and inhuman Enemies, by whom our Lives, Liberties, Estates, and all that tends to promote our Welfare, are in the utmost Danger of dreadful Destruction, and this lamentable Truth is most evident from the late Defeat of the Virginia Forces; and now as We are under your Honour’s Protection We would beg your immediate Notice—We living upon the Frontiers of the Province and our Enemies so close upon Us—nothing doubting but that these Considerations will affect your Honour, and as You have our Welfare at Heart that You defer nothing that may tend to hasten our Relief. And we have hereby appointed our most trusty Friends Messrs James Burd and Phillip Davies our Commissioners to deliver this our Petition to your Honour, and in hopes of your due attention

and Regard thereto We are your Honour's devoted Servants; and as in Duty bound shall every Pray.

BENJAMIN CHAMBERS,
ROBERT CHAMBERS,
JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,
JOHN SMITH.

Cumberland, 15 July, 1754.

Signed by several others, being in all Seventy-Five Signers."
(Col. Rec. VI, 130-131)

A similar petition was sent to the Governor by the inhabitants of Lancaster County, dated July 26, 1754.

It is interesting to note that Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, after the defeat of the Virginia forces commanded by Washington, made efforts to raise a body of troops to march across the mountains to Redstone Creek and there erect a fort. He wrote to the Governor of the Province to this effect and asked that Pennsylvania furnish two or three companies. He says, in part, in his letter which is dated July 31st. "By the advice of my Council I gave orders to the Commander-in-chief to collect his Forces together at Wills' Creek, and march over the Allegheny Mountains; if he find it impossible to dispossess the French of the Fort he is to build a Fort at Red Stone Creek, the Crossing Place, or any other Place proper that may be determined by a Council of War. The number of our Forces you have below, and should be glad if they were augmented by Two or Three Companies from your Province. I think the sooner we endeavour to make a Settlement and build a Fort the other side the Allegheny Mountains the better, for if we allow them a quiet Settlement their numbers will greatly increase in the Spring. We have now Three months fit for Marching and Action." (Col. Rec. VI, 137).

Governor Dinwiddie had received information that the French forces on the Ohio numbered about 1,100, including their Indian allies, and that with an army of 1200 men he could take possession at Red Stone, if he could not drive the French from the Ohio. If this plan had been carried out in the autumn of 1754, the summer of 1755 might have had a different outcome. The French strengthened the fort on the Ohio, as well as the ones at Venango and LeBoeuf, and before July, 1755, they had received reinforcements from Canada and from the Indian tribes along the lakes. Governor Hamilton was fully in harmony with this plan, but he could do nothing without the financial support of the Assembly. The correspondence between the Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia during this period is most interesting and illuminating. Governor Dinwiddie says in one of his letters to Governor Hamilton, "At present I am under the greatest Apprehensions of the bad Consequences from the lethargic Indolence of the different Colonies in not opposing the Enemy just

at our doors, and indeed this Affair gives me more Concern and Anxiety than any other thing ever occurred to me.

“A Governor is really to be pitied in the Discharge of his duty to his King and Country in having to do with such obstinate, self-conceited People. The French and Indians are now making Incursions among our Inhabitants in Augusta County, threatening our People to depart from their Plantations, and propose building Forts on Holston's, Green-Bryar's and other Rivers. I keep up the Forces We have, and have ordered a Detachment to these Places to protect our Frontiers.”

In the meanwhile, all of the friendly Indians, including the Half-King, Tanachharrison, and all of the Indians who had been with him at the battle at Great Meadows, were at George Croghan's, at Aughwick. According to the Half-King, who criticised Washington very severely, he and his Indians had left the Great Meadows before the commencement of the battle.

Conrad Weiser was sent to hold a Council with the Indians at Aughwick in August, 1754. There were present at the Council, the Half-King, Scarouady, who afterwards became the Half-King, Tamaque (the Beaver), Delaware George, Lapechkewe (the young Shawnee “King”), and other important Seneca, Oneida, Delaware, Shawnee and Cayuga chiefs. This was, in many respects the most important Indian Council ever held within the boundary of Cumberland County. The Indians on the Ohio were wavering and all of the Indians at Aughwick with the Half-King were not fully decided as to what stand they would take in the impending conflict. Croghan and Weiser were the two most influential men of the Province in Indian affairs, and sought in every way to hold the Delaware and Shawnee to the English interest. The utter lack of unity and harmony in the carrying out of the plans of the Colonies at this critical time cost Pennsylvania, especially, most dearly. As a matter of fact, there seemed to be no plan of united action either against the French or in the efforts to hold the Indians. On the other hand, the French forces were governed by a harmonious and united policy in all that was done. There was no friction in the direction of the military movements and there was no disagreement concerning the policy to be carried out in winning the Indians.

Governor Morris, who succeeded Governor Hamilton, in October, 1754, voiced this sentiment in his first address to the Assembly. He said, “The particular Matter I have at Present to recommend to your Consideration is the State of the Frontiers of this and neighboring Governments, where you will find the French acting with a steady Uniformity and avowed Resolution to make themselves Masters of this Country” (C. R. VI, 166).

But, while the inhabitants of Philadelphia, far removed from the real danger which threatened, went on about their business as usual,

the frontiersmen in the Cumberland Valley were busy making plans for the protection of their homes, dear ones and property. A Plan for the Defence of Cumberland County was formed and a sketch sent to the Governor. This plan is worthy of reproduction in full, as nearly all of the suggestions made in it were ultimately carried out. It is entitled, "A Plan for the Defence of the Frontier of Cumberland County from Phillip Davies to Shippensburgh," and is as follows:

"Let one Company cover from Phillip Davies to Tomas Waddel's; And as John M'Dowell's mill is The most important Pass, most exposed to Danger, has a Fort already made about it, and there provisions may be most easily had, for these Reasons let the Chief Quarters be there; let five men be Constantly at Phillip Davie's, William Marshall's, and Thomas Waddle's which Shall be relieved every Day by the patrolling Guards; let Ten men be Sent early every morning from the Chief Quarters to Thos Waddle's, and Ten return from thence back in the Evening. A likewise Ten men Sent from the Chief Quarters to the other Extremity daily, to go by William William Marshal's to Phillip Davies's and return the Same Way in the Afternoon. By this Plan The Whole Bounds will be patrolled twice every Day, a Watch will be constantly kept at four most important Places and there will be every Night forty-five Men at ye Chief Quarters ready for any exigence.

"Another Company may cover as much more of The Frontier, beginning where the first Ends and reaching towards the back of Shippensburgh, by fixing a Chief Quarters in Some convenient place about the Middle of Said Bounds and from Thence patrolling the Ground twice a Day, and keeping watches at ye most proper Places, as above; One of which watches may be constantly at Mr. Armstrong's, and another at a proper Place at ye other Extremity.

"This Plan Supposes each of ye Companys to consist of 60 Men in all, as fewer cannot so patrol, keep Watch, and leave any Force together to answer Such Exigencies as may occur. These may be furnished by deducting 17 out of Each of ye four Forts back of our Frontier. This leaves 60 in each Fort, and makes up a new Company of 60 Men, and eight to be added to Capt. Peter's Company" (Archives, II, 239).

The value of this plan was shown in the future developments which were made for the defence of the frontiers and for the conquest of the Ohio Valley. McDowell's Mill, Fort Loudon, Fort Lyttleton and the chain of frontier forts along the mountains were but developments of this original plan. The fort at McDowell's Mill and later Fort Loudon both guarded the most important pass through the mountains, and at a later time became the real base of supplies for the advance of the army of General John Forbes in 1758. The frontiersmen were aware that if any large force marched from the Ohio to attack the settlements in the Cumberland Valley, that it would come by way

of the gap in the mountains at Fort Loudon, which was the gateway to Path Valley and to the Ohio.

For the same reasons, when the Province had to build the road to intersect the Braddock Road at the Turkey Foot, it took the course from McDowell's Mill through the gap at Fort Loudon and up the valley to Fort Lyttleton, or Burnt Cabins.

CHAPTER XIX

THE BRADDOCK ROAD

ONE of the most important roads which was built in the early history of the Cumberland Valley was the so-called "Braddock Road," which was cut and cleared from McDowell's Mill to the summit of the Allegheny Mountains in 1755. The road received the name which is popularly given to it because it was to connect with the road which was built from Wills Creek over the mountains to the Monongahela for the advance of the army of General Edward Braddock against Fort Duquesne, at the Turkey Foot, near Confluence, on the Youghioghenny River. The road was to be used to furnish supplies to Braddock's army after it had taken possession of the French fort. The road from McDowell's Mill to Turkey Foot was not used by the army of General Braddock, either in its advance or in its retreat. The disaster which befell his army and himself on the 9th of July, at the battle on the Monongahela, came when the road builders of Pennsylvania were still at work at the summit of the Allegheny Mountains.

The history of this ill-fated British expedition against Fort Duquesne was nothing but a series of costly blunders from start to finish. On account of the influence and activity of Virginia on the Ohio, and because of the inactivity of Pennsylvania, all of the movements to drive the French from the Ohio had started in Virginia. Washington's mission to the French forts in 1753 and his expedition which led to his defeat at the Great Meadows in 1754, had both gone over the route which led from Virginia to the headwaters of the Potomac. There also seems to have been the influence of political favoritism back of the selection of this southern route from Virginia, rather than the more suitable one in every way from Philadelphia. It has been stated that had Braddock's army landed in Philadelphia, at least six weeks would have been saved and more than 40,000 pounds, in the time and cost of crossing the mountains. Be that as it may, there is no question but that Carlisle or Shippensburg, or even McDowell's Mill, would have been far better as frontier stations for the army than was Wills Creek, where Fort Cumberland was erected. This point was far away in the wilderness from the settlements and between it and its starting place, or from any base of supplies, there was no country to furnish horses, cattle, wagons or other supplies, which Pennsylvania had to furnish in a round about way. Had Carlisle, Shippensburg or McDowell's Mill been selected for the site of the fort, which was erected at Wills Creek, the entire country back of the army in Cumberland, Lancaster and other

counties could have furnished all of the supplies which were needed. And, the building of a road for the army over the lofty ridges of the southern part of the state, where the highest points in the state are situated, was a far more difficult and slower work than it would have been to have followed the course which was taken by James Burd and his road builders from McDowell's Mill to the summit of the Alleghenies, where he had to stop. The author has walked over the courses of both of these roads, and has never been in any doubt as to the error of Braddock in taking the southern route or the wisdom of Forbes in taking the northern route. And yet, so great was the influence of Virginia and of Washington in 1758, that had it not been for the "Iron-headed" Forbes, this expedition also would have taken the southern route, which was called the "Virginia Road," or the "Braddock Road."

But, the greatest advantage in 1755 was that the "Pennsylvania Road" passed through a territory which could furnish the army everything it needed, while the "Virginia Road" passed through a territory which was uncultivated and which could furnish the army with nothing. Braddock himself realized that he had to have a line of communication with the rich farming land of Pennsylvania, and hence his insistence upon a road from Pennsylvania to intersect the road from the Potomac. Without it, even if he had taken Fort Duquesne, he could not hold the position for lack of supplies for his army.

General Sir John St. Clair, Deputy Quarter Master General, arrived in America on January 10, 1755, and at once commenced to make himself acquainted with the entire situation which the army of General Braddock had to face in its march to the Ohio. He went on a tour of investigation to Wills Creek, had Governor Morris send him maps and requested him to send him all information he possessed concerning the "Ground back of our Settlements," and then in February, after he had studied the maps, he wrote to Governor Morris from Williamsburg, saying "I must press your Excellency in the most earnest manner to open a Communication by cutting or Repairing the Roads towards the Head of the Yougheagany, or any other way that is nearer to the French Forts."

On February 28th, Governor Morris replied, saying, in part, "There is an open Waggon Road from this Town to the Mouth of Conegochege which I am told is a very good one, by which any Quantity of Provisions may be carried and along which the Northern Forces may march and join the Europeans at Winchester with only crossing three small Ferries, but there is no Waggon Road from Carlisle West through the Mountains but only a Horse Path, by which the Indian Traders used to carry their Goods and Skins to and from the Ohio while that Trade remained open. I send you herewith a Map of that Path from Carlisle to the Shannopin's Town, where the French Fort now stands, by which You will see the great Difficulty

that will attend the making a Waggon Road that Way. The black Log is not laid down upon this Map or the new one of Evans', but is nigh the Place there called Croghan's and considerable distant from the Turkey's Foot."

He also states that the Assembly has agreed to "purchase Fourteen Thousand Bushels of Wheat which is to be made into Flower and delivered at the Mouth of Conegochege upon Notice of the Arrival of the Troops." (Col. Rec. VI, 297, 300, etc.).

After consideration, the Assembly finally decided that it would "be absolutely necessary to open a Road from Shippensburg to intercept the Road of the Army from Will's Creek to Fort Duquesne thro' Ray's Town; and that a good and convenient Road might be found it was agreed that the Governor should issue forthwith a Commission to fit and proper persons to reconnoitre and explore the Country lying between the Kittochtinney Hills, the Great Meadows, and Will's Creek, and accordingly one issued in these Words:

PENNSYLVANIA SS.

(L. S.) "The Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware,

To George Croghan, John Armstrong, James Bird, William Buchanan, and Adam Hoops, of the County of Cumberland.

Gentlemen: Whereas, Application hath been made to me by Sir John St. Clair, Quarter Master General, and by Major General Braddock, Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in North America, to cause a Road and Communication to be opened from the present Roads and settled Parts of this Province to a Branch of Monongahila called Yohiogain, and to the mouth of Wills' Creek, as well as for the march of Troops as for the Carriage of Provisions; and it having been represented to me that a good Wagon Road may be opened from the Great Road leading thro' Carlisle and Shippensburg to the Yohiogain aforesaid and to the Camp at Wills' Creek. Now Know Ye, That Reposing Special Trust and Confidence in your Judgement," etc. ***** "to reconnoitre, explore and view the Country West and North of the Kittochtinny or Blue Hills, and of the Great Virginia Road leading from Harris' Ferry," etc.

This commission is dated March 12, 1755, (Col. Rec. VI, 318-319). In accordance with the authority of this commission, the members made a report, dated at Fort Cumberland, April 16th in which they state, "We were very fortunate in finding a good Road all the Way, and particularly thro' the Allegheny Hills, considering how mountainous that Country is. From Parnal's Nab (Nob) or (Knob), or McDowel's Mill to where We stopped is about Sixty-Nine Miles, and were it not for the Interposition of Mountains wou'd not be so far by

Ten or Fifteen Miles; the Expense of Making the Road thirty Foot wide and the principal Pinches Twenty, will make an Expense of about Eight Hundred Pounds."

It is in this report that the commissioners tell of the rage of Sir John St. Clair, who "stormed like a Lion Rampant" because of the delay of Pennsylvania in furnishing provisions and in building the road. The words of wrath of this Quarter Master General have often been repeated in various publications, sometimes correctly, but more often incorrectly, but they are worthy of being quoted again as they occur in the official report. Sir John says, among other things, "That instead of marching to the Ohio he would in nine days march his Army into Cumberland County to cut the Roads, press Horses, Wagons, &ca; that he would not suffer a Soldier to handle an Axe, but by Fire and Sword oblige the Inhabitants to do it, and take every Man that refused to the Ohio as he had yesterday some of the Virginians; that he would kill all kind of Cattle and carry away the Horses, burn the Houses &ca, and that if the French defeated them by the Delays of this Province that he would with his Sword drawn pass thro the Province and treat the Inhabitants as a Parcel of Traitors to his Master; That he would to-morrow write to England by a Man of War, shake Mr. Penn's Proprietaryship, and represent Pennsylvania as a disaffected Province," etc. (Shippen MS. Vol. 1, also Col. Rec. VI, 368-369).

Benjamin Franklin, who was very active in doing everything he could do to get the Province to assist General Braddock, issued a handbill, in which he urged the sending of the horses and wagons, which had been asked for, and in closing he makes use of the threats of St. Clair in these words, "I am obliged to send Word to the General in fourteen Days, and I suppose Sir John St Clair, the Hussar, with a Body of Soldiers, will immediately enter the Province, of which I shall be very sorry to hear." Sir John wore a Hussar's uniform when in service, and the German people knew by sad experience what a Hussar meant. The warning had the desired effect for within two weeks 150 wagons and teams and 259 pack-horses were on their way to Braddock's camp at Will's Creek.

General Braddock, however, reprimanded St. Clair for the language he had used to the commissioners of Pennsylvania.

In addition to asking the Province to furnish flour, horses and wagons, General Braddock sought the assistance of George Croghan in getting the friendly Indians at his house at Aughwick to go to Will's Creek and then go on with the army to the Ohio, as scouts and spies. Croghan did this, but the Indians insisted upon taking their wives and children with them. Braddock welcomed them with all of the honors of war, but the presence of the Indian women caused so much trouble that they were finally returned to Aughwick. The men, however, went back with them, "to guard them on their way,"

but these Indian warriors never returned to Braddock's army. When the army commenced its expedition over the mountains there were only eight Indians with it.

The cutting and building of the road made rapid progress, even if the officers of the British army were impatient at what they considered slowness. They had little idea as to the difficulty of cutting and clearing a road over the mountains of Pennsylvania. They all knew more about the difficulties which had to be encountered, before they had reached the Monongahela.

Braddock was so much impressed with the necessity of having this road that he wrote to Governor Morris, April 24th, "It is likewise of such Importance to have a free Communication with your Province to facilitate the march of any Assistance or Convoys I may require from thence, that I don't see how I can with Safety move from Fort Cumberland till that Work is finished or in great Forwardness. I must, therefore, desire You to give your Orders to have it immediately made, and if You cannot prevail on your Assembly to bear the Expense of it, nevertheless to have it done, and I must be obliged to charge it to the publick Account," etc. The last statement shows how anxious Braddock was to have this road completed, and there can be but little doubt but that he had often thought when crossing the summits of Negro Mountain, or making the steep ascents of the ridges beyond the "Yough," that the course of the road to the Ohio through Pennsylvania would have been far more fitting in every way. The great trouble had been that the Virginia Road was selected far more for its political advantages of the group which dominated Braddock's expedition, than for any military fitness of the route. The building of the Virginia Road to the Ohio was a "promotion" scheme, not only so far as the Indian trade was concerned, but also because all of the men back of its building were interested in the land development schemes of the Ohio Company, and because all of the men who acted as the counsellors of General Braddock fully believed that Fort Duquesne was upon Virginia territory. The Boundary Dispute of Pennsylvania with Virginia was just beginning to appear above the horizon of the history of Western Pennsylvania. For General Braddock to have made Pennsylvania his starting point and the course of his road, connecting Philadelphia with the Ohio Valley, would have been a business disaster to all of the men connected with Virginia's land schemes. Pennsylvania, because of the influence of the Assembly, had kept out of everything relating to the Ohio, and Virginia had pressed forward until her influence was almost supreme.

The actual work on the road was commenced on May 1, 1755, and on June 2nd it had reached Sugar Cabins, which was about 27 miles from Shippensburg. Richard Peters, who had made a trip of investigation to the road builders, reported on June 2nd that, after

consulting with the commissioners, the width of the road instead of being 20 feet was to be cut down to 12 feet, and that two roads were to be cut when they reached Raystown (Bedford), "One to go to Wills' Creek and the other to the Crow Foot (Turkey Foot) of the Ohiogany (Youghioghenny), he desired that they might not proceed on the Road to Wills' Creek, as it would be of no Use after the Army should leave the Place, and the other Road of Communication should be opened; and of these Matters he informed the General and Sir John St. Clair, who had approved of what he had done."

Mr. Peters had told the General that the road work could not go on without a guard to protect the workers, but that he had replied that he could not furnish such a guard.

It was while on his visit to Fort Cumberland that Mr. Peters made an investigation concerning the Indians who had been taken there from George Croghan's at Aughwick. He says, "that he found Scarrooyady, Andrew Montour, and about Forty of our Indians from Aucquick, at the Camp with their Wives and Families, who were extremely dissatisfied at not being consulted with by the General, and got frequently into high Quarrels, and their Squas bringing them money in Plenty which they got from the Officers, who were scandalously fond of them; that he represented the Consequences of this Licentiousness to the General, who issued Orders that no Indian Woman should be admitted into the Camp, and insisted with the Indians that their Women should be sent home" (Col. Rec. VI. 397).

On May 20th, George Croghan wrote to the Governor, "To-morrow what Indian Women and Children came here with me set off back for Aucquick by Order of the General, the Men entirely go with the General, and the General insists on my going with him, so that it is out of my power to provide for those Women and Children that will remain at my House." He also says that there will be about 120 of these women and children, and that he had left behind him at his home "no Family but my Brother and a few Negroes," and asks for assistance in caring for these Indians. He states that he has about 50 Indian men with him. John Armstrong wrote to the Governor from Carlisle on May 18th. In this he says "The Work was begun on the Sixth Instant with only Ten or Fifteen Men; I went out to see them and stayed several Days; their number increased by the 15th to about Seventy Laborers, besides Overseers and Cooks &ca., in which Time they made about Six Miles thirty Feet wide. To make the Road the same Width throughout, one Mile will require Sixty Men per Day."

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On May 31st, James Byrd wrote from Shippensburg, "To the Foot of the Mountain where We now lay is 19 Miles from Anthony Thompson's; but I expect before We finish the Hill the Parties ahead will be 5 or 6 Miles forward. I measure the miles with my Chain and mark every Mile with a marking Iron." Again on June 12th,

James Burd wrote to the Governor "From the Roads leading to the Ohio," "We have at present $\frac{1}{2}$ of our Body laying at the Ford of Juniata, which is by measure 28 Miles from Anthony Thompson's, having a good deal of digging to do down to the Ford and can't employ all the Hands upon it for want of digging Tools; we expect to finish here to-morrow or early next Day ***** We hope to be at Ray's Town against the middle of next week or towards the end of the week." On June 17th, Burd wrote from "Allogueepy's Town," $34\frac{1}{2}$ Miles from Anthony Thompson's," in which he states that Capt. Hogg and an hundred men are on their march to escort the road builders, and on the 19th, he writes that this guard had arrived. General Braddock wrote from "Bear Camp" on June 21st, "The Party I have sent for the Protection of your People working upon that Road will I hope be a sufficient Security for them against all Pannicks" (Col. Rec. VI, 446).

As the army of General Braddock advanced slowly over the mountains, the hostile Indians became more troublesome. John Harris wrote from Paxton on June 30th, that the Indians had made an attack upon the settlers near the fort at Will's Creek and had killed three, and that 20 others were missing, and on July 6th, Governor Morris wrote to General Braddock concerning the "Panick that has taken Possession of the People near the Mountains since the Indians began to scalp," making it impossible to carry the Magazine farther back than Shippensburg."

Governor Dinwiddie wrote on July 5th, that two parties of French and Indians "to the amount of 130 Men are come into the Frontiers of this Dominion and Maryland. They have already murdered Nine Families." This was the commencement of the Indian raids into the frontiers of the Colonies. On the same day James Burd writes "From the Allegheny Mountains" concerning the killing of Arnold Vigorous and the capture of "James Smith, about 16 Years of Age," and of the attack by Indians upon the camp. James Smith, whose "Narrative" has become historic, was the first of the long train of Indian captives to tramp the trails to the Ohio during the years that followed.

James Burd wrote "from our Camp at the Top of the Allegheny Mountains, measured 65 Miles from A. Thompson's, 17th of July, 1755," giving various particulars concerning the road building. He had evidently not then heard of the disaster to Braddock's army. On July 25th, he writes from Shippensburg, "On the 17th, Currt. when on the Top of the Allegheny Mounts We received an Express from Governor James Innes from Fort Cumberland, giving an Account that Genl. Braddock had been attack'd & had met with a very considerable Loss; That he was wounded badly, St. John St. Clair wounded, and Sr Peter Halkett killed, And that the Army was upon a Retreat and desired that we might immediately retreat. We began our Retreat on Wednesday the 18th currt. and march'd that Day

18 Miles to a House wch I formerly mentioned to You we had kept our Stores in for some short time." Burd retreated with Capt. Hogg's company to Fort Cumberland, where he heard the story of Braddock's defeat and death, and of Dunbar's retreat (Col. Rec. VI, 499-502).

(Anthony Thompson's which is frequently mentioned in all of the letters and reports concerning the road, was at Cowan's Gap).

Thus ended the building of the road to Turkey Foot. It was never used for the purpose for which it was intended, but in the course of time it became the route of the army of General Forbes to Fort Duquesne to Raystown and later it became the general course of the State Road to the Ohio. It was the first road built across the mountains to the west, and, notwithstanding the complaints which were made about the slowness of the work, it was a great undertaking to cut and clear a road across the mountains, a distance of 65 miles from Cowan's Gap, within a period of a little more than two months. Previous to the building of this road, as before stated, there had been no means of communication with the territory beyond the mountain ridges except the Indian trails, over which passed the pack-horses of the traders. The cutting of this road, over such grades as that at Sideling Hill, and through the wilderness of forests, was the real commencement of the making of highways from the Cumberland Valley to the Ohio, and thus marks the beginning of the period of settlement and development of the "back woods" in western Pennsylvania. The Braddock Road connected the Potomac with the Ohio and opened the southwestern part of the Province for settlement by the Virginians and the opening of what may well be called the Burd Road from the Cumberland Valley and the later completion to the Ohio by the army of General Forbes, with Burd still the real road builder, opened the direct line of communication to all of the territory of "Old Westmoreland," which was settled by Pennsylvanians. The building of these two roads had much to do with the conflict which reached its height during the early years of the Revolution, concerning the Virginia-Pennsylvania Boundary Dispute, in western Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER XX

THE STORM BREAKS UPON THE FRONTIERS

THE defeat of the British army, commanded by Major General Edward Braddock, upon the shores of the Monongahela on July 9, 1755, opened the floodgates of disaster to the frontier settlements of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania. The road which General Braddock had cut across the mountains from the headwaters of the Potomac to the mouth of Turtle Creek, on the Monongahela, afforded a splendid war path to the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne. The leaving of this roadway entirely unprotected at its gateway at Fort Cumberland by the cowardly Colonel Dunbar was the prime cause of the Indian raids which were made into Maryland, Virginia and the southern part of Cumberland County.

Immediately after the defeat of General Braddock's army and the retreat of the small remnant of it to his camp near what is now the site of "Dunbar's Knob," near Jumonville, the terror stricken Dunbar who had about 1500 effective men with him, commenced his utterly cowardly retreat. He destroyed all of his provisions, except what he could carry with him, and all of the vast military supplies which he had for the entire expedition, and made a mad rush for Fort Cumberland, and then, instead of strengthening this fort and making it a place of defence for the frontiers, he immediately rushed on to Philadelphia, by way of the Potomac road to the mouth of the Conococheague.

James Burd, who had retreated with his force of road builders and the guard of soldiers under Capt. Hogg, to Fort Cumberland, after having received orders to do so from Col. Innes, the commander of the fort, remained there until the arrival of Colonel Dunbar. When Dunbar arrived Burd had a conference with him. He gives a full account of this and of the defeat of Braddock in his letter written to Governor Morris from Shippensburg, on July 25th. He said that he had arrived there late "last night." He says, in speaking of his conference with Dunbar, "The Collonel told me He intended to march the Troops imediately to Philada. I told the Colou. that if it was thought necessary that I cou'd open the Road from our Road at Ray's Town to Fort Cumberland in a Fortnight or 3 weeks at farthest (imagining that a Fort wou'd be immediately erected at that Place to shut up the other Road to save our Back Inhabitants). The Collonel told me that as there was some sort of a Road from Fort Cumberland to the Mouth of Connegochegue that it wou'd be better to make use of that for the March of the Troops than to wait the Opening

of the Road I proposed, and that He wou'd send his Waggon round by Winchester and from thence to Philada." (Col. Rec. VI, 500).

Had this plan of James Burd been carried out by the panic-stricken coward, the lives of hundreds of frontier settlers would have been saved, and the British government would have saved thousands of pounds which had to be spent in doing, later on, what Dunbar was in a position to do then. The French army, with all of its Indian allies, at Fort Duquesne, did not number more than 1100 effective men. Dunbar had 1500, and with little effort this could have been doubled by frontiersmen who were willing to fight. An attack by Dunbar's army was the thing most feared by the French on the Ohio. Fort Duquesne would have fallen into the hands of Dunbar, with little effort, and his name would have been honored, and his memory would have been revered, instead of being held up to contempt. When the Indians saw what cowards the English were, they went over to the French in great numbers and commenced their raids into the settlements. Braddock's defeat and Dunbar's retreat were two of the greatest disasters in the history of Pennsylvania, and both of these could have been avoided with such a man as James Burd in command. He was thoroughly familiar with the situation and could have successfully met with it.

Governor Morris, in a letter to Col. Dunbar, dated July 31st, says, in line with what Burd had said, "As soon as I was informed of the defeat of the Forces under General Braddock, I Summoned the Assembly of this Province that they might take proper Steps to retrieve the Loss we sustained in that Action, and they are considering the means necessary to that end ***** and we may yet attempt the reduction of the French Fort on the Ohio this Year, and probably be successful. But, then this Measure so absolutely necessary to humble the Insolence of the French, prevent the cruel Assassinations of the Indians, and retrieve the glory of His Majesty's Arms, cannot be executed unless the Army under your Command shall continue on the Frontiers, for should you march your Troops to this City you must be sensible that the Grain of a plentiful Harvest may be destroyed by the savages, the Inhabitants drove off from their Farms, and all that extensive and Rich Country which lies West of the River Susquehanna be abandoned and laid waste." etc. (Col. Rec. VI, 515). And, everything anticipated by Governor Morris in this letter took place exactly as he states. The coward marched with his army from Fort Cumberland, leaving about 400 wounded and sick in the hospital, to be looked after by Col. Innes and his little force of about 160 men. A more dastardly thing was never done by any officer in command of an army.

Before Dunbar had reached safety in Philadelphia, the bands of hostile Indians had commenced their raids into the frontiers. Captain Dagworthy, the commander of the Maryland company at Fort Cumberland, wrote, concerning the Indian raid of October 1st, "It

is supposed that near one hundred persons have been murdered or carried away prisoners by these Barbarians who have burnt houses and ravaged the plantations in that part of the country. Parties of the enemy appear within sight of Fort Cumberland every day, and frequently in greater numbers than the garrison consists of."

William Trent wrote to Col. James Burd from the mouth of the Conococheague on October 4th concerning the account of the Indian raids in the Potomac region near Fort Cumberland. He says that "The Indians destroy all before them; firing Houses, Barns, Stack-yards, and everything that will burn. Jenny McClane, the Girl that lived with Fraser, was taken by the Fort; the man that was with her had his Horse shot through, but carried him off; the mischief was all done partly at one time, Wednesday, between eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the Inhabitants back are flying" (Col. Rec. VI, 641). Trent writes this letter on "Octr., Saturday 4, 1755." Wednesday would, therefore, be October 2nd. "Fraser" was the Indian trader who had his trading house at the mouth of Turtle Creek, where Braddock's army crossed the Monongahela. It is probable that some of the Indians from Fort Duquesne had been at "Fraser's" and knew this "Jenny McClane." The site of this massacre and raid is given as "out on Patterson's Creek," and some writers have placed this as the first raid and massacre in Pennsylvania following Braddock's defeat. All of the events, as given by Trent take place about Fort Cumberland, in Maryland, and the creek was one which flowed into the Potomac near the fort, on the last frontier of Maryland.

The first Indian raid and massacre in Pennsylvania was that at Penn's Creek, October 16, 1755. John Harris gives an account of this and his own experiences when he went up the river to bury the dead, on October 23rd. (Col. Rec. VI, 645, etc.).

The first "Petition of Defence from Cumberland" to the Governor was made, following Braddock's defeat, on August 7, 1755. It states, in part, "That Your Petitioners are at present in A most Dangerous Situation, as we live upon the frontiers, Expos'd to the Inhuman Cruelty of Barbarous Savages, and Nothing to Impede them or Defend us, but the Sovereign Benignity of Almighty God, for we are in A Defenceless Condition having Neither arms nor Ammunition, and in this Lamentable Case Our Only Door of Hope (next to the Divine Goodness) is Your Honour's Compassion" etc. This Petition states in its address, "The Humble Petition of a Number of the Inhabitants of Cumberland County, Heartily join'd as a Company Under the Care & Command of Joseph Armstrong, Esq."

While this petition and the names signed to it have been published in previous historical sketches, it is, nevertheless, worthy of being given again, as it contains the names of men famous in the history of the Cumberland Valley, and is the first list of names of an organized

Company of soldiers for the defence of the frontiers of Pennsylvania's historic valley. The names are as follows:

Robt. McConnel, Wm. McCord, James McCamond, Josh. Mitchel, John Irwin, Jno. Jones, Wm. Rankin, Josh. Patterson, James Barnet, Josh. Barnet, Jno. Hindman, Wm. Scott, Abram. Irwin, James Norice, Jno. Norrice, Christor. Irwin, Jas. Patterson, Jas. Eatton, Jno. McCord, Jas. Guthrie, Thos. Barnet, Jno. Barnet, Thos. Barnet, Wm. Dickson, Robt. Dixson, Geo. Gallery, Jno. McKeamey, Chas. McCamon, James Scott, Frans. Scott, Pathk. Scott, Barnt. Robertson, Jon. Wilson, Jon. Moor, Jas. McCamon, Jas. Mitchel, Jno. Mitchel, Robet. Colwel, Alex'r Colwel, Chas. Stuart, Jno. Stuart, Danl. Stuart, Saml. Brown, Josp. Swan, Jon. Swan, Robt. Shields, Davd. Shields, Mathw. Shields, Robt. Shields, Mathw. Shields. Wm. McCamish, Jas. McCamish, Jn. McCamish, Wm. Swan, Jno. Rippey, Jas. Dinney, Wm. Dinney, Jno. Eaton, Jno. Machan, James Elder, Josh. Eaton, Wm. Mitchel, Joh. Armstrong, Thomas Armstrong, John Boyd, Robt. Groin, Devard Williams, Samuel Boun. (Archives II, 386).

These men were, with few exceptions, if any, Scotch-Irish, and were nearly all connected with the Presbyterian churches in the valley. To give the history of these men would require a volume. They represent the families which helped to write the history of the valley down to the present time. The names are given exactly as signed to the copy of the original petition.

On October 29th, John Harris informed Edward Shippen that he had been informed "that a French Officer was expected at Shamokin this Week with a party of Delawares & Shawonese, no doubt to take possession of our River ***** but if we should raise such a number of men immediately as will be able to take possession of some convenient place up Sasquehannah and build a Strong Fort in Spight of French or Indians, perhaps some Indians may join us." He had also been informed by Andrew Montour that there was a body of 40 Indians out on the war path, who intended to burn his house and destroy him and his family, and that he had that day "cut holes in my House," and that he was determined to hold out to the last extremity (Col. Rec. VI, 656).

Conrad Weiser also informed the Governor concerning the report that a body of "1500 French and Indians had crossed Allegheny Hills at the Head of Rinaeson (Zinaehson, the West Branch), and that they intended to fortify themselves about Shamokin. The Governor received similar reports concerning this proposed French occupation of the Susquehanna and wrote to the Governor of New Jersey informing him of the danger of such a movement, and in a letter to General Shirley he tells of the strategic position which Shamokin occupied as a military post.

There can be little doubt but that the French authorities in Canada,

as well as the officers at Fort Duquesne, realized that a French fort at Shamokin would command the entire Susquehanna valley and also protect the fort on the Ohio. And, there is small doubt but that a French expedition had been planned for the purpose of erecting a fort at this place. It seems that the expedition had left Fort Duquesne, and, according to some writers, had reached the West Branch, when it was decided to return to the Ohio because of the activity which they discovered was being put forth by the Province for the erection of a British fort at this site.

The first disaster to the frontiers of the Cumberland Valley was that which struck the Great Cove the last of October. John Potter, the Sheriff, wrote an account of this to Richard Peters, from "Conogogic, 3rd November, 1755," and Thomas Barton wrote the Governor, at "3 o'clock in the Morning, November 2nd, 1755," "I am just come from Carlisle. The great Cove is entirely reduced to ashes. **** Mr. Hance Hamilton marches this morning with a party of Sixty men from Carlisle to Shippen's Town. *** I intend to return to Carlisle this morning to Guard the Town."

Benjamin Chambers wrote from Falling Springs the same day, to the "Inhabitants of the Lower Part of Cumberland County," "The Great Cove is destroyed; James Campbell left this Company last night and went to the Fort at Mr. Steel's Meeting House, and there saw some of the Inhabitants of the Great Cove, who gave this account that as they came over the Hill they saw their Houses in Flames. The Messenger says that there is but 100 and that they divided into two parts. The one part to go against the Cove and the other against the Conolloways, and that there are no French among them. They are Delawares and Shawnese. The part that came against the Cove are under the command of Shingas the Delaware King, and the people of the Cove that came off saw several men lying dead, they heard the murder Shout & the firing of Guns, and saw the Indians going into the Houses that they had come out of before they left sight of the Cove."

John Armstrong also wrote to the Governor from Carlisle on Nov. 2nd informing him of the facts contained in the previous letter quoted, and says, "I'm of opinion that no other means than a Chain of Block Houses along or near the South side of the Kittatinny Mountain from Susquehannah to the Temporary Line, can secure the Lives and Properties even of the old Inhabitants of this Country, the new Settlement being all fled except Sheerman's Valley, whom (if God do not preserve) we fear will suffer very soon" (Col. Rec. VI, 676).

James Burd wrote to Edward Shippen, then at Lancaster, from Shippensburg, Nov. 2nd, telling of the massacre at the Great Cove, and then says, "we for these two days past have been working at our Fort here & believe shall work this day, this Town is full of People, they being all moving in with their Famillys 5 or 6 Famillys

in a house, we are in great want of Arms and Ammunition, but with what we have are determined to give the Enemy as Warm a Reception as we Can (there has) some of our People been taken Prisoner by this party, & have made there Escape from them and come in this morning."

"As our Fort goes on here with great Vigour and expect to be finished in 15 days, in which we intend to throw all the Women and Children **** We have 100 men working on Fort Morris, with heart & hand every day I am with Duty to Dady & Mammy," etc. (Archives II, 455).

These letters are more eloquent than any words which might be written about these thrilling days when the frontiers of the Cumberland Valley were being deserted by the settlers, who were flying to Shippensburg, Carlisle, and even to Lancaster away from the red scourge which had crossed the mountains. John Armstrong wrote on Nov. 2nd "There are no inhabitants on Juniata, nor on Tuscorora by this time."

The completeness of the devastation in the frontier settlements of the Cumberland Valley during this period, is shown by the statement made by Joseph Armstrong and Adam Hoops before the Provincial Council on September 6, 1756, that a year before there were 3,000 men in Cumberland County fit to bear arms, and that at the time when these men, who well knew the situation, were examined, the number of men fit to bear arms, exclusive of the Provincial forces did not amount to 100. (Col. Rec. VII, 242).

It is hard to realize, as one rides over the beautiful valley along the Blue Mountain ridges, in these days of peace and quietness of early Autumn, when the country is covered with the rich crops ready to be harvested, that such scenes once took place on the very ground over which we are travelling in those Autumn days of 1755. The mountains then were filled with the "terror by night" and the "arrow that flyeth by noonday." Every shadow was filled with haunting fear. And these dreadful days but marked the commencement of the long years that followed for nearly two generations. From 1755 until 1795 the frontiers of Pennsylvania had no peace or quietness. True, the frontier was moved across the mountains, but wherever it was, there were the wrecked and burning homes, the killed and scalped bodies of the settlers, or the captives being taken into the villages of the "Indian country" beyond the Ohio.

Right at the very time when the Indians were burning the homes and the barns and the crops, and killing and scalping the men, women and children along the frontiers of the Cumberland Valley, Governor Morris was arguing with his pacifistic Assembly, trying to get it to pass measures for the defence of the Province. The Quakers would do nothing that might bring on a war with the Indians, but they did not seem to care how much war and bloodshed the Indians brought into the

settlements along the frontiers. The best argument against the doctrines of extreme pacifism is to be found in the history of the period of frontier wars in Pennsylvania. The Scotch-Irishman was just as truly religious as was the Quaker, but he realized that a rifle and not the Westminster Confession, was the better argument for use in a discussion with a body of Indians on the war path. He built his home, and he built his church, and then he built his fort to protect them. He was willing to watch, and to work, and to pray, and he was also willing to fight in order that he might have liberty to do these things. The great majority of the men who made up the companies for the protection of the settlements, and who also built the forts along the mountain ridges, were ministers, or elders or members of the Presbyterian Church.

Also, at the very time when these things were taking place in the Cumberland Valley and along the upper Susquehanna, Governor Morris was holding a Council at Philadelphia with Searouady, who had succeeded Tanachharrison as the Half King and the official representative of the Six Nations in Pennsylvania. This Council took place on Nov. 8th, 1755. The report says, "Scarrooyada then threw the Belts upon the Table and proceeded Brethren; I must deal plainly with You, and tell you if you will not fight with us (against the French) we will go somewhere else. We never can or ever will put up the affront. If we cannot be safe where we are we will go somewhere else for protection and take care of ourselves." (Col. Rec. VI, 685-686).

It is but just to state that this wise Oneida diplomat, who exercised all of the functions of the Six Nations in Pennsylvania during the trying times of the French and Indian War, always remained true and loyal to the English interest himself and did everything in his power to prevent the Six Nations from taking a side with the French. But for him, after the death of the previous Half King, there is but little doubt but that the French would have been able with presents and promises to have won the Iroquois Confederation. An official declaration of war against the English by the Six Nations at any time during this period of Indian Wars would have meant the blotting out of all of the English settlements on the continent. It must be remembered by the student of Indian affairs that such a declaration was never made, but that all of the Councils of the Confederation sought to turn even the hostile Delaware and Shawnee to the English interest. The only tribes which sided with the French were those of Canada and along the lakes and in the Miami country, where French interest had always been great, and the Delaware and Shawnee who had become alienated from the English because of various land sales and because of the rum traffic and abuses of the English traders.

It required a strong man to hold the tribes of the Six Nations in check at this time, but Searouady was able to do so. Until the day of

his death he remained the true friend of the English. His predecessor, Tanachharrison, also true to the last, sleeps where the Great Trail crosses the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg. Both of them deserve the respect of the people who were loved by them, and amongst whom they both sleep, far from the ashes of their fathers.

CHAPTER XXI

A GLIMPSE BEHIND THE SCENES IN THE INDIAN WARS

WHEN the Cumberland Valley was being desolated by companies of Indians, in many cases led by French officers, the main springs of action for all of these thrilling events, were back of the mountains at the far distant Fort Duquesne, or beyond the northern lakes in Canada. The settlers, flying from burning log cabins, and the frontier defenders, with their rifles in their hands, saw the fleeting, shadowy forms of Indians, stealing through the fields and forests, but they could not see the motive power which had put these war painted savages into action. The knowledge of the events which were taking place was limited almost entirely to what the eyes could see and the mind imagine. The information which was gotten from the far distant Ohio, where nearly all of these actions started, was very fragmentary and in most cases unreliable. This almost utter ignorance of what was taking place beyond the mountains and in the trackless forests, added to the constant "terror by night" and to the "pestilence that walketh in darkness," in the frontier homes, where there was constant fear. The savage "war whoop" or the blood-curdling "scalp whoop" cut into the silence which brooded over the stillness of the fields and forests like a sudden and unexpected flash of lightning, followed by a crash of thunder.

One of the most interesting features of the history of this period of Indian hostility is a study of the documents of the French authorities in Canada and on the Ohio, relating to what was taking place upon the stage of action. Such a study gives, when placed side by side with the British documents of the same period, relating to the same events, a picture of what was taking place behind the scenes, as well as a more complete understanding of the action taking place upon the stage. Such a knowledge, of the action and of its sources, was not possible in the days when France and Great Britain were struggling for the mastery on the Ohio. The "Intelligence Department" of either of the empires engaged in this conflict, was not developed as it was during the World War. It was not realized then as it is at present, that the "eyes of the army" are as essential to success as are rifles and cannon. The army of General Braddock marched "without eyes," even if it had a few scouts, from the Potomac to the Monongahela, and the remnant of that army, under the command of Colonel Dunbar, marched "without eyes," as well as without courage, on its cowardly retreat back to the Potomac. The French army at Fort Duquesne in 1758, when the army of General Forbes was advancing against it, had as little real knowledge

concerning the actual conditions, as had Major Grant when he made his almost idiotic parade, with bag-pipes blowing, in sight of the French fort. If General Braddock had known the actual conditions in Fort Duquesne, he could have easily captured it, and had Major Grant known what he was doing, to him would have been the glory and honor of establishing the British government on the Ohio. Ignorance of the condition and purposes of the enemy are as disastrous, if not more so, than weakness of one's own force and purposelessness of action.

The French documents relating to the period of the Indian Wars are almost as numerous as the leaves of the forest. There are so many of these that the author has taken only a few that deal with the events related to the history of the Cumberland Valley—some of these, directly and others indirectly. The material has been taken from so many sources that in a sketch such as this, it will not be possible to give all of the references. Much of the material has been taken from copies of documents, made by friends at Montreal, and from official copies of documents and letters from other sources—French pamphlets, monographs, etc.

The French authorities had a very accurate knowledge of all of the territory west of the mountains, especially along the Ohio Valley to the Mississippi and to the French possessions in Louisiana. But, concerning the territory along the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, their knowledge was not so accurate. The traders and explorers went from Canada to the great lakes and then down the various rivers to the Ohio and Mississippi. The mountains marked a natural boundary, which they did not cross. It was much easier to go into the interior of the continent from Canada by these various waterways, than it was to cross the mountains by the long portages which were necessary. When the French documents, therefore, relate to anything taking place west of the mountain ridges, they are usually most full and accurate, but when they relate to anything along the frontiers of the British settlements, they are, so far as situation, distance and other topographical matters are concerned, most inaccurate. As an example, "Fort Grandville" (Granville) is stated as being 60 miles from Philadelphia, and nearly all other sites mentioned are entirely too near the Atlantic seaboard. The reason for this lack of topographical knowledge was probably due to the fact that the only maps of the territory dealt with were those of Lewis Evans of 1749 and 1755, and these maps do not note many of the places which became prominent after 1755. Such knowledge as they obtained after 1755 was gotten in the main from "live letters," or prisoners, taken from the settlements to the Indian villages or to Fort Duquesne, and much of this information was unreliable, either purposely or because of ignorance. The Scotch-Irish settlers in the Cumberland Valley, as a class, knew very little of the topography of the upper Potomac or of Virginia. The exact situation of Fort Cum-

berland, for example, was as little known to the average Scotch-Irish settler from the neighborhood of Carlisle, as it was to the French officer at Fort Duquesne, and he knew about as much concerning the situation of Shamokin as he knew of the situation of Logstown, unless he had been engaged in the Indian trade. When one of these "live letters" from the Conococheague was taken to Kittanning and then pumped for information by a French officer, concerning the movements about Shamokin, or the Big Island, the information given would be as reliable, and he would probably give some sort of information just because he was Scotch-Irish, as the information which would be given by a "French Indian" to a Scotch-Irishman. Some of the tales told by these "live letters," when they finally returned from their captivity in some Indian village could hardly be taken as scientifically accurate, even when dealing with things supposed to be seen with the eyes.

It is interesting to note the difference in the accounts of the defeat of the army of General Braddock as given in the French documents from those given in the British documents, which are familiar to all students of history. There are even disagreements, or at least what seem to be so, in the accounts as given by various French authorities. It is stated in one report that Captain Contracoeur was in command of Fort Duquesne at this time, and in another report that Captain Beaujeu, who led the detachment against General Braddock's army, was in command of the fort. After the death of Beaujeu, Captain Dumas, who was with the French force in the attack, became commander of the fort. It is probable that Captain Beaujeu succeeded Captain Contracoeur as commander of the fort shortly before the battle, and that Captain Dumas became the commander immediately after the death of Beaujeu.

In one of the documents it is stated that the French force consisted of 72 Regulars, 146 Canadians and 637 Indians, and in another document that there were "891 men—250 of whom were French and the remainder Indians." One account says that the French troops were in front of the enemy at 11:00 o'clock a. m. and that the battle lasted for five hours, and another account says that the engagement lasted from one o'clock p. m. until five. Captain Robert Orme, General Braddock's Aid-de-Camp, and Secretary, says in his account of the battle, "The 9th Instant we passed and repassed the Monongahela by advancing first a Party of 300 Men, which was immediately followed by another of 200. The General with the Column of Artillery, Baggage, and the Main Body of the Army passed the River the last Time about One O'clock. As soon as the whole had got on the Fort side of the Monongahela we heard a very heavy & quick fire on our Front; we immediately advanced in order to sustain them, but the detachment of the 200 and 300 Men gave way and fell back upon us," etc. It is probable that Captain Orme's account as to the time when the fighting commenced is the correct one, as he was the

only one who reported the fight who was trained to exactness of detail in military reports.

As to the other disagreement as to the commander of Fort Duquesne, Father Denys Baron, the chaplain at Fort Duquesne, states in his "Register of Fort Duquesne," in giving an account of the death and burial of Captain Beaujeu. "In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, on the ninth of July, was killed in the battle fought with the English, and the same day as above, Mr. Lienard Daniel, Esquire, Sieur de Beaujeu, Captain of Infantry, Commander of Fort Duquesne, and of the army, who was aged about forty-five years, having been at confession and performed his devotions the same day. His remains were interred on the twelfth of the same month in the cemetery of Fort Duquesne under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, and that with the customary ceremonies by us, recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the above mentioned fort. In testimony whereof we have signed.

Fr. Denys Baron, P. R.,
Chaplain."

It is probable that Captain Beaujeu had arrived with the reinforcements a few days before the battle with a commission to relieve Captain Contracoeur, but that the latter remained in command of the fort until the battle. All of the orders issued after the battle are signed "Dumas," who remained commander until the latter part of 1756, when he was succeeded by Captain De Lignery, who was in command when the fort was deserted by the French in 1758. Both Dumas and De Lignery had been with Captain Beaujeu in his attack upon General Braddock's army.

These few items in the reports of the battle of Monongahela are mentioned in this connection in order to show something of the situation on the Ohio after the battle, when the French became the power back of the Indian hostility and the raids into the Cumberland Valley. It has been stated that Captain Dumas, who became commander of Fort Duquesne on the 9th of July, 1755, was more humane in his treatment of English prisoners than had been his predecessor Captain Contracoeur. Such a statement is due to the phrase in the letter of instructions given to Sieur Douville, which was found on his body after one of the raids into the settlements near Fort Cumberland, "Sieur Douville will employ all his talents and influence to prevent the Indians exercising any cruelty on those who fall into their hands. Honor and humanity ought to be our guides in that regard." It must be remembered, however, that Indian hostility against the English settlers did not commence until after Braddock's defeat, and consequently no orders of any sort were issued by Captain Contracoeur relating to white captives, nor were any orders issued after that date except those signed by Captain Dumas and

later by Captain De Lignery. All orders issued to French officers in command of Indian war parties, such as made the attacks at Penn's Creek, the Big Cove and Fort Granville, were given by Captain Dumas. If "honor and humanity" was to be the guide for all such expeditions into the English settlements, the "guide" must have strayed far away from the trail of the raiding party.

While death and disaster were stalking over the hills and through the valleys of the frontiers of Pennsylvania, causing the settlers to fly in terror to the towns in order to find such protection as could be afforded, the officers at Fort Duquesne were carefully tabulating the number of the prisoners and the scalps which were brought in by the Indians. It is interesting to read some of these reports, which were sent to the Governor General in Canada, and by him forwarded in his reports to the French government. In the first of these reports, it is stated, December, 1755, "Since General Braddock's defeat, divers parties of Indians have penetrated the English settlements and taken several scalps," and Montcalm writes in May, 1756, "The winter operations consisted merely of some forays of Indians, who have really laid waste Pennsylvania and Virginia."

These "forays," according to the "Abstract of Despatches Received from Canada," June 4th, 1756, were more than "merely some forays." It states—"All the Nations of the Beautiful River have taken up the hatchet against the English. The first party that was formed in that quarter, since the last report of M. De Vaudreuil had sent in the month of October, last, was composed of two hundred and fifty Indians, to whom the Commandant of Fort Duquesne adjoined some Frenchmen at the request of these Indians. The party divided themselves into small squads, at the height of land, and fell on the settlements beyond Fort Cumberland; defeated a detachment of 20 regulars under the command of two officers. After these different squads had destroyed or carried away several families, pillaged and burnt several houses, they came again together with the design of surprising Fort Cumberland, and accordingly lay in ambush during some time; but the Commandant of the fort, who no doubt was on his guard, dared not show himself. The party returned to Fort Duquesne with sixty prisoners and a great number of scalps. The second detachment, which consisted of a military Cadet, a Canadian and four Chaonanons (Shawnee), took two prisoners under the guns of Fort Cumberland, whither the party had been sent by the Commandant of Fort Duquesne, to find out what was going on there. The third, made up of a Canadian and several Chaonanons, destroyed eleven families, burned sixteen houses and one mill, and killed a prodigious number of cattle. The Indians returned on horseback. The fourth party was composed of one hundred and twelve Loups (Delaware). They struck in separate divisions. Thirteen returned first, with twenty-one scalps and six prisoners. The remainder of the party took such a considerable number of scalps and prisoners

that these Indians sent some to all the nations to replace the dead'' (Archives, 2nd Ser. VI, 348).

It would seem that this last party, composed of Delaware Indians, was the one which caused the disasters in the Big Cove and in the Connolloways. The other divisions of this party caused the massacres on Patterson's Creek and other places near Fort Cumberland, although it is possible that the third party was the one which caused the massacre at Penn's Creek.

Montcalm reports on June 12, 1756. "The Upper country Indians (Iroquois) carry off entire families, which obliges the English to construct several pretended forts; that is to say, to inclose a number of dwellings with stockades. * * * Fort Duquesne is not worth a straw. A freshet nearly carried it off a short time ago."

During this time, when the Indians were destroying crops, burning houses and barns, killing and scalping and taking captive the settlers, the frontiersmen urged the passing of various measures for the protection of their lives and property. Among these was one which John Harris first proposed upon his return from the massacre at Penn's Creek, the passage of a scalp act and the sending of war parties into the Indian country for the purpose of killing and scalping the hostile Indians. This proposal caused much discussion and much opposition by such Indian authorities as Conrad Weiser, John Harris and James Hamilton both favored it. It was opposed because as Weiser and others said, there was no way of telling the difference between the scalp of a hostile and a friendly Indian, and the Province was full of the latter, and, at that very time measures were being put forth to win back the Delaware and Shawnee, who had gone over to the French, and such a measure would be a barrier in the way of peace with these Indians. The "scalp act," however was passed in April, 1756, and at the same time the Governor declared war against the Delaware.

The bounty, or reward, offered for the capture of any male Indian above ten years of age, delivered at any of the government forts or towns, was \$150.00, for every female prisoner, or male ten years or under, \$130.00; for the scalp of every male Indian, above ten years of age, \$130.00 and for the scalp of every Indian woman, \$50.00. The effect of this Act was just about what its opposers had anticipated. Many friendly Indians were killed, and women and children were killed, for the sake of the scalp bounty. For once, at least, the frontier "Indian haters" made a grave mistake in carrying out the provisions of this Act, as it led to more trouble than anything else. It also caused some of the most utterly disgusting and horrible crimes which blacken the pages of American history. Indian traders, married to Indian women and having children by these women, killed and scalped these innocent members of their own families, in order to collect the "blood money" which the Province paid them. The

barbarity and the cruelty of the Indians was no excuse for the equal, or surpassing, barbarity and cruelty of the savage white men of this period. If the brooding forests and mountains produced savage Red Men, it also produced equally savage White Men, during this period of frontier wars. During this period, when fire and sword, plunder and death swept over the hills and valleys, it was not the measures of "frightfulness" that finally brought peace to the frontiers, but such efforts as those of Christian F. Post for winning back the Delaware. This man did more to bring peace and quietness to the harried frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia, than did all of the scalp acts and measures of fortified protection combined. Joseph S. Walton says very truly, "The greatest victories which Pennsylvania ever won in this French and Indian War were victories of peace."

The other measure passed during these days of war along the frontiers, was the erection of a chain of forts along the mountains for the protection of the settlers. This subject is dealt with in the chapter on Frontier Forts in the Cumberland Valley.

In the "Abstract of Dispatches from America, August, 1756," it is stated in the reports from Fort Duquesne, "Letters of the 23rd of March assure us that the French and Indians have, since Admiral (General) Braddock's defeat, put *hors du combat* more than seven hundred persons, including the killed and prisoners, in the Provinces of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Carolina."

All of the French documents relating to the activities of the French and Indians on the Ohio against the English settlements, contain numerous references to the raids which were made into the frontiers of Pennsylvania during 1756-57 and to the number of scalps taken, prisoners captured, houses and crops burned and other destructive operations.

A significant change, however, takes place in the tone of the reports from the Beautiful River, in the spring and summer of 1758, especially those of the later summer and early autumn, when the officers at Fort Duquesne realized that the day of doom was approaching. They could see this in the efforts which were being put forth after the Council at Easton to win back the hostile Delaware and Shawnee, as the army of General Forbes slowly cut its way across the mountains. M. Doreil, in a letter to M. De Cremille, says, in speaking of Fort Duquesne, "We were too bare in that quarter, and the fort is not capable of a good defense. By the avowal of M. Dumas, who has been in command there, it is fit only to dishonor the officer who would be intrusted with its defence" (July 28, 1758), and, in another letter to Marshal De Belle Isle (Nov. 2, 1758) he writes, "We learn by another courier from Fort Duquesne that the English to the number of 6000 were again marching against the fort and were within three leagues of it; as it is not probable that the Commandant can resist such a superior force, I believe it is the part of prudence

to burn that fort and abandon it if he wishes to avoid falling into their hands. These 'tis said, are the orders which M. De Vaudreuil has given in case that Commandant will not be able to act otherwise" (Nov. 3rd, 1758).

M. De Bougainville writes to M. De Cremille, Nov. 8th. in giving an account of the defeat of the English under Major Grant, "This fortunate adventure has, however, produced an unfortunate and inevitable effect; the Indians immediately on returning from the pursuit, have quitted Fort Duquesne to return to their villages. It was found impossible to retain them; yet, the Beautiful River is almost certain of being attacked." He then writes of the advance of the army of General Forbes and the building of a chain of forts to secure their communication "to spend the winter in them, in case their expedition should not succeed. Its success is more than probable."

The desertion by the Indians, caused the Commandant to set fire to the fort, as he had been ordered, and consequently the army of General Forbes took possession of the Beautiful River, which has remained in the possession of the Anglo-Saxon race since November 25, 1758.

The French did not retreat down the Ohio, as stated in some writings, but marched from the fort to Fort Machault, at the mouth of French Creek. The artillery was sent down the Ohio to the "Fort of the Illinois" M. De Ligneris, who commanded at Fort Duquesne until it was abandoned, acted as the Commandant at Fort Machault, where he had orders to remain to support the Indians, to annoy the English, to force them to a diversion, to cover Lake Erie "and force the enemy to march only with an army, which would entail considerable preparations" (Arch. 2nd, Ser. VI, 563).

With the departure of the French from the Ohio and the making of peace with the Delaware and Shawnee, in 1758, the frontiers had peace until the black clouds of the Conspiracy of Pontiac again deluged Pennsylvania with blood.

CHAPTER XXII

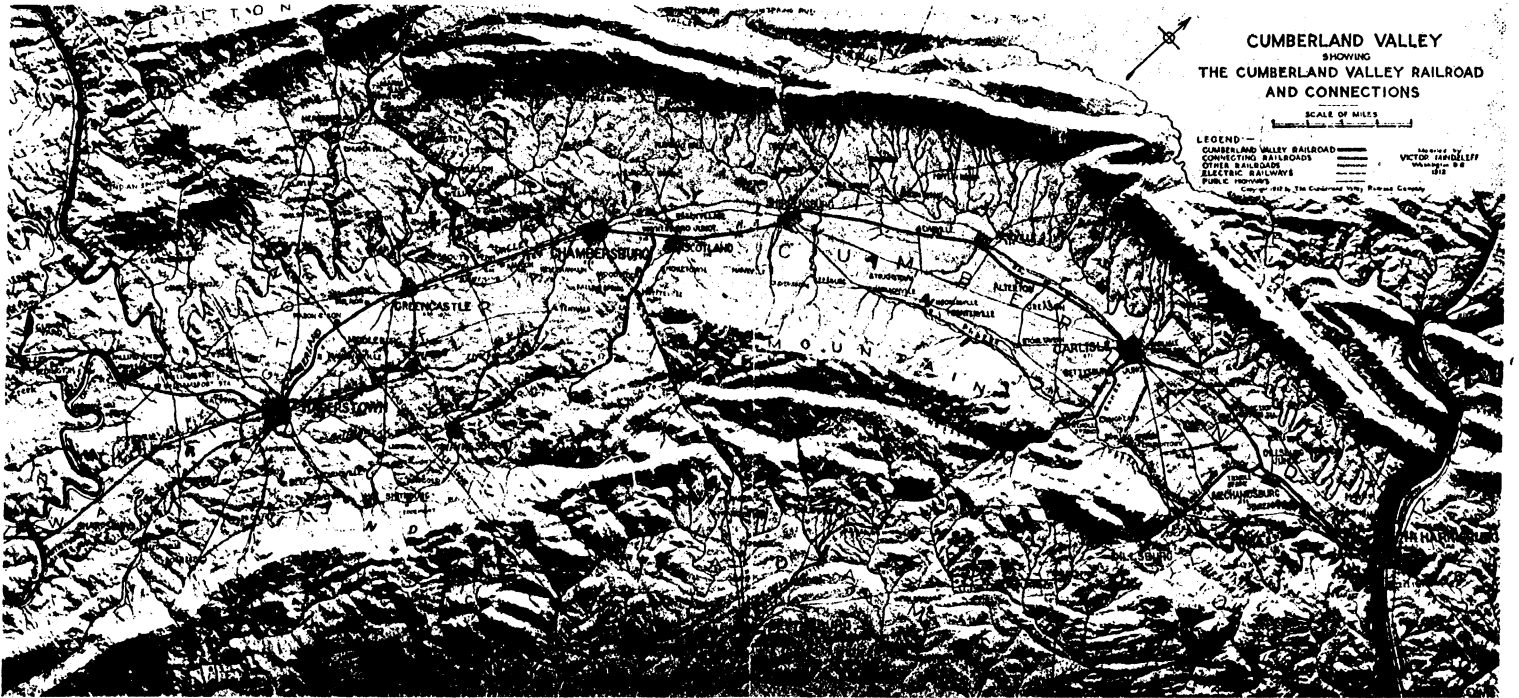
THE DESTRUCTION OF FORT McCORD AND FORT GRANVILLE BY THE FRENCH AND INDIANS IN 1756

THE destruction of Fort McCord and Fort Granville in the spring and summer of 1756 by the French and Indians filled the frontier settlements with feelings of fear and lack of protection against the hostile Indians who silently stole through the mountain gaps and struck the helpless settlers without a sign of warning. Notwithstanding the chain of frontier forts and the scouts who patrolled the spaces between these, the Indians continued to cut through these and commit their savage acts of burning houses, barns and crops, and of killing and scalping the settlers living in the widely separated cabins along the mountains.

Fort McCord was a private fort, situated north of Fort Loudon and west of Chambersburg, at the foot of the mountains near the gap called Nancy's Pack-saddle, on the farm of John W. Bossart, who donated the ground for the erection of the monument, which was dedicated by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, on October 29, 1914. This fort, unlike Fort Granville, which was a Provincial Fort in the chain of Frontier Forts along the mountains, was a private fort, erected by John McCord for the protection of the settlers in the neighborhood, early in 1756, if not in the fall and winter of 1755-56.

It is probable that the same band of Indians which had been seen in the neighborhood of Fort Shirley and Fort Granville a short time before the attack upon Fort McCord on April 1st, was the one which finally made this private fort, rather than either of the Provincial ones, the object of its savage and barbarous warfare. The raiding party was a large one, as the later battle on Sideling Hill reveals. The attack was made on April 1, 1756, and twenty-seven men, women and children were killed or carried into captivity. Among the victims were, Mary McCord, Mrs. John Thorn and baby, Mrs. Annie McCord, wife of John McCord (who was one of the captives released at Kittanning by Colonel John Armstrong), and two daughters, Martha, and a young girl (probably the Martha Thorn, who was also released by the troops of Col. Armstrong at Kittanning).

When the news of this Indian outrage reached the other stockaded forts, Captain Alexander Culbertson, in command of about fifty men, started in pursuit of the Indians and overtook them beyond Ray's Hill, near Sideling Hill, and a fierce battle followed in which the following soldiers were killed and wounded:



Killed—Captain Alexander Culbertson, John Reynolds, Ensign, William Kerr, James Blair, John Layson, William Denny, Francis Scott, William Boyd, William Paynter, Jacob Jones, Robert Kerr, William Chambers, Daniel McCoy, James Robertson, "taylor," James Robertson, "weaver," James Peace, John Blair, Henry Jones, John McCarty, John Kelly, James Lowder.

Wounded—Lieutenant Jamieson, Abram Jones, Francis Campbell, John McDonald, Isaac Miller, William Hunter, William Reynolds, John Barnet, Benjamin Blyth, Matthias Gaushorn, William Swails.

(In the list given by Captain Hans Hamilton, the names of Daniel McCoy is given as "Daniel Macey," Matthias Gaushorn, as "Matt. Gutton," Francis Campbell, as "James Cammel." He also states that "Indian Isaac hath brought in the Scalp of Capten Jacobs." This was a mistake, as Captain Jacobs led the attack upon Fort Granville, and was not killed until Colonel Armstrong attacked Kittanning in Sept., 1756).

(See letters of Elisha Saltar, Hans Hamilton, in Archives of Pa. II, 611, 617; also Col. Rec. VII, 77).

It is a significant fact that at the Council with the Indians at Philadelphia, April 8, 1756, Governor Morris announced the reward for the scalps of hostile Indians to Scarouady and Andrew Montour, and the other friendly Indians in attendance, at the very time when the hostile Indians were making the attack upon Fort McCord and fighting with the Provincial troops at Sideling Hill (Col. Rec. VII, 76).

The Rev. Captain John Steel, in a letter dated April 11, 1756, tells of the condition of the frontier forts, and says, "Since McCord's Fort has been taken, & ye men defeated yt pursued, our Country is in the utmost confusion. Great Numbers have Left the Country & many are preparing to follow" (Arch. of Pa. II, 623). This "confusion" and flight of the settlers reached its height after the destruction of Fort Granville, one of the regular Provincial Forts.

The Destruction of Fort Granville and Its effect Upon the Frontier Settlements

The total destruction of Fort Granville by the French and Indians on July 30, 1756, was the greatest disaster which had taken place on the frontiers since the defeat of the army of General Braddock, a year before. The massacres and destruction of property in the Big Cove and in the Connolloways in the early winter of 1755 and the destruction of Fort McCord in the spring of 1756 did not have such far-reaching influences as did the destruction of Fort Granville, as this fort was one of the regular Provincial forts erected by order of Governor Morris for the protection of the frontiers. Its capture and

destruction of its entire garrison was the first revelation of the weakness of the defenses provided in these forts against the attacks of the Indians. It made the frontier settlers feel that if such forts fell so easily before the hostile forces of the French and Indians, that they really had no protection at all. As a consequence, the frontiers along the mountains were practically deserted by the settlers who fled to Shippensburg, Carlisle and even to York and Lancaster. Cumberland County was almost deserted by its defenders, as is shown by the statement in the previous chapter, that whereas a year before it had 3,000 men capable of bearing arms, it then had less than one hundred, exclusive of the Provincial soldiers. The massacres of the Big Cove and the taking of Fort McCord came at a time when the settlers were unprotected, this disaster came at a time when they had a chain of forts which were regarded as affording some protection from the hostile Indians. They now felt that these were useless and they fled in terror from their homes along the foothills of the mountains.

The Rev. Thomas Barton, in writing at Carlisle, August 22, 1756, says, "Such a Panick has siezed the Hearts of People in general, since the Reduction of Fort Granville, that this Country is almost relinquished, & Marsh Creek in York County is become a Frontier" (Arch. Pa. II, 756).

In the Petition sent to the Governor by "Part of the remaining Inhabitants of the County of Cumberland," it is stated that the taking of Fort Granville will show to the enemy the weakness of the frontier defence, and "how incapable we are of defending ourselves against their Incursions," and will embolden them to more and stronger attacks against the settlements. For the protection of the people still remaining, and for the immense quantities of grain and other crops on the farms, they ask that some of the troops being raised for General Loudon, be sent to strengthen the forts and that the Provincial troops be authorized to make raids into the Indian country. This is the suggestion which led to the expedition of Colonel John Armstrong against the strong Indian center at Kittanning, from which nearly all of these Indian raids originated.

Fort Granville was situated on the high bank of the Juniata river, near Lewistown. It had been erected as one of the chain of Frontier Forts in 1755-56. On July 30, 1756, Captain Edward Ward, who was in command of the fort, left with a part of the garrison for the Tuscarora valley to protect the settlers in harvesting their crops. The fort was left in command of Lieut. Edward Armstrong, with the remainder of the Provincial troops as a garrison. The fort was attacked by a large body of French, commanded by Chevalier De Villers, and a larger body of Indians led by Captain Jacobs, a Delaware then living at Kittanning. The entire garrison was either killed or carried into captivity. Such, in brief, is the account of the disaster. It is interesting to look behind the scenes and to know

just what the French and Indian expedition had as its real objective, and why it was in command of Chevalier De Villers. Little has been written concerning the French side of this event, which had as its outcome an expedition against Kittanning led by an officer in the Provincial service, who was animated by practically the same motives as those which animated the heart of the French commander.

In the "Particulars of the Campaign of 1756 in New France," of August 28, 1756, it is stated "The English have not abandoned Fort Cumberland, but communication with it has been attended with a thousand difficulties, and Chevalier Villers, on the 2nd of August, has been very successful in burning another Fort called Fort Grandville, sixty miles from Philadelphia." And in "The Abstract of Dispatches from America," August, 1756, it is stated, "15th of September, Chevalier de Celoron, an officer, has arrived with a letter from Captain Dumas, commanding at Fort Duquesne, informing us that Captain de Villers, of the Illinois, having left Fort Duquesne with 23 Frenchmen and thirty Indians, had on the 15th of August, attacked a fort on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, in which were two pieces of cannon, thirty-three persons, including some women and children, the Commandant having left some days before with forty men as an escort, for a port near the sea, distant about thirty leagues; he had this fort summoned, and as it refused to surrender, he kept up a fire of musketry during two days, whilst one-half his men were making fagots of dry wood with which to set fire to that fort. An hour before day one part of the garrison was put to the sword and the other taken prisoners. The fort contained six months provisions for one hundred men" (Arch. Pa. 2nd Ser. VI, 383).

Colonel Clapham, commanding at Fort Augusta, wrote a letter to Governor Morris on August 14th, saying that he had received the news the night before by an express, "that Fort Granville was taken and burnt to the Ground by a Body of five hundred French and Indians, that the whole Garrison were kill'd except one Person, who was much wounded, and made his Escape" (Archives II, 744).

One of the most interesting, as well as one of the most complete accounts of the burning of Fort Granville, and one which, so far as the author is aware, has never before been printed in English, is that which is contained in the very carefully written monograph on "Notes on the Family of Coulon De Villers," by L'Abbe Amedee Gosselin, Professor of the History of Canada, at the University of Laval, at Quebec. This work, which is written in French, has never been translated into English. The following section, relating to the capture of Fort Granville, gives a history of this French expedition, which contains many facts not previously published, concerning the expedition, its purpose and its results. A literal translation is as follows:

"Hardly had this officer (De Villers) given Dumas (the com-

mander at Fort Duquesne) the food in very good condition, for which he had the responsibility, than he wished to attack the English, the season being unfavorable for his going to Illinois. He was led firstly by the desire to compete for the glory of the King's arms, and secondly he was charmed to take advantage of every opportunity that would present itself, to avenge the death of Sr. Jumonville, his brother, murdered by the English" (Jumonville was killed in the battle between the forces of George Washington and the Half King, near the Great Meadows, in 1754).

"Dumas agreed to the desire of de Villers and allowed him to go towards Fort Cumberland, so that he might hinder the English from communicating from one fort to another. Having left with a detachment of sixty men, as many Frenchmen as Indians, de Villers had already covered sixty leagues of country, when lack of food and sickness compelled him to retrace his steps to Fort Duquesne, from whence he had departed twenty-five days before.

"As soon as he had recovered, he again asked permission to go against the English, which was granted to him. The Chevalier de Villers, said Kerlerec, left therefore on July 13th, with 22 Frenchmen to go to the village of Attiquer" (Kittanning, called by the French Attique), 15 leagues distant from Fort Duquesne, where he drafted a group of 32 Indians from among the Wolves (Munsee), Chouannons (Shawnee) and the Illinois, which raised the total to 55 men. With these men, he left the village the 17th of the same month, with the intention of going to the English fort of George de Craon (George Croghan), but his guide took the wrong path, and on the 30th at noon, he was in sight of the fort of Grandville (Granville). They discovered 3 men, whom he wished to hem in, but having been seen by them, they fled into the fort, in spite of a few shots.

"The fort was well guarded, and de Villers saw only one means of capturing it; to set it on fire. He had some of his men surround the fort, and made use of the remainder of his men for carrying dry wood near a bastion, then he set fire to it, which the enemy were unable to put out. The breach was opened and the Chevalier intended to enter the fort, at drawn bayonets at the end of the gun. However, then the garrison which had lost its commander, two officers and six soldiers opened the gates of the fort and surrendered at discretion. This garrison still included thirty soldiers, there were also three women and seven children. Thanks to the pathetic speeches, de Villers succeeded in saving them all from the wrath of the Indians, who wished to burn a few.

"De Villers finished burning the fort, spiked the cannons, took some gunpowder and some flour which he found there, and came back to Fort Duquesne with his prisoners. He arrived there on the 12th of August.

“Kerlerec, from whom we have borrowed all of these details ends his letter thus, ‘I believe that it is my duty to impress upon you that it is of essential interest that this officer should receive some token of satisfaction from the King. Therefore I beg you, Mgr. to obtain for him the cross of St. Louis; this favor will produce a palpable effect on the soldiers under his command. I dare say that it is necessary especially in the dependence of the Illinois, where the service is the hardest, and it is well that these gentlemen learn by experience that if the work is great, the reward of the King is always in proportion.

“Vaudreuil and Montcalm on their side wrote in France, and the latter said to M. de la Bourdonnaye, ‘The Chevallier de Villers, lieutenant, brother of M. de Jumonville, murdered by the English, and of M. de Villers, captain, who this year has made a very brilliant campaign on lake Ontario, this chevalier, I say, with 55 men has just burned the fort of Granville in Pennsylvania.’ ” (Notes Sur La Famille Coulon De Villers, by L’ Abbe Amedee Gosselin, Levis, 1906, pages 75-77).

As stated elsewhere, this attack which was made upon Fort Granville instead of Fort Shirley, or George Croghan’s fortification at Aughwick, as it was popularly known, was due to the error of the guide, who evidently led the French and Indians over the Kittanning trail to Frankstown, and then took the path leading down the Juniata valley, instead of taking the path leading directly to Aughwick. The guide probably knew all of the trails, but he did not know the situation of the various frontier forts.

The destruction of Fort Granville caused wide-spread consternation along the entire frontiers. The capture of this fort by a force of 55 French and Indians brought home to the hearts of all of the frontiersmen that these forts were but little protection against the foes with whom they had to deal. It had been thought that the erection of these forts along the mountains would protect the settlers from the sudden and entirely unexpected raids of the Indians, but the entire destruction of Fort Granville and the capture of its entire garrison, proved that such forts afforded but little relief from the savage enemy. As a consequence the settlements along the mountains were deserted by the terror stricken frontier families, who left their crops standing in the fields and fled to the towns in the valley. Some of these flying settlers did not feel safe to stop at Carlisle or Shippensburg, but fled on to York and even across the Susquehanna to Lancaster. They wanted to get as far away as possible from the fearful scourge which swept through the mountain gaps.

A copy of one of the “Military Permits” to settle on the line of communication to Fort Pitt, granted by the commanding officer of the fort. The site for which this grant is made is on the tract of land now owned by Saint Vincent’s Archabbey, near Latrobe, Westmore-

land County. The officer signing it, Captain William Murray, was with both of the expeditions of Colonel Bouquet in 1763-64. He was an officer in the historic "Black Watch," the 42nd Highlanders, which took part in the Battle of Bushy Run. He was left in command of Fort Pitt by Colonel Bouquet, and was the officer in command when Rev. Charles Beatty and Rev. George Duffield stopped at the fort on their tour of the Indian country in Ohio in 1766.

The original is now in the possession of the Department of Archives at Saint Vincent's Archabbey, and was kindly loaned to the author for this reproduction by Father Felix Felner, O. S. B., who has always been a most faithful student of the history of "Old Westmoreland," as well as of history in general.

G. P. D.

To John Fraser of Bedford

Whereas it appears that the Commanding ^{Officer} at this fort has been authorized to give permiss-
ions to sundry persons, to settle on different stages on the Roads leading to Fort Pitt, for the
better Accommodating and supplying His Majesties Troops employed on this Communication
I do therefore permit You to settle and improve on a certain piece above Fort Leguier known
by the Name of the Forks, Mile Run two miles above a place of Patrick Harpolds,
Thence to build and improve for your own private use and advantage as soon as you
conveniently can, in Consideration of which grants from the Crown, you are to pay as
an Acknowledgment Twenty Shillings Sterling per annum being Ready Demand
Given under my hand and seal at Fort Pitt this 10 day of February in the Year One thousand
Seven hundred and Sixty Six, and in the Sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George
the Third King of Great Britain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c &c &c

Wm: Murray Capt
in the 42 Regt

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CHAPTER XXIII

THE EXPEDITION OF COLONEL JOHN ARMSTRONG AGAINST KITTANNING, 1756.

THE destruction of Fort McCord on April 1, 1756, followed by the capture and burning of Fort Granville on July 30th, together with the many Indian raids into the settlements, caused wide-spread panic along the entire frontier of Pennsylvania. Joseph Armstrong and Adam Hoops reported to the Provincial Council, on September 6th, the conditions then existing in Cumberland County, and said in closing, "that it was their Opinion if more force was not sent into these Frontiers, or if Colonel Armstrong shou'd miscarry, the West side of Susquehannah wou'd be entirely abandoned" (Col. Rec. VII, 242).

It had been discovered, through captives taken by the Indians, that all of the Indian raids into the Cumberland valley originated at Kittanning, about forty miles above Fort Duquesne on the Allegheny river. This village was the headquarters of Shingas, Captain Jacobs and other Delaware chiefs who were hostile to the English. Benjamin Franklin had at the very outset of the Indian war, urged the sending of an expedition into the Indian country, but had been opposed by the "peace party" in the Assembly which sought to prevent any active war measures against the Indians, with whom William Penn had made his treaty. At the first meeting of the Provincial Council at which Governor Denny presided, on August 27, 1756, Governor Morris informed him and the Council that he had planned an expedition against Kittanning, to be commanded by Col. John Armstrong, with Captain Hamilton, Captain Mercer, Captain Ward and Captain Potter as his company officers, and also read a letter from Colonel Armstrong, dated at Carlisle, August 20, 1756, in which he says, "To-Morrow, God willing, the Men Marches from McDowell's for Fort Shirley, and this afternoon some part of my own Company with the Provisions here sets out for Sheerman's Valley, there to Halt until the residue come up."

In this same letter, Col. Armstrong tells of the poor condition of Fort Shirley, and says, "Lyttleton, Shippensburg, and Carlisle (the last two not finished) are the only Forts now built that will, in my Opinion, be Serviceable to the publick. McDowell's or thereabouts is a necessary Post, but the present Fort not defencible. The Duties of the Harvest has not permitted me to finish Carlisle Fort with the Soldiers; it shou'd be done, and a Barrack erected within the Fort."

These statements of Colonel Armstrong reveal how utterly unprotected the frontiers were at this time, with Fort Littleton as the

only real fortification in any state of efficiency, and even it was of the same construction as Fort Granville, which had easily fallen before the enemy. The autumn of 1756, after all of the disasters which had come to the settlers, followed a harvest such as had "never before in the memory of Man" been granted to any people, and when the expedition of Colonel Armstrong started on its long journey of about 200 miles across the mountains much of this harvest was left standing in the fields to perish. It was a dark period in all of the towns along the entire valley from the Susquehanna to the Potomac.

Colonel Armstrong wrote from Fort Littleton on September 14th, to the Governor, telling him that the force had marched from Fort Shirley on August 30th, and had joined the advance party at the Beaver Dams, a few miles from Frankstown, on the 3rd of September. The force then marched from this camp the next morning, and in two days it was within fifty miles of Kittanning. This letter of Col. Armstrong gives a full account of the plans of attack, the fight and the destruction of the Indian village (Col. Rec. VII, 257-263).

The success of Colonel Armstrong's expedition against Kittanning had a great influence in restoring the confidence of the frontiersmen in their ability to cope with the Indians and their French allies. It was the first victory for the British in any conflict with the French and Indians beyond the mountains. Major George Washington had been defeated by the French and Indians in 1754 and the army of General Braddock had been defeated in 1755. With the success of the little army of Colonel Armstrong in 1756, there commenced the series of victories of British arms against the French and Indians, which resulted ultimately in the conquest of the Ohio and in the Treaty of General Anthony Wayne with the Indians in 1795. In all of these victories over the French and later over the Indians, the frontiersmen of Pennsylvania played a most important part, which fitted them for the struggle with Great Britain which soon followed the conflict with France. General Armstrong, General Mercer and General Potter and numerous other officers of the Revolution received their military instruction and learned the strategy of war in the trying period of the frontier wars with the French and Indians in the mountains of Pennsylvania. And, it is just as true that the great Commander-in-Chief of the American army, who led it to final victory, which ushered upon the stage of history a new Nation, received all of his training and experience in the same school along the mountains and rivers of Pennsylvania.

It is a significant fact, as well as a most inspiring one, that while Pennsylvania was founded by the peace-loving Quakers, who were opposed to war, it has the most thrilling war history of any state in the Union. Its hills and valleys have furnished the scenes of the most bloody Indian wars in the history of the Nation. It has been the stage over which have marched the armies of Washington, De

Villers, Braddock, Forbes, Bouquet, Brodhead, Sullivan, Howe, Cornwallis, Clinton, Wayne, Armstrong, Butler, Lee, Meade and many other leaders of lesser fame. Fort Necessity, Fort Duquesne, Fort Pitt, Bushy Run, Wyoming, Brandywine, Germantown, Paoli, Valley Forge and Gettysburg are all upon the soil of the Province which was granted to William Penn.

Out from the beautiful, sweeping fields and rolling meadows along the Cumberland Valley there has marched an almost countless army of soldiers into all of the conflicts in which the Nation has engaged from the days when Colonel John Armstrong and his fellow officers led the frontiersmen against the Indians, down to the last great struggle on the other side of the ocean.

The moral effect of the victory of Colonel Armstrong's expedition against Kittanning was immediate. The Indians discovered that the frontiersmen knew how to fight with them, and they also discovered that nearness to the French fort on the Ohio afforded them no protection, so they put the fort between their villages and the English frontiers, by retreating to the Beaver and Muskingum rivers, where they settled in the villages of Kuskuski, Sacunk and Tuscarawas. The destruction of Kittanning did not, as some writers say, end the Indian raids into the settlements, nor did it prevent the Indians from making this strategic point the site for a rendezvous for the war parties of a later period. Even after the erection of Fort Armstrong at this place in 1779, Kittanning continued to be a gathering place for the Indians who were hostile to the Americans. It is probable that the body of Indians and British soldiers, led by Kiasutha, which destroyed Hannastown on July 13, 1782, gathered at this place, after Fort Armstrong had been abandoned. Its situation on the Allegheny river above Fort Pitt at a distance of about 40 miles, in the midst of an unsettled wilderness, made it a most fitting place for the gathering of the hostile Indians of the upper river, who were in sympathy with the British. In 1781, General Brodhead wrote to President Reed that it was impossible for him to garrison Fort Armstrong and Fort Crawford "until the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct him to evacuate Fort McIntosh." The taking of the garrison from this place left the frontiers of Westmoreland entirely unprotected, and made possible the various raids into the settlements along the Forbes Road.

Colonel Armstrong, in his letter referred to, says, "It is impossible to ascertain the exact Number of the Enemy kill'd in the action, as some were destroyed by fire, and others in different parts of the corn field, but upon a moderate computation it is generally believed there cannot be less than thirty or forty killed & mortally wounded, as much Blood was found in sundry Parts of the corn field, and Indians seen in several places crawl into the woods on hands and feet, whom the Soldiers in pursuit of others then overlooked expecting to find &

scalp them afterwards, and also several kill'd and wounded in crossing the River."

In the list of killed, wounded and missing, Colonel Armstrong gives the following names:

"Lieutenant Coll. Jno. Armstrong's Compy.

- No. 1. Thomas Power, Kill'd.
- No. 2. John McCormick, Kill'd.
- No. 3. Lieut. Coll. Armstrong, Wounded.
- No. 4. James Caruthers, Wounded.
- No. 5. James Strickland, Wounded.
- No. 6. Thos. Foster, Wounded.

Capt. Hamilton's Compy.

- No. 7. John Kelly, Kill'd.

Capt. Mercer's Compy.

- No. 8. John Baker, Kill'd.
- No. 9. John McCartney, Kill'd.
- No. 10. Patrick Mullen, Kill'd.
- No. 11. Cornelius McGinnis, Kill'd.
- No. 12. Theophilus Thompson, Kill'd.
- No. 13. Dennis Kilpatrick, Kill'd.
- No. 14. Bryan Carrigan, Kill'd.
- No. 15. Richard Fitzgibbins, Wounded.
- No. 16. Capt. Hugh Mercer, Missing.
- No. 17. Ensign John Scott, Missing.
- No. 18. Emanuel Minskey, Missing.
- No. 19. John Taylor, Missing.
- No. 20. John ———, Missing.
- No. 21. Francis Phillips, Missing.
- No. 22. Robert Morrow, Missing.
- No. 23. Thomas Burk, Missing.
- No. 24. Philip Pendergrass, Missing.

Capt. Armstrong's Compy.

- No. 25. Lieut. James Hogg, Kill'd.
- No. 26. James Anderson, Kill'd.
- No. 27. Holdcraft Stringer, Kill'd.
- No. 28. Edwd. Obrians, Kill'd.
- No. 29. James Higgins, Kill'd.
- No. 30. John Lasson, Kill'd.
- No. 31. William Findley, Wounded.
- No. 32. Robert Robinson, Wounded.
- No. 33. John Ferrol, Wounded.
- No. 34. Thos. Camplin, Wounded.
- No. 35. Charles O'Neal, Wounded.

- No. 36. John Lewis, Missing.
- No. 37. Wm. Hunter, Missing.
- No. 38. Wm. Baker, Missing.
- No. 39. George Appleby, Missing.
- No. 40. Anthony Grissy, Missing.
- No. 41. Thos. Swan, Missing.

Capt. Ward's Compy.

- No. 42. Wm. Welch, Kill'd.
- No. 43. Ephraim Bratten, Wounded.
- No. 44. Patrick Myers, Missing.
- No. 45. Lawrence Donnahow, Missing.
- No. 46. Samuel Chambers, Missing.

Capt. Potter's Compy.

- No. 47. Ensign James Potter, Wounded.
- No. 48. Andrew Douglass, Wounded.

Capt. Steel's Compy.

No. 49. Terence Cannaberry, Missing.	
Total Kill'd	17
Wounded	13
Missing	19
	49."

In the list of prisoners retaken at Kittanning, are the following:

1. Ann McCord, Wife of Jno. McCord, taken at McCords Fort in Connegochieg.
2. Martha Thorn, about Seven Years old, taken at the same place.
3. Barbara Hicks, taken at Conolloways.
4. Catherine Smith, a German Child, taken at Shamokin.
5. Margt. Hood, taken near the mouth of Connegochieg, in Maryland.
6. Thos. Girty, taken at Fort Granville.
7. Sarah Kelly, taken near Winchester, in Virginia.

Besides one Woman, a Boy and two little Girls, who, with Capt. Mercer and Ensign Scott, separated from the Main Body, as we began our March from Kittanning, who are not yet come in." (Arch. of Pa. II, 773-775).

(Capt. Mercer, Ensign Scott and others who are noted as missing, afterwards returned to the Cumberland Valley, after having been separated from the main force for several days).

There were many other white captives at Kittanning when the attack was made upon it by Coloned Armstrong. The Indians took these back into the country beyond the Allegheny in order to prevent

them from escaping. Among those at Kittanning at this time, were Marie Le Roy and Barbara Leininger, who had been captured at the time of the Penn's Creek Massacre in 1755, and were, therefore, the first captives taken by the Indians from the frontiers of Pennsylvania. The "Narrative" of the captivity of these young women states, "In the month of September Col. Armstrong arrived with his men, and attacked Kittanny Town. Both of us happened to be in that part of it which lies on the other side of the river. We were immediately conveyed ten miles farther into the interior, in order that we might have no chance of trying on this occasion, to escape. The savages threatened to kill us. If the English had advanced, this might have happened, for at that time the Indians were greatly in dread of Col. Armstrong's corps. After the English had withdrawn, we were again brought back to Kittanny, which had been burned to the ground." The Narrative tells of several prisoners who made an effort to escape during the fight. They were taken by the Indians, and after the departure of the troops of Armstrong, they were tortured to death (Archives 2nd Ser. VII, 405).

If Colonel Armstrong had been fully acquainted with the situation of the several villages along the river at this place, known as "the Kittanning" (which signifies "the place at the great river"), his force might have been more successful in its fight. There were several villages on the river, strung along the site of the present Kittanning, and also several on the western side at the site of the present West Kittanning. Colonel Armstrong's force made the attack upon the lower village on the eastern side of the Allegheny. This was the main village at "the Kittanning," and was the home of Shingas and Captain Jacobs. Both of these Delaware chiefs, belonging to the Turkey (Unalachtigo) clan, were the worst foes of the white settlers along the frontiers. Shingas Old Town was at the mouth of the Beaver river. His brother, Tamaque, or "the Beaver," was called the "King of the Delaware," by many of the early writers, but he could not be the leading chief of the Delaware Nation, as he did not belong to the Turtle Clan. He was the head chief of the Turkey Clan, but not of the Delaware tribe. "King Beaver" lived at various times at the present Beaver, at Kuskuski (New Castle), and later at Tuscarawas. The great majority of the Indian captives taken in the Cumberland Valley were taken by bands under the command of Shingas, who was thoroughly familiar with all of the trails into the settlements. He had been present at the Treaty at Carlisle in 1753. Both Shingas and the Beaver were leaders among the Delaware in opposing the occupation of the territory west of the mountains by the English, after the destruction of Fort Duquesne. This opposition resulted in 1763 in what is known as Pontiac's War (consult chapter under this title).

CHAPTER XXIV

THE EXPEDITION OF GENERAL JOHN FORBES IN 1758.

A HISTORY of the expedition of General Forbes against Fort Duquesne, and of all of the questions connected with it, cannot be discussed within the limits of a chapter, but as this expedition was so closely connected with the Cumberland Valley, and as the men who took a vital part in it were, in many cases, the men who had helped to settle and then defend the valley against the French and Indians, a brief outline of this most important expedition, which drove the French from the Ohio valley, is necessary.

On the 30th of December, 1757, William Pitt, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, announced the appointment by the King of General Abercrombie, as the successor of General Loudon, as the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in North America, and at the same time he also announced the appointment of Brigadier General John Forbes, as the commander of the Southern District, composed of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the Colonies of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, in which the troops for the expedition against Fort Duquesne were to be raised.

In his letter to Governor Denny, William Pitt informs him of the plan for raising troops in these colonies, and also settles the matter concerning the rank of the officers in the Provincial service, which had been the cause of much trouble in the expeditions of Major Washington in 1754 and of General Braddock in 1755. He says, in speaking of this matter, "And all officers of the Provincial Forces as high as Colonels inclusive are to have Rank according to their Several respective Commissions in Like manner as is already Given by his Majesty's Regulations to the Captains of Provincial Troops in America." Small as this matter may seem, it had a most important part in the expedition of Major Washington, when the Captains and even privates in the regular service of the army of Great Britain refused to obey the orders of higher officers in the Provincial forces. The same condition also existed in the expedition of General Braddock in 1755. This rule announced by William Pitt, made it possible for such well qualified officers as Colonel Armstrong, Colonel Mercer, Colonel Burd and other Provincial officers, to have the authority and the position of equality which their rank entitled them to—when they were superior in rank to the officers in the regular service, who might be assigned to their commands. It also made it possible, when the occasion occurred, for such officers to have command of the soldiers in the regular service of the army.

There were two other most important matters to be decided before this expedition commenced its long journey across the mountains. The first was to win back the Indians to the British interest, and the other was to decide the route to be taken to the Ohio. All parties involved in the success of the expedition were united on the first of these matters, but there was wide disagreement among the officers planning the expedition as to what road should be taken by it in reaching the Ohio. All of the adherents of Virginia, including Washington, were in favor of taking the Braddock Road, from Fort Cumberland; some were in favor of taking the road built by Colonel Burd, in 1755, as far as Raystown (Bedford) and then making a connecting road from Raystown to Fort Cumberland, and from thence following the Braddock Road; others were in favor of following the Burd Road to Raystown and then taking a direct course, over the old Indian trail, called the Raystown Path to the Ohio.

In order to win back the Indians, many councils were held at Harris' Ferry, at Philadelphia and at Easton. Tedyuskung, the so-called "King of the Delawares," was the leading Indian chief consulted by the English authorities. Many things took place to complicate the Indian situation. Conrad Weiser, who had long been the go-between in all affairs relating to the Indians, had accepted a commission as Colonel of the First Battalion of the Provincial Forces, with Colonel John Armstrong as the commander of the Second Battalion, and so had lost his standing with the Indians as a councillor by turning warrior. When he was asked why he had done so he said that the King had appointed Sir William Johnson as the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, "and consequently I, as the Government's servant, have nothing more to do with Indian affairs." Sir William Johnson had an understanding of all matters relating to the Iroquois, but he knew little concerning the Delaware and Shawnee, the tribes which were the most involved in all of the peace discussion. In order to have these tribes under the influence of one who thoroughly knew them, and who knew all of the territory in which they lived, George Croghan was appointed as the Deputy Superintendent, under Sir William Johnson. From this time onward through all of the after history of Indian affairs in Pennsylvania, Conrad Weiser was a memory, while George Croghan was the active force in everything relating to the Indians. The Treaty at Easton in November, 1756, was one of the most important Indian treaties which had been held. Governor Denny attended the sessions, conducted to the place of conference by a guard of Royal Americans and some of Conrad Weiser's Provincials, with drums beating and the band playing. All matters relating to the hostility of the Indians were discussed. Other councils were held at Harris' Ferry, in April, 1757, and, as little had been accomplished, another Council was held at Easton in July, 1757, at which peace was finally made with all of the Susque-

hanna Indians. A great celebration was held in honor of this accomplishment.

But, during all of these peace efforts in the east, the French on the Ohio were busy in trying to hold the Indians beyond the mountains in their interest. It therefore became necessary to send a messenger to the Ohio to acquaint the Indians there with what had been done at the Council at Easton, in making peace with the Delaware and Shawnee east of the mountains.

But, in the very midst of all of these efforts of peace with the Indians, a new difficulty, which was entirely unforeseen, arose. General Forbes had made an attempt to have the Southern Indians assist in the expedition, by having the Cherokee join the army before it moved westward. As a consequence, many of these Indians had already reached Fort Cumberland, Carlisle and Fort Littleton, when Paxinosa, the "King" of the Shawnee at Wyoming, sent word to the English authorities, threatening to move to the Ohio and join with the hostile Indians on the side of the French, because of the presence of these Southern Indians, with whom the northern tribes had always been at war. The British authorities had, from the commencement of the plans for Braddock's expedition, made the error of trying to have the assistance of the Cherokee and Catawba in the war with the French, thus revealing an utter ignorance of the Indian situation. The French told the Delaware, Shawnee and Iroquois on the Ohio that General Braddock was opening a road to let these Southern tribes come in to destroy them, and now at the outset of the Forbes campaign, the same mistake was being made. There was no possibility of having the Cherokee and Catawba as allies, and at the same time trying to gain the friendship of the northern tribes. There had always been war between these tribes, and, notwithstanding all of the efforts of the British to end this war, it continued until the last "war trail" over Pennsylvania had been covered by the towns and villages of the English settlers. The Cherokee claimed the Ohio valley, from which they had been driven by the Iroquois long before the arrival of the white man, as their "hunting ground," and the Iroquois claimed it, as almost all of the lands in Pennsylvania, "by right of conquest."

When Governor Morris heard of this threat of Paxinosa to remove to the Ohio, he sent Christian F. Post and Charles Thompson to Wyoming, in order to inform him of the real reason for the presence of the Cherokee with the army of General Forbes. Post was not able to reach Wyoming, as he was informed by a party of Indians he met when within twelve miles of his destination that the woods were filled with "strange Indians" and that it was dangerous for him to go on. He remained where he was and sent word to Tedyuskung, the Delaware "King," who came to meet him the next day. He told the "King" that he had no right to "cut" the path to Wyoming, and Tedyuskung informed him that the path had been closed by

order of the Six Nations. Post and Thompson returned to Philadelphia and made their report to the Governor, who soon after, upon receiving the peace message and belts from the Cherokee, decided to send Post back to Wyoming with them. Post reached Wyoming on the 27th of June, 1758, and delivered the message and the belt to Tedyuskung. While at Wyoming, Post met an old chief called Kutiakund, from the Ohio, who rejoiced because of the efforts which were being made to bring peace, and urged that the Governor send someone to inform the Indians of what had been done.

After the Governor heard Post's report upon his return from Wyoming, he decided to send him on this peace mission to the Ohio. Post returned to Bethlehem and made arrangements for this difficult and most dangerous trip to the Ohio. This trip was made by way of the trail to Shamokin (Sunbury), and then over the trail up the West Branch and across to Venango, and thence to Kuskuski on the Beaver, at the junction of the Mahoning and Shenango rivers. Here, on the 17th of August, a Council was held in the middle of the towns. While this council was in progress, two French officers came from Fort Duquesne, with fifteen men, and invited Post to go to the fort to tell the Indians there the good news. From this day until his return to the east, Post's life was in constant danger. The French used every means possible to get him within their power, and also gave the Indians presents to have them deliver Post to them.

It must be remembered that at this time, Shingas, Killbuck, Keek-enapauling, and many of the warriors who had been on the raids into the Cumberland Valley and at Penn's Creek, were present in the village, and that many of the warriors who had been living at Kit-tanning when it was destroyed by the force under Colonel John Armstrong, were then living at Kuskuski, Sacunk and the other villages visited by Post. There were many white captives at Logstown, among whom was Marie LeRoy. When on this heroic mission, Post went by way of Sacunk (at Beaver), and Logstown (at Ambridge) to the present North Side, Pittsburgh, under the very guns of Fort Duquesne, accompanied by the Indian chiefs who had accompanied him from Sacunk and Kuskuski. He reached this place on the 24th of August, and on the 25th and 26th he held conferences with the Indians, in the presence of French officers, urging them to return to their friendly relations with the English. The French offered a reward for his scalp, and demanded, that if the Indians would not kill him, to deliver him into their hands. But, the fierce and merciless chiefs and warriors, who had caused such disaster to the frontiers, refused all of these pleas and did everything to protect the man who had always been their friend and whom they trusted to the uttermost.

There is probably no scene like this one in all American history, when this heroic messenger of peace stood in the presence of these

Indian chiefs and warriors and of the officers and soldiers from the French fort, and pled for peace and a return of these warriors who had strayed away from their alliance with the English. He was successful in his mission, when a peace message accompanied with a belt of eight rows of wampum was given to him by King Beaver, Delaware George, Killbuck and the other chiefs taking part in the final conference at Kuskuski. His Journal of this mission gives a full account of this fateful trip to the Ohio, which made possible the Anglo-Saxon occupation of the continent (Archives of Pa. III, 520-544).

Post returned to the East and was present at the "Grand Council at Easton," (October 7 to October 26, 1758), where he made his report in person. Governor Denny and General Forbes both agreed that the wise thing to do was to send Post back to the Ohio immediately, with a reply to the message. He left Easton on October 25, 1758, and on the 27th, was joined at the house of Conrad Weiser, at Womelsdorf, by the Indians who were to accompany him to the Ohio. It had been decided that he would take the route on this trip following the course of the army of General Forbes, rather than by the way of Shamokin, so that General Forbes might have an opportunity of consulting with him. The Indians objected to this course very much, because the Scotch-Irish in the Cumberland Valley were still on the hunt of all Indians, regardless of their relations to the Province, but the plan was followed out. When they reached Chambers Fort some of the people recognized some of the Indians with Post, who had some trouble in protecting them from the wrath of the frontiersmen. The party was at Carlisle on October 29th, where the Indians were entertained over night at a house just outside the fort; on the 30th they were at Shippensburg, where they stayed within the fort; they passed Chambers Fort on the 31st, and went on to Fort Loudon. They reached Fort Littleton on November 1st, and remained there until the 3rd. They reached Raystown on the evening of the 3rd, where they remained until the 6th, reaching Loyalhanning, now Ligonier, on the 7th where they met and held a conference with General Forbes, who on the 8th delivered an address to the Indians, drank the health of the King, Shingas, the Beaver and other chiefs and warriors.

Post went on to the Ohio, where he again held conferences with the Indians at Sawcunk, Kuskuski and near Fort Duquesne. If Post had been in grave danger on his previous trip to the Ohio, he was in still worse danger on this one. The army of General Forbes was cutting its way through the forests of Westmoreland and was within fifteen miles of the French fort at the very time when Post was holding conferences with the Indians at Kuskuski, in the presence of French officers. On the 22nd of November, an Indian chief, Kittiuskund, returned with the information "that the French had uncovered their houses and laid the roofs around the fort to set

it on fire and made ready to go off, and would demolish the fort, and let the English have the bare ground."

These dates and events connected with the mission of Frederick Post are given in order to show what a great part this man played in the success of the expedition of General Forbes. He was in advance of the army and his holding all of the great Indian chiefs at Kuskuski and at Sawcunk, notwithstanding the presence of French officers and soldiers at these places, urging the Indians to go back to the French. It was chiefly because of his efforts and his presence that these Indians stayed away from Fort Duquesne, and made it necessary for the French force, thus deserted by their Indian allies, to destroy the fort and to retreat before the English army reached the Ohio. Had Post failed to hold King Beaver, Shingas, Delaware George, and the other chiefs, who held back their warriors—the story of the army of General Braddock might have been repeated. There would have been at least, a great slaughter of the soldiers of the British army, had the Indians followed the army from Ligonier to Fort Duquesne to harrass it in its march, and there would have been a heavy battle at Fort Duquesne had these Indians remained to help the French. As it was, the French army was deserted by its most necessary allies, who were held in check by Post, and the only thing for it to do was to leave before the arrival of the British forces at the gates of the fort for which the two great nations had been fighting, and which had already cost so much in money and in blood. The Journal of this most important mission should be read in full, in order to realize what a major part Christian Frederic Post played in the capture of Fort Duquesne (*Early Western Travels*, Thwaites, Vol. I, 234-291).

The Route of the Army of General Forbes to the Ohio was the other troublesome question, and the cause of much discussion. There were many reasons why all of the Virginians favored the old Braddock Road. The Ohio Company, which was composed chiefly of Virginians, and which was what would now be called "a land promotion scheme," followed soon after the mission of Conrad Weiser to the Ohio Indians in 1748. Christopher Gist explored the territory west of the mountains in 1751, and soon after blazed the trail which was called the Nemaquin Trail, connecting the Potomac with the Monongahela, at Brownsville, or Redstone Old Fort, as it was then called. This trail became, in the main, the course of the expedition to the Ohio to Gist's Plantation, at Mount Braddock, where it took a northward course over the old Catawba Trail to Stewarts Crossings, at the present Connellsville. This trail from the Potomac connected the 200,000 acres of the Ohio Company, south of the Youghiogheny river, with the settlements in Maryland and Virginia, and was the course selected for the Braddock Road, as all of the "influence" brought to bear upon the course of this expedition, came from the prominent men in Virginia and in London. When the

Forbes expedition was planned, this same "influence" was brought to bear upon the choice of the Braddock Road, from Fort Cumberland, as its course to the Ohio.

But, all of the objections which General Braddock soon discovered, for this course, and the selection of Fort Cumberland as a base of supplies, which made necessary the building of the Burd Road from the Cumberland Valley, in order to reach the stores of provisions, horses and waggons in this settled part of Pennsylvania, applied more truly in 1758 than they had in 1755. It was difficult to get supplies to Fort Cumberland from Virginia and Maryland, and even the adherents of the Braddock Road planned the taking of supplies from the mouth of the Conococheague along the northern shore of the Potomac, to Fort Cumberland.

General Forbes fully knew of all of these disadvantages of the old road, and he therefore wrote to William Pitt from Carlisle, "I am in hopes of finding a better way over the Allegheny Mountain, than that from Fort Cumberland which Genl. Braddock took. If so I shall shorten both my march, and my labor of cutting the road about 40 miles, which is a great consideration. For were I to pursue Mr. Braddock's route, I should save but little labor, as that road is now a brushwood, by the sprouts from the old stumps, which must be cut down and made proper for Carriages, as well as any other Passage that we must attempt."

Various plans were suggested for the course of the expedition, in addition to the ones mentioned. One of these was that the Virginia, Maryland and Carolina troops take the southern troops, under command of Colonels Washington and Burd, to Fort Cumberland, go over the Braddock Road and then join the army of General Forbes at some point along the way before reaching Fort Duquesne.

It is not possible in this connection to give all of the history of this discussion, which oftentimes became quite bitter between the parties involved. General Forbes, however, was little influenced by all that was said. He had a thorough investigation made by his scouts of the course followed by Braddock and decided upon the course from Fort Loudon, Raystown and then the old trail from that point to the Ohio. He said in one of his letters to Colonel Bouquet, in speaking of the wavering of Sir John St. Clair and Colonel Burd, and of the latter's letter, in particular, "he little knows me, if he imagines that Sixty Scoundrels are to direct me in my measures." And, later on he writes to Colonel Bouquet, who was his main support on this expedition, "the majority of these gentlemen do not know the difference between a party and an army, and overlooking all difficulties, they believe everything easy which flatters their idens."

The choice of the road's course from Pennsylvania, by way of Fort Loudon, Raystown and Ligonier, was due entirely to the ab-

solutely unprejudiced opinion of General Forbes, after a most careful investigation by Colonel Bouquet of both courses, and when he decided the matter, it was decided. Fort Loudon became the starting point for the expedition, which then marched northward and then westward to Fort Littleton, and then over the old Indian Trail, and the road which Colonel Burd had cut in 1755, to Raystown, or Fort Bedford. At Raystown, the troops under Colonel Washington joined the army, having marched from Fort Cumberland. Those under Lieut. Col. Stephen, from Virginia, had gone directly to Raystown. From Raystown, or Fort Bedford, the army marched directly westward over the course of the Indian Trail, through Wolfsburg, Schellsburg, Edmunds Swamp, Stoystown, Jenner, Ligonier, etc., to Fort Duquesne. (The author has twice been over the course of this road from Bedford to Pittsburgh, and also over the course of the Braddock Road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburgh, on foot, and fully realizes that General Forbes was wise in making the selection of this course for his expedition).

General Forbes, ill as he was on the entire expedition, showed the keenest military strategy in all of his plans. The road was cut ahead of the army, breastworks were erected, scouts were out on all sides, and the communication with the rear and the base of supplies was always maintained.

The result of the expedition was due to the peace efforts of Christian F. Post with the Ohio Indians, and to the wise plans and "iron head" of the commanding General, and his most faithful officers and troops. Colonel John Armstrong, the senior officer of the Provincial troops and the commander of the expedition against Kittanning, previously told of, had the honor of placing the British flag upon the smouldering ruins of Fort Duquesne, where that symbol of Anglo-Saxon empire remained until it was replaced by the standard of a new nation of the same race, which dominates the vast empire from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

General Forbes left Pittsburgh, as the site was to be thenceforth called, on December 3rd, leaving Colonel Henry Bouquet in command. Bouquet remained for but a few days, leaving on the 5th for Ligonier, leaving Colonel Hugh Mercer in command of the 200 men, who remained to erect a fortification of some sort to resist any attack which might be made upon it by the French at Venango, who had retreated from the place before the arrival of the army of General Forbes.

Thus, two officers from the Cumberland Valley played two of the leading parts in the occupation of the Ohio Valley.

During the cold winter which followed the occupation, Colonel Mercer and his 280 men, were engaged in the difficult work of building the fort which marked the most western point of British possession in the forests of Pennsylvania. Owing to his requests, Gen-

eral Forbes had sent a reinforcement of men to help in this most arduous undertaking in midwinter, when the cold winds from the North were sweeping down the Allegheny River.

General Forbes reached Carlisle on the 7th of January, 1759, in a dying condition. Christian F. Post was with him. He went on to Philadelphia, where he was showered with honors. But, this valiant officer and noble man did not live long after his great enterprise had reached such brilliant success. He died March 11th, in Philadelphia.

Colonel Hugh Mercer remained in command at Fort Pitt until 1759, when he was succeeded by General John Stanwix. At a later period, from 1781 to 1783, another officer from the Cumberland Valley became the commander, General William Irvine, and in 1786 Captain John Armstrong was in command.

It is a significant fact that men from the Cumberland Valley had so much to do with the early settlement of the place which they had taken from the French. The majority of the first families of the little village were from the Cumberland Valley, and the first Mayor of the town was Major Ebenezer Denny, and the first minister of the Presbyterian church was Dr. Francis Herron. Many others could be placed upon the list of the men and women from the valley, who laid the foundations for this "gateway of the west."

CHAPTER XXV

THE WAR OF PONTIAC IN 1763-64.

AFTER the evacuation of Fort Duquesne in November, 1758, the French army, under command of Captain de Lignery, retreated up the Allegheny River to Fort Machault, at Venango, where it remained until August, 1759. It then hurried to the defense of Fort Niagara, after having destroyed the fort. With the withdrawal of this French force, the flag of France departed from the waters of the Allegheny, never to return.

It seemed as if peace had come to the troubled frontiers of Pennsylvania, after the signing of the treaty between France and Great Britain at Paris, in February, 1763. But, a new and worse storm was beginning to gather on the northern lakes, which threatened the very life of all of the English settlements away from the Atlantic seaboard.

When the army of General Forbes took possession of Fort Duquesne in November, 1758, the Indians on the Ohio delivered the same ultimatum to the British that they had given to the French, through the Half King, when the French army first invaded the territory of the Six Nations on the upper Allegheny. There can be no doubt but that the Indians fully expected that when the British had driven the French from the territory claimed by the Six Nations in western Pennsylvania, that they would then go back over the mountains with their army. This was the understanding of the Beaver, Shingas, Ketiskund, one of the chief counsellors of the Six Nations, and of all of the other chiefs on the Ohio. When the army of General Forbes took possession of the ruins of Fort Duquesne, all of these matters were reported by Christian F. Post, who had held conferences with the Indians before and after the French had departed from the Ohio, to Colonel Bouquet. Ketiskund told Post at one of these conferences, after speaking of the French invasion, that "if the English would draw back over the mountains, they would get all the other nations into their interest; but if they staid and settled there, all the nations would be against them; and he was afraid it would be a great war, and never come to peace again." Colonel Bouquet, after the return of General Forbes to the east, did everything in his power to get the Indians to change their minds about this withdrawal of the British. George Croghan and Andrew Montour were used to urge Post to use his influence to this end, but the Indian chiefs refused to make any change in their demands that the British go back over the mountains and leave the lands on the Ohio to the Indians. Croghan sent Hays to see the Indians and to take down their message

in writing. Hays did so, and returned with the same message which they had given through Post—"We have told them three times to go back; but they will not go, insisting upon staying here. Now you will let the Governor, the General, and all the people know that our desire is that they go back, till the other nations have joined in the peace, and then they may come and build a trading house."

On the 9th of February, 1759, a delegation of Indian chiefs went to see General Forbes, who had returned to Philadelphia. The General was too ill to see them and delegated James Grant, of the 62nd Regiment, to speak for him. Grant told these chiefs, "The English have no intention to make settlements in your Hunting Country beyond the Allegheny Hills, unless they shall be desired for your Conveniency to Erect Store Houses in order to establish and carry on a trade which they are ready to do on fair and just terms." Thomas King, the Oneida chief, was present at this conference as the representative of the Six Nations. Colonel Hugh Mercer, the commander at Fort Pitt, had replied, when the Indians had a short time before asked the same question about the return of the British army, "Our great Man's Words are true; as soon as the French are gone, he will make a Treaty with all the Indians and then go home, but the French are still here," meaning that the French army still occupied the upper Allegheny at Fort Machault.

Thus as early as the winter of 1758-59 there was laid the foundation for the Indian uprising called, "the Conspiracy of Pontiac."

The Indians on the Ohio saw that the British, instead of making plans for the withdrawal of their army, were fortifying the site which had been occupied by the French and were making all arrangements for the permanent possession of the Ohio, even after the last of the French forces had departed from the upper waters of the Allegheny. At the Council at Lancaster in August, 1762, at which more than five hundred Indians were present, Kiuderuntie, the war chief of the Seneca, had replied to the Governor, when he requested permission to erect storehouses on the West Branch, "You may remember you told me, when you was going to Pittsburgh, you would build a Fort against the French, & you told me you wanted none of our Lands; our Cousins know this, & that you promised to go away as soon as you drove the French away, & yet you stay there and build houses, and make it stronger and stronger every day; for this reason we entirely deny your request; you shall not have a road this Way" (Col. Rec. VIII, 766-767).

A careful study of all of the Indian councils from that at Easton in 1758 to that at Lancaster in 1762, reveals the attitude of all of the Indians to the British occupation of the territory west of the mountains. The treaty by which the French ceded all of the territory which they had occupied in Canada, along the lakes and on the Ohio, to the British government, regardless of the Indian right to these

lands, and the subsequent occupation of these lands by the British, was the cause of the uprising which has very falsely been called "the Conspiracy of Pontiac." It was not a "conspiracy" any more than the uprising of the Colonies in 1776 against Great Britain. It was, in reality, as truly a patriotic uprising of the Indians, under the masterly leadership of Pontiac, as was what we call The American Revolution, not the "Conspiracy of Washington." Pontiac's War is a more fitting name for this great uprising of the Red Men against the British, who had broken every promise they had made with the Indians when their aid was sought in the expulsion of the French.

George Croghan, Christian F. Post and all others who knew the Indian and his methods, well knew that the "warnings" which were given at Fort Pitt, as early as the occupation of the site by the British, and at Lancaster, in 1762, were no mere idle threats. The "third message" was always the Indian's ultimatum—then came war.

And yet, this fearful deluge of blood and of the wrath of the Indian broke upon a British frontier almost like "lightning out of a clear sky." Lightning never breaks out of a clear sky, although the clouds may not be seen. The "conspiracy of Pontiac" really commenced on the shores of the Ohio in 1758, when the British began the erection of a fort for the permanent, armed possession of the site from which the French army had retreated.

It is not possible in the limits of this chapter to go more into detail concerning this Pontiac war, which is, in many respects, one of the most remarkable conflicts which ever took place on the American continent. (The author covers this subject more fully in Book Four, "Pennsylvania-A History," and it is covered most beautifully and fully in Parkman's "Conspiracy of Pontiac," which will always be the most widely read history of this war).

After the war with France had ended, the commanders of the British forts at Erie, Waterford, Venango and Pittsburgh, settled down to the ordinary routine of peace. The Indians came and went to and from the trading houses at Fort Pitt and elsewhere as usual. But, a careful observer would have noticed that they were buying, or trading, for more lead, powder, knives, guns, and other war-like material, and buying less of the gaudy trinkets and goods which the traders had for sale. Messengers were going from village to village, carrying the strings or belts of wampum from the great chief on the shore of Lake Erie to the war chiefs of all of the tribes from the lakes to the mountains. And then—almost as if by clock-work, a mighty host arose in the forests and mountains to blot out the English. Pontiac, the master-mind back of this gigantic "conspiracy," was an Ottawa, born on the Ohio about 1720. It is stated that his father was an Ottawa and his mother a Chippewa. It is also said that he led the Ottawa and the Chippewa at the battle of the Monongahela, when the army of Gen. Braddock was defeated in 1755. The end of May, 1763.

was the time set for the general uprising of all of the Indians. Pontiac was assassinated by a Kaskaskia Indian at a drunken carousal at Cahokia in 1769. Tecumseh, the Shawnee chief, who was born in 1768, and whose father had been killed at the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774, has been regarded as the most remarkable character among the Indians in American history. He was killed in the battle of the Thames, when the Indians were defeated by General Harrison, October 5, 1813. If Tecumseh was the greatest Indian in history, Pontiac was surely the most unique and romantic figure that ever trod the stage in a period which produced many remarkable Indian warriors and statesmen.

Fort Pitt, commanded by Captain Ecuyer, was surrounded by Indians and shut off from all communication with Fort Ligonier, Fort Bedford and the east from the 27th of May, 1763. By his order all of the houses outside of the fort had been destroyed and all of the inhabitants of the town found shelter within the fort. Fort Presqu' Isle, at Erie, Fort LeBoeuf, at Waterford, and Fort Venango, at Franklin, had all fallen into the hands of the Indians in June. Lieutenant Blane, of Royal American Regiment, had reported to Capt. Ourry, at Fort Bedford, the news of the destruction of the three forts, who reported the information to Col. Henry Bouquet, then at Carlisle, who reported the same to General Amherst on July 3rd. Captain Ourry sent twenty men to Fort Ligonier from Fort Bedford, to help Lieut. Blane defend that most necessary point on the line of communication with Fort Pitt, and Col. Bouquet sent thirty Highlanders, by forced marches through the mountains, to the same place. Nothing was heard from Fort Pitt, which was shut off in the wilderness fifty miles beyond Fort Ligonier, which was the most westerly spot held by the British beyond Fort Bedford. Colonel Bouquet realized that it was absolutely necessary for the relief of Fort Pitt that Fort Ligonier, where there were stores of supplies and war munitions, be held by the little detachment of Royal Americans, commanded by Lieutenant Blane. Had this fort fallen into the hands of the Indians, as had Venango, Le Boeuf and Presqu' Isle, the British dominion of the Ohio would have ended, for the time, at least. Hence his anxiety to get his expedition started on its long and dangerous trip to the Ohio as soon as possible, after hearing of the conditions existing in the western country.

Colonel John Armstrong wrote to Governor Hamilton from Carlisle, on June 20th, "a general War with the Indians is now fully evident, & their depredations already begun in the Murder of Sundry Families near Bedford."

These Indian raids near Bedford caused the almost total desertion of the Juniata and Path Valley by the settlers, who fled to Carlisle, Shippensburg, York and Lancaster. On July 11th, Governor Hamilton sent instructions to John Armstrong, at Carlisle, Rev. John

Elder, at Paxtang, to Jonas Seely, of Berks County and to Timothy Horsfield, of Northampton County, in which he authorizes the raising of seven hundred men "for the defense of the Frontier against the invasion of the Indians" (Archives IV, 114). Efforts were also immediately made for the defense of Fort Augusta, at Sunbury, which was endangered by the Indians of the north. Colonel James Burd was commissioned for this purpose. He wrote from Lancaster on October 27th, saying that he would set out for Fort Augusta the next day, but on November 4th, he wrote from Harris' Ferry, where he had arrived the day before, saying that he was waiting for the escort for Fort Augusta, and that as soon as it arrived he would start.

It was not long until the expected Indian incursions of the territory along the frontiers of the Cumberland Valley took place. Col. Armstrong wrote on November 21st, from Carlisle, "On the 13th Inst. we have had at a place in this County called the Great Cove, five persons Kill'd & Six missing—whether taken prisoners or Kill'd is not known—two of the dead were soldiers; the enemy was follow'd by a party as far as Sideling Hill, where they had Killed a Childe not able to travel, which they had taken from the Cove." He also informs the Governor that all of the settlers on the north side of the mountain had fled to the more inhabited part of the south side, leaving their crops, stacked in the fields, and taking with them such articles as they could carry.

In the midst of these Indian outrages and the wild terror and confusion along the frontiers, occurred the murder of the Conestoga Indians at Lancaster by the "Paxton Boys." Rev. John Elder in writing to Governor Penn about this affair, which has been the cause of so much discussion, says, after telling of how he tried to get the men to desist from the action, "I nevertheless, thought it my duty to give your Honour this early notice, that an action of this nature mayn't be imputed to these frontier Settlements, For I know not one person of Judgement or prudence that has been in any wise concerned in it, but it has been done by some hot headed, ill advised persons, & especially by such, I imagine, as suffered much in their relations by the Ravages committed in the late Indian War" (Arch. Pa. IV, 148-149). Rev. John Elder knew the men connected with this outrage, and his interpretation of the causes of it are, doubtless, more correct than are many of the articles which were written at the time and later, by persons who knew nothing of the real history of the matter.

It is interesting to note that among the papers found among the effects of the six Indians killed at Conestoga, was a "writing on parchment" of the Agreement made by William Penn with the Susquehannock and other tribes then living at Conestoga, including the Shawnee, on the 23rd day of April, 1701. There were other im-

portant documents relating to the Susquehannock and Shawnee also found, but this one is the most important one, as it was the first agreement made by William Penn with the remnant of this once mighty tribe, which was finally blotted out by the "Paxton Boys."

During the summer days of 1763, when Colonel Bouquet was vainly urging General Amherst, who had no realization of the seriousness of the Indian uprising, to send him additional troops, and waiting for the supplies and wagons, which were so slow in reaching him, Carlisle presented a picture which can hardly be described. The little town was filled with the settlers who had fled in terror from their log cabins along the mountains, the Scotch Highlanders of the famous "Black Watch," and the 77th Regiment, with the no less famous soldiers of the Royal Americans, now known as the "King's Royal Rifle Corps," were gathering about the historic Square in the evenings to listen to the wild tales which came from the dark forest-covered mountains, from the far distant ridges where stood Fort Ligonier, guarded by their comrades in arms. Sometimes an "express" from Fort Bedford would ride into the town, throw his messages to one of the officers and then hasten on to Harris' Ferry, while the terror-stricken people of the crowded town would wait with wide-open eyes and ears to hear what news was brought from beyond the mountain ridges, which were filled from the West Branch to the Potomac with roving parties of hostile Indians.

The dark days of the Civil War, when Carlisle was again trodden by the feet of soldiers, and the enemy was within her gates, presented no such scenes as were presented in those dark days of July, 1763. When Colonel Bouquet reached Carlisle early in July to collect supplies, horses and wagons for his expedition, he found that instead of helping him, he was obliged to help the settlers by giving to them provisions from his own supply. Cumberland County, outside of the large towns, was practically deserted, as all of the inhabitants had fled from their plantations along the frontiers.

The outlook for the success of his expedition must have looked very dark to this heroic and capable Swiss officer, who had an army of soldiers weakened by the long service in the West Indies, for the long dangerous trip across the mountains over the two hundred miles to Fort Pitt. After a delay of sixteen days, this little force of about 500 men, chiefly Highlanders of the 42nd and 77th regiments, marched down the Cumberland Valley to take the road to Bedford and Fort Pitt, which had been built for the army of General Forbes. Sixty of his Highlanders were so weak that they had to be carried in the wagons. Fort Bedford was about one hundred miles across the blue ridges of mountains, and a hundred miles beyond that frontier post stood Fort Pitt, surrounded by Indians, and from which no messages had come for more than a month. When that little army of Highlanders marched down the streets of Carlisle, and after-

wards disappeared into the forests of the Kittatinny mountains, Anglo-Saxon civilization stood in the presence of the greatest crisis of its history along the frontiers of Pennsylvania. If it were successful in its heroic crusade, the possession of the settlements in the Cumberland Valley was made certain, but if it failed, they were doomed.

The little army reached Fort Bedford on July 25th, and after a rest for men and horses, it marched westward on the 28th, reaching Fort Ligonier on August 2nd. The Indians, who had been making various attempts on this fort, fled upon the approach of Col. Bouquet's army. Lieutenant Blane, in command of the fort, could give Colonel Bouquet no information about the conditions at Fort Pitt, from which every messenger sent by Captain Ecuyer had been killed or captured by the Indians. Bouquet resolved to leave behind him his cattle, wagons and everything else he could spare, and make a rushed drive for Fort Pitt. After making his arrangements, he left Fort Ligonier on the morning of August 5th. At about 1 o'clock p. m., when he was making ready to camp at Bushy Run, his advance guard was attacked by the Indians, and soon the flanks and rear were under heavy rifle fire from the Indians in the woods, surrounding the hill top where he made his final stand. During the night, the wounded suffered untold agonies for want of water. They were on the hill top, surrounded by the Indians and unable to get water from the spring in the ravine. The morning of August 6th dawned, and the Indians renewed their attack from all sides. It was then that Colonel Bouquet made his famous "retrograde movement," by which the Indians were thrown into a panic and finally went howling away from the battlefield. The two letters written by Bouquet, the one dated "August 5, Camp at Edge Hill," and the other "August 6, Camp at Bushy Run," give the best account of the battles of these two days (See *Frontier Forts of Pa.* Vol. II, pages 530-533).

After this battle the Indians departed from the region of Fort Pitt, leaving all of their villages near the British fort and going westward to the Muskingum and Tuscarawas rivers in Ohio.

Bushy Run battle field is situated about one-fourth of a mile east of Harrison City and two miles north of Penn Station, in Westmoreland County. The site of the battle has been purchased by the Bushy Run Battlefield Memorial Association and suitable monuments and markers will be erected on this tract to mark the site of one of the most historic battles ever fought on American soil.

In the afternoon of the day of the battle, the dead were buried and litters were made for the wounded, as the majority of the horses had run away or been killed. The army marched to Bushy Run, about a mile from the battlefield and encamped. The badly shattered troops marched forward on the 7th, reaching Fort Pitt on the 10th where they were welcomed with joy by the garrison and the people who had been surrounded by Indians since late in May. These

hostile Indians had departed on August 1st to make the attack on the British force at Bushy Run. They were, in all probability led by Kiasutha, Custaloga, Shingas and the Beaver, as these were the leading chiefs on the Ohio at this time, and they were the chiefs with whom Colonel Bouquet made his treaty the next year on the Tuscarawas.

It was Bouquets desire to immediately push up his victory by making an invasion of the Indian villages in Ohio, to which the vanquished foes had gone, but owing to his losses and the lack of supplies, this expedition had to be delayed until the next year. He had a total loss from his little army of about 500 of 115 officers and men.

The Indians, no doubt, thought that they would repeat the history of their victories over the army of General Braddock and Major Grant, but they discovered that they had to deal with a different type of commander.

CHAPTER XXVI

THE EXPEDITION OF COLONEL HENRY BOUQUET AGAINST THE OHIO INDIANS, IN 1764.

IN ORDER to follow up the victory of Bushy Run, General Gage decided to chastise the Indians by carrying the war into the Indian country beyond the Ohio and south of the lakes, thus doing in 1764 what Col. John Armstrong had done in 1756 in his expedition against Kittanning. Two expeditions were to be organized to act in concert; one to be led by Colonel Bradstreet, to invade the country of the Wyandot, Chippewa and other tribes south of the lakes, and the other one to be led by Colonel Bouquet, to invade the country of the Delaware, Shawnee and other tribes, west of Fort Pitt and south of the territory covered by the army of Colonel Bradstreet. After having accomplished the purposes of his expedition, the army of Colonel Bradstreet was to encamp at Sandusky, in order to awe the northern tribes and to prevent them from joining the Delaware and Shawnee against the army of Colonel Bouquet.

The troops for the expedition of Colonel Bouquet were to assemble at Carlisle, which again became the scene of warlike preparations and activities. A part of the famous 42nd Highlanders and of the 60th Regiment, with the two Battalions of Pennsylvania troops, assembled at Carlisle where on August 5th, exactly one year after the Battle of Bushy Run, Governor John Penn, who had accompanied Colonel Bouquet to Carlisle, addressed the Pennsylvania Battalions. He told them how the Indians had by "repeated and unprovoked barbarities" caused suffering and distress to the inhabitants of the Province, and the necessity of punishing them. He also said that "they could not but hope to be crowned with success, as they were to be united with the same regular troops, and under the same able commander, who had by themselves on that very day, the memorable August 5th in the preceding year, sustained the repeated attacks of the savages, and obtained a complete victory over them." The Governor also warned them against the "grievous crime of desertion," and of the "exemplary punishments" which would be inflicted upon those who forgot "their solemn oath and duty to their king and country." Notwithstanding this warning by the Governor, Colonel Bouquet was obliged to report a great number of desertions before the army had reached Fort Pitt.

The First Pennsylvania Battalion, which was mustered at Lancaster on July 23-25, and which was commanded by Colonel Francis, consisted of 532 men, exclusive of officers, and the Second Battalion, which was mustered at Carlisle on July 30th, and commanded by

Lieut. Col. Clayton, consisted of 381 men, exclusive of officers, making a total of 912 enlisted men. The Act of the Assembly called for 1,000 men from Pennsylvania. By the time the army had reached Fort Loudon, the Pennsylvania troops, due to desertion, had been reduced to about 700 men. Pennsylvania's quota was finally filled by Virginia, through the efforts of Governor Fauquier, who sent the number asked for to Fort Pitt the latter part of September.

The four days following August 5th were spent by Colonel Bouquet in making all of the necessary preparations for an expedition which was to march over the mountains to Fort Pitt and then to march into the almost trackless wilderness beyond the Ohio. The army would leave its base of supplies when it departed from Carlisle to march through the wilderness beyond Fort Pitt—the first armed force to cross the Ohio and to enter the territory of the west. As such, this expedition of 1764, which departed from Carlisle on August 10th, is historic.

In a letter to the Governor, written at Carlisle on August 10th, Colonel Bouquet requests the sending of a number of necessary medical supplies to Fort Loudon, which could not be obtained at Carlisle, and adds, "We march this day for that Post, from whence a convoy is to proceed forthwith to Fort Pitt."

In a letter written at Fort Loudon, which was reached on August 13th, Colonel Bouquet says under date of the 22nd, that the convoy under Colonel Francis, Major DeHaas, with several companies, had marched "to Pittsburgh."

While Colonel Bouquet was at Fort Loudon, he received dispatches from Colonel Bradstreet, dated at Presqu' Isle, August 14th, in which he stated that he had made peace with the Delaware and Shawnee. This message enraged Bouquet, who well knew the situation, and also that these professions were insincere, as the Indian raids still continued. He, therefore, decided to press forward to Fort Pitt, and wrote to Governor Penn, saying that he would pay no attention to the treaty which Bradstreet had made and that he would treat all Delaware and Shawnee as enemies, if he met them on his way, "till he receives contrary Orders from the General."

Colonel Bouquet reached Fort Pitt on September 17th and at once commenced to make ready for his long trip into the wilderness through which no army had ever passed. Soon after his arrival at Fort Pitt, he sent back into the Indian villages, one of the three Indians, who had been detained at the fort as spies, with a message which rang with the same spirit of the warrior which had fought at Bushy Run the year before. He told the Indians that he had heard of the treaty which Colonel Bradstreet had made with them, and that he did not believe that they were sincere, and that he was sending two men with dispatches to Colonel Bradstreet, at Detroit, and that

if anything happened to these men, either going or returning, "I will immediately put the Indians now in my power to death, and will shew no mercy for the future to any of your nations that shall fall into my hands."

The Indians knew that they had a real man and a real warrior to deal with. Turtle Heart, Custaloga, Shingas, the Beaver and Kiasutha, the leaders of these hostile Indians, realized that they had a foe to meet who knew, not only how to deal with them, but also knew how to fight them.

General Gage refused to ratify the treaty which had been made by Colonel Bradstreet on August 12th, and ordered both armies to go forward on their expeditions against the Indians as though nothing had happened.

The Virginians, who were to fill up the quota of Pennsylvania, as previously stated, reached Fort Pitt the latter part of September (these volunteers were to be paid by Pennsylvania), and on the 3rd of October, the army, consisting of about 1500 men, including drivers, etc., marched from Fort Pitt and encamped about a mile and a half below it on the rich and fertile bottom land, now the North Side, Pittsburgh, opposite the mouth of Chartiers Creek. The next day the army moved about two miles and reached the shore of the Ohio, near the present Ben Avon. From this place it followed the course of the river to Logstown (Ambridge), and at Saweunk (Beaver) it crossed the Beaver river and then took the overland trail to the Muskingum, reaching the site of Camp No. 16, at the Forks of the Muskingum—where the prisoners were delivered—on October 25th.

At the conference held at the camp near Tuscarawas on October 17th, when the agreements were made with the chiefs of the Seneca, Delaware and Shawnee, there were present, besides Colonel Bouquet, Lieut. Col. Reed, of the Royal Highlanders, Lieut. Col. Francis, of the First Pennsylvania Battalion, Lieut. Col. Clayton, of the Second Pa. Bat., Major Prevost, Royal Americans, Major Murray, Royal Highlanders, Major DeHaas, First Pa. Bat., Major Field, Volunteers, Brigade Major Small, Captain Stuart, of the Royal Highlanders, Captain Grant, Royal Highlanders, Captain Ourry, D. Q. M. G., Captain Williams, Chief Engineer, Captain Lewis, Virginia Volunteers, with other officers of the army, Mr. Alexander McKee, Assist. Agent for Indian Affairs, and David Owens, interpreter.

The Indians were represented by Kiasutha (Seneca), Custaloga, the Beaver, Turtleheart (Delaware) and Keissiuuchtcha (Shawnee). (A complete record of this treaty is given in Col. Rec. of Pa. Vol. IX, 207-233, and in Bouquet's Expedition against the Ohio Indians, William Smith, and also in Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac, Vol. II).

Governor John Penn issued a Proclamation on December 5, 1766,

declaring the Indian War at an end, and commanding that all acts of hostility against the Delaware, Shawnee and Seneca Indians cease.

The army of Col. Bouquet broke camp and marched from the Muskingum on November 18th and arrived at Fort Pitt on the 28th. The First Battalion of Pennsylvania troops left Fort Pitt on the 30th for Carlisle, and was followed on the 1st of December by the Second Battalion, in command of Lieut. Col. Clayton, in whose hands Colonel Bouquet had placed all of the captives belonging to Pennsylvania and which the Indians had brought to his camp on the Muskingum.

The scenes connected with the delivery of the Indian captives on the Muskingum, and their journey from there to Fort Pitt and then to Carlisle, in charge of Lieut. Col. Clayton, are not to be duplicated in the history of any race or nation. It is difficult to understand that the same warriors who had carried death and destruction into the frontier settlements, killing, scalping and burning the weak and helpless women and children of the settlers, deluged their cheeks with tears as they parted from the captives whom they had taken from their homes along the mountains of Pennsylvania and Virginia. It is more difficult to understand the tears and lamentations of these captives as they were taken from their Indian captors to be returned to their relatives and friends "back home." Smith says, "The Shawnese were obliged to bind several of their prisoners and force them along to the camp; and some women, who had been delivered up, afterwards found means to escape and run back to the Indian towns. Some, who could not make their escape, clung to their savage acquaintances at parting, and continued many days in bitter lamentations, even refusing sustenance" (Smith. Bouquet's Expedition, page 80). The Shawnee were regarded as the most cruel and relentless foes of the English settlements, and yet their prisoners made every effort to get away from their own flesh and blood in order to return to their Shawnee husbands or wives.

Smith records an instance of a "young woman of Virginia who was among the captives," with whom a young Mingo had fallen in love. "Against all remonstrances of the imminent danger to which he exposed himself by approaching to the frontiers, he persisted in following her, at the risk of being killed by the surviving relations of many unfortunate persons, who had been captivated or scalped by those of his nation."

The Indian, with all of his cruelty and barbarity against his foes in times of war, always treated the women and children, especially, whom he had captured and adopted into his home, with the utmost kindness and respect, and there is not a single case in all of this period of frontier wars, when women of every age were carried away as captives, where an Indian ever violated the person of any women in his care. And this fact is all the more remarkable, when one con-

siders that it was the almost unbroken practice for the white man to debauch the Indian's women, be she mother, wife or daughter. No other race or nation in the history of the world can show such perfect respect for a woman's virtue. In all of the wars of the so-called civilized races, women have been the "spoil of war," as much as anything belonging to the enemy. Even the pages of recent war history are stained with scenes of debauchery of women, while the pages of all of the history of the American Indian are as clean and white as are the pages of the history of the frontier wars of Pennsylvania.

It is sometimes stated that Indian women were mere beasts of burden, who had to work from morning until night, while their husbands did nothing. And yet, white women who were captured by Indians, who they afterwards married, refused to return to their homes in the settlements, but ran away to join their "forest lovers," and all of the missionaries who lived among the Indians in their villages, say that the Indian as a father and as a husband was always kind and sympathetic. The strange combination of utter savagery with utter kindness and sympathy in the Indian character, presents a most remarkable contrast.

The return of the captives to Carlisle was the cause of some of the most pathetic and thrilling scenes which had ever been enacted on the streets of any American city or town. People came from every part of the frontier to discover if any of their long lost ones were among the company of captives, rescued from the Indian villages on the rivers of Ohio. Some of these returning captives had been away from their homes in the frontier cabins of the Cumberland Valley for nearly ten years, and had lost all knowledge of their parents and of the English language. Parents could not recognize their own children, who had been taken away in their early childhood, and who had grown into young manhood or womanhood. The well known incident connected with "Regina," told by William Smith in his history of the Bouquet Expedition, and again told by Parkman in his Conspiracy of Pontiac, is but one of the many similar pathetic happenings connected with the return of these captives to Fort Pitt and to Carlisle.

It is impossible to tell how many captives were returned to Colonel Bouquet at his camp at Muskingum, as the various accounts differ as to the total. According to the letter of Colonel Bouquet there were about 206. John McCullough says in his Narrative that he marched with the 200 which were taken under guard to Fort Pitt. A list of 60 names of those taken to Fort Pitt by Captain Charles Lewis on November 15, 1754, and a list of 82 names of those taken from the Lower Shawnee Town to Fort Pitt and delivered to George Croghan in May 1765 is given, but the names of many of the returning captives are not contained in any of these lists (Hanna, Wilderness Trail, Vol. II, 387-388). John McCullough (the author of the Narrative) was taken to Fort Pitt, where he was delivered to John Martin, who took

him to his home in the Great Cove, from which he was taken by the Indians on July 26, 1756, when he was eight years of age. According to the statement of his father and mother, he had been away eight years, 4 months and 16 days.

The name of the "Regina" Hartman, previously mentioned, is, of course not in any of these lists, but the entry "A Dutch Girl" may refer to her.

The name of Mary McCord is upon one of the lists, but it is stated that the Mary McCord mentioned in the accounts of the destruction of Fort McCord, April 1st, 1756, was shot at that time. This may be an error.

The name of "Betsy Jemison" is also contained in one of these lists. Mary Jemison, the "White Woman of the Genesee", says in her Narrative, that her sister Betsey was killed by the Indians at the time when she was captured on Marsh creek, April 5th, 1758. This also may be an error. Mary was but a young girl when she was captured, and was an old woman when she gave the history of her life to James Seaver.

Many of the captives taken from the Cumberland Valley in the various Indian wars were delivered to their friends and relatives at Fort Pitt, some of them were taken to the villages far up the Susquehanna, Tioga and Cowanesque rivers and were not brought back until later; many never returned, as they hid themselves in the far distant forests of the Muskingum and Tuscarawas when their Indian captors were collecting their prisoners to take them to Fort Pitt in the spring of 1765. Mary Jemison, then living on the Genesee river in New York, was among the white captives who positively refused to be returned, and who was in constant fear that one might again "capture" her and deliver her to her friends and relatives of the white race.

Notwithstanding all of the suffering and death caused by these various Indian wars to the settlers along the frontiers, no sooner was one war ended, but the frontiersman got ready for another one by doing the very same things which had caused the one just ended. As has been stated, the Indian uprising in Pennsylvania, called the War of Pontiac, was caused, so far as the Ohio was concerned, by the refusal of the English to go back over the mountains and because of their making every plan for the permanent occupation of the territory west of the mountain ridges. But no sooner had Colonel Bouquet made his peace with the Indians at the Treaty on the Muskingum, than settlers commenced to swarm over the mountains and to take up unpurchased lands on the Monongahela and the Youghioghenny. Early in October, 1763, the King of Great Britian issued a Proclamation, in which he ordered the settlers to remove from these unpurchased lands, into which, even then, the settlers were rushing from Maryland and Virginia, over the road which General Braddock had cut in 1755, from Cumberland to the waters of the Ohio. The Governors of

Pennsylvania and of Virginia issued Proclamations ordering these settlers to remove, but no attention whatever was paid to these by the people who were taking up the richest farming lands in south-western Pennsylvania. George Croghan wrote to General Gage, after his conference with the Indians at Fort Pitt in May 1766, telling him that if these people were not removed and if the "Murthering Indians" did not stop, "the Consequences may be dreadful & We involved in all the Calamitys of another general war" (Col. Rec. IX. 322-323).

But the Proclamations of the King of Great Britain, the Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the orders of General Gage, with all of the warnings of George Croghan and Sir William Johnson, were of no effect, the settlers remained at Redstone (now Brownsville), at Turkey Foot, at Gist's, at Stewarts Crossings (now Connellsville), and at all of the places reached by the Braddock Road. Even the Scotch Highlanders, sent up from Fort Pitt to remove the settlers, found that these people were more difficult to deal with than were the Indians at the Battle of Bushy Run. They warned them, ordered them to remove, and marched back to Fort Pitt—and the settlers stayed where they were.

Finally, the Governor of Pennsylvania, after repeated warnings from the Indians at the various treaties at Fort Pitt, issued a Proclamation, in which those who refused to remove "shall suffer Death without Benefit of Clergy", and appointed a commission consisting of the Rev. John Steel, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Carlisle, John Allison, Christopher Lemes, Esquires, and Captain James Potter, all of Cumberland county, to go to the various places where settlements had been formed, post the Proclamations, explain them to the people and order them to leave at once (col. Rec. IX. 481-483).

The Governor received a report from these commissioners, dated at Fort Cumberland, April 2nd, 1768, in which it is stated that they had gone to all of the places where settlements had been made and give a list of the names of the various settlers at each place (Col. Rec. IX. 508-509). The names of some of the most prominent occupants of several of these places does not occur in any of these lists. Col. William Crawford, who acted as the Land Agent of George Washington, and who lived at Stewarts Crossings, is not mentioned. To write a complete history of these early settlements at Gist's, Stewart's Crossings and the other places at the western foothills of the mountains along the Washington-Braddock Road, would reveal many facts which might not meet with popular approval. Unwritten history is sometimes far more important than that which is written. It must be remembered that this territory was claimed by Virginia, and that it was being filled up with Virginians before the land had been purchased from the Indians and before the Virginia Boundary Dispute had been settled.

The Rev. John Steel, and other members of the commission, per-

formed their full duty, the settlers were ordered to leave or to "suffer death without benefit of Clergy", they made their report and returned to Carlisle—and the settlers remained. The history of all of the frontiers of Pennsylvania was simply repeating itself, and there was not a "squatter" in all of this territory, who did not ultimately have to face the consequences of unheeded Indian warnings.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE ENOCH BROWN MASSACRE NARRATIVES OF CAPTIVITY AND CAPTIVES

AMONG the long list of Indian atrocities committed in the Cumberland Valley, one of the most utterly cruel and savage was that which took place during the Pontiac War on July 26th, 1764, when Enoch Brown, the schoolmaster and eleven of his pupils were slaughtered by a small band of Indians.

The log school house, where this brutal act was committed, was situated in Antrim township, about three miles north of the present town of Greencastle. John McCullough, whose "Narrative" of his Indian experiences has become historic, was captured a few miles south-west of this school house exactly eight years before the time of the massacre (July 26, 1756), says in his "Narrative," when writing of the time when he was living as an adopted son of one of the Delaware families, on the shores of the Muskingum, that a large party of more than 300 Indians gathered at the Forks of the Muskingum, intending to make a raid upon the settlements, and that for various reasons this raid was abandoned. He then says, "However, several small parties went on to the different parts of the settlements; it happened that three of them, whom I was well acquainted with, came to the neighborhood of where I was taken from,—they were young fellows, perhaps none of them more than 20 years of age,—they came to a school house, where they murdered and scalped the master and all of the scholars, except one, who survived after he was scalped, a boy about ten years old, and a full cousin of mine (this is the Archie McCullough mentioned in all of the accounts of the massacre). I saw the Indians when they returned home with the scalps; some of the old Indians were much displeased at them for killing so many children, especially Neep-paugh-whese, or Night Walker, an old chief, or half king,—he ascribed it to cowardice, which was the greatest affront he could offer them" (John McCullough's Narrative, Border Life, page 103, Chambersburg, 1839. The same account is given in all of the other publications of this Narrative).

In the Narrative of Richard Bard (Border Life, page 115), it is stated by Bard that his father was working near the place of the massacre on July 26th, and owing to the strange actions of a dog he decided that Indians were stealing through the near-by thicket, so he went to his house, and in a short time he saw a party of men commanded by Captain Potter, who were in pursuit of a party of Indians who had murdered a school master named Brown with ten children, and had scalped and left for dead, one by the name of Archibald McCullough.

According to the story of Archie McCullough, there were two old Indians and one young one in the party.

It is probable that the account as given by John McCullough in his narrative is the correct one, and that these Indians were Delaware from one of the villages on the Muskingum, to which all of the Delaware on the upper Ohio had retreated soon after 1758. It is hardly probable that they were Seneca, as some writers say, and the entire incident is more in keeping with the actions of young warriors, anxious to get scalps, than of old warriors, seeking revenge upon their enemies. Many of the worst and most savage acts of cruelty during the period of these frontier raids, were committed, according to the statements of the old warriors, by young men.

The Indians, after having slaughtered the school master and the ten pupils, (Archie McCullough having survived), escaped, and the settlers buried the mutilated bodies of the master and his little pupils in a common grave. On August 4, 1843, the site of the traditional burial spot was excavated by a committee of about 20 citizens of Antrim township and the remains were unearthed and then re-buried. On August 4, 1885, a monument was unveiled and dedicated on the spot where these martyrs were buried.

Two of the inscriptions on this monument read;

Sacred to the Memory of School-Master Enoch Brown and Eleven Scholars, viz; Ruth Hart, Ruth Hale, Eben Taylor, George Dunstan, Archie McCullough, and Six Others (Names Unknown) who were Massacred and Scalped by Indians on this Spot, July 26, 1764, During the Pontiac War."

The other inscription reads;

"The Remains of Enoch Brown and Ten Scholars (Archie McCullough Survived the Scalping) Lie Buried in a Common Grave, South 62¼ Degrees, West 14½ Rods from this Monument. They Fell as Pioneer Martyrs in the Cause of Education and Christian Civilization."

George W. Zeigler, who was president of the meeting when the monument was dedicated, and who made an address, says in a note, appended to the account of the exercises, page 17, "I was present at the exhumation of the remains of Teacher Enoch Brown and his scholars, and according to the most authentic evidence on the subject it took place on the 4th of August 1843. It was my mournful privilege to gaze upon their still remaining, mouldering bones and other relics connected with their burial, and these not only established beyond all doubt the identity of the place of their burial, but also the truth of the traditional story that they were all buried in one common grave."

On August 4, 1914, The Enoch Brown Association held the Sesqui-

Centennial Memorial Services at the site of the massacre and of the monument. These exercises were largely attended. The author had the pleasure of being present as a speaker. To Dr. Cyrus Cort, since deceased, is due much of the credit of marking this, and other historic shrines in the Cumberland Valley, and in keeping alive the interest in many other historic sites west of the mountains, especially the site of the Battle of Bushy Run, in which he was always deeply interested. Dr. William M. Irvine, the much lamented leader of the Mercersburg Academy, Dr. J. G. Rose, Dr. Leslie M. Omwake, Dr. Thomas L. Montgomery, then State Librarian, and many other men interested in the history of the Cumberland Valley, were present as speakers at these Sesqui-Centennial exercises.

Dr. Cort, in various addresses, makes mention of the descendents of Eleanor Cochran and Mary Ramsey, two of the pupils of the Enoch Brown school, who were not present on the day of the massacre, and thus escaped death. Eleanor Cochran became the wife of Captain Joseph Junkin, and thus became the source of a long line of ministers and soldiers. A grand-daughter became the wife of General Stonewall Jackson. Mary Ramsey was the grandmother of Rev. John R. Agnew, and two of her neices, by the name of Irwin, married sons of President William H. Harrison.

Sally Brown, the mother of Hon. George Chambers, was also another of the pupils absent from the school on that fateful day in July, and thus escaped. Eleanor Pawling is also named among the many who were absent on July 26th. She married the noted Dr. Robert Johnston, the surgeon in the Revolutionary Army.

It would be interesting to have a complete list of all of the pupils in the school of Enoch Brown during the summer of 1764, so that it might be known just exactly how many escaped the massacre on the day, when for various reasons so many were absent. There were doubtless many other children in the Conococheague settlement who were pupils in this school at this time, when it was the only school in the region.

S. H. Eby says in his history of the schools of Franklin County, in the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1877, that no two of the children killed were from the same family, and that because of the hot weather and various seasonal duties at home, the school was much smaller than it had been in the early part of the summer. Eben Taylor was the largest boy at school that day—he being about 15 years old, and Archie McCullough was the youngest.

Narratives of Indian Captivity

The most important and valuable narratives relating to captives taken from the frontiers of Pennsylvania east of the mountains and south of the Susquehanna during the period of hostility are as fol-

lows: (1) The Narrative of James Smith, taken about July 1, 1755, during the building of the Burd Road to connect with the Braddock Road, at Turkey Foot. This is found in *Border Life*, page 13, and in many other later publications relating to the Indian wars.

(2) The Narrative of Captivity of John McCullough, captured July 26, 1756, in the Conococheague settlement, when he was eight years of age. His narrative is most valuable because of the information it contains concerning Indian manners and customs and the situation of many of the Indian villages on the Ohio, Muskingum and Tuscarawas.

(3) The Life of Mary Jemison, who was captured in Adams County, April 5, 1758, by a band of Indians from the Ohio. She was taken to Fort Duquesne and afterwards down the Ohio, where she was married to a Delaware chief, and after his death she went with her baby on her back to the Genesee valley, where she married a Seneca chief, by whom she had a number of children. She lived to a great age. The "Life of Mary Jemison" has now passed through 23 editions, and is probably the most widely read of any book relating to Indian captives. Letchworth Park, near Castile, N. Y., now contains her body, where a beautiful monument has been erected in her memory on the very lands which she once owned. A monument has also been placed near the Jesuit Mission in Adams County, near the spot where she was captured.

(4) The Narrative of Richard Bard, captured April 13, 1758, probably by a branch of the same band which captured Mary Jemison. This narrative is published in *Border Life*, page 115, etc., and in many other books on the Indian wars.

(5) The Narrative of Robert Robinson, captured July 5, 1763, during the Pontiac War. It is also published in *Border Life*, etc.

Indian Captives Returned to Colonel Bouquet in 1764

As mentioned in a previous chapter, there never has been any complete list out of the captives who were returned by the Indians after the peace of 1764, which was the result of the expedition of Colonel Bouquet against the Ohio Indians. Numerous lists have been published: among these are the two lists of Captain Charles Lewis and of Captain Lewis Ourry, Assistant Deputy Quarter Master General during the expedition of Colonel Bouquet. The former is a list of 60 captives returned to Colonel Bouquet on the Muskingum and taken by Captain Lewis to Fort Pitt. The latter is a list of captives delivered by the Shawnee and taken to Fort Pitt in January, 1765. There are many names on these two lists which are identically the same, although the spelling is quite different in some cases. The list of Captain Lewis is given in Hanna's "Wilderness Trail," Vol. II, page 387-88, and the list of Captain Ourry is taken from the *Mary-*

land Gazette of January 31, 1765, and is re-printed in many other publications.

The list given by Captain Ourry seems to be the most complete, and by comparison with other lists, the most accurate, although in some cases the name of the captive is given as belonging to Virginia, when it belongs to Pennsylvania—as in the case of Mary McCord. The list of Pennsylvania captives is as follows:

Males—John Jacob Levory, Ephraim Walters, John Cochran, David Johnson, Morice Devine, Lodovick Clemm, Fetty Clemm, Francis Innis, Jas. Beatty, Thomas Boyd, James Campbell, Andrew Sims, Henry, Hance Hance, Adam Smeltzer, Jacob Smeltzer, Joseph (Red Jacket), Joseph Studebaker, Christopher Farmer, Hance Adams, Simon, Peter Jemmy, Pompadour, Tawanima, Jas. Butler, Samuel Wallace, Crooked Legs, Sore Mouth, John Donhahoe (this is given in the Lewis list as John Donehoe), William Lake, William Martin, James Martin, Robert Knox, John Fisher, John Riddle, John Diver, Hance Diver, John Palmer, John McCullough (this name is not on the Lewis list), John Gibson, Thomas Smallman, Edward Henderson, Daniel Clemm, George Anderson, John Harry, Jacob Shover, Hicks.

Females and Children—Sarah Boyd, Elizabeth Smith, Hannah Smith, and her child, Elizabeth Henry, Margaret Miller, Mary Villa, Elizabeth Wilkins, Mary Wilkins, Elizabeth McElroy and her child, Mary McElroy, Catherine Heat, Uly Stroudman, Catherine Stroudman, Kitty Beverly Miller, Peggy, Catherine Williams, Betty Young, Jenny Innis, Christina Margaret Leninger, Margaret Manselle, Elizabeth France, Hannah Smith, Catherine Leingerfield, Peggy Baskin, Ann Finley, Mary Campbell, Mary Lowry, Jane Lowry, Susanna Lowry, Irene Phebe, Christina Wampler, Flat Nose, Betty, Agnes Davidson, Mollie Davidson, Rachel, Polly, Catherine Bacon, Jane Crow, Polly Crow, Dorothy's son, David Bighead, Martha Martin, Susannah Knox, Jane Knox, Mary Knox, Jane Coon, Ester Flaugherty, Elizabeth Stinson, Mary Stewart, Rachel Fincher Elizabeth Coon and two children, Christopher Wampler (?), Rhody Boyd, Elizabeth Studebaker, Dorothy's son.

This list is given exactly as it was printed. It is probable that in some cases, such as "Kitty Beverly Miller," the name should be "Kitty, Beverly Miller," and in the case of "Peggy Catherine Williams," it should be, "Peggy, Catherine Williams"—two persons instead of one in both of these cases,—the single names of "Pompadour, Simon, Betty, Polly," etc., being the names of colored slaves. such double Christian names as, "Peggy Catherine Williams," and "Kitty Beverly Miller" were very uncommon at this period—although not unknown. By cutting these names into two names, in each case where they occur, we come nearer to the total of Pennsylvanians mentioned in the list—which is given as 116.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE JOURNAL OF THE REV. CHARLES BEATTY, TOUR TO THE OHIO, 1766

THE REV. CHARLES BEATTY, A. M., and the Rev. John Brainerd (a brother of Rev. David Brainerd), were appointed by the Synod of New York and Pennsylvania, on May 24, 1763, "to preach to the distressed frontier inhabitants and to report their distresses," and to visit the Indians of the western country. Owing to the hostility of the Indians during the Conspiracy of Pontiac in 1763-64, this order was not carried out.

At a meeting of the Synod on May 30, 1766, the Rev. Charles Beatty and the Rev. George Duffield were appointed to go on the first of August next "to preach at least two months in those parts," according to the action of 1763. On May 23, 1767, Charles Beatty and George Duffield reported to the Synod that they had complied with the orders of the Synod "in going on a mission to the frontiers."

The Rev. Charles Beatty kept a Journal of this missionary tour, which was published in London in 1768. It is addressed to the "Right Honourable Earl of Dartmouth, and the other Honourable and Worthy Gentlemen, in Trust with his Lordship, for the Rev. Dr. Wheelock's Indian Charity Schools."

(Note—The Rev. Charles Beatty was the father of Major Erkuries Beatty, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Line, and who was with the army of General Sullivan in its Indian Expedition of 1779. Major Beatty was the father of the Rev. Charles C. Beatty, LL.D., the founder of the Steubenville Female Seminary, and after whom "Beatty Hall" at the Western Theological Seminary is named. The Rev. George Duffield was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle from 1759 to 1772. He was married a second time to Margaret, a daughter of Col. John Armstrong, who was an Elder in the church at Carlisle. After going to Philadelphia, he became prominent as the Chaplain of the Continental Congress. For four generations the Duffields were notable members and ministers of the church).

The book published by Charles Beatty in 1767 bears the title, "The Journal of a Two Months Tour; with a view of Promoting *Religion* among The Frontier Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and of introducing *Christianity* among the Indians to the Westward of the Alegh-geny Mountains."

As this missionary tour took place immediately after the close of the Indian War of 1763-64, known as "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," the Journal is a valuable picture of the conditions which existed at that time. The parts of this Journal which refer to the places

visited in Cumberland County are of special value in this historical sketch.

Mr. Beatty reached Carlisle, accompanied by Joseph Peepy, a Christian Indian who went as interpreter on the mission, on Friday, August 15, 1766. They met Mr. Duffield, who was to accompany him, and "lodged at Col. Armstrong's." On Sunday, the 17th, Mr. Beatty preached for Mr. Duffield in the afternoon. The Journal then reads, "18th Monday. In the forenoon were much engaged, preparing for our journey;—sat out with Mr. Duffield. After riding about six miles, we came to the north mountain, which is high and steep. The day being very warm, and we obliged to walk, or rather climb up it, the greatest part of the way, were greatly fatigued by the time we reached the top.—After travelling four miles into Sherman's Valley, we came, in the night, to Thomas Ross's, where we lodged."

The course followed by Beatty and Duffield was through Croghan's Gap, now Sterrett's Gap, over the "New Path," which led to the Ohio.

"19th, Tuesday, Rode four or five miles to a place in the wood, designed for building a house for worship, and preached but to a small auditory; notice of our preaching not having been sufficiently spread. After sermon I opened to the people present, the principal design of the synod in sending us to them, at this time; that it was not only to preach the gospel, but also to enquire into their circumstances, situation, numbers, and ability to support it. The people not being prepared to give us a full answer, promised to send it to Carlisle before our return. After sermon, we proceeded on our way about five miles, and lodged at Mr. Fergus's." It is of much interest to note that this "place in the wood" became the starting point of the Centre Presbyterian Church, and that the sermon preached by the Rev. Charles Beatty on August 19th, was probably the first sermon preached within the limits of the present Perry County.

The house at which Beatty and Duffield lodged, Mr. Fergus's, was, according to Mr. H. H. Hain, the home of Alexander Logan, near Sand Hill Post Office. Mr. Beatty says in a foot-note concerning this house, "The house where he lives was attacked by the Indians in the late war, the owner of it killed, and, if I am not mistaken, some others. While the Indians were pillaging the house and plantation, in order to carry off what suited them, a number of countrymen armed came upon them; a smart skirmish ensued, in which the countrymen had the better. The Indians were obliged to fly, and carried off their wounded, but left their booty behind them."

"20th, Wednesday. This morning, after travelling about seven miles, we crossed the Tuskerora mountain, which is very high, and in most places very difficult to pass. (Footnote in Journal. Not far from where we passed to-day, after crossing the mountain, a

block-house, or some little fortification, was built by a number of the inhabitants for their protection in time of war. The Indians, who very probably were watching them, took advantage one day, when most of the men were about their business, and attacked the place, and killed and captivated all that were in it. So that the poor men found on their return, to their unspeakable grief, their wives and children carried off; and what still added to their concern, the fears of being put to death in the most barbarous manner.)”

“In riding three miles on the other side of this mountain, we came to a house where a number of people were convened, whom I preached to, they promised to attend sermon to-morrow, and give us an account of their situation, numbers, &c. After sermon we rode to Mr. William Graham’s, about three miles from hence, and lodged in his house” (footnote. The house I preached at to-day was also attacked by the Indians; some were killed in the house, and others captivated. It was truly affecting to see, almost every place on the frontiers, marks of the ravages of the cruel and barbarous enemy. Houses and fences burned, household furniture destroyed, and cattle killed, and horses either killed or carried off, and to hear the people relate the horrid scenes that were acted. Some had their parents killed and scalped, in a barbarous manner, before their eyes, and themselves captivated. Women saw their husbands killed and scalped, while they themselves were led away by the bloody hands of the murderers. Others related that they saw the cruel scene, and that they themselves narrowly escaped).”

When it is remembered that the fearful scenes of the Indian War of 1763-64 were still fresh in the minds of the people living along the frontiers through which Beatty and Duffield travelled, and that the evidences of these raids were still to be seen, this Journal is a most unique and valuable picture of the conditions which actually existed along the entire frontier touched by the devastating scourge of the hostile Indians.

“21st, Thursday. After riding about two miles and a half, we came to a place where the people had begun to build a house of worship, before the late war, but by accident had been burned. Here Mr. Duffield preached to a number of people convened, who after sermon informed us that this valley of Tuskerora is about thirty-two miles in length; between six and seven miles broad in the middle, and about ten miles wide at the lower end next to Juniata River.

There are about eighty-four families living in this valley, who propose to build two houses for worship; one about fourteen miles from the upper end of the valley, and the other ten miles below it, towards Juniata River. As their circumstances, at present, are such, they cannot support the gospel, they purpose to join with the people settled upon the other side of Juniata; but hope in a few years to be able to support a minister in the valley. We must say, upon the

whole, that they appear very desirous to have the gospel settled among them, and are willing to exert themselves to the utmost for that purpose; and as soon as it shall be in their power, they design to purchase a plantation for a parsonage. After sermon we rode eight miles to Capt. Patterson's, where we were kindly received."

Capt. Patterson lived on the Juniata, near the present Mexico. It was at this place that Beatty and Duffield met with Levi Hicks, "who had been captive with the Indians, from his youth," and who was well acquainted with the territory westward of Fort Pitt. Hicks accompanied Beatty in his westward tour and was able to be of much assistance to him as a guide and interpreter.

"22nd, Friday. Preached in the woods, (later Cedar Springs Church) as we have done mostly, hitherto, two miles on the north side of Juniata. Here the people, some years ago, began to build a house of worship, but did not finish it, but expect soon to do it. This congregation extends about twenty miles along the river, and its breadth from Juniata to the head of the river called Kochalamis (Cocolamus), is about twenty miles; and in this extent there are but fifty families, who meet together for worship. They purpose joining Tuskerora settlement, at present, till such time as they shall be able to support a minister themselves; which they expect to do in some years if peace continues; and, as soon as they can, to procure a plantation for a parsonage. In short, these people, as well as those of Tuskerora, before mentioned, are very desirous of having the gospel settled amongst them, and for that purpose appeared forward, and willing to do every thing in their power; but at present the people here, and in other places, that have suffered so much by the war, have a number of difficulties to struggle with; as they have to begin the world anew.

"After sermon we returned to Capt. Patterson's, where Mr. Duffield and I agreed to part for some days, the better to be able to answer the great design of our mission; for by these means we should be able to visit double the people and to preach to double the people we could have done, had we been together. Accordingly Mr. Duffield proposed to go to the Path-valley, great and little Coves, and to set out this evening in his way to the first of these places, where he intended to preach next sabbath; and I purposed to visit the new settlements up the river Juniata."

This missionary enterprise of Beatty and Duffield along the Juniata and up Path Valley was, in many respects, one of the most historic missions in this part of Pennsylvania. It marks the real commencement of the work which resulted in the organization of many of the churches in Path Valley and along the Juniata. It reveals the real desire of the settlers to have places of religious worship and of their willingness to help establish these, poor as they were, after all of the fearful losses which they had met with in the Indian wars.

"23rd, Saturday. Remained at Capt. Patterson's.

"24th, Sabbath. Preached near the mouth of Tuskerora river (where it empties itself into Juniata) to a large congregation collected from different quarters, and some from afar. The audience appeared very attentive, and much engaged. I would fain hope some good impressions were made upon the minds of a number that attended to-day. In the afternoon, being in the open air, we were interrupted by a very heavy shower of rain, attended with a high wind and sharp thunder, which obliged us to take shelter in a neighboring house as well as we could. The women, and a great part of the men, crowded into it, and there I finished my discourse. After sermon, I went to a house about a mile off, and baptized a child, born last night, and returned to Capt. Patterson's in the evening.

"25th, Monday. Set out from Capt. Patterson's this morning as early as we could, on our journey, accompanied with Joseph the interpreter, and Levi Hicks, mentioned before, as being many years among the Indians. I understood he was considerably impressed under the word yesterday, and therefore was desirous to hear more sermons. We travelled up Juniata River eight miles through a bad road called the Narrows, where a rocky mountain bounds so close upon the river, as to leave only a small path, along the bank, for the most part; and this for about ten miles, very uneven; at this time also greatly incumbered by trees fallen across it, blown up from the roots, some time ago, by a hard gale of wind; so that we were obliged to walk some part of the way, and in some places to go along the edge of the water. After riding about twenty-one miles, we came to Mr. Thomas Holt's, much fatigued, where we rested an hour or two, and refreshed ourselves, and fed our horses" (The Narrows mentioned in the Diary are the narrows below Lewistown. Beatty was following the course of the old Indian trail up the Juniata to Standing Stone, now Huntingdon). In a footnote he says, in reference to Thomas Holt, "Not far from his house stood Fort Grenville (Granville), erected there the last war, and garrisoned by a small number of provincial troops. This place was attacked by the savage enemy. Lieutenant Armstrong, and the few men under his command, made a noble defence, for some time, till at last the enemy found means to set the fort on fire, which was made only of wood. A breach, by this means, being made, the commanding officer was killed, and the remaining troops, with such of the inhabitants, who had fled there for refuge, were either killed or taken prisoners.

"We proceeded on our journey, the road being now pretty good, the land we passed over, for the most part, level, some of it very rich, yet uninhabited. Night coming on, and it being very dark, we were at a difficulty to find our way; and the rain coming on, at the same time, added to our distress. We began to conclude we must take up our lodging in the woods, but a kind providence at last brought us

to a little house, where we were kindly received, and entertained in the best manner, that was in the people's power.

"26th, Tuesday. Finding that notice of my preaching to-day, had not been sufficiently spread through this settlement, the man of the house, where I lodged, sent this morning betimes, in order to notify my preaching to the people, that lived at some considerable distance up the river; while I at the same time crossed the river at a fording place, to a house, and from thence sent notice to those living on that side of the river. By twelve o'clock a considerable number of people were collected at a place in the woods, where a mill was building, near to which a house for worship is intended to be built, as being most essential to the inhabitants in those parts. While the people were convening, it began to rain, and the rain continuing, obliged as many as could to crowd into a small house. While I was preaching, and the people were very attentive, we were alarmed by a rattlesnake creeping into the house, among the people, supposed to have got in under the logs of the house, it being pretty open, but this venomous creature was happily discovered, and killed before it did any damage. Scarcely were the people well composed again, before we were alarmed anew, by a snake of another kind, being discovered among the people, which was also killed, without any detriment, besides disturbing us. The providence of God appeared very remarkable in preserving us from the venom of the creatures, the more so, as these people were so crowded together, as that it might be a just matter of wonder, how these creatures could crawl through the congregation without being some way offended by them, which always excites them to bite; however the auditors all got composed again, and were attentive the remaining part of the discourse, which was the first sermon ever preached in these parts.—Here I baptized several children; and after sermon rode about four miles and a half with one of the audience, and lodged at his house.

"This settlement, on both sides of the river Juniata, consisting at present of about eighty families, extends from the place called the Narrows, mentioned before, to where the river Aughweek (Aughwick) empties itself into the Juniata.—The settlement is about twenty-five miles in length; and in the center, seven miles broad." (This was, of course, the settlement along the Juniata from Lewistown to Mount Union, along the beautiful valley between Jacks Mountain and Black Log Mountain. The exact site of this first sermon in this part of Pennsylvania, the preaching of which was attended with so many difficulties, should be a worthy spot for a marker).

"There is another settlement just began, consisting, at present, of six or seven families, four miles from the center of the former, over a mountain, called Kithaquaquilla, or Great Valley, extending about thirty miles, and five or six wide. As the land here is very good, a greater number of people is expected to settle there in the spring.

Both these places propose joining, in order to make one congregation. They are desirous of having a minister settled among them as soon as may be, and appear to be willing to do as much towards his support, as their present low circumstances will admit" (Kithaquaquilla, is the present Kishacoquillas Valley, in which is situated the historic Kishacoquillas Seminary. The meaning of the Indian name as given by Beatty is perhaps more nearly correct than is that given by Heckewelder, "the snakes are in their holes." "Great Valley" is more descriptive and is more significant, and, as Beatty probably got his information about the name from Joseph Petty, who was with him as interpreter, it is probably correct.)

"27th, Wednesday. I baptized a child this morning, brought to my lodging, and then sat out in company with several people. I rode about eight miles, and preached to a small audience, convened for that purpose, who appeared attentive. I baptized several children, and lodged near the place at Mr. John M'Michael's (now, John Carmichael's)" (footnote. Here, as in many other places on this river, is very rich land, usually distinguished by the name of *Bottom Land*, excellent for hemp and Indian corn; but it is so rich, that it must be cultivated for some years, and sowed or planted with other grain or hemp, before it will produce good wheat. It abounds with fine black walnut timber; and the people settled on this river have an advantage above many others on the frontiers; and that is, of carrying down the river, when the water rises but a little with the rains, their produce, and floating down walnut boards to Harris's or Wright's ferry, on Susquehannah river, the former within thirty-five, and the latter about eight miles off Lancaster-town (which is sixty-five miles from Philadelphia) where they have a market for their produce; so that probably they will be able in some years, if peace continues, to support a minister among them).

"28th, Thursday. Rained last night and this morning until 9 o'clock, when we sat out for Fort Littleton, crossing Juniata, at the mouth of Aughweek river, and being conducted by the man, in whose house we lodged, about twelve or fourteen miles along a small path which led up the river Aughweek, crossing the bendings of it a number of times, (the land chiefly level, and some very rich near the river) we passed by an old Indian town (Aughwick), now deserted, where Fort Shirley was built in the late war.—Hitherto we saw but two or three houses.—We halted a little while on a natural meadow, situated on a bend of the river Aughweek, where we let our horses feed. After travelling about thirty miles to-day, we arrived a little before night at Fort Littleton, and put up at Mr. Bird's, a public house." (According to the distance travelled that day, Beatty must have been about the site of the present Mount Union when he started, going down the river to the mouth of the Aughwick and then up the trail to Shirleysburg and Fort Littleton).

"29th, Friday. Preached to a small congregation of people, who live about this place. In the evening Mr. Duffield arrived, and gave the following account of his tour." (It will be remembered that Beatty and Duffield separated on August 22nd, at Captain Patterson's, for separate tours. The fact that they both reached Fort Littleton, after a week's travel over a rough, unsettled territory along the Juniata and up Path Valley, is a striking evidence of the efficiency of the schedule of these pioneer missionaries). The work accomplished by George Duffield is given in Beatty's Journal, as follows:

"23rd, August, Saturday. Rode to John Blair's, in the Path Valley, thirty miles. (Near the present Blairs Mills).

"24th, Sabbath. Preached to a considerable large congregation.

"25th, Monday. Preached at the place designated for building a house of worship; and received the following information from the people, and their situation and circumstances.

"This *Path-Valley* is twenty-three miles in length, and in general about three miles in breadth. In one township, called Fanet, there are about seventy families, who are desirous of the gospel, and willing to support it, according to their abilities, being very unanimous. They have fixed upon a place, about eight or nine miles from the head of the valley, where they propose to build a house for worship; and as this valley will admit of a number of people more to settle in it, they expect to be able to support a minister, after some years; but at present they labour under the same difficulties as their neighbors in other villages and places on the frontiers, just beginning the world, in a manner, after their late distresses by the war. They have no prospect at present of a glebe for a minister, as the land is all taken up; but are desirous to procure one as soon as it shall be in their power. Lodged at Mr. Francis Elliott's.

"26th, and 27th days. Tarried at Cannogacheague settlement.

"28th, Thursday. At Mr. Smith's.

"29th, Friday. Preached in the settlement (footnote. This place suffered greatly by the late war) of the great *Cove*, to a considerable congregation. This place is about twenty miles in length and three wide. The land is considerably broken, so that it will not accommodate a number of settlers in proportion to the extent of it; at present there are about fifteen families, who are desirous of, and willing, according to their circumstances to support the gospel. They expect as many more people to settle near them. They propose joining Cannogacheague, and to build a house of worship as soon as they are able, being at present in the same difficult circumstances with other places exposed on the frontiers to the barbarous enemy. They choose that what assistance may be allowed them by the society, should be towards building a house for worship.—After sermon I rode to Fort Littleton where I met with Mr. Beatty.

"30th, Saturday. Sat out early this morning in company with Mr. Duffield; breakfasted at Mr. M'Connel's, at the *Sideling* hill, (after riding ten miles) and having travelled ten miles more, we crossed the south branch of *Juniata* river. We proceeded to Mr. *Thomas Urie's*, where we refreshed ourselves, and fed our horses. Here we met with Mr. *Dougherty* from *Bedford*, who came in order to accompany and conduct us to that town. We arrived at *Bedford* in the evening, having travelled to-day about thirty-three miles, and lodged at Mr. *Dougherty's*, at his invitation" (Beatty and Duffield travelled over the Forbes Road, which was the old Indian Trail to the Ohio).

"31st, Sabbath. Preached in the forenoon to a large and attentive audience, assembled in a new house in the town. Mr. *Duffield* preached in the afternoon. Baptized several children.

"1st, September, Monday. Preached at the desire of the people, who promised to transmit to us, on our return to *Carlisle*, by Mr. *Dougherty*, an account of their numbers, situation, &c.

"2nd, Tuesday. Sat out for *Fort Pitt*, being brought on our way by our friends Messrs. *Ormsby* and *Dougherty*. After riding about fifteen miles, we came to the foot of *Al-legh-geny* mountain, and having fed our horses, we began to ascend the steep, which is two miles from the foot to the top of the mountain. We travelled about eight miles farther, along a bad road, to Edmund's Swamp, and lodged at Mr. *John Miller's*" (The author walked over this road from the foot of the mountain to the top, over the course of the old Forbes Road, which cuts across the mountain from Schellsburg. It is still as rough and steep as it was when Beatty went over it in 1766. The Lincoln Highway runs around the mountain to the south, instead of cutting directly across it. Edmunds Swamp is still swamp land. It was named for Edmund Cartlidge, the Conestoga trader, who travelled over this trail as early as 1727. It is situated near the present Burkets, at the western foothills of the Alleghenies. Our party walked across the main ridge of the Alleghenies in a pouring rain, crossed the swamp after dark, and stayed at a house near by that night)."

Beatty and Duffield went from Edmunds Swamp, across the Laurel ridge to Fort Ligonier, through Bushy Run and Turtle Creek to Fort Pitt, at which they arrived on the evening of Sept. 5th. The commanding officer at the fort at this time was Capt. William Murray, of the 42nd regiment, which had been in the battle of Bushy Run. The Chaplain of this regiment was Rev. Mr. McLagan. On Sabbath Mr. Beatty preached to the garrison at the fort and Mr. Duffield preached to the people "who live in some kind of a town without the fort, to whom I also preached in the afternoon."

Beatty and Duffield left Fort Pitt on the morning of Sept. 11th, for their tour of the Indian villages, passing through Logstown, Sacunk and then on to the Tuscarawas and Muskingum country.

This part of the Journal relates to the Indians of the Ohio country and cannot be followed in this connection.

The two heroic missionaries returned to Fort Pitt and then passed over the trail to Carlisle, which they reached on October 10th, and lodged at the home of Col. John Armstrong. On the following Sunday, Oct. 12th, Mr. Beatty preached for Mr. Roan and administered the Lord's Supper at the old Derry Church, near Hershey. The Journal of this historic trip gives a graphic picture of the conditions on the frontiers at this early period, when the memories of the bloody Pontiac Conspiracy were still fresh in the minds of the settlers. For this reason it is reproduced.

CHAPTER XXIX

THE PERIOD AFTER THE INDIAN WARS AND THE NEW FRONTIER

AS HAS been stated in the closing part of the XXVI Chapter, the cessation of hostility between the English settlers and the Indians, after the Peace Treaty of Colonel Bouquet on the Muskingum in 1764, resulted in a great migration of the settlers from the Cumberland Valley and from Virginia to the rich and fertile lands west of the mountains. Many of the earliest settlers in the territory which was organized as Westmoreland County in 1773, were from the Cumberland Valley. This is especially true of the early settlers along the course of the Forbes Road through all of the territory west of the mountains from Ligonier to Pittsburgh, and south of this road to the Youghioghenny river. The territory in the southern part of "Old Westmoreland," from the Yough river to the southern boundary of the Province, was settled chiefly by Virginians—who then thought that Virginia had dominion over that entire section.

One of the most notable characteristics of these pioneers is that no sooner had the dangers to which they were liable in the lands which they occupied, passed away, than they immediately commenced to move westward to the new frontier, where they had to meet the same dangers which they or their fathers had faced on the old frontier. The rapidity with which the frontier moved across the mountains is shown by the date of organization of Bedford, in 1771 (just three years after the Treaty of Fort Stanwix), and of Westmoreland in 1773. Even when the troops of Colonel Bouquet returned from the relief of Fort Pitt, in 1763, the territory west of the mountains commenced to be occupied by the settlers, who had faced all of the horrors of the Indian wars in the Cumberland Valley. There was a "divine discontent"—shall it be called—in the hearts of these pioneers, who ever heard the call of the wild, and it made them keep pressing onward from one frontier to another, until they had reached the Pacific ocean and the "last frontier." However much we may wonder why they left their homes in the Cumberland Valley to cross the mountains to take up lands in the frontier which would be harried by the Indians for twenty years, and then when that land became settled and free from all danger from the savage Red Men in the forests of Ohio, they again moved on to the wildernesses of the south and the prairies of the west, to again face the same dangers which had made the lives of their fathers and mothers miserable when they had to face these dangers in the eastern hills and valleys, we can nevertheless admire the heroic spirit which finally conquered a continent for

Anglo-Saxon civilization. It was this discontent with what they had, which made these pioneers press through the "Gateway of the West" to the Wilderness of Kentucky and on to the conquest of the great Northwestern Territory.

The writer has often said, and as often been criticised for saying it, that the men and women who laid the foundations for the culture of the Anglo-Saxon, which swept across the mountains into the west and south, by way of the Ohio River, reaching the far distant lands of Texas and the Northwest, as well, were not the children of the "Pilgrim Fathers" and "Pilgrim Mothers" (not so often mentioned) of New England, but were the children of the no less famous "Pioneer Fathers and Mothers" of the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania. A study of the names in the graveyards in the Cumberland Valley, as well as the records of the Courts and the lists of officers and soldiers, and then of the names which are found in the same "sources of history" in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and the West, prove that the ever westward moving army was made up, not of the children of the "Pilgrim Fathers," but that they were the offspring of the Chambers, Denny, Shields, Swan, Ramsey, Breckenridge, Herron, and the numerous other families who trace their ancestry back, not to Plymouth Rock, but the Rocky Springs, Chambers Springs, Silvers Spring, to the Conococheague, and to the Susquehanna. Such a statement may not be in accordance with the traditions of New England and the beautiful poetry, written at the source of all culture and romance, but it is more in harmony with the facts of the history of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Texas and the West and Southwest.

The migration of the Scotch-Irish into Pennsylvania swept in an ever increasing tide in the XVIII Century through the Cumberland Valley, where it was divided into two main streams; one of these flowed down the valley into Virginia and North Carolina, and the other swept over the mountain ridges into Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and later on, into Texas, and the great Northwest.

It is not possible within the limits of this sketch to give a list of the names of the families which were swept upon the bosom of this stream into the mountains of the South and the wilderness of the West. The history of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Texas and the Northwest reveals the origin of the power back of the conquest of the continent. The streams of real power and influence go back to the fountain springs, not of Plymouth Rock, but to the mountains and valleys of Pennsylvania, where the Scotch-Irish first settled. General John Armstrong, General William B. Irvine, Major Ebenezer Denny, General Arthur St. Clair, General George Rogers Clarke, General Anthony Wayne, and the Ramsey, Shields, Swan, Herron, Bruce, McMillan, and hundreds of other names of individuals and families are the names associated with the "winning of the West."

General Sam Houston, "the Washington of Texas," and the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Texas Republic, who defeated with his army of 700 raw soldiers the forces of Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto, carried the traditions and the institutions of his ancestors into the sweeping plains and forests of Texas. And these traditions and institutions go back to the mountains of Pennsylvania and North Carolina.

The soldiers who made possible the victory of General Forbes in 1758, in the driving of the French from the Ohio valley, were made up of the frontiersmen from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas, who were with the Highlanders of the British Army, and the victory of General Anthony Wayne at "Fallen Timbers" was accomplished by the same class of soldiers, chiefly from the frontiers of Pennsylvania.

The expedition of General George Rogers Clarke was successful in winning an empire, and his army was made up of frontiersmen from the same territory that furnished unlimited backing to Washington in his struggles with the British in the East.

The "theory" of liberty may have been born along the Atlantic seaboard, but the fighting which made the dream of the East a reality, was done by the frontiersmen of the mountains of Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas. The Cumberland Valley and the western frontiers of Pennsylvania furnished more man power in fighting the French and then in fighting the British, in proportion to population, than any other section of the country, and the same fact holds good for the later conflicts of the Nation which was born because of these wars.

The "theory of religious liberty" was advanced when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, but it never became a fact in the early history of New England. In Pennsylvania, it was not only a "theory," but it was fact in the early settlement and government of the Province, and it was this fact which drew the Scotch-Irish, the German, the Swiss and the French Huguenots to the shores of the Delaware, and then guided them to the frontiers, where they could get land for the building of homes and churches and schools. Then, when the days came when this liberty was endangered, these frontiersmen made it a fact in American history by fighting in order to preserve it. The "theory" of William Penn in his "holy experiment" in government, could not have been realized without the fighting of these frontiersmen, who made the dream come true, not only in Pennsylvania, but also in the Nation, and, so long as their children are willing to die for their ideals, "government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The leaders in the first educational and religious organizations west of the Alleghenies, were men, whose ancestors, if not they themselves, came from the Cumberland Valley or from the settlements

along the frontiers. Dr. James Power, Dr. John McMillan, Dr. Francis Herron, and many others of the same ancestry, founded the Church along the western foothills of the mountains and on the upper Ohio, and the "Log College," at Canonsburg, founded by Dr. John McMillan, was the forerunner of Washington, Jefferson, the University of Pittsburgh, and the many Academies which sprang into existence along the frontiers of "Old Westmoreland."

The men and women of the Cumberland Valley were not only fighters, but were also thinkers and scholars. They well knew how to fight, because of the long years of Indian wars, during which they had to fight, or die, but, they knew just as truly how to think and to pray, because of the inherited traits which they had received from a long line of thinking and praying ancestors, who had to fight and to think and to pray for generations before their children came to the shores of America. This was the influence which crossed the mountains to the headwaters of the Ohio, and which, like the waters of this great river, flowed in an ever growing stream, as it sped onward to the Mississippi. It was a "Pennsylvania influence" which moulded the culture and the institutions of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Texas and the great Northwest, and not an influence, either directly or indirectly, from the shores of New England.

It is interesting and inspiring to trace a little spring as it grows into a creek and then into a river, but it is far more interesting and inspiring to trace the course of an "influence" as it flows out from some humble source, and as it flows onward becomes a tremendous power to make and mould men and nations.

CHAPTER XXX

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY

IT may be truly said that the second period of romance in the Cumberland Valley was that which succeeded the Indian wars, when iron making at the many furnaces scattered along the mountains, marked the commencement of an era as rich in romance, but of a less bloody character, as was the one which had immediately preceded it, when the savage Indians were walking the trails through the mountain passes.

In this new epoch, the fires along the mountains were sending up clouds of smoke into the blue sky, but this smoke was not ascending from burning houses, barns and fields to show that the Indian had finished his work of destruction. It ascended from the hundreds of charcoal furnaces, where fuel was being made for the making of iron at the furnaces, which ultimately led to the development in Pennsylvania of the great industry for which the state is known everywhere.

The great plantations in the Carolinas, where indigo, rice and cotton led to the evolution of a Southern culture which has a charm that has been immortalized in song and story, were duplicated in the early Cumberland Valley, where these great iron masters gathered about them a culture which is as truly unique as was that of the old days in the Carolinas. The old "mansion houses" and still standing remains of the furnaces these early days, are monuments to one of the most unique and romantic periods in Pennsylvania history.

Life in the Cumberland Valley in those iron making days took on an aspect similar in many ways to that of the old South. The iron-maker lived in the "big house," around which were clustered the homes of the workmen, and in many cases the cabins of his slaves, and around his home and his furnace was a large "plantation," of hundreds of acres, where wood was cut for the burning of charcoal and for the raising of grain and food by his "retainers," who believed in and followed him as loyally as any knight of the age of chivalry followed his lord and master.

Anne Hollingsworth Wharton says in her fine chapter on "Windsor Forges," in "Forges and Furnaces of the Province of Pennsylvania," "Only those who have lived at an old iron furnace have any adequate conception of the almost feudal relations existing between the employer and the employed. It was a condition of interdependence with an underlying sense of protection and friendliness. If these workmen had been called upon to arm themselves and go forth to

fight for their chief, as in feudal times, they would doubtless have gone without a murmur. As it was the only lists they were called upon to enter were to be found at the polls. At election times the hands were all sent in huge wagons to vote for whatever candidate represented the protective tariff, the fetish of the iron industry in the early years and in the middle of the last century, as it has been in later times. * * * * In some of its phases the life at the old iron furnaces of Pennsylvania was like that upon a southern plantation. Indeed, the early iron masters, frequently spoke of their estates as plantations'' (page 108).

The type of men that entered into the iron business in these early days was similar to the type of men who became the great indigo and rice planters in the colony of South Carolina, on the Ashley and Cooper Rivers. Such men as George Ross, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, George Stevenson, William Thompson, John S. Rigby, Robert Thornburg, John Armstrong and Thaddeus Stevens and scores of other men of high standing and great influence in the Commonwealth belonged to this honorable company of iron makers.

The "Mary Ann Furnace" in York County was probably the first furnace erected west of the Susquehanna. It is probable that this furnace, named in honor of the wife and mother-in-law (Ann and Mary Lawler), of George Ross, was erected in 1761, and not in 1762, as stated by many writers, as it is certain that this furnace was erected before 1762, the year when the furnace was erected at Boiling Springs by the Carlisle Iron Works.

The tract of land upon which the Carlisle Iron Works was erected, was a part of a tract of 388 acres which was patented to Richard Peters, under the name of "Boiling Spring," in 1762. In the same year, probably immediately after he had received the patent, Richard Peters executed a deed for 29 acres to John S. Rigby & Company for 29 acres for land "on which they had already commenced the erection of a blast furnace." John W. Kettlers was associated with Mr. Rigby in this development. Shortly after the time when they commenced work at the furnace, they bought 1614 acres between the ore banks, which they had bought, in the South Mountain. Soon after this time John Armstrong and Robert Thornburg became associated with the company as part owners. After various changes in ownership, the entire plant finally came into the possession of Michael Ege in 1792.

The Carlisle Iron Works at Boiling Springs produced "loops" and "blooms," as did all of the early furnaces. They also made stoves, plates and hollow ware.

In 1764, John Penn, the Governor, in writing to James Young, Paymaster from Philadelphia, says, "When you arrive at Carlisle you will immediately engage gunsmiths or armourers in and about that place, and order them to repair such arms of the Provincial

troops as are out of order, as fast as they arrive there" (Rupp, Cumberland County, page 401).

Michael Edge operated the furnace at Boiling Springs until the time of his death in 1829. After that time his widow continued to act as the executor, the others appointed having renounced their right or having ceased to act. In 1847 the widow conveyed it to Peter F. Ege, who continued to operate it until 1859, when it was conveyed to Benjamin Kauffman and Christian Herr, to Wm. M. Beetam, C. W. Ahl, W. D. Himes and William Young, who built a new forge and entirely improved the old furnace. In 1863 it again changed owners, being sold to C. W. Ahl and D. V. Ahl. These operated it until 1885, when the interest of D. V. Ahl passed to Hon. E. W. Biddle and Dr. A. A. Thompson, who conveyed that part of the plant on which the furnace, forge, grist mill and "big house" to J. C. Bucher, who operated it for a short time.

The author has frequently visited this historic spot. The old furnace stack is over-grown with vegetation, the busy life about the forge and furnace are but memories, but the mansion house and the beautiful surroundings still remain to mark the place which is one of the most historic in the industrial development in the Cumberland Valley. There are few more beautiful spots in Pennsylvania than the lake at Boiling Springs, with the surrounding willow trees, set in the sweeping hills and valleys of the Cumberland Valley at the foothills of the South Mountain.

Jenkins says in his "Pennsylvania Colonial and Federal," "During the Revolution the Continental Congress established and maintained an Armory at Carlisle where muskets, swords and wrought iron cannon of great strength were made."

(Note. There is a stove plate in the State Museum, which contains the inscription, "Robert Thornburgh, Carlisle Furnace").

Pine Grove Furnace

The Pine Grove Furnace, which was situated about midway between Carlisle and Gettysburg, about 15 miles from each of these towns, was probably the third furnace erected west of the Susquehanna (the Mary Ann and the Carlisle furnaces being the first and second). B. K. Goodyear, Esq. in his very fine monograph on the "Blast Furnaces of Cumberland County", states that this furnace was probably built in 1768, as a Mr. Heller of Adams County had in his possession a ten plate stove with the inscription upon it "Pine Grove Furnace, 1770", and that the furnace was built by George Stevenson and Thomas or Joseph Thornburg (the author has noticed that while nearly all of the articles making mention of the Thornburg family spell the name without the final "h", while the stove plate in the State museum gives the spelling as "Thornburgh").

Sarah R. Watts Rose in her valuable article on "Pine Grove Furnace" in "Forges and Furnaces of the Province of Pennsylvania", says that the furnace was probably erected in 1770 by Robert Thornburg and John Arthur.

Mr. Goodyear gives a record of the various changes in ownership of the furnace and the lands, which finally came into the sole ownership of Michael Ege in 1803, who made many improvements upon it and erected the forge at Laurel. He operated the furnace and forge until his death in 1815. By his will he left the Cumberland Furnace, at Huntsdale, to his son Peter; to his son George he left the Mount Holly Iron Works and to Michael he left the Carlisle Furnace, at Boiling Springs. He intended to leave the Pine Grove Furnace to his two daughters, to be sold and the proceeds divided between them. Michael accepted the Carlisle Iron Works, and at once took possession and operated the plants at that place. Both Peter and George refused to take their inheritance, on the grounds that it was unequal. Mr. Goodyear gives a history of all of the changes which took place in the ownership of these properties in the article mentioned.

In 1864 the Pine Grove Furnace came into the possession of William G. Moorehead, who by deed conveyed it to the South Mountain Mining and Iron Company, in December of the same year. About 450 acres of the land in the Pine Grove tract was conveyed to the Fuller Brick & Slate Company in 1891.

The picturesque site and surroundings of this historic old furnace is now owned by the State of Pennsylvania, as a part of its Forestry domain. No more beautiful scenery is to be found in the country. It has become a favorite haunt for all those who love the out-of-door life.

The life about the Pine Grove Furnace in the early days was similar to that of other furnaces such as the Mary Ann, Carlisle Springs, and many other iron making places in early Pennsylvania. Sarah R. Watt Rose gives a fascinating picture of these days at Pine Grove, which was owned by her ancestors. She says, "The cottages of the laborers were logs and plaster, with stone chimneys, simply furnished with painted wooden furniture and huge feather beds, and their prosperity was gauged by the number of variety of their patchwork quilts. * * The food and clothing of the people were provided at the 'store'. * * * Many of the women smoked. Each cottage had a garden, and they all had chickens and eggs: and again, the more thrifty had pigs. Apple butter boiling, spelling bees, in addition to the quilting bees, made up their amusements. These festivities generally ended with a dance, on the sanded floor; when the young men arrived to take the young women home. The music was provided by a self-taught fiddler, with probably a home-made fiddle, and the lights were tallow candles. * * * Christmas day was always looked forward to, with much excitement, for the children on the place got

all the apples and cakes they could carry when they came to visit the Children's Tree, at the 'Big House', and the heads of families longest on the place were given their Christmas dinner. * * * The old house was very large, and the situation beautiful. We had only wood for fuel, and the big blazing fireplaces are a charming recollection. * * * No one thought the distance to Carlisle too great for driving, so there was always plenty of company, and of course they came for the night or several days. The old garrison at Carlisle added too, to the gaiety''.

It is also stated in "Carlisle, Old and New" "Perhaps the most royal hospitality of all dispensed at any residence in the country was that of the Peter Ege family who lived at Pine Grove. Connected by ties of blood and friendship with Carlisle and its people, Mr. Ege and his wife, a Miss Arthur of Virginia, have left many traditions of their princely manner of entertaining. In later years the spirit of hospitality was fully sustained by William M. Watts, Esq., who succeeded Mr. Ege in this place of delightful memories, so picturesquely located on the sloping sides of the South Mountain, and so interwoven with the social life of the town as to have been practically a part of it" (page 139).

This chapter is all too short to tell the story of the romance of the life at Pine Grove during these years when these iron masters led an existence which was truly baronial in all of its aspects. Around the always beautiful slopes and summits of the South Mountain there linger yet the haunting traditions and memories of these days when the Cumberland Valley had a culture which at least equalled that of the planters of South Carolina. This period of Pennsylvania's history has been too much neglected by students of the early days in the Province. This may be due, to a certain extent, to the fact that the Indian wars and the Revolution loom so large upon the horizon, that these years of quiet, but none the less important cultural development, are passed by unnoticed. The thrilling events of the time when the Indians were making their raids into the quiet settlements along the mountains, carrying death to the entire far-flung frontiers, seem so important that these years of ease and refined living, and hard work in the making of iron, seem to be thrown too far into the background. It must always be remembered that the Revolution followed so closely after this Indian period ended, or rather overlapped it, that the war clouds seem to blot out the smoke of the charcoal and iron furnaces.

Besides these two most prominent furnaces in the valley, there were many others. These cannot be noted in detail, and the life about them all was practically the same as that already noted. The Mount Holly Iron Works, at Mount Holly; the Cumberland furnace, at Huntsdale; the Mary Ann and Augusta F on the old Baltimore Road, on the way from Shippensburg to Gettysburg, at White House. These furnaces were built in about 1827, and were named in honor of

the daughters of John Moore, Mary Ann and Augusta. Mr. Good-year says that when Augusta was ready to "blow in" that it was christened by Rev. Henry Wilson, a Presbyterian minister at Shippensburg, who at that time delivered an address to a large gathering of people. The property finally came into the possession of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. Like the other furnaces, little remains, save the cinder piles, to show where these furnaces stood.

The Big Pond furnace was built in 1836 by John Moore and his son Carson Moore, of Carlisle, in 1836. The Cleversburg furnace was erected by George Clever and Jacob Bomberger in 1880. It was a hot blast charcoal furnace. The Katherine furnace was built by C. W. Ahl and his son, T. W. Ahl, in 1882, on Yellow Breeches Creek, at the village of Boiling Springs, not far from the first furnace erected in the valley, the Carlisle Iron Works.

Mount Pleasant furnace, in Path Valley, or Richmond furnace, was built by William and George Chambers in 1783. Mount Alto, or Hughes furnace, was built by Daniel and Samuel Hughes in 1880, Carlisle furnace, near Fannettsburg, was built by General Simon Dunn in 1828. Franklin furnace, in St. Thomas Township, was built by P. Housam and G. Housam in 1828. Caledonia furnace, on the Baltimore and Pittsburgh turnpike, east of Chambersburg, was built by Thaddeus Stevens and Col. James D. Paxton in 1837. Southampton furnace, near Stoney Point, south west of Shippensburg, was built by Thomas Chambers about 1832. Mary furnace, not far from Southampton furnace was built by Charles Wharton in 1840. Chambersburg furnace, in Chambersburg, was built by C. Burkhart & Co. in 1880. Charcoal making was quite an industry in the forests along the mountains during the period of iron making. The wood was cut into four feet lengths; stacked in the form of a cone, the wood on end, which measured about 25 feet in diameter at the base, brush wood and loose earth was piled on top of this cone, the fire lighted and the wood was slowly burned. It took about two and half tons of ore, 180 bushels of charcoal to produce a ton of iron. The furnaces made about 25 tons a week. The Franklin furnace used about 7,500 cords of wood a year, in the making of charcoal. This meant the cutting over of about 250 acres of forest land. This furnace produced about 1400 tons of iron a year, which sold for about \$31.00 a ton. The iron which was made was conveyed in wagons or on mule-back. The iron was frequently bent into bars to fit over the backs of the mules.

It is stated by some writers that nearly all of the workmen in the South Mountain were English, with the exception of a few Irish. The names which are recorded of these workers at the furnaces would prove this statement to be correct. If it is true, then the furnaces brought into the Cumberland Valley, which had been settled chiefly by the Scotch-Irish and German, a new strain of blood. The culture

about the furnaces, especially about the Mansion House, was more English than it was either Irish, Scotch or German. There is a very fine collection of stove plates at the State Museum. This collection includes, among others, "Colebrookdale, Tho. Rutter"; Hereford Furnace, Thomas Mayburry; George Stevenson, 1763; "Stiegel-Elizabeth Furnace, 1769"; James Old, Reading Furnace; Pine Grove and "Robert Thornburgh, Carlisle Furnace." Many of these plates now sell for more than a ton of the iron was sold for when the plates were made.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE PRESENT INDUSTRIES OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

THE building of the Cumberland Valley Railroad marked the real commencement of the modern industrial development of the Cumberland Valley. Previous to the building of this highway of steel, all of the produce of the farms and of the industries had to be transported by wagon or on horse-back to the points which were on the canals or short lines of railroads then completed. The highways in the valley, which have been noted in a previous chapter, connected every part of the valley with the large cities, where the markets were found for the sale of the produce of the farms, furnaces, forges and other sources of commercial products. There was at this time a great commercial rivalry between Baltimore and Washington. Both cities were making every effort to draw the trade of the rich territory along the Susquehanna and in the Cumberland Valley.

In 1828 an effort was made by the financial interest in Baltimore to secure a charter for a railroad from Baltimore, up the Susquehanna, to York, and then through one of the mountain gaps to Carlisle and Chambersburg. The committee appointed by the Legislature to report upon the application for this charter violently opposed the measure. Many patriotic reasons were given as to why Pennsylvania should not permit outside interests to enter into this field. One paragraph reads, "It is believed that the grant of such privileges is not due to any principle of comity or justice, and is repugnant to every principle of State pride and State policy. It would have a tendency to deprive the State of the trade which will be one of the elements of her future greatness; and with whatever care the charter might be guarded, the humiliating spectacle would soon be exhibited of the country of Penn and Franklin pleading for her rights at Washington in the courts of the United States, against a corporate power located in one of the streets of Baltimore. An absolute and exclusive control over the highways, excepting only what is conceded to the paternal government of the United States, is the constitutional right and is a part of the sovereign power of the State, and ought only to be given up, when absolutely necessary for the construction of works bearing a national impress".

These efforts of the Baltimore interests had one good effect, namely; that of stirring up the Pennsylvania interests to immediate action, for in the same year (1828) the Pennsylvania Canal Commission authorized the surveying of the course of a railroad from the western end of the bridge over the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg, to Chambersburg.

In 1831 the Cumberland Valley Railroad was incorporated, and the books of the company were opened for subscriptions for stock at \$50.00 per share. Owing to various delays nothing was done until June 27, 1835, when the following officers were elected by the stockholders; president, Thomas G. McCulloh; managers, Samuel Alexander, Charles B. Penrose, Lewis Harlan, Frederick Watts, David Mahon, George W. Himes, Philip Berlin, Frederick Byers, Thomas Chambers, John R. Neff, John Grigg, Charles I. Boker; treasurer, Joseph B. Mitchell; secretary, Abram Hendel. W. M. Roberts was authorized to make a survey for the most direct route from the Susquehanna to Chambersburg. He made his report in October, and contracts were let for the work, which was immediately commenced at the western end of the bridge across the Susquehanna at Harrisburg.

The road was completed to Carlisle in the summer of 1837, and on August 19th, a party of three or four hundred guests and officials were taken over the road to Carlisle. On November 16th the road was completed to Chambersburg, when the formal dedication of the railroad took place. A train of seven coaches drawn by two locomotives left the Susquehanna at about ten o'clock, reaching Carlisle at 11 o'clock and Chambersburg at 3 p. m. Here a great celebration was held, at which thousands of people were present to listen to addresses by prominent men, among whom were the president of the Railroad, Mr. McCulloh, Thomas Biddle of Philadelphia, J. M. Porter, General Cameron, Mr. Stevens and others.

When the railroad was first built, it was necessary to transfer passengers and freight by wagon and trucks across the old bridge at Harrisburg. A charter had been received from the legislature in 1836 for the right to build a bridge over the Susquehanna. On the 16th of January, 1839, the first bridge ever built across the Susquehanna, for railroad purposes, was opened, thus connecting the Cumberland Valley with the Harrisburg, Portsmouth & Mount Joy Railroad, and also with the Pennsylvania canal. This first bridge was destroyed by fire on December 4th, 1844. The contract was immediately let for the erection of a new bridge, the completion of which was delayed for various causes, chiefly because of the floods in the river. When this bridge was completed, the railroad cars were hauled across it by horse power, until 1850, when the bridge was strengthened and made suitable for the passage of the engines and trains across it.

In 1887 a new iron bridge was erected, taking the place of the old re-constructed bridge of 1872. This bridge was replaced by the present beautiful bridge in 1916-17. The Cumberland Valley Railroad is now a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

Thus, was started and completed the great highway of steel, which connects the Susquehanna with the Potomac, and which did more for the development of modern industry in the valley than any other

one thing. To-day, with the great State highways, running east and west and north and south, and with the splendid C. V. R. R. connecting the Capital city with all of the towns in the valley and with the towns of the Southland, the Cumberland Valley has reached an envied position, not only as a beautiful farming country, but also a position of prominence as a manufacturing region.

The industries of the valley are diversified, thus assuring prosperity to the people of the entire valley in times when other sections of the state suffer because of the dependence of the people upon some particular industry, which may be touched by times of depression in that business.

The chief industries in the valley are those relating to boots and shoes, carpets and rugs, women's and children's clothing, hosiery, silk and silk goods, underwear, tobacco and cigars, foods and food products, iron castings, chains, forgings, switches, machinery, wood and wood products, knitted material, fertilizers, grease and tallow, artificial stone, brick, cement, lime, flour, ice cream, paper boxes, stationery, shirts, felt goods, electrical and plumbing supplies, talking machines, etc.

The author regrets that lack of space prevents the giving of a list of all of the industries in the entire valley, as classified and tabulated by the department of internal affairs. The following figures will, however give some idea as to the present industries in the two counties, according to the statistics on file in the department for the year 1928—the last for which complete statistics have been compiled.

The total amount of money invested in the industries of Cumberland County is \$12,460,100. The total wage earners is 5,643, of which 3,643 are men and 1,978 women. The salaried persons and office force consists of 454 persons, of which 322 are men and 132 are women. The wages of men is \$3,640,200, and of women, \$1,099,600, or a grand total of \$4,739,800. The salaries paid to men amount to \$928,000, and to women to \$125,500, or a total in wages and salaries of \$5,793,300. The total value of the products amounts to the sum of \$21,972,700.

The largest single industry is that of textile and textile products, which gives employment to 2,338 persons, pays a total of \$2,111,200 in wages and salaries, and has an invested capital of \$5,006,300 and which produces an output valued at \$9,114,900.

The next largest is that of leather and rubber goods, which employs 1,403 persons, pays in wages and salaries \$1,319,900, and which has an output of products valued at \$5,625,500. The capital invested in this industry is \$1,789,400.

The third largest industry is that of metal and metal products (secondary), which employs 771 persons, and which pays in wages and salaries \$834,400, and in which the capital invested amounts to \$2,068,900, and has a production valued at \$2,404,400.

The fourth industry is that of food and food products, which employs 464 persons, pays in wages and salaries \$439,500 and has an output valued at \$2,021,100.

The largest single industrial plant in Cumberland County is that of the Goodyear Shoe Company, at Carlisle, which employs 578 persons; the second is that of the Amber Mills, which makes carpets and rugs, which employs 502 persons; the third is that of the Bedford Shoe Company, which employs 318 persons, and the fourth is the Frog and Switch and Manufacturing Company, which employs 281 persons. These three plants are also situated at Carlisle. In addition to these various manufacturing industries, the Pennsylvania Railroad employs at its repair shops at Carlisle and Enola 1,346 persons.

The total amount of capital invested in Franklin County's industries is \$18,719,500. The total number of wage earners 5,184, of which 3,721 are men and 1,463 women. The number of salaried persons and office force is 665 men and 155 women, making a grand total of 6,004. The wages and salaries earned by the men amounts to \$4,348,700, and by the women \$654,900, or a total of \$6,688,800. The value of the products is \$23,075,700.

The largest industry in Franklin County is that of metal and metal products (secondary), which employs 3,096 persons, pays a total in wages and salaries of \$4,281,100, and has \$11,437,000 capital invested. The value of the products amounts to \$12,350,300.

The second industry in size is that of the textile and textile products, which employs 1,722 persons, pays in wages and salaries, \$1,070,700, has an invested capital of \$1,651,900 and an output valued at \$5,070,500.

The third industry is that of food and kindred products, which employs 373 persons, pays in wages and salaries \$412,700, has an invested capital of \$2,561,000 and an output valued at \$2,661,100.

The third industry is that of timber and its remanufacture, which employs 283 persons, pays in wages and salaries \$282,800, has an invested capital of \$777,000 and an output valued at \$1,020,000.

The grand total of all industries for the Cumberland Valley is; employes 12,079; wages and salaries paid \$12,482,100; capital invested, \$31,179,100 value of products of all industries \$45,048,400.

These figures give some idea as to the vast development in the valley in which about 80 per cent of the entire territory is still agricultural.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE FARMING INDUSTRIES OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

THE early settlers were attracted to the lands "over Susquehanna" because of the richness of the soil and the well-watered and finely timbered lands which swept in an unbroken series of waives from the Susquehanna to the Potomac and between the North, or Kittatinny, and the South Mountains.

The agricultural development of the valley was so rapid after 1733 that in 1755, when General Braddock was making plans for his expedition against Fort Duquesne, he deemed it necessary to have a road built from the Cumberland Valley to join the road from Will's Creek, so that he might tap the rich storehouse of supplies which was to be found on the fertile farms of Pennsylvania. This road was built by Colonel Burd to the summit of the Allegheny Mountains when the news came to him of the fearful defeat of General Braddock's army on the Monongahela. When the expedition of General Forbes was being planned in 1758, the "head of iron" decided that the road which he would follow would be that which led from the Cumberland Valley across the mountains of Pennsylvania, so that he might have a base of supplies in the cultivated farms of Pennsylvania rather than have it placed in the far distant mountains of Maryland where there were no settlers, and no supplies obtainable.

The great General of the Confederate Army sought to gain possession of the store-house of supplies in the Cumberland Valley, which suffered more than any other section of the North during the war, and these efforts led ultimately to the greatest battle of the war at Gettysburg. The rich lime-stone lands, the fine springs, and the protecting mountains along the north, made the valley an ideal farming and stock raising country. After all of the years of development along other lines, the Cumberland Valley is still one of the richest agricultural sections of the state. About 80 per cent of the territory of the valley is given up to agricultural industries.

Within recent years the valley has become noted as a fruit raising country. In the Spring time, when the apple, pear, peach and cherry trees are in blossom, the far-flung orchards present pictures of rare beauty which cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The following statistics will give in detail the facts as to the farming industries of the Cumberland Valley.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT—YEAR 1928

	Acres	Production	Value	Acre Yields	
				County	State
Corn	47,400	1,872,800 Bus.	\$1,497,840	39.5 Bus.	39.0 Bus.
Winter Wheat	51,990	727,860 "	931,060	14.0 "	15.5 "
Oats	24,570	714,990 "	350,350	29.1 "	32.5 "
Rye	5,020	73,790 "	71,580	14.7 "	15.5 "
Buckwheat	140	3,050 "	3,810	21.8 "	19.5 "
Potatoes	4,000	656,000 "	354,240	164.0 "	130.0 "
Tame Hay	50,650	86,610 T.	1,004,680	1.71 T.	1.59 T.
Apples		176,000 Bus.	176,000		
Peaches		33,970 "	42,460		
Pears		9,570 "	8,610		
Total	183,770		\$4,441,230		

OTHER FARM PRODUCTS

	Amount	Value
*Milk	9,440,850 Gal.	\$2,076,090
Eggs Produced on Farms	2,153,000 Doz.	861,200
Honey	28,200 Lbs.	5,920
Wool	41,100 Lbs.	15,620
Total		\$2,959,730

*Includes milk used in making 236,300 lbs. of farm-made butter; valued at \$113,420.

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS—JANUARY, 1929

	Number	Value
Horses	6,810	\$933,330
Mules	2,620	314,400
Milk Cows and Heifers, two years old and over ..	15,850	1,838,600
Other Cattle	9,520	530,030
Swine	20,560	254,980
Sheep	6,150	77,490
Chickens	334,500	411,440
Hives of Bees	1,610	8,530
Total		\$4,074,800

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—YEAR 1928

ESTIMATED FARM AND FARM HOME LABOR SAVING DEVICES AND CONVENIENCES
IN PENNSYLVANIA—YEAR 1928

	Number
Farmers having Automobiles	1,820
Motor Trucks on Farms	340
Tractors	570
Farms having Silos	420
Farms having Gas Engines	960
Farms having Telephone Connections	1,230
Farms having Electric Service	590
Farms using Cream Separators	150
Farms having Radios	450

PRESENT INDUSTRIES

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ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FARMS HAVING:

Running Water	290
Bath Rooms	170
Heating Systems	330

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Value</i>
Estimated Amount of Commercial Fertilizer used	7,950	\$172,520
Estimated Amount of Lime used on Farms	2,050	21,120

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FRANKLIN COUNTY CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT—YEAR 1928

	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acre Yields</i>	
				<i>County</i>	<i>State</i>
Corn	58,550	2,404,950 Bus.	\$1,996,610	42.1 Bus.	39.0 Bus.
Winter Wheat	79,290	1,189,350 "	1,569,940	15.0 "	15.5 "
Oats	9,010	277,510 "	127,650	30.8 "	32.5 "
Rye	9,470	144,800 "	146,340	15.3 "	15.5 "
Buckwheat	330	6,500 "	7,410	19.7 "	19.5 "
Potatoes	4,000	624,000 "	361,920	156.0 "	130.0 "
Tame Hay	62,020	97,990 T.	1,038,690	1.58 T.	1.59 T.
Apples		502,630 Bus.	478,150		
Peaches		149,300 "	179,160		
Pears		18,300 "	17,380		
Total	222,670		\$5,923,250		

OTHER FARM PRODUCTS

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Value</i>
*Milk	8,249,300 Gal.	\$2,062,320
Eggs Produced on Farms	2,850,000 Doz.	883,500
Honey	42,700 Lbs.	9,390
Wool	80,440 Lbs.	28,150
Total		\$2,983,360

*Includes milk used in making 309,000 Lbs. of farm-made butter; valued at \$145,230.

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS—JANUARY, 1929

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	10,430	\$1,022,140
Mules	1,480	176,120
Milk Cows and Helpers, two years old and over ..	17,520	2,049,840
Other Cattle	13,680	758,160
Swine	25,610	238,170
Sheep	12,750	121,320
Chickens	508,500	619,670
Hives of Bees	2,560	13,060
Total		\$4,998,480

CUMBERLAND VALLEY

FRANKLIN COUNTY—YEAR 1928

ESTIMATED FARM AND FARM HOME LABOR SAVING DEVICES AND CONVENIENCES
IN PENNSYLVANIA—YEAR 1928

	<i>Number</i>
Farmers having Automobiles	2,610
Motor Trucks on Farms	620
Tractors	570
Farms having Silos	630
Farms having Gas Engines	1,830
Farms having Telephone Connections	1,030
Farms having Electric Service	850
Farms using Cream Separators	400
Farms having Radios	420

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FARMS HAVING:

Running Water	450
Bath Rooms	200
Heating Systems	520

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Value</i>
Estimated Amount of Commercial Fertilizer used	11,280	\$285,380
Estimated Amount of Lime used on Farms	3,820	36,200

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE WAR RECORD OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

THE war record of the Cumberland Valley commenced so soon after the settlement of the valley, that to write a complete history of that record would require several volumes, rather than a few chapters.

It was only about twenty years after the commencement of the actual settlement of the valley that the dark clouds of the French and Indian war swept over the mountain ridges, carrying death and destruction into almost every village and hamlet along the far-flung frontiers of Pennsylvania. During the time of frontier wars, which lasted for forty years, almost every man and woman in the Cumberland Valley had to become a soldier and take up arms for the protection of home and dear ones. War then was no action upon far distant battle-fields, but was an awful, ever present reality at one's very door sill. The "grim-visaged war god" demanded not only the sacrifice of men, but also the lives of helpless infants, women and children, and the aged and infirm of both sexes.

The period of the frontier wars has already been rather fully covered in the various chapters in this book. During the American Revolution, the Mexican, the Civil and the Spanish-American Wars, the Cumberland Valley lived up to the reputation which it had gained in the Indian wars. The history of all of these conflicts has been covered in previous historical works relating to Cumberland and Franklin Counties. It has been deemed advisable to give space to the history of the World War in this book, at the expense of the history of the previous conflicts, as nothing has yet been published relating to this last conflict at arms in which the men of the Cumberland Valley have taken part. To repeat the story of the Revolution and the Civil War is unnecessary as this story has already been told rather fully in historical books and monographs, as well as in numerous addresses.

Cumberland County in the World War.

In accordance with the plans of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense, which was first organized as the Committee of Public Safety for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the citizens of Carlisle and Cumberland County met at the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce on March 26, 1917. About 100 people were present at this meeting. Guy Carleton Lee was elected chairman. A committee of about 50 men from all parts of the county was appointed to act with the State Council. In order to carry out the plans of organization as

outlined by the State Council, the county was divided into thirty-two districts, with about 107 men in each district. The plan of the organization for the county was similar to that of the state, with fifteen departments of activity.

Dr. C. R. Rickenbaugh was appointed as chairman of the department of Sanitation and Medicine. The first work done by this committee was the registration of all of the physicians in the county. On June 13, 1917, all of the physicians in the county were requested to meet with Major Henry D. Jump, M. O. R. C., and the following were accepted for service in the U. S. Medical Corps; J. F. Good, New Cumberland, E. S. Everhart, Lemoyne, S. E. Smith, Churchtown, E. K. Lefever, Boiling Springs, Perry McLaughlin, Newville, E. R. Plank, Carlisle, Wm. T. Phillipy, Carlisle, Elmer A. Hudson, Carlisle, H. C. Lawton, Camp Hill, H. A. Smith, Mechanicsburg, H. B. Fralic, Mt. Holly Springs, S. S. Cowell, Huntsdale, J. B. McCreary, Shippensburg, H. A. Spangler, Carlisle, Wm. S. Ruch, Carlisle, P. V. Wagner, Carlisle. These physicians were taken from a total of 62 registered in the county. The work of this department was under the direction of Dr. A. R. Allen until the time of his death. The committee appointed for the two districts in the county consisted of the following:

District No. 1. Dr. H. B. Etter, Chairman, Dr. E. S. Berry, Dr. J. Bruce McCreary, Dr. S. G. A. Brown, Dr. Dana Sutliff, and Dr. Thos. S. McBride, all of Shippensburg. District No. 2. Dr. Harvey Bashore, Chairman, West Fairview, Dr. John W. Bowman, Lemoyne, Dr. S. A. Kirkpatrick, New Cumberland.

W. J. McCulley was the director of the department of motors and motor trucks. This department was one of the first organized, as its work had to deal with the transportation of speakers to various parts of the county for the numerous patriotic meetings which were held, in relation to the various food conservation meetings, Liberty Loan drives and other work of the Council. As in other counties, this department was frequently called upon to supply autos and trucks for the use of all of the department, as well as for the Draft Board. One of the unique features of the director's work was the turning of a Studebaker truck into an ambulance, with a complete equipment. The Carlisle chapter of the American Red Cross assisted this department very greatly in its work.

Hugh R. Miller was the Director of the department of publicity, which had much to do with the work of registration as conducted by the Draft Board. Automobiles were sent to every part of the county, carrying posters and notices concerning the date of registration. This department also had a great task to perform in the registration of the women of the county in the Hoover food conservation army. The committee in charge of Women's registration, was as follows;

J. Kelso Green, Chairman, Carlisle; W. A. McLaughlin, Dickinson Tp., Robert Hoover, Frankford Tp., Emerson Mowery, Hopewell Tp.,

Robert Schwartz, Lower Mifflin Tp., John R. Williams, Cook Tp., H. L. Hoffman, East Pennsboro Tp., George Shaul, Hampden Tp., C. M. Prowell, Lower Allen Tp., David A. Hoy, Middlesex Tp., John Nickey, Monroe Tp., A. L. Bierbower, North Middleton Tp., George H. Stewart, Jr., Shippensburg, Al. Boose, Southampton Tp., R. A. Bowman, Upper Allen Tp., D. P. Finkenbinder, West Pennsboro Tp., U. G. Fry, Camp Hill, L. F. Baker, Lemoyne, Hewitt Zullinger, Mt. Holly Springs, W. A. Strohm, Newburg, W. E. Bitner, Shiremanstown, Harry G. Knier, Wormleysburg, J. P. Brannen, Newton Tp., W. O. Myers, Penn Tp., J. Kelso Green, Silver Spring Tp., Ross G. Shughart, South Middleton Tp., F. M. Oiler, Upper Mifflin Tp., Glenn Mains, West Pennsboro Tp., C. H. Devinney, Independent District, Guy Lucas, Lemoyne, Dr. J. F. Good, New Cumberland, S. B. Hewlett, Newville, A. Hoover, Fairview, S. M. Goodyear, Carlisle.

The Speakers Bureau in charge of Dr. W. A. Hutchinson, as Chairman, had a most important part of the work of publicity in furnishing speakers to patriotic, industrial, agricultural and social meetings during the entire period of the war. The State Council placed much reliance upon this Bureau for making public all of the plans of the National Council, as well as everything relating to the work in the state and in the county.

The Committee in charge consisted of the chairman and Rev. F. Berry Plummer and Prof. J. C. Wagner. The members of the Bureau, who were called upon for service, consisted of:

Leon C. Prince, W. I. Sheaffer, Edward S. Graham, Robert Peffer, A. L. Bierbower, Rev. T. J. Ferguson, A. L. Brubaker, Prof. R. B. Teitrick, Rev. A. P. Stover, E. H. Hoff, Alfred Jenkins, J. W. Wetzel, Jasper Alexander, J. S. Omwake, T. W. Preston, Dr. George S. Fulton, Rev. D. L. Baer, J. C. Bucher, W. G. Rice, C. C. Kemmell, A. E. Sieber, Rev. E. S. Barlow, Dr. H. H. Longsdorf, J. Kelso Green, H. H. Mercer, J. L. Young, Rev. F. Berry Plummer, Prof. J. C. Wagner, Rev. H. W. Snyder, Rev. E. L. Coblentz, Rev. F. T. Wheeler, Dr. Guy Carleton Lee, Dr. W. A. Hutchinson, Rev. George M. Reed, J. M. Rhey.

All of these members were called upon for their services as speakers at the many meetings which were held throughout the county.

Dr. W. A. Hutchinson was the chairman of the department of civilian service and labor. This department had as its purposes the needs for the agricultural work in the county, needs of farm labor, the establishment of an employment bureau and the organization of the Boys working reserve. This department in co-operation with the State department of labor and industry, and with the farm bureau of the department of agriculture, did much to supply the farmers with needed help, when so many men were called into the service of the Nation.

D. E. Brindle was the chairman of the department of guards, police and inspection. Under the direction of the chairman, the entire county was divided into six districts, with "rally stations" situated at Carlisle, Shippensburg, Newville, Mechanicsburg, West Fairview and New Cumberland. Each of these rally stations had connected with it various sub-stations. There were 477 men sworn in as special "Home Defense Police". In addition to the police duties, this branch of the Council aided by the Department of publicity, assisted in the work of recruiting Co. "G", Eighth Regiment, to its full strength.

Rev. T. J. Ferguson, D. D. was chairman of the department of food supply. This department had as its purpose the increasing of the planting and the cultivation of unused land, food conservation, canning, and other matters relating to the increasing and conserving of all foods raised on the farms, gardens and orchards.

The Agricultural Committee consisted of Dr. Ferguson, as chairman, with George H. Stewart, Jr. Shippensburg, Dr. H. H. Longsdorf, Dickinson, Louis J. Ladner, Carlisle, R. D.; Prof. H. A. Surface, Mechanicsburg, R. D. and T. A. Carothers, Carlisle R. D.

The sub-committees were as follows: fruits, livestock and crops-labor.

The chairmen of these respective committees were as follows: H. A. Surface, Mechanicsburg; T. A. Carothers, Dickinson, and Louis J. Ladner, Carlisle, R. D.

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense for Cumberland County, which did a great work in assisting all of the departments of the county organization, consisted of the following officers, who were elected at a meeting held at the Court House in Carlisle on October 11, 1917: Mrs. Raphael S. Hays, Chairman, Carlisle; Miss Mary Bosler, Vice-Chairman, Carlisle; Mrs. J. H. Morgan, 2nd. Vice Chairman, Carlisle; Miss Margaret Moser, Treasurer, Mechanicsburg; Mrs. Francois Lucas, Secretary, Carlisle.

The various department directors were as follows: registration, Mrs. H. A. Spangler, Carlisle; food production, Miss Mary J. Norcross, Carlisle; food conservation and home economics, Mrs. John Francis, Jr. Carlisle; Women in Industry, Mrs. G. H. Patterson, Carlisle; Liberty Loan, Miss Margaret Moser, Mechanicsburg.

For Woman's Registration in the county, the following were appointed sub-chairmen in the six districts into which the county was divided: No. 1. Mrs. J. W. Millhouse, Camp Hill; No. 2. Mrs. Edward McPherson, Shippensburg; No. 3. Miss Katherine Keefer, Mechanicsburg; No. 4. Miss Mary McCachran, Newville; No. 5. Miss Bertha Zullinger, Mt. Holly Springs; No. 6. Mrs. W. L. Jackson, Carlisle.

All of the members of the County Council of defense were active in the plans of the State Council. Meetings were held, addresses

were delivered along all of the lines of work planned by the National Council. Many large gatherings at Carlisle, Shippensburg and the other towns in the county, were addressed by the members of the speakers bureau and others, outlining the needs of the National government along all of the lines of activity for the winning of the war. Never before in the history of the Cumberland Valley in war times had there been such a wide-spread interest in carrying out every plan of the government for backing up the soldiers at the front.

The members of the Draft Boards, appointed to carry out the plans of the Selective Service laws, were as follows; Division, No. 1. Court House, Carlisle; Abram Sieber, Chairman, Mechanicsburg; Harvey B. Bashore, M. D., West Fairview; Jacob S. Melly, Mechanicsburg; Hattie N. Frehn, Chief Clerk, Carlisle. Division No. 2. Kroenberg Building, Carlisle; Alfred Greenwood, Chairman, Carlisle; J. C. Davis, M. D., Carlisle; David G. Bishop, R. D. No. 9, Carlisle; C. H. Humrich, Chief Clerk, Carlisle.

The Legal Advisory Board for Division No. 1, was composed of the following: Samuel Bashore, Chairman, Mechanicsburg; George E. Lloyd, Carlisle; John D. Faller, Carlisle. Division No. 2. S. B. Sadler, Chairman, Carlisle; John M. Rhey, Carlisle; Jasper Alexander, Carlisle.

The Government appeal agents were: E. M. Biddle Jr. Division No. 1, and Caleb S. Brinton, Division No. 2. The work of these two Divisions of the Draft Board was tremendous. Without the untiring efforts of the entire membership of these boards, through the country the great army which reached France would have not been possible.

The total called, inducted, etc. by these two Divisions were as follows; Division No. 1. Total called, 484; Total inducted, 503; Total accepted, 460; Total rejected, 32; Total cancelled, 11. Division No. 2. Total called, 520; Total inducted, 526; Total accepted, 463; Total rejected, 54; Total cancelled, 9.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY PARTICIPATION
WORLD WAR

Total, all Branches, Enlisted and Officers, 1935

	<i>Disch.</i>	<i>Killed in action</i>	<i>Died of Wounds</i>	<i>Died of Disease</i>	<i>Died of other causes</i>	<i>Grand total</i>
White, Enlisted, Army ..	1,543	27	13	22	4	1,609
White, Officers, Army ..	119	1	..	..	..	120
Colored, Enlisted, Army	68	..	..	3	..	60
Nurses	7	..	..	..	..	7
Marine Corps, Enlisted ..	14	..	..	..	..	14
Marine Corps, Officers ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Navy, Enlisted	103	..	..	..	1	104
Navy, Officers	10	..	..	1	..	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,863	28	13	26	5	1,935

CUMBERLAND VALLEY

The one officer killed in the World War from Cumberland County was David M. Rupp, Shiremanstown, who was killed in action in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne on September 20, 1918. He was a First Lieutenant in the 313 Infantry.

It is worthy of mention that one officer was killed in action from Franklin County also, and that both of these officers were killed in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

FRANKLIN COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR.

THE first meeting of the Franklin County Division of the Council of National Defense was held at the Valley National Bank at Chambersburg on April 25th, 1917. The next meeting was held on May 7th, when the county was organized in accordance with the plans of the State Council. Numerous changes were made in the officers of the county division during the time of its existence. Miss Virginia M. McComb was the first secretary. She acted until October, 1917, when Mary B. Sharpe was appointed Acting Secretary, until the appointment of Mary H. Forrest, who acted as Executive Secretary until the work of the organization was completed.

The Franklin County Council of National Defense, as finally organized, consisted of the following officers and members: Chairman, Moorehead C. Kennedy; 1st Vice-Chairman, T. B. Kennedy; 2nd Vice-Chairman, Morris T. Brown; Treasurer, Fred B. Reed; Secretary, Mary H. Forrest.

Executive Committee: The officers as named, and the following: M. K. Burghner, C. P. Miller, John W. Hoke, W. H. Fisher, E. C. Wingerd.

The Directors of the various Departments of the Council were as follows: Finance, Fred B. Reed; Publicity and Legislation, A. Nevin Pomeroy, Chambersburg; Allied Bodies, Mrs. F. Pitt Carl, Greencastle; Medicine, Sanitation and Hospitals, Dr. A. W. Thrush, Chambersburg; Civic Relief, Mrs. W. K. Sharpe, Chambersburg; Food Supply, James C. Clarke, Chambersburg; Materials, Plants, W. H. Fisher, Chambersburg; Motors and Motor Trucks, G. Sandbrook, Chambersburg; Civilian Service and Labor, H. A. Riddle, Chambersburg; Military and Naval Service, M. K. Burghner, Chambersburg; Guards, Police and Inspection, E. C. Wingerd, Chambersburg; Railroads, M. C. Kennedy, Chambersburg; Speakers Bureau, John W. Hoke, Chambersburg; Community Singing, Mrs. John W. Hoke, Chambersburg; Legal Advisory Board, Rush Gillan, Chambersburg; Volunteer Home Defense Police, Capt. John C. Gerbig, Chambersburg; Food Administration, C. P. Miller, Federal Food Administrator; Asst. Food Administrator, Edward S. Myers, Waynesboro; Deputy, Bakers Division, H. A. Logue; Counsel, Charles Walter, Chambersburg; Woman's Division, Margaret R. Kennedy, Chambersburg; Library Division, Mary F. Boyd, Chambersburg; Merchants' Representatives, Ira S. Ebersole, Chambersburg, George C. Stouffer, Mercersburg, C. F. Fletcher, Greencastle; Hotels and Restaurants, Frank Barnett, Waynesboro, County Chairman.

The Franklin County Council of Defense, with this complete organization, covering every part of the county, was fully equipped for the great work which was done with enthusiasm and efficiency along all of the lines of effort as planned by the National and State organizations. Probably the most out-standing work done, of a local nature, was during the Influenza epidemic in October, 1918, when the entire country suffered so severely. The number of cases reported in Chambersburg alone was 3,500, with about 78 deaths. Waynesboro and Mercersburg had severe epidemics, while, for some reason, Greencastle escaped.

When reports came to the Council concerning the fearful conditions caused by the epidemic at Camp Colt, at Gettysburg, and a request for nurses, Miss Margaret R. Kennedy, a daughter of the Chairman of the Council, immediately volunteered. She went at once with several other young women of Chambersburg. One of these, Miss Lydia Miller, contracted the disease and died within a few days. Nearly all of the others became ill and had to return home. The author well knows of the fearful havoc caused at Camp Colt during this period, as he visited the hospitals, where men were dying almost every hour. The need for help was great, and the volunteers for this service who gave up their lives in the work, died as truly for their country as did any of the boys at the front.

Mr. M. C. Kennedy, in order to finance the work in the hospital at home addressed a letter asking for contributions. About \$2,000 was raised. On October 29th, 1918, the C. V. R. R. had the Maryland State hospital train brought to Chambersburg as an aid to the emergency hospital. Dr. D. Z. Dounott was in charge of this train, assisted by four physicians and six nurses. Miss Jennie Reilly was in charge of the local work as district nurse. Miss Reilly kept a sort of clearing house for all information concerning the conditions and needs of the entire community.

All of the other departments of the council were active in the work assigned. To write of all of the activities in this brief sketch is not possible.

The other great agency in winning the war was the Draft Boards of the Selective Service. The members of the two divisions in Franklin County were as follows: Division 1. Greencastle. C. H. Clippinger, Chairman, Greencastle; Ross S. Gordon, Greencastle; Dr. Guy Zimmerman, Lemaster; J. E. Whitmore, Chief Clerk, Greencastle. Division No. 2. Court House, Chambersburg; Enos H. Horst, Chairman, Chambersburg; Edmund C. Wingerd, Chambersburg; Dr. J. H. Kinter, Chambersburg; Robert W. Walker, Chief Clerk, Chambersburg. Legal Advisory Board. Division No. 1. Greencastle; W. T. Omwake, Chairman, Waynesboro; William J. Patton, Greencastle; H. H. Spangler, Mercersburg. Division No. 2. Chambersburg. W. Rush Gillan, Chairman, Chambersburg; George W. Atherton; W. J.

Zacharias, Chambersburg. Government Appeal Agents. Division No. 1. Watson R. Davison, Waynesboro. Division No. 2. J. R. Ruthrauff, Chambersburg.

These two Boards made the following reports: Division No. 1. Total called, 618; Total inducted, 630; Total accepted, 567; Total rejected, 52; Total cancelled, 11. Division No. 2. Total called, 497; Total inducted, 504; Total accepted, 458; Total rejected, 37; Total cancelled, 9.

The grand total for all of the Divisions of the Cumberland Valley are as follows: Total called, 2,119; Total inducted, 2,163; Total accepted, 1,948; Total rejected, 175; Total cancelled, 40.

FRANKLIN COUNTY PARTICIPATION
WORLD WAR

Total, all Branches, Enlisted and Officers, 1833

	<i>Disch.</i>	<i>Killed in action</i>	<i>Died of Wounds</i>	<i>Died of Disease</i>	<i>Died of other causes</i>	<i>Grand total</i>
White, Enlisted, Army ..	1,430	27	9	21	1	1,497
White, Officers, Army ..	134	1	..	..	..	135
Colored, Enlisted	74	..	1	..	..	75
Nurses	15	..	..	1	..	16
Marine Corps, Enlisted ..	11	..	..	..	..	11
Navy, Enlisted	80	..	..	3	1	90
Navy, Officers	9	..	..	..	..	9
	<u>1,768</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1,833</u>

The one officer from Franklin County who was killed in action was Philip E. Kricchbaum, Second Lieutenant, who was a member of the 112th Regiment, National Guard. His home was at Chambersburg. He was killed in the greatest battle of the war in the Meuse-Argonne on October 2, 1918.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE EARLY SCHOOLS IN THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

THE first schools in the Cumberland Valley, like those in other parts of the state, were established in connection with the churches, which were organized soon after the first settlements came into being. Where there was no church building, the school was established near to the place where religious services were held. As nearly all of the first settlers in the valley were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, practically all of the first churches and schools were under the control of this denomination. The Scotch-Irish were soon followed by the German and Swiss settlers from the eastern part of the state, chiefly from Lancaster, Bucks and Berks Counties. All of these people were deeply interested in religion and in education. As soon as there were enough people in a community to organize a church this was done, and the school went with it, as a matter of course.

The first school houses, like the first churches and homes, were built of logs and were crudely furnished with desks and benches made of split logs. There was little attempt made to make the school rooms attractive, or even comfortable. The times were rough. Self-denial was a rule of life for all, and the things which are now deemed necessary were then unobtainable. It was, therefore, not because the settlers did not appreciate comforts, in home, church and school, that their homes, schools and churches were lacking in these things, but because they could not be obtained on the far-flung frontier along the mountains. Life was entirely different even at this time, between the city of Philadelphia, or the town of Lancaster, and the little settlements on the very outskirts of civilization.

The Enoch Brown School, where the fearful massacre of the teacher and his pupils took place July 26, 1764, was probably a fair example in size of the schools along the frontiers. The number of pupils attending these schools ran from ten to thirty, in the more scattered parts of the frontier settlements. There were many schools in the Cumberland Valley similar to that taught by Enoch Brown, but the names of the teachers have not been preserved with any degree of fulness. The names of Enoch Brown and his pupils on that historic day when the Indians massacred them all, with one exception, have been preserved because of the disaster which was intended to blot them out.

John G. Orr gives a very full account of the Eastern school house, as it was known, going back to the time when John Herron was a "man of affairs" on the Herron Branch, near the present Orrs-

town. In one of his note books for 1793 he makes an entry concerning the payment of fifteen shillings to Patrick Hughes, school teacher, and in 1797 he refers to Patrick Moore as the school teacher. The children of many of the most prominent families in the history of the Cumberland Valley attended this school. Among these were the Herrons, the Nevins, the Fletchers, the Myers and others. John Herron was the father of the Rev. Francis Herron, pastor of the Rocky Springs Presbyterian church, and later the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh. Many of the decedents of this Herron family are still living in western Pennsylvania, and one of them, the Rev. Charles Herron, D. D., is now Professor in the Omaha Theological seminary of the Presbyterian church. To trace the line of influence going out of these little log school houses of the Cumberland Valley, would carry one to almost every part of the United States. The land upon which this Eastern School House stood was sold in 1912 for \$240.00 to Courtney Harchlerose. It is truly remarkable that from these little log school houses of the Cumberland Valley there flowed out into the entire country such a great number of distinguished men and women. A complete list of famous families which have sprung from these pupils of the school houses of this early frontier has never been attempted. It would be most inspiring and interesting as a record, showing that "blood does tell". Of the children who escaped the massacre at the Enoch Brown school, on account of being absent on that fateful day, was Eleanor Cochran, who became the wife of Captain Joseph Junkin, and was the mother of a large family, many of which became prominent in the valley and in the state. Another pupil was Sally Brown, the mother of Judge Chambers and a long line of famous men and women. Eleanor Pawling was also a pupil at this school. She became the wife of Dr. Robert Johnson, the well known surgeon in the Revolution. One of the descendants of Eleanor Cochran became the first wife of General Stonewall Jackson. Mary Ramsey became the mother of the line of the Agnews. Two of her nieces married sons of President Harrison. The list might be carried on until every school in the valley would add its quota of prominent men and women in the state and nation.

Following the organization of these schools, there came the period of the classical schools and academs, which were generally called select schools. It is difficult to tell the exact date when the first of these schools was organized. In the Minutes of the Carlisle Presbytery for April 1781, it is stated, that "John Montgomery, Robert Miller, Samuel Postlethwaite, Doctor Samuel McCaskey, William Blair and others who have oversight of a grammar school in this place (Carlisle) desire a conference with Presbytery on the subject of the school. They represent their desire, that Presbytery appoint a committee of their number from time to time, to examine the same, at least twice a year; they further represent, that it is their

desire to enlarge the plan thereof and apply for a legal charter for it as an academy under proper regulations, and they desire leave to mention some member of the Presbytery to be appointed together with others, as trustees of the said academy”.

From 1781 to 1786 the Presbytery appointed various committees to examine the grammar schools at Carlisle, “East Conogochieg”, Hagerstown, and Chambersburg. There are various references to these “grammar schools” in the records of the Carlisle Presbytery, but the history of these schools which did so much to lay the foundations for higher learning in the valley, is very fragmentary.

It is not possible within the limits of this sketch of the schools and colleges of the Cumberland Valley, to enter into a history of any one of them in any fulness. The schools mentioned are by no means the only one in the valley, but simply the outstanding ones.

A classical school was established at Carlisle prior to the time of the American Revolution, which was broken up when the conflict between Great Britain and the Colonies became an actual war, as nearly all of the students entered the army of the patriots. Among the pupils of this school, who became prominent in after years, were Dr. George Stevenson and John Armstrong.

Hopewell academy was established about 1810, a short distance south of Newburg, by John Cooper, who was its first and only teacher. Among the pupils of this school was the Rev. Alfred Nevin D.D., LL.D.

Carlisle institute was organized by Dr. Henry Duffield in 1831. F. M. L. Gillelen organized a select school at Mechanicsburg in about 1850 and in 1856 Solomon P. Gorgas founded Irving college, at Mechanicsburg. This institution was incorporated by the Legislature in 1857.

Mary Institute was founded at Carlisle in 1860 and incorporated by the legislature in 1857. It was under the direction of the Episcopal church. Rev. Francis J. Clerc was in charge until 1866, when he was succeeded by Rev. William C. Leverett, who was followed by Mrs. Mary W. Dunbar, who remained at its head until the school was discontinued. Shippensburg academy at Shippensburg, was founded in 1861 by D. A. L. Laverty. It was opened for students October 6, 1861.

Sunnyside Female seminary at Newburg, was opened in the autumn of 1858, under the direction of Mrs. Caroline Williams. It was soon afterwards incorporated by the legislature, but existed only about eight or ten years.

White Hall academy in East Pennsboro Township, was established May 4, 1851. D. Denlinger was the principal of this school until Nov. 1867, it having been changed into a Soldier's Orphan school.

The Normal school at Shippensburg was constituted as a State

Normal school of the seventh district, in February, 1873, the corner stone having been laid on May 31, 1871. It had been previously planned to have this school located at Newville, but there were many objections to this. The original cost of the building was about \$125,000, and the furnishing was about \$25,000. The first session was held on April 31, 1873, under the direction of George P. Beard, who was succeeded by Rev. I. N. Hays, D.D., who afterwards became quite prominent as a Presbyterian minister in Pittsburgh.

Dickinson College, at Carlisle, was incorporated by an act of the legislature, September 9, 1783, the same year in which the independence of the American Colonies was acknowledged by Great Britain. It is the second oldest college in Pennsylvania, and the fifteenth oldest college in the United States. The following list shows the dates of organization of the first 15 colleges; (1). Harvard, 1636; (2). William and Mary, 1693; (3). Yale, 1701; (4). Pennsylvania, 1740; (5). Princeton, 1746; (6). Washington Lee, 1749; (7). Columbia, 1754; (8). Brown, 1764; (9). Rutgers, 1766; (10). Dartmouth, 1769; (11). Salem, (N. C.), 1772; (12). Hampden-Sydney, 1776; (13). Transylvania, 1780; (14). Washington (Md.), 1782; (15). Dickinson, 1783. It is the outgrowth of the academy which was located at Carlisle in about 1773. Among the first trustees named in the charter are John Dickinson, the President of the Supreme Executive Council at the time; Benjamin Rush, the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army during the Revolution, and William Bingham, afterward United States Senator from Pennsylvania. The trustees selected the name for the college at a meeting held at the home of John Dickinson in Philadelphia, September 15, 1783, and selected as the first President, the Rev. Charles Nisbet, D.D. of Montrose, Scotland. Dr. Nisbet had previously been selected by Dr. Witherspoon as the president of Princeton, of which institution he himself became president. Dr. Nisbet accepted the presidency of Dickinson College at the earnest solicitation of Dr. Benjamin Rush. He arrived at Carlisle on July 4, 1785, the college having been directed in the interim by James Ross, the professor of Latin and Greek. Dr. Nisbet presided over the college until his death, January 18, 1804.

In 1799 the college purchased from the heirs of William Penn the entire square, of eight acres, which was situated on the western border of the town of Carlisle. The building which was erected on this site was destroyed by fire before it was completed, and a new building was erected in 1804—the present beautiful West college. This historic institution has continued to grow in influence and in equipment until it is one of the most widely known in the state. The list of trustees as given in the Act of Assembly of 1783, in addition to the ones named in this sketch, includes quite a number of prominent men from the counties of York, Cumberland, Berks, Northumberland, Bucks, Bedford, Chester and Washington (Statutes at Large, XI. 114-120).

Dickinson college was under the direction of the Presbyterian church until 1833, when, through the resignation of the trustees from time to time, and the election of others, it passed into the control of the Methodist Episcopal church. The first President after the transfer was the Rev. John P. Durbin, who served from 1833 to 1845.

The Carlisle Indian School. It is a most significant thing that the first non-reservation Indian school in the United States should be placed at Carlisle, which had been the scene of Indian Councils and the center of activity during the period of Indian wars. This school was established through the efforts of Lieutenant, later General, R. H. Pratt, who was in charge of the Indian prisoners of war at St. Augustine, Fla. from May 11, 1875 to April 14, 1878. When the time for the release of these prisoners came by order of the government, 22 young men asked for more education. These were placed in the school at Hampton, Virginia, September 6, 1879 an order was issued for the transfer of the Carlisle Barracks, comprising 27 acres, from the War department to the department of the interior for Indian school purposes. Lieutenant Pratt was directed to establish a school at Carlisle. By the end of October he had gathered a company of 136 Indians from the Pine Ridge and other Agencies. The school was opened on November 1, 1879. The 22 Indians from Hampton were transferred to Carlisle.

During the years of its operation this school became one of the outstanding Indian schools of the United States. Its band and football team became known everywhere. It published in its press many most valuable articles and the superintendent was the Editor of *The Red Man* and *The Arrow*, which were full of splendid articles relating to the Indians, and which were real works of Art.

General Pratt was in charge until June 1904, when he was retired, and his place was taken by Capt. William A. Mercer, who was succeeded by Dr. M. Friedman, who was in charge until the school was finally abandoned and the property again transferred to the War Department. During the first 25 years of its operation the school had a total of 5,170 Indians from almost every tribe in the country.

The grounds and buildings of the old Carlisle Barracks and later of the Carlisle Indian school, are now under the jurisdiction of the war department and are used as the Field Service Medical school of the United States army.

There were a number of select schools in Franklin county. Among the first of these was the Chambersburg academy, which was incorporated on August 23rd, 1797. Benjamin Chambers set apart two lots in his plan of the town in 1796 for educational purposes. The academy was opened in 1797 under the direction of James Ross. The Rev. David Denny of the Falling Springs Presbyterian Church was in charge of the Academy from 1800 to 1826, when he was succeeded by Rev. D. V. McLean, who afterwards became president of

Lafayette college. The Rev. Dr. Crawford was in charge of the classical department until 1830, when he was called to the University of Pennsylvania. This historic academy has a most interesting history of a work well done in producing many men who became famous in the nation.

The Fayetteville academy was opened in an old log school house by Rev. Joshua Kennedy, of the Reformed church, in 1852. In the fall of the same year a new building was erected and the school was entitled the Fayetteville Academy and Seminary. This school continued its fine work until 1860, when Mr. Kennedy left the place. Dry Run academy, in the northern part of the county, was started in 1874, under the leadership of the Rev. S. C. Alexander, Dr. J. H. Flickinger and others. The school opened in the spring of 1874.

It seems rather strange that the only academy in the Cumberland Valley which made a report to the Superintendent of schools in 1837, was the one at Carlisle. The Chambersburg academy is mentioned by name, but there is no report from it. It is also interesting to note that in the report of 1858 the average salary of male teachers was \$18.89 $\frac{1}{4}$, and the statement is made "four years ago it was \$14.00, which is one of the cheering records of the system" (the new school system, which was adopted in 1834).

There were in Franklin county at this time, 1858, 135 brick, 17 stone, 24 log and 14 frame school houses, and in Cumberland county there were 85 brick, 11 stone, 54 log and 18 frame school buildings. The average salary of the male teachers was \$26.48 and of female teachers \$20.26 for Cumberland county, and for Franklin county it was \$22.10 for the male and \$20.17 for the female teachers.

Marshall college, named in honor of Chief Justice Marshall, was established at Mercersburg in 1836, under the jurisdiction of the German Reformed church. Dr. Frederick A. Rauch was elected President by the board of trustees and served in this capacity until his death in 1840. He was succeeded by Dr. J. W. Nevin. The college remained at Mercersburg until 1853, when it was removed to Lancaster and combined with Franklin college, under the title Franklin and Marshall college. After the removal to Lancaster a school was opened in the old college building. This school was known as Mercersburg college and was founded in 1856.

Mercersburg academy was founded by Dr. William Mann Irvine in 1893 upon the historic foundations which had been builded before the time when he took charge of a school which now has a nation wide reputation. Dr. Irvine served this school and the young manhood of the state until his sudden death in the summer of 1928. The buildings and the equipment of this now famous school cannot be surpassed by any secondary school in the entire nation.

Wilson college for Women, named in honor of Sarah Wilson, was incorporated March 24, 1869. The first class exercises opened October

12, 1870. This college owes its inception to a resolution passed by Carlisle Presbytery April 15, 1868. The trustees of the institution must contain a majority of its membership as members in the Presbyterian church in the United States. The beautiful buildings of this college are placed upon the tract of 50 acres lying along the Conococheague within the borough of Chambersburg. No school in the country has a more fascinating situation, and under the leadership of Dr. E. D. Warfield, formerly President of Lafayette college, it has taken a high place among the colleges of the state.

The author of this brief sketch of the educational institutions of the Cumberland Valley regrets that lack of space prevents a more complete history of each of the colleges thus briefly mentioned. Each one of them has a most interesting and inspirational history. It would require several volumes to fully cover the history of the schools and colleges in the valley. Numerous special articles have been written concerning the various schools, public and private, which have dotted the wide expanses of the valley between the Susquehanna and the Potomac. Nearly all of the select schools and colleges have been instituted and controlled by the men and women of the Presbyterian and the German Reformed churches, and all of them have sent forth into the nation a number of well educated men and women, many of whom have made names for themselves as leaders in the business and professional life of the state.

APPENDIX A: INDIAN PLACE NAMES IN THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY

THESE are not many Indian place names in the Cumberland Valley, but those which are found in it or related to it, are, not only most beautiful, but are also quite historic. The names of Indian origin which are related to the history of the valley, and which are still in use, are as follows: *Conococheague*, the name of the creek which enters the Potomac at Williamsport, is derived from the Delaware language, the words making the compound being "gu-ne-u" and "hi-tshi-wi," meaning "long way, indeed," having reference to the long course taken by the windings of this stream. The name itself, as used in all of the early records, like nearly every other name of Indian origin, has been badly corrupted. Almost every possible spelling is given to it by the early Scotch-Irish and German settlers. The French documents in which reference is made to the stream or to the settlements on it give forms as "Kaneghuigik" and Connicocheeque, while the English and the Scotch-Irish writers refer to it as Canacoshick, Cnoegogig, Conegochege, etc. Governor Morris found the name as difficult to spell as the more uneducated writers, as he gives the form Conogogee, and Sheriff Potter spells it Conegogig. All attempts at spelling are entirely phonetic. The first attempted spelling is that which is found in "Minute Book K" of the Board of Property, in which the name is spelled Conehecheegee.

Conodoguinnet, or Conodogwinet, is the name of the creek which enters the Susquehanna at West Fairview, opposite Harrisburg. This name is also of Delaware origin, being a compound of the words *guneu*, "long" and *p'tukhannet*, meaning "a long, crooked creek." Much of the territory along the western shore of the Susquehanna, between this creek and the Yellow Breeches, was occupied by the Shawnee tribe under the leadership of Peter Chartier. When the Shawnee removed to the Allegheny in about 1727, every effort was made by the Provincial authorities to bring them back to the Susquehanna, in order to get them away from the influence of the French on the Ohio. In 1731 a letter was sent to Peter Chartier by the commissioners of the province, telling him that a tract of land had been set aside "between Conegogwainet & Shaawana Creeks five or six miles Back for the River, In order to Accommodate the Shaawana Indians or such others as may think fit to Settle there." This tract of land was later a part of the Manor of Lowther, laid out in 1764. The Shawnee did not accept this invitation, but later on, at the Treaty at Carlisle, in 1753, they said that these lands had been occupied by the white settlers. There was not the shadow of a claim on the part of the Shawnee for any of these lands, as the Shawnee had no lands in the entire Province by either possession or the right of conquest. They were immigrants, having come to the Susquehanna from the South in 1698 and were permitted to live at Pequea and elsewhere under the supervision of the Conestoga, by a Treaty of 1701. The Shawnee village at the mouth of the creek, at New Cumberland, was known by the same name as the creek. In the report of Conrad Weiser's visit to Onondaga in 1743, it is mentioned as "Canadagueany." It was proposed that a council be held at this place. When the time of meeting came, it was discovered that so many Indians would attend, that by permission of Canasatego, the meeting place was changed to Lancaster where the historic Council of 1744 was held.

The name has as many corruptions as nearly every other place name of Indian origin. Among the various forms are, Canadagueany, Canataquamy, Conedaguet, Conedoguet, etc. All of these corruptions are attempts to spell the Indian name as it sounded to English, German, or Irish ears.

Kittatinny is the historic name of the mountain ridge which bounds the Cumberland Valley on the north. It is also called the North Mountain. The Indian name is a compound of the Delaware words "kit," "great," and "adin," or "atin," meaning "hill" or "mountain." In the early deeds this mountain ridge is nearly always given the translation of the Indian name as "Endless Hills." The Iroquois called the mountains "Tyannuntasacta." In the first Deed of 1736 it is stated that the mountains were called "Tyannuntasacta" by the Iroquois, and "Kekkachtannin Hills." The name "Kittochtinny" is used in the Deed of 1742 and also in the Albany Purchase of 1754

Many other forms are used, such as Katyena Hills, Kittatiny Hills, Kitechtiny Hills, etc. The name as used at present, Kittatinny, comes as near to the original Indian name, as given by the Delaware, as any of the early corruptions do. There was much trouble caused by the phrase which was used in many of the Indian deeds, "to the setting sun," which many of the authorities of the Province understood literally, rather than figuratively, as the Indian meant it. It meant to the top of the ridge of mountains below which the sun disappeared to the beholder, and not to the Pacific Ocean as some seemed to think.

Susquehanna, the name of the beautiful stream which bounds the Cumberland Valley on the east, is derived from Sisku-hanna, meaning "muddy" or "roily river." The Delaware "hanna" is used in many names of creeks and streams in Pennsylvania. Kit-Hanna, "the great river," "Loyal-hanna," "the middle stream," etc. The great river had many other names, such as Ga-wa-no-wa-na-neh, "the great island river," which is most significant; on the De l'Isle map of 1718 the river is noted as "R. des Andastes"—Andastes was the name given by the French to the tribe known as Susquehannocks, or Conestoga. The latter name is a corruption of the French name, which seems to be a corruption of "Kanesta," mud or clay.—Other forms of the name are Sasquehanno, Sasquehannah, Sasquesahanough, etc. All of which are simply variations of the spelling of Susquehanna.

This beautiful river has figured very largely in all of the early history of Pennsylvania. From Lake Otsego to Chesapeake Bay it winds through the mountains, passing the sites made historic by the events which have taken place along its shores and upon its waters. In many places the tree covered mountains still run down in billows of green to the very water's edge. There is no more beautiful scenery in America than that which is found along the course of this "winding river," as it passes through the lofty mountains above Tunkhannock, or as it enters the broad valley this side of the Kittatinny Mountains at Harrisburg and skirts the eastern boundary of the Cumberland Valley.

Yellow Breeches, or Callapatscink, or Callapatsing, the name of the creek which enters the Susquehanna at New Cumberland, is said by Heckewelder to mean "where it returns." Before the settlement of the west shore and during the time when the Shawnee first occupied the territory, the creek was known as Shawnee Creek, and it is so mentioned in many of the early records. The creek, however, since the commencement of the period of settlement, has always been known by the name given on the map of Lewis Evans, 1749, "Yellow Breeches." The origin of this name is not known. There are numerous traditions about how the name happened to be given, but none of these seem to have any foundation. Some say that it was

given because some man, Peter Chartier, or some one else, wore "yellow breeches" when living on the course of the creek. The author has hunted, so far in vain, for any real authority for this name and its origin. Some have suggested that "Yellow Breeches" was an error on the map of Evans, and that it should be "Yellow Beeches," but there seems to be no foundation for this, as some of the earliest documents give the spelling "Yellow Britches."

Tuscarora, the name of the valley and the mountains, along the western boundary of the valley at Fort Loudon, where the valley opens, is derived from the name of the Iroquoian tribe which came northward from the Carolinas in about 1713. They then had settlements for a time in the valley and along the mountains which bear their name, Tuscarora, which is a corruption of Skaru-ron, "hemp gatherers." The northward migration of the Tuscarora into Pennsylvania, and then their gradual movement up the Susquehanna into New York, and their entrance into the League of the Iroquois, changed the common designation of the "Five Nations" to the "Six Nations," after 1713. Before their final occupancy of the territory assigned to them in New York, between that of the Oneida and Onondaga tribes, they had villages at Ingaren, Owego, etc.

Potomac. Although the name of this river is not that of a Pennsylvania stream, nevertheless it so frequently occurs in the early records relating to the lower Cumberland Valley, that it is here mentioned. The name is a corruption of "patomek," meaning "where something is brought," evidently having reference to the village of Powhatan, to which tribute was brought. The name was also applied to a tribe of the Powhatan Confederacy, as well as to the chief village of this tribe, which occupied the peninsula between the Potowmac river and creek.

The Indian name of the river, however, was Cohongoronto. This is the name used in the various Deeds made out by the Iroquois, and in the discussions at the Indian councils. Canassatego, at the various councils at the time of the discussion concerning the various land purchases, in 1742, refers to the lands along the Potomac as the "Cohongoroutas Lands." Colden says that the name signifies a "river in the woods," or "a river that serves as a door," but he wrongly gives it as one of the names of the Susquehanna, to which river it never applies in any of the early documents.

(The author's book on "Indian Place Names in Pennsylvania," gives notes concerning all of the names of Indian origin which occur in the records of the state, as well as the names which still remain as names of creeks, rivers, mountains, etc.).

APPENDIX B: FRONTIER FORTS OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY

NESTLING under the shadows of the lofty Parnell's Knob and at the entrance to Path Valley, on the bend of the West Branch of the Conococheague, not far from a spring of fine water, stood the home of Matthew Patton. The land upon which he built his log cabin and his barn was warranted to him in 1744. Here he lived with his wife Elizabeth and his little family of children in peace and quietness until the disaster of November 1, 1755, when the band of hostile Indians swept into the valley of the Conococheague from the Great Cove, which they had destroyed the day before. They destroyed his house and barn by fire and then passed away from their work of destruction to go on other errands of cruelty.

Not far away from this home stood McDowell's Mill, at the present Markes, which was the only place of refuge in the region, where were gathered about 160 men, who had come together after the destruction of the Great Cove, in response to the urgent pleas of Col. Benjamin Chambers of Falling Springs, and Sheriff John Potter, of near Brown's Mill. The "fighting Parson," the Rev. John Steel, was also among the number who gathered at McDowell's on that morning. When it was proposed that the men go in pursuit of the Indians, only forty volunteered to do so.

The Sheriff wrote to Secretary Peters, "We went to Patton's with a seeming resolution and courage, but found no Indians there, on which we advanced to a rising ground, where we immediately saw another house and barn on fire, belonging to Mesech James, about one mile up the creek from Thomas Barr's. We set off directly for that place; but they had gone up the creek to another plantation, left by one widow Jordan the day before; but she had unhappily gone back that morning with a young woman, daughter to one William Clark, for some milk for her children, and were both taken captives, but neither house or barn hurt."

The letters of Sheriff Potter concerning the cowardly action of the majority of the men at McDowell's Mill refusing to go with him in pursuit of the Indians, are most severe. It was not wise for him with his little company of forty men to go in pursuit of about a hundred Indians, who had passed up Path Valley, where there was danger of an ambush almost at any point. The Sheriff was obliged to return to his home that night, after saying that he would "not guard a man who will not fight when called in so imminent manner."

In a second raid into the valley on March 1, 1756, the house of Thomas Barr, previously mentioned, was destroyed, by a band of Indians led by the two chiefs Shingas and Captain Jacobs. A third raid was made in November, 1756, when Samuel Perry and six of his neighbors were killed and six children carried into captivity. A party of fourteen men of Potter's Company went in pursuit of the

Indians, but were surprised by the Indians, who killed four of the men.

After these three raids into the settlements along the Conococheage, it was felt that the fort at McDowell's Mill was entirely too far away from the mountain gap at Loudon, and that a better site should be selected. Col. John Armstrong, after his return from the expedition against Kittanning in 1756, in accordance with the authority given to him by the Provincial Council, commenced the erection of a fort in a better position to command the entrance through the mountains by which the Indians reached the settlements. His first plan was to erect it at Barr's, and he so wrote to the Council on November 8th, but a short time afterwards he wrote to the Governor, that he had examined the site at Barr's, "and could not find it a proper situation for a fort, the soil being too strong to admit the ditch, and the spot itself overlooked by the adjoining hill," and then says, that, after much study, he had "fixed on a place in that neighborhood, near Parnell's Knob, where one Patton lived."

The house which Patton had commenced to erect on the site of the one which had been destroyed, was not entirely finished. Col. Armstrong had the stores removed from McDowell's Mill and placed in this house, which was then used as the storehouse for the fort. The actual work for the erection of the fort was commenced on November 19, 1756, when the cellar was dug. The building of the stockade was much delayed because of the deep snow. The work of building the fort was done at first by the men belonging to the companies of Capt. John Potter, the sheriff of Cumberland County, and Capt. Joseph Armstrong. Later in November, twenty men were detached from each the various garrisons near the site, with one commissioned officer from each.

After the fort was completed, if not before, the name given to it was in honor of the Earl of Loudoun, who was the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in America. It was first suggested that it be called Pomfret Castle, but as this name had been given to the fort in the Juniata Valley, the name "Fort Loudoun" became the official designation of this most historic fortified spot, which later became the scene of many of the chief events relating to the movement of the troops of General Forbes to the Ohio. The "u" in the second syllable of the name of the Earl was soon dropped and the familiar name "Fort Loudon" became the name of the fort.

Fort Loudon occupied a position of prominence south of the Susquehanna similar to that of Fort Augusta on the northern part of the river as a British frontier fort. The one commanded the northern path to the Ohio, by way of the West Branch and the old Northern trail up the Bald Eagle Valley, and the other commanded the entrance to the Ohio by way of the gateway to Path Valley at Parnell's Knob. All of the main trails to the Ohio from the Susquehanna crossed Path Valley, and by way of Raystown, Ligonier, etc., reached all

of the objective points at Kittanning, Logstown, etc. It was the most strategic point along the mountain ridges, south of the Susquehanna, for the purposes of guarding the valley and for the sending of an army against the French fort on the Ohio.

The site for the fort was ideal in every way, and it was as beautiful and as historic as it was ideal. Long before the time when the first white settlers commenced to take up land in sight of the lofty Parnell's Knob, it had been on the war path of the Iroquois as they went southward against their enemies, the Catawba and Cherokee, in the Carolinas. When the first white men came into the wooded banks of the west branch of the Conococheague, about 1733-34, among them came the Cowans, the McDowells and the Parnells. When Samuel Blunston, Sr., made application for land upon the waters of the Conococheague, it is stated that the place which he sought was "about the great Marsh where Edmund Cartledge does live," and among the inhabitants of this particular territory is mentioned the name of Edward Parnell. This application was made before the Board of Property on May 20, 1734, so that the man who gave his name to the mountain peak was living there before 1734 (Archives of Pa., Third Series, Vol. I, 39). "Parnell's Knob" is the only place name noted on the Lewis Evans map of 1755 in this entire region, near where Fort Loudon was erected. Nearly all of the names of the first settlers in this entire section, which was known as the "Conococheague settlement," were Scotch-Irish from Conestoga, Paxtang and Derry.

The early history of the fort called Fort Loudon is so much connected with the fort at McDowell's Mill, that it is well at this point to notice some of the facts relating to this earlier place of protection to the settlements along the branch of the Conococheague. John McDowell made his settlement at about the same time that Cartledge, Blunston, Parnell and others named, came into the neighborhood, that is between 1730 and 1733. Before the erection of Fort Loudon, McDowell's Mill was the best known place along the extreme limits of the settlements along the mountains. In the "Plan for the Defence of Cumberland County, 1754, it is stated "And as John M'Dowell's mill is at the most important Pass, most exposed to Danger, has a fort already made about it and there provisions may be most easily had, for these Reasons let the Chief Quarters be there" (Archives II, 239). As these plans were being made when the army of General Braddock was making ready for its expedition to the Ohio, the foregoing statement would prove that John McDowell had fortified his mill before the beginning of the actual hostility of the Indians, following Braddock's defeat in 1755. In the plan of General Braddock's expedition, when it had been finally decided that the army would make Fort Cumberland, in Maryland, the point from which the army would cut its way over the mountains, Braddock himself insisted that a road be made from McDowell's Mill to in-

tersect the southern route at Turkey Foot, on the Youghiogheny River. This road, which should be called the Burd Road, has been described in a previous chapter.

Governor Morris in writing to General Braddock, June 3, 1755, says "A place called McDowell's Mill, situate upon the new Road, about 20 miles westward of Shippensburg, is much more convenient for the magazine than Shippensburg" (Col. Rec. VI, 407). It had been decided to make Shippensburg the magazine of supplies to be sent to the army over Burd's Road. General Braddock at once agreed to this change. After the defeat of Braddock's army, General Shirley issued orders to Colonel Dunbar to cover the frontiers of the Provinces "particularly at the Towns of Shippensburg and Carlisle, and at or near the place called McDowell's Mill, where the New Road to the Allegheny Mountains begins in Pennsylvania, from the Incursions of the Enemy, until you shall receive further orders." Had the cowardly commander of Braddock's defeated army carried out these orders, the frontiers of Pennsylvania would not have suffered as they did in the following months. Instead of doing as he had been ordered, the "cowardly Dunbar," as history has well named him, fled on through all of these points named and did not feel safe until he reached the protecting boundary of the City of Philadelphia.

The fort at McDowell's Mill continued to be the only stockaded point at the entrance to Path Valley until the Indian raids at the Great Cove and to the Conococheaque settlements proved to Col. John Armstrong that a better site for a fort should be selected. Fort McDowell ceased to be a frontier fort many important events had taken place with this historic mill as a base. It was from this place that the expedition of Col. John Armstrong against Kittanning made its start for Fort Shirley. He says in his letter at this time "McDowell's or thereabouts is a necessary post, but the present fort not defensible." On December 22, 1756, after much labor in erecting the new fort at Parnell's place, he writes "The Public Stores are safely removed from McDowell's Mill to Fort Loudon, the barracks for the soldiers are built, and some proficiency made in the stockade, the finishing of which will be doubtless retarded by the inclemency of the weather, the snow with us being upward of a foot deep." (Archives III, 105).

Thus Fort McDowell, after its brief and hectic career as a place of refuge from the Indians, passed from the pages of the history of the period and Fort Loudon took its place as a British fort on the western limits of the dominion of the Anglo-Saxon race. Between it and the waters of the Ohio the flag of the British Empire flew at but one point, or possibly two—Fort Littleton and Fort Shirley. But, neither of these forts was in a position to even defend their own garrisons, much less the frontier settlements. They were both dependent upon Fort Loudon for supplies.

The companies doing duty at Fort Loudon in the autumn of 1756, were those commanded by Captain John Potter, Captain Hugh Mercer, Captain John Steel and Captain Joseph Armstrong. None of these companies had any permanency of organization or history, as the men and officers making them up were constantly being transferred from one point to another as the needs of the times demanded.

Many of the events relating to the history of Fort Loudon are given in the chapters relating to the Burd Road and the Forbes' expedition. A rather full history of this historic place is given in "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania" (Vol. 1, 534-542), and in the monographs on "Old Fort Loudon and its Associations, by George O. Seilhamer, Esq., in the 'The Kittochtinny Historical Society,' " proceedings, (Vol. VI, 105 and 125).

Fort Lyttleton, or Littleton, was one of the chain of frontier forts, erected by order of Governor Robert Morris in the winter and spring of 1755-56. This fort was probably commenced in 1755, as Governor Morris in writing to General Shirley, February 9, 1756, says, "It stands upon the new road opened by this Province towards the Ohio, and about twenty miles from the settlements, and I have called it Fort Lyttleton, in honor of my friend George. This fort will not only protect the inhabitants of that part of the Province, but being on a road that within a few miles joins General Braddock's road, it will prevent the march of any regulars into the Province and at the same time serve as an advance post or magazine in case of an attempt to the westward. For these reasons I have caused it to be built in a regular form, so that it may, in a little time and at a small expense, be so strengthened as to hold out against cannon."

Fort Littleton was used as an advance post during the expedition of General Forbes in 1758, as Governor Morris had anticipated. It occupies a prominent place in the history of the march of the army of General Forbes and also in the relief expedition of Colonel Henry Bouquet in 1763, during the Conspiracy of Pontiac, when Fort Pitt was surrounded by hostile Indians. It was situated at the old "Sugar Cabins," so called, probably because the Indians and then the frontiersmen made maple sugar at this site.

Fort Lowther was situated between Hanover and Pitt streets on High Street within the town of Carlisle. It is stated that there was a garrison at Carlisle as early as May 27, 1753. Governor Morris was at this place in June, 1755, so that he might be near to the line of march of the army of General Braddock, who wrote his last letter to him from the camp at Stewart's Crossings on June 30th, just before his final push on to the Monongahela. Colonel John Armstrong made this fort a point of administration during the building of the Frontier Forts in 1756. Colonel Stanwix during his stay at Fort Lowther erected the entrenchment about the north-eastern part of the town, no doubt expecting that any Indian raids against

Carlisle would come from that direction. Carlisle and Fort Lowther occupied prominent positions during all of the preparations for the expedition of General Forbes in 1758, and also in the expeditions of Colonel Bouquet in both 1763 and 1764. All of the historic events which are associated with the early history of the Square in Carlisle would fill a large book. It is one of the most historic Public Squares in any city or town in America.

Fort Morris was erected on the rocky bluff a short distance west of Shippensburg in the fall and winter of 1755, immediately following the Indian hostility of 1755. It was named in honor of the Governor, who did so much to try to protect the frontier settlements. It was popularly called the "Bull's Eye." The fort was finished under the direction of Colonel Burd in 1756-57. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac" in 1763-64, it was the scene of many thrilling events, when it was filled with the settlers who had fled in terror before the Indians. There are numerous letters in the Archives relating to happenings at this place.

Fort Franklin. It has always been a question in the mind of the author as to whether there was another fort at Shippensburg by this name. It probably was applied to Fort Morris before it was discovered that there already was a Fort Franklin in Northampton County. There could hardly have been two regular Frontier Forts so close together, and it is not mentioned in any of the lists of "Frontier Forts." There may have been a blockhouse on the north-eastern side of the town, to which this tradition has been attached, but it does not appear that there ever was a Frontier Fort in Shippensburg by this name.

Fort McCord and Fort Granville. Sketches of these two forts which were destroyed by the Indians are found in Chapter XXII, of this book.

Fort Chambers was erected by Benjamin Chambers for the protection of the settlement at Falling Springs, in 1756. It was situated at the junction of Falling Spring and the Conococheague, within the present town of Chambersburg. This was a "private fort" and not one of the chain of Provincial forts.

Fort Davis was situated about 9 miles south of Fort Loudon, in 1756, upon the lands of Philip Davis, near the Maryland boundary. It was garrisoned by the companies of Rangers and occupied a most important position in the line of forts along the path from Philip Davis' to Thomas Waddell's and on to McDowells, and thence to Fort Loudon. It is one of the fortified posts noted on the map of 1764.

Fort Steel was erected in the fall and winter of 1756, under the direction of the Rev. John Steel, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church, which was popularly known as The White Church. It was situated about 20 miles north of the Maryland boundary line. The

Rev. Steel was one of the most active men on the entire frontier during the troublesome period of Indian wars. He received a commission as Captain of a company of frontier defenders. Many thrilling events took place near this fort during the period of Indian raids.

Fort McDowell was one of the earliest of the frontier forts and occupied a most prominent position until the erection of Fort Loudon. It was situated about midway between Steel's Fort and Fort Loudon, at Markes, Franklin County. The mill, which was known as "McDowell's Mill" in all of the early records, was erected before 1754 and the fortification was made between the fall and spring of 1755-56. It was used as a base of supplies until the erection of Fort Loudon in 1756. It was also the starting point of the Burd Road, which was to connect with that of General Braddock at the Turkey Foot. During this early period in the plans for Braddock's expedition Fort McDowell, or "McDowell's Mill," as it is nearly always called, was a magazine and supply depot. It was also the starting point of the expedition of Colonel Armstrong's expedition against Kittanning in 1756. When the Great Cove was destroyed by the Indians in November, 1755, McDowell's Mill was the scene of many important events. It was, in all probability, fortified before this time. The country all about the fort site was invaded again and again by the Indians. Many persons were killed and captured near the fort. The site was marked by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, October 5, 1916.

There were numerous block-houses, which were nothing more than stockaded log cabins, in the Cumberland Valley, as well as in every other section along the frontiers. These are called "frontier forts," but they were in no sense whatever Provincial forts, but were merely private homes put into a condition of defense against the Indians. To give the names of all of these, or to give any authoritative data as to their history, is impossible. The author has found hundreds of these "private forts" scattered along the eastern and western frontiers along the mountains. While all of these had thrilling events take place about them, they cannot be considered as official "frontier forts." The only official forts in the Cumberland Valley were, Fort Loudon, Fort Lowther, Fort Morris, Fort McDowell, Fort Steel, Fort Littleton, and beyond the valley to the westward, Fort Shirley, Fort Granville, Fort Bedford, Fort Ligonier and Fort Pitt. Fort McCord, Fort Chambers, Fort McConnell, Fort Davis, and several others, were "private forts," where Provincial troops were stationed for the purpose of ranging the territory between the various Frontier Forts in times of danger. Often from 6 to 12 soldiers were stationed at these places for limited periods, but they were not *forts*.

HISTORICAL NOTES

CUMBERLAND COUNTY was constituted by an Act of Legislature passed January 27, 1750. It was named for Cumberland County in England. The original land contained in the county as first established was reduced by the formation of Bedford County in 1771; Northumberland in 1772; Franklin in 1784; Mifflin in 1789 and Perry in 1820. Fulton County, which was formed in 1850 was taken from a part of Bedford County. The area of the county as at present constituted is 544 square miles, or 348,160 acres.

Carlisle was named for Carlisle in Cumberland County, England. It was laid out in 1751. The survey of the town was made by John Armstrong in 1762, after which time the Court was removed from Shippensburg. The first courts were held in a log building on the north-east corner of the Square. The Borough of Carlisle was erected by an Act passed April 13, 1782.

The Presbyterian Church at Falling Springs was incorporated by the Legislature by an Act passed March 25, 1785. The original trustees, as named in this Act, were: Patrick Vance, Esq., Benjamin Chambers, Sr., Matthew Wilson, Esq., Josiah Canford, John Boggs, Esq., Edward Crawford, Jr., Rev. James Lang, and James Moor. The warrant for the Presbyterian Burial Ground, at Falling Springs, was made out October 25, 1765, and that for the Presbyterian Church on September 20, 1766. The lands for the First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle was made on December 31, 1773, in a Charter from the Proprietor. The Presbyterian Congregation at "Connicocheague" received its warrant, through William Duffield et al. in trust, for 92 acres 27 perches on March 9, 1767.

James Silvers received his warrant for 530 acres, on October 30, 1735, and George Croghan's warrant for 171 acres east of Silvers warrant, was granted on April 16, 1746.

The Presbyterian Church at Silvers Spring was incorporated September 25, 1786. The trustees as named in the Act of incorporation, were: Andrew Galbraith, Samuel Wallace, David Boyd, John Walker, Hugh Laird, Samuel Vaugh, William McLeer, Francis Silver, David Hoge, and it is stated in the Act that the church was "now under the pastoral care and charge of the Rev. Samuel Vaugh" (Statutes at Large, XII, 325-330).

The following towns in the Cumberland Valley were organized as boroughs on the dates given: Carlisle, 1782; Chambersburg, 1803; Greencastle, 1805; Mercersburg, 1831. Waynesburg was incorporated December 21, 1818. This Act was repealed, March 30, 1824, and this Act was repealed and re-enacted January 25, 1831, the town being then named as "Waynesboro."

According to records in the Land Office, at Harrisburg, Benjamin Chambers made application for land at the mouth of Fishing Creek, above Harrisburg March 28, 1734. This land was claimed by John C. McAllister. It was granted to Samuel Hunter, August 6, 1765. Later it was the site of Hunter's Fort, at the mouth of Fishing Creek.

HISTORY
OF
FRANKLIN COUNTY

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF GREENCASTLE AND ANTRIM

G. FRED ZIEGLER

LONG before the white man set foot in Pennsylvania, the ground on which Greencastle now stands was the site of an Indian village. It was doubtless chosen for this purpose on account of its proximity to the Conococheague Creek, which was a watering place for buffalo. A battle is said to have occurred, near the town, between the Algonquins and the Iroquois, in the course of the long struggle in which the Five Nations drove the Algonquins from the state. Many Indian relics have been found from time to time, and an Indian burial ground also remains as a memorial to the earliest inhabitants.

With the granting of Penn's charter, in 1681, the ascendancy of the pale face began. It was not until early in the eighteenth century, however, that the tide of colonization reached the Cumberland Valley. By that time the colonies in Virginia, New England, and Maryland were well established.

The first information with regard to the settlement of the northern part of the Valley relates to the laying-out of the King's Highway. It was one thing for Penn to possess his vast domain, but quite another to induce men to quit the sea coast and penetrate westward into the dense woodland which covered practically all the Valley. It appeared desirable to the Proprietor to open a road which should run the length of the Valley and serve as a means of communication for possible settlers. He therefore appealed to King James II, for commissioners to lay out such a road, and the king granted the request. The commissioners began work at Harrisburg and proceeded slowly toward Hagerstown. The resulting road was known as the King's Highway and included portions of what are now the Shenandoah Trail and the Williamsport pike. At about the same time hardy pioneers began to blaze a mountain to mountain trail from Philadelphia and Baltimore westward across the Valley. At the intersection of this road with the King's Highway an enterprising blacksmith is said to have built the shop which became the nucleus of Greencastle.

No sooner had the King's Highway been constructed than another event occurred which was favorable to Penn's hopes for building a great commonwealth. When James I, had been called from Scotland in 1603 to fill the English throne, he had found Ireland devoutly Catholic, a situation which pained his Protestant conscience. The idea occurred to him that it might be to the glory both of God and himself to introduce his own Scotch subjects into the north of Ireland. By royal prerogative he had therefore siezed a great tract of land, including Antrim and Donegal Counties, and had parceled it out to Scotchmen who were venturous enough to desire homes across

the water. Under his encouragement thousands of Scots had established themselves in Northern Ireland and were becoming prosperous. With the accession of James II, however, and the restoration of a Catholic to power, the combined hatred of a Catholic sovereign and of a Catholic majority in southern Ireland soon made life unbearable for these Scotch-Irish. They determined to seek the new land of Pennsylvania, which, as Voltaire observed, was the only place in the world "where men lived equal and yet refrained from killing one another." The Scotch-Irish immigration accordingly began. Between 1700 and 1764 several hundred thousand immigrants came over, and down the Cumberland Valley poured a flood of sturdy and serious minded settlers. Among them were William and John Allison, the latter of whom became the founder of Greencastle. As colonization proceeded, the Cumberland Valley was divided into counties and townships by the court at Lancaster. In May, 1741, the court of quarter sessions, sitting at Lancaster, issued, upon petition, an order establishing the township of Antrim. At that time the township belonged to Cumberland County and included most of what is now Franklin County. It was named after Antrim County in Ireland, the home from which the colonists had fled.

The period which intervened between the establishment of Antrim Township and the outbreak of the Revolutionary War was marked by increasingly bitter feeling between the settlers and the Indians. The French and Indian War was at its height, and the existence of all the English colonies throughout America was being threatened. Emboldened by the defeat of Braddock in 1755, the red men began a series of outrages which left a bloody mark on the Antrim community.

Most notable of these outrages was the Enoch Brown massacre which occurred on July 26, 1764, about three miles northwest of Greencastle. On that occasion the Indians attacked a rude log school house, in which schoolmaster Enoch Brown was hearing the morning recitations of his eleven pupils. They burned the school house and mercilessly tomahawked the schoolmaster and ten of his eleven students, only one little boy, by the name of Archie McCullough, managing to escape to tell the tale. A monument stands today on the site of the school house, and nearby is the grave in which the remains of the victims are buried. So, dense, even today, is the woods surrounding the Enoch Brown park that it requires little imagination to invest the scene with living savages, and one almost expects to hear at any time the hideous yell which shattered the air that July morning 166 years ago. It is doubtful if all the annals of Indian warfare reveal a more brutal crime than the Enoch Brown massacre.

Less familiar, but even more classic, in the early history of the town, is the story of the murder of the Walker family and the conduct of the noted clergyman, Rev. John Steel. One morning while

Mr. Steel was conducting a service in Fort Allison, a stone structure which stood southwest of Greencastle, a messenger rushed into the fort and announced that the Indians had massacred the family of a settler named Walker, who lived a mile north of the Fort. The minister promptly stopped his sermon, took down his rifle from the wall, and exchanging New Testament teachings for Old, led his congregation on its grim errand.

Although it contributed its share of patriots to the Colonial army, the Greencastle-Antrim district does not figure prominently in Revolutionary history. One personality, however, emerges strikingly from the obscurity which surrounds the Revolutionary era. Dr. Robert Johnston, son of the first settler of Antrim Township, was a man whose achievements could not fail to win him distinction. As eminently successful physician, particularly in his treatment of nephritic cases, he lived for years in a large stone house which he erected a mile and a half south of Greencastle along the Williamsport pike and which may still be seen. Enlisting in the Continental army, he served as Colonel-Surgeon and in time became a member of the personal staff of General Washington, who later gave him a civil appointment in China. In recognition of his distinguished services during the Revolutionary war, a grateful but sublimely ignorant Congress is said to have granted him a tract of land one mile wide, beginning at his residence on the King's Highway, and extending westward "of an equal width, to the shores of the Pacific Ocean." Dr. Johnston modestly refused this colossal grant, which would have stretched three thousand miles across the continent. In his latter days the good physician married Eleanor Pawling, daughter of Henry Pawling, who kept a famous hostelry, south of Greencastle, known as "Pawling's Tavern." This tavern was regarded as the limit of safety on the western frontier and is mentioned in Colonial documents as early as 1765.

The history of the town itself begins at the close of the Revolutionary war, with the return from the war of Col. John Allison, previously mentioned, who had in 1769 acquired the ground on which the town now stands. In 1782, assisted by James Crawford, a school-teacher, Col. Allison laid out the village which has since become the capital of Antrim. Having marked off 256 lots of equal size, and having numbered them from 1 to 256 inclusive, he sold tickets at \$8 a piece to each man who wanted a lot, reserving the right to charge an annual quit rent. When he had disposed of all the tickets, he held a lottery, each purchaser drawing from the lottery a slip of paper giving the number of his lot. In this manner he saved himself embarrassment and prevented ill feeling among his citizens.

The origin of the name of Greencastle has been the subject of debate for successive generations. Three explanations for the name have been advanced. There are those who think that the town was named after the Revolutionary hero, General Nathanael Greene.

Others believe that it was named after a green castle in Ireland, asserting that this particular castle must have been one of the last sights seen by the Scotch-Irish as they left Ireland. A third story is that the name was derived from a tavern, known as "The Green Castle," which was one of the first buildings on the site of the town. The first explanation would seem to be the most logical. It is definitely known that the neighboring towns of Waynesboro and Mercersburg were named after Revolutionary generals, and the fact that Col. Allison was a Revolutionary soldier makes it seem probable that he intended to honor General Greene. It seems highly unlikely that in 1782, at least thirty years after his emigration from Ireland, he should have named his town after a place which he is not definitely known to have seen.

The growth of John Allison's village was not rapid. A visiting Englishman described it, about 1785, as a "poor mean little town" which he and his companion were glad to "get out of as soon as possible." By 1786 it had only 20 houses and by 1800 about 60 houses. By 1800 it boasted three churches: the famous old Red Meeting House of the Presbyterians, dating back to 1737, and the German-Reformed and Lutheran churches. It is curious to note that the building of the last named church was made possible by means of a lottery authorized by the state legislature.

Intoxicating liquor was a national issue even as long ago as 1792, and furnished Greencastle with one of its most exciting bits of early history. In those days even the most patriotic citizen was afraid of the tyrannic possibilities of the new United States Government. When the Government, therefore, in 1792, attempted to place a tax on liquor, grumblings were heard throughout the country and the famous Whiskey Rebellion broke out in western Pennsylvania. Even the peaceful residents of Greencastle looked out of their windows one morning to see, on the Square, a pole on which was the slogan "Down With Tyrants! Plenty of Whiskey and No Excise!"

So serious was the situation that General Washington journeyed westward in person and quelled the uprising. Following the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia road on his way homeward, the great Commander-in-Chief rode into Greencastle and stopped at a tavern on the Public Square. After remaining in the town for a brief period, General Washington visited his friend and fellow officer, Dr. Robert Johnston, at his home on the King's Highway, and was given a taste of Antrim Township cheer. This was a visit which eclipsed even the visit of the surveyors Mason and Dixon, who had stopped in Greencastle for a day in 1765.

The borough of Greencastle was incorporated on March 25, 1805, and each year thereafter saw a few more houses and stores coming into existence. The years immediately following the War of 1812 were notable chiefly for the development of churches and the coming

of new sects to the community. In 1816 the United Brethren congregation was organized, and in 1826 a Methodist organization established. The Mennonites, who had begun to move from the "lower counties" as early as 1790, were establishing homes and churches in the township; and in 1830 the River Brethren joined the citizenry of the district. Meanwhile the most momentous century in the history of the world was gradually advancing, revolutionizing every form of human thought and activity. Old ways of living, old ways of transportation, old ways of doing business, old ways of thinking: all were imperceptibly passing.

Shortly after the arrival of the River Brethren in Antrim Township, another sect made its appearance which did not by any means receive so cordial a welcome. This sect was the Mormons. The story of their attempted settlement is worthy of being told in some detail, inasmuch as many people are unaware that Mormonism ever flourished in this part of the country.

On the 27th of June, 1844, a mob of settlers, outraged by the Mormon practice of polygamy, and by their burning of the plant of a newspaper which had dared to oppose it, had broken into the jail at Carthage, Ill., and had shot to death Joseph Smith, leader of the Mormons, and his brother, Hiram, both of whom had been imprisoned there. Upon the death of Joseph Smith, the leadership of the church should properly have fallen to his friend and assistant, Sidney Rigdon, but Brigham Young had succeeded in getting the coveted position. When Young began to lead his people westward to their Utah paradise, Rigdon refused to accompany him and was charitably commended to the devil "to be buffeted in the flesh for a thousand years." Moving eastward, after this amicable separation, the disappointed Rigdon and a few of his friends arrived at Pittsburgh and began to seek a congenial location in southern Pennsylvania. Two Mormon scouts appeared in Antrim Township and stopped on the beautiful old stone bridge that spans the Conococheague Creek, one mile west of Greencastle. Beholding rich farmland spread before their eyes, they concluded that there was the place "that the Lord has shown us in visions to be the site of the New Jerusalem." A few months later other missionaries came and contracted with the late A. G. McLanahan for his 400-acre farm at a purchase price of \$14,700. They paid \$6000 in advance and mortgaged the farm as security for the payment of the remainder. In the spring of 1846 they took possession and within a year their colony numbered about one hundred and fifty.

For a time it appeared as if their venture would be a success. They had among them "mechanics, farmers, professional men and capitalists" and engaged in various occupations in the town as well as in the settlement. One of their number, Ebenezer Robinson, brought with him the first printing press ever seen in Greencastle and, in 1849, established a weekly paper which he called *The Conoco-*

chicago Herald. Despite many changes of name and ownership the paper exists today as the town's one newspaper, and is the only monument to the adventurous Mormon settlers.

The Mormons encountered serious obstacles from the first. Attempts to make converts in the town proved futile; sermons drew inattentive or scornful listeners but could not even provoke the opposition which would have made the cause popular. Rigdon at last lost patience. He prophesied that the streets of Greencastle would run with blood and declared that there was not enough religion in the town "to save a nest of woodpeckers." Matters went from bad to worse. The settlers used up most of the money they had brought with them and were unable to maintain themselves. They neglected the crops and used the barn as a dwelling. The time for the payment of the mortgage arrived, but no money was forthcoming. At last, in August, 1847, the owner of the farm foreclosed, and one by one the Mormons drifted away from the spot whereon was to have stood the New Jerusalem.

By virtue of its nearness to the Mason-Dixon line, Greencastle has a wealth of Civil War history. In 1859, while secretly shipping arms to Harper's Ferry, John Brown, of Ossawatamie, boarded for a time at the hospitable inn conducted by Major Hollar on the Public Square. In June, 1863, when Lee began his invasion of Pennsylvania, his army passed through the town, and it was just a short distance north of town that, on June 22nd, Corporal William H. Rihl fell mortally wounded, the first Union soldier to die on Union soil. The Rihl monument may still be seen by tourists traveling the Shenandoah Trail. On July 2nd, while the battle of Gettysburg was in progress, a skirmish occurred in the Public Square, in which thirty-five Confederates were taken prisoner. On another occasion, as Confederate troops passed northward through the town, a number of Greencastle citizens seized a wagon in which slaves were being transported and turned the negroes loose in defiance of the guards. Finally, it was through the main streets of Greencastle that many of the Confederate columns passed on their dismal march from the battlefield of Gettysburg. Even a Barbara Frietchie legend is not lacking. The memoirs of General Pickett, published a few years ago, tell the story of a Greencastle girl who waved the Stars and Stripes in the face of the invaders.

Greencastle has shared in the changes of the past fifty years and has developed into a modern and attractive town. It now has a population of about 2500 and between 500 and 600 homes. It has two national banks, two excellent school buildings, adequate light and water facilities, and numerous flourishing business enterprises. One of its most recent and most prized acquisitions is a beautiful playground donated to it by one of its former residents, David D. King, in memory of his brother, Jerome R. King. Chief among its industries are the plants of the Landis Tool Company, the Hershey

Creamery Company, the Interwoven Mills and the Windsor Knitting Mills, which give employment to several hundred men and women. It is the natural trading center of a large rural community, the total population of which approximates 12,000. The main line of the Cumberland Valley division of the Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the town, and bus service, both local and transcontinental, links it with places near and far. Time has served only to increase the importance of the two famous roads which intersect in Greencastle's Public Square, and every year sees a greater volume of traffic roll through its streets. So strategic, in fact, is Greencastle's location in the Valley that it seems fair to predict for the town a more rapid development in the future than it has known in the past.

HISTORY OF CHAMBERSBURG

By A. J. WHITE HUTTON

SWEET AUBURN, LOVELIEST VILLAGE OF THE PLAIN

CHAMBERSBURG, the county seat of Franklin County, is located in the middle of the Cumberland Valley, known to the Indians as the Valley of the Capital City of Harrisburg, and fifty-two miles southwest of the Capital City of Harrisburg, and sixteen miles due north from the Maryland State Line. The valley is skirted by the Appalachian Mountain system and extends from the Susquehanna River southwest to the Georgia line. In Franklin County the northwest range is known as the Tuscarora, and the southeast range, the South Mountain or Blue Ridge. The valley is approximately twenty-five miles wide and is a rich agricultural section. Chambersburg is located at the confluence of two creeks known as the Falling Spring and the Conococheague and also at the intersection of the Lincoln Highway and the Shenandoah Trail or Molly Pitcher Highway, both improved by concrete or tarvia bound macadam, thus furnishing for motor travel, easy reach of the great cities of Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York. The Pennsylvania, Reading and Western Maryland systems of railroads operate through the town.

The town was laid out by Benjamin Chambers, early in the year 1764—the year following the close of the French and Indian War by which England practically gained control of the then explored North America continent, with a few minor exceptions. William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, had been dead forty-six years and the proprietors of the colony were his heirs, Thomas, Richard and John Penn, after the death of Penn's widow, Hannah. Great strife was prevalent at the time between these sordid heirs, and the popular Assembly of Pennsylvania, and Benjamin Chambers was.

an adherent of the Penns. At the same time Benjamin Franklin was the leader of the opposition to the Penns and was a man of affairs in the colony and publisher of a newspaper at Philadelphia, *The Pennsylvania Gazette*. In the issue of July 19, 1764, appeared the following advertisement:

“Notice is hereby given to the Public, that there is a town laid out on Conegogig Creek, on both sides of the Great Falling Spring, where it falls into said Creek, by Benjamin Chambers, of Cumberland County. Lots may be had on reasonable terms and *Firm Deeds* granted for them by said Chambers; the day appointed for drawing said lots is the 28th day of June inst., being Thursday. The situation of this town is very good for water and stone, both free and marble, and sand all handy to the spot, and a well timbered part of the country adjoining it; within said town is a good Grist Mill, Saw Mill and Grindstones going by water. The articles of the Town shall be read on the day appointed for the drawing of the Lots, and the terms of the sale published by me.”

BENJAMIN CHAMBERS.”

The times appeared to be auspicious for a border town development, yet the late G. O. Seilhamer in a sketch of the Chambers family opines:

“Whether the drawing was made is in doubt—if it was, it was confined to the Chambers family. Of the deeds on record for 1764, only one is not in the Chambers name. This was to Robert Jack, Sept. 1, 1764, for the lot on which the Bank of Chambersburg now stands. According to the records only five lots were sold before 1775, and it was not until 1778-9 that the number of purchasers was sufficient to constitute a village.”

One possible reason why lots were not sold more readily may have been the doubt as to a firm title engendered in the minds of canny prospects by their knowledge of the interminable controversy between the Baltimores and the Penns over the location of the southern line of the Pennsylvania colony. It was not until November 15, 1763, that Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, the surveyors, arrived in Philadelphia to assist the Commissioners who had been appointed to settle the boundary disputes and on the 19th of December, 1763, began their observations at Philadelphia for a proper latitude. With this opening originated the survey which extended over a period of five years and resulted in the famous Mason & Dixon Line.

A narration of the land operations of Benjamin Chambers and his associates in this valley, and particularly in this vicinity, is of fascinating interest and typical of the story of all early settlers in this section, and the attitude towards the claims of the aboriginal inhabitants and likewise of those adventurous rivals who were pushing north from Maryland in their encroachments. Tradition has it that the four Chambers brothers, Benjamin, James, Robert and Joseph emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, to Pennsylvania about the

year 1725. They were members of that hardy race known as the Scotch-Irish, who after a sojourn of about 100 years in northern Ireland from their native Scotland, impatient of restraint and afflicted with the land hunger, about this time and for many years afterwards, migrated to America in ever increasing numbers. It is recorded that in October, 1726, four ships arrived at Philadelphia, crowded with Irishmen, Dutchmen, Palatines and Germans of all kinds, who tired of misery, religious quarrels and taxes, had come to Pennsylvania, "to seek brotherly love." Fay in his recent work on the *life of Franklin* at page 111 states:

"The foremost thinkers of the Old World who, up to this time, had been scornful of the Quakers, began to be interested in them; the conversion of William Penn, a man of the world, had made this new sect a topic of conversation in high society. Princes and their governments perceived that the colony was a success, and that it was attracting their subjects. During this lull of twenty-five years, when the wars which had just ended were being forgotten, and those which were brooding were not foreseen, people dreamed only of making money; the Quaker doctrine, which seemed to suit commerce so well and to lead so surely to fortune, was much admired."

The Chambers brothers first settled at the mouth of Fishing Creek on the Susquehanna where they built a mill and there Benjamin learned the trade of millwright. About 1730, three of the brothers crossed the Susquehanna and moved westward into the Cumberland Valley, James, settling near the head of Big Spring; Robert, at Middle Spring; and Benjamin on the Falling Spring where the latter joins the Conococheague. At just what time Benjamin made his settlement is not quite clear but it must have been in the year 1734 as appears from the following license issued by the authorities in the Pennsylvania colony:

"PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

By order of the Proprietary. These are to license and allow Benjamin Chambers to take and settle and Improve of four hundred acres of land at the Falling Spring's mouth and on both sides of the Conegochege Creek for the conveniency of a Grist Mill and plantation. To be hereafter surveyed to the said Benjamin on the common terms other Lands in those parts are sold. Given under my hand this thirtieth day of March, 1734.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

SAMUEL BLUNSTON."

This movement was without semblance of right, and contrary to the assent of the Indian inhabitants and the understanding by them with William Penn. Consequently we find in 1731, before the council in Philadelphia, Captain Civility, the Conestoga Chief voicing a protest wherein he stated:

"The Conestoga Indians had always lived in good friendship with the Christian inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and that William Penn

had promised them that they should not be disturbed by any settlers on the west bank of the Susquehanna."

It was not until 1736, that the Penns acquired any title from the Indians to the lands in this vicinity when at a conference held with the representatives of the Six Nations at Philadelphia, they made a conveyance dated October 11, 1736, granting to John, Thomas and Richard Penn, "All the said river Susquehanna with the lands lying on both sides thereof to extend eastward as far as the heads of the branches or springs which run into the said Susquehanna, and all the lands lying on the west side of the said river to the setting of the sun, and to extend from the mouth of the said river, northward, up the same to the hills or mountains called in the language of the said natives Tayamentasachta, and by the Delaware Indians the Kekachtannin hills."

In an able article by William S. Hoerner, Esq., entitled "The Colonial Defenses of Franklin County," recorded in the archives of the Kittochtinny Historical Society, the following comment is made upon the above conference:

"This purchase included Franklin County, except Warren, Metal and Fannett, and seems to have been observed by both the contracting parties except as to the general term 'to the setting of the sun,' the full effect of which the Indians seem always to have denied. By the sixth purchase in 1749 the land between the northern line of purchase of 1736, on the south, the Susquehanna on the west, and the Delaware on the east and a straight line connecting the two rivers from the Maghoniyo to the Lackawachsein creeks was conveyed for the consideration of 500 pounds."

Mr. Hoerner further comments upon the settlement of Benjamin Chambers:

"He settled in 1730, did not even get a Blunston license till 1734, the Proprietaries did not buy from the Indians till 1736, and Chambers got no warrant till 1764. Such proceedings were grossly irregular and had a strong tendency not only to incense the Indians, but also to force the hands of the Provincial authorities at critical periods."

Notwithstanding these apparent infringements by our early settlers of the rights of the Indians Mr. Hoerner makes this further pertinent observation:

"The whole history of the province from 1682 down to the present time does not disclose an instance of a white man killed by an Indian east and south of the Susquehanna, and but one within the bounds of the State before 1750. John Armstrong, an Indian trader, and his two men, Smith and Arnold, were killed at Juniata Crossings in April, 1744, by three Indians, who immediately on demand were delivered up by their chiefs and conveyed to Philadelphia for trial.

At a conference on the subject held at Shamokin in May, 1744, Allumpoppies, the Delaware chief, said to Conrad Weiser, acting for the governor: 'Brother, the Governor; It is true that we, the Delaware Indians, by the instigation of the evil spirit, have murdered J. Armstrong and his men: we have transgressed and we are ashamed to look up. We have taken the murderer and delivered him to the relations of the deceased, to be dealt with according to his works.' The prominence given this occurrence by the governor and council proves the rarity of such acts. As a contrast to this picture, though occurring in December, 1763, and after the whites had become exasperated by countless acts of cruelty on the part of the Indians, was the murder of some twenty Conestoga Indians, part at their town near Lancaster, most in the workhouse in Lancaster, whither they had been taken for safety, the town then being garrisoned by a regiment of Highlanders, regular British troops. The 'Paxton Boys' were the murderers, those killed ranged from two to eighty years, male and female, and were all unarmed and begging for their lives in English, their adopted language. It scarcely adds to the ferocity of the deed that the victims were also scalped.'

Referring to the dispute concerning the southern line of Pennsylvania and the controversy between the Baltimores and Penn, Edward Bennett Matthews in a sketch of the history of the Boundary Dispute says:

"The properties at stake in this controversy were large, involving as they did title to Delaware and a strip over 15 miles wide along the northern border of Maryland, including the sites of Philadelphia, Chester, West Chester, York, Hanover, Gettysburg, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, and Myersdale. With so much at stake on the part of the Proprietors and with all of the holdings of many of their respective adherents, it is not surprising that the statements made in the heat of the controversy should be extreme and often acrimonious, or unwarranted by the facts. * * * The occasion for the establishment of settlers in this debatable territory is evident, as by that act the land came into the possession of friendly colonists, and their presence precluded the expansion of neighboring Maryland settlements. The question of disputed jurisdiction and the validity of the title to their homes and newly won farms, naturally led to disputes among rough and ready frontiersmen of the day, who in their apparent loyalty to their respective proprietors were in reality protecting their own rights to their rude huts and stump strewn fields.

"The Acts of the Pennsylvanians were not, however, the only ones which occasioned trouble, although they may have been the first. Subsequent to 1714 when Lord Baltimore sent over instruments for new observations regarding the northern latitude, attempts were made to establish by settlement the rights of Maryland along the Susquehanna, particularly on its western bank. At that time the observations showed that the head of the Elk River was fully thirty miles south of the northern limits claimed by the Marylanders. The knowledge of this observation occasioned considerable uneasiness among the settlers regarding the title of their lands. In 1722, the activities

of the Marylanders became more marked, and their claims more extended, their surveyors being active as far north as opposite the mouth of the Conestoga, some thirteen miles north of the present boundary of Maryland, or five miles south of 40 degrees north latitude. In the spring of 1722, Governor Keith, on a trip to the Indians at Conestoga, found them disturbed by rumors that Marylanders were planning to settle and develop some mining properties in that region. The Indians had with Pennsylvania a treaty according to which the latter were to make no surveys or settlements on the west side of the Susquehanna, but Governor Keith, out of the kindness of his heart, to allay the fears of his friends, the Indians, decided to lay off a large tract for his own use on the west side of the river at the place where Philip Syng was preparing to survey under a Maryland license. In this way it was hoped that the Marylanders might be forestalled. Finding, however, that Syng and his companions persisted in their efforts and actually surveyed the same territory for their own rights Governor Keith had the latter arrested for surveying contrary to an agreement between himself and the Governor of Maryland dated the 31st of March. In order to make the matter more secure Governor Keith issued a warrant for the survey of Springetsbury Manor for the advantage of the proprietaries. In this way he attempted to establish a prior claim to all of the territory on the west bank of the Susquehanna River northward from the mouth of Octoraro Creek. Although these surveys were made contrary to the treaty with the Indians they were justified from the Pennsylvania standpoint in that they tended to allay border controversy, and in that the territory lay far to the north of the Octoraro line which they regarded as the southern limits of their province."

It was this same Governor Keith who played such a shabby trick on the youthful Benjamin Franklin in sending him to England with assurances of his financial support which proved to be a pack of lies, and left Franklin stranded in London, dependent upon his own slender resources and the charity of some friends. Keith, according to the testimony of many, at this time had no credit, wisdom or honesty. He lost the governorship in 1726. His alleged solicitude for the Indians set forth in the above quotation is one of the myths of history.

Concerning the early settlers and their traits, Dr. John Walker Dinsmore, a Presbyterian divine and descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry, wrote in 1906 a small volume, "The Scotch-Irish in America." The style is somewhat extravagant, yet artless and candid. He makes these observations:

"The settlements of these people did not follow the wave of conquest; they were themselves the earliest wave. No other people ever broke the way for them; they broke it for themselves and for others who followed. They were predestined and born pioneers of the first order, Conquerors of unfriendly nature and unfriendly men. Emerson tells us that the earth belongs to the energetic man. According to this criterion, these people certainly proved their title. They opened

the way for weaker and less resolute men. With unflinching fortitude they faced the wilderness and the savage. There was nothing of either the coward or the sluggard in their nature. For the most part, they were a lean, sinewy, strong-boned, heavily muscled breed; tough and hardy, sound of lung and limb, with nerves of steel and a digestive apparatus that might have excited the envy of a grizzly bear; Not in the least afraid of hard work, severe privation, or great peril, if only they could get on in life; not very easy to live with unless one agreed with them and fell into their ways. They were overcomers by nature, by training and by equipment. Nobody ever overcame them, while they never failed to overcome all who stood in their way. They conquered the forest, the savage, the French, the British; they took whatever land they wanted and held it against all comers."

To this portraiture may be added their sense of pitiless justice, their intense but narrow religious views, and their settled conviction, like the Hebrews of old, that they were the recipients of a divine commission to go in and seize the Canaan and dispossess the heathen. It early became a proverb among them: "No good Indian but a dead one." To such a hardy and resolute people the crafty Penns issued commissions to seize the lands and hold them at all hazards against the invading liegemen of the Baltimores. The Indians were placed between the upper and nether millstones.

The first Chambers settlement was made at the mouth of the Falling Spring and is said to have consisted of a log house covered with cedar shingles fastened by nails. This house stood on the high ground above the Falling Spring cascade but was burned while Chambers was away to the Susquehanna on business. The tradition is that the fire was of incendiary origin and that the purpose of the miscreants was to burn down the house in order to get the nails which at this time were a rarity. Later Chambers built himself a new and better dwelling and then a grist mill for the accommodation of the settlers who had followed him. From this nucleus the town of Chambersburg grew being called variously "Falling Spring," "Benjamin Chambers," "Chambers Fort," and "Chamberstown."

The three original counties of the State were Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester. Lancaster County was carved out of Chester in 1729. Later Cumberland County was taken from Lancaster in 1750. In 1784, the County of Franklin was taken from Cumberland. After this time the inhabitants of Chamberstown adopted the present name of Chambersburg. As originally laid out the town plat was south of the Falling Spring, east of the Conococheague, and appeared to be destined for a greater growth to the south than to the west. Writing in 1877, in *Public Opinion*, at that time a weekly newspaper of Chambersburg, under the caption "Chambersburg in the Olden Times," Dr. W. C. Lane, describes some of the early conditions as he had obtained them by tradition and also points out the early boundaries of the town. He says:

"The growth of the town was slow. Some ten years after it was laid out, the buildings were nearly all confined to Main Street, although a few farmers lived around what are now the outskirts of the borough. Dr. Calhoun, who was married to Miss Ruhamah Chambers, then lived on the corner of King and Main Streets. Beyond his residence no improvements were yet made. His house stood considerably beyond the other buildings on the street. Northeast of the Falling Spring was a deep and almost impassable swamp, which was, of course, unfit for building purposes. The road toward Shippensburg crossed the spring at the present fording, on King Street, and, following its course through the Indian burial place, and the yard of the Presbyterian Church, finally joined the present road in front of the church, and pursued its eastward course several rods distant from the present turnpike, but nearly parallel with it. The only place where the Conococheague could be crossed near the southern limit of the town, was at the 'Lower Fording' at Lemnos Factory, where the stream is now crossed by the bridge. At this fording Col. Chambers kept a flat boat for the convenience of foot passers. Two roads then ran westward from the fording; one of which, now Franklin Street, wound over the hill till it reached Market Street, and then proceeded directly west. The other ran through Wolffstown and formed a junction with the former one at the western point, about a mile from the center of the town. Between the railroad, where it crosses Market Street, and the diamond, were three or four small houses, in one of which, that stood near the residence of the late Dr. B. S. Schneck, lived Dr. Abraham Senseny, the grandfather of our eminent townsman, Dr. A. H. Senseny. These houses were nearly surrounded by woods. The hill on which the academy stands and the country surrounding it, was covered with a dense woods, and abounded in wild animals of various kinds. The venerable widow of Dr. Senseny told the writer that the howling of the wolves in this woods, after nightfall, was no infrequent sound, and that they often ventured beyond the margin of the forest, even in daytime, thus enabling her to view their gaunt forms from the door of her dwelling. On Market Street, between the Diamond and the creek, no houses had yet been built, and the original forest trees were still standing. Col. Chambers then lived on the bank of the creek, near the cemetery, as has already been stated; and his orchard extended from the creek west to Franklin Street; and embraced that large tract of ground between Market and Water Streets and the boundaries already specified. The grain fields of the Colonel were situated along Second Street, and extended from the present market house to Market Street, and ran back to the margin of the woods, a few rods further east, toward the academy."

At a very early period Benjamin Chambers, known in history as Col. Benjamin Chambers, set apart for church purposes, a burial place and a school house, the lands which are now the property of the Falling Spring Presbyterian congregation and on January 1, 1768, together with Jane, his wife, conveyed to Patrick Vance, Matthew Wilson, Edward Cook, Robt. Patterson, Wm. Lindsay, Jr., Wm. Goss, and Wm. Brotherton, in trust for the Presbyterian congrega-

tion of Falling Spring now professing and adhering to, and that shall hereafter adhere to and profess the Westminster Confession of Faith, and the mode of Church government therein contained; witnesseth that the said B. Chambers, and Jane, his wife, as well for their regard to the true religion of the blessed Redeemer Jesus Christ the Son of God, and for and in consideration of their regard to the interest and advantage of said congregation, and in consideration of the rents, convey to the trustees yielding and paying therefore and thereout unto the said B. Chambers, his heirs or assigns, at the said town of Chambersburg on the first day of June, next first after this dates, the yearly rent or consideration of one Rose, if required."

On the 28th of June, 1784, Col. Benjamin Chambers and Jane, his wife "of Guilford Township, Cumberland County, and State of Pennsylvania" conveyed a lot of ground on West Washington Street, Chambersburg, to Daniel Poorman, John Imbell, Peter Fry, Matthew George, John Bussard and Michael Fry "as trustees for building a Lutheran Church in the town of Chambersburg." The consideration was one pound and ten shillings lawful money of the state aforesaid, and it was stipulated that the trustees "shall not put the said lot of ground to any other use then the aforesaid house and a burying place or other seminaries of learning" and also reserving to the grantors and their heirs "annually forever one Rose in June which is to be the annual yearly rent."

This lot of ground is now the site of the First Lutheran Church of Chambersburg, and with that of the Falling Spring Presbyterian congregation is one of the oldest church properties in Chambersburg.

The founder of Chambersburg died in the year 1788 and is buried in the Falling Spring Presbyterian graveyard.

In reference to the aboriginal inhabitants Dr. William C. Lane in an article published in the *Valley Sentinel* in 1857 stated:

"By the purchase of the land, embracing in part the present County of Franklin, from its Indian owners, by the proprietor of the province, the Indian title was extinguished, and the aborigines who had dwelt here from time immemorial, struck their tents and began their westward march. Before leaving their ancient homes, however, they made a solemn stipulation with the white settlers that the graves of their people should be kept sacredly inviolate, as they naturally feared that the utilitarian ideas of the sturdy and unpoetic purchasers would most likely come in conflict with the Indians' proverbial reverence for the sepulchres of his kindred. This compact on the part of the first settlers of Chambersburg was faithfully and religiously observed. But, in order to determine how jealously the white man regarded his promise, a delegation of Indians, composed of both squaws and braves, came annually from their distant homes and spent several days in their old burial places, engaged in silent and tearful meditation over the hard fate which had driven them from their loved ones to the doubtful care of the intruding and

unsympathetic stranger. But time rolled on, and the old settlers finally slept the sleep that knows no awakening and mingled their ashes with those of their dusky brothers who had preceded them to the spirit land. Another and less scrupulous generation took their places, who had little respect for the pious care with which their predecessors had guarded the resting places of the departed Indians. Gradually the conscientious care with which the graves were regarded became relaxed and finally they were entirely neglected and disappeared under the white man's destructive and desecrating progress. The Indians came, as was their custom, but with sad hearts viewed the violation of the solemn contract, and soon mournfully turned their faces toward the setting sun, never more to visit the former venerated dwelling places of their tribe in this beautiful land where their forefathers sleep."

One of these burial places lies immediately south of the church yard of the Falling Spring congregation and tradition has it that the last visit made by the Indians was about the year 1834. The town of Chambersburg was erected into a borough by Act of Assembly of March 21, 1803. Section 1 of the Act sets forth the fact of its erection and also gives the boundaries, reading as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the town of Chambersburg, in the County of Franklin, and its vicinity, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into a borough, which shall be called the Borough of Chambersburg, bounded and limited as follows: That is to say, Beginning at the corner of James Welsh and John Kerr's land, near the brick meeting house, and thence running south forty-five degrees east, forty-three perches to the corner of an alley west of Front Street; thence south fifty-one degrees east, fifty-nine perches, to the east side of Second Street; thence with said street north nine degrees east, about thirty-five perches to a post on the east side of said street; thence south eighty-one degrees east, fifteen and one-half perches to Frederick Reamer's land; thence north nine degrees east, seventy-six perches to the north side of an alley; thence with lots of D. Maderia, south eighty-one degrees east, thirty-six perches, to Edward Crawford's land; thence north nine degrees east, forty-nine perches to the road leading to Black's Gap; thence north fifty-eight degrees west, eighteen perches to Third Street; thence with said street north nine degrees east, seventy-two perches to Benjamin Chambers' meadow; thence north eighty-one degrees west, sixteen and one-half perches to the west side of an alley; thence north nine degrees east, fifty-eight perches to Joseph Chambers' land; thence north eighty-one degrees west, fifteen and one-half perches to Second Street; thence with said street north nine degrees east, twenty-two perches to the junction of Second and the great road; thence along the east side of the aforesaid road south forty-two degrees west, sixty-six perches to a corner; thence by lands of Nicholas Clopper north eighty-two degrees west, twenty-eight perches to Conococheague Creek; thence with said creek crossing the same south twenty-eight degrees west, forty perches to the north side of King Street; thence with said street north eighty-one degrees west, thirty-four and one-half perches to the east side of Strasburg road; thence south eight degrees west, seven-

teen perches to a corner (opposite) Patterson's stable; thence north eighty-one degrees west thirty-five perches to the west side of John Shryock's lots; thence south nine degrees east, fifteen and one-half perches to Market Street; thence with said street south eighty-one degrees east, eighteen perches to a post on the north side of said road; thence south nine degrees east, seventy-six perches to the creek at Washington Street; thence by the south side of the aforesaid street south eighty-one degrees east, twenty perches to the corner of Rev. Mr. Stock's lot; thence south nine degrees west, fifteen and one-half perches to the south end of said lot; thence south eighty-one degrees east, nineteen perches to an alley; thence with said alley south nine degrees west, forty-eight perches to the place of beginning."

A writer of this period has remarked that the great majority of the buildings of the new borough were mere cabins, only a story and a half high and with upper apartments so low that a man of ordinary height could scarcely stand upright without striking his head against the roof. Rooms suitable for mercantile stores were very scarce and necessarily small in size. However, taverns appeared to be plentiful, the oldest being located in the northwest corner of the public square now and for many years the site of a drug store. This tavern was operated by Robert Jack and for about ten years after the erection of Franklin County and until the Court House was finished, the courts of the county were held in this building.

By deed, dated September 28, 1774, Col. Benjamin Chambers conveyed to the County of Franklin for the sum of \$26.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ the parcel of ground on which the Court House stands, "to be used as a site for a court house and public buildings and no other." Captain Benjamin Chambers, son of the Colonel, built the first Court House which was finished in 1794 at a cost of \$4,100.00. It was built of brick, two stories high, and about 50 feet square. It stood out further towards the street than the present court house. In McCauley's History of Franklin County, a cut of this old court house is given, and the same is reproduced in *Cooper's Recollections of Chambersburg*. The floor of the court room was paved with brick and the building was warmed by two large ten-plate stoves into which full length cord wood could be placed. This building was torn down in 1842 and a new court house erected at a cost of \$45,545.00. This building in turn was totally destroyed by fire in the Confederate raid of July 30, 1864, and the following year the work on the present building was begun and was completed eventually at a cost of almost \$53,000.00.

Another noted tavern of the early days was located on the site of the present Central Presbyterian Church. It was built of stone at about 1786 and was known as the "Green Tree Hotel." This was a tavern stand for many years and at the time of the Confederate invasion in 1863 was known as the Franklin House and was the headquarters of Major General R. S. Ewell, commander of one of Lee's

corps as it marched through Chambersburg on the way to the Battle of Gettysburg. Further south on Main Street, a little beyond the square and near the site of the present Nicklas building, there was a tavern in the early days kept by William Morrow. This was considered a good hotel and is noted as the house where General Washington and his staff lodged over night on their way to the western part of the State to suppress the Whiskey rebellion of 1794.

In an article entitled "General Washington in Franklin County" by John G. Orr—Kittochtinny Archives—the writer quotes this interesting paragraph from a journal kept by Major William Gould of the New Jersey Infantry :

"October 13.—The cavalry themselves marched for Chambersburg, a pleasant village consisting of about two hundred houses, much better built than Shippensburg. This town lays on the waters of the famous Conogocheche, near it was proposed to have the final seat of federal government, and is the county town of _____; has a very handsome court house, a market and some capital mills, and belongs to Captain Chambers, who has leased on moderate terms. This town has risen suddenly, not having been laid out more than ten years; here we found the best tavern we had seen for a long time. Captain Chambers was so polite as to invite me, with General White's family, to dine with him.' "

In referring to General Washington's visit to Chambersburg Mr. Orr states:

"He dined in Shippensburg and coming up by the Harris Ferry road he arrived at Chambersburg that evening, where he was joined by Adjutant General Hand. During his stay in Chambersburg he stopped at the stone tavern kept by Colonel William Morrow, which stood on the site now occupied by the Nicklas store. The building did not extend quite to the alley. Many of the citizens paid their respects to him. At daylight on Monday morning, October 13, he left Chambersburg. 'The people were at their doors and the president acknowledged their salutations as he rode along the streets on horseback, followed by his black servant carrying a large port-manteau.' "

Another of the old tavern stands of this period was one built by Nicholas Snyder in 1777 and later kept by Jacob Snyder and others on the ground on North Main Street now occupied by the National Hotel. In the southern end of town, Michael Trout kept a tavern at the location long known as the Indian Queen Hotel and now known as Hotel La Mar.

At this period there was very little settlement west of what is known as Lincoln Way formerly Market Street, beyond the creek which was crossed by a rough wooden bridge. The old tavern stand long known as Millers Hotel, and now wholly razed, was the means of public entertainment afforded in this part of the town. A stone

tavern long known as the "Golden Lamb" occupied the northwest corner of the square and opposite the present location of the Central Presbyterian Church. It was built in 1795, by Stephen Rigler. As a contrast to present conditions a writer thus describes the appearance of the town at the beginning of the 19th century:

"At the beginning of the present century, the whole town presented a rough and unpleasant appearance. The streets were neither graded nor paved; and, in wet weather, the mud was so deep as to render them nearly impassable. Old residents used to say that it was no unusual sight to see a wagon stopped in the Diamond and along Main Street, and so deeply embedded in the mud, as to render it impossible for the horses to withdraw it.

"Each citizen was expected to make such pavement in front of his dwelling or store as suited his taste and convenience; and, in many cases, no pavements of any description were laid. Brick walks were not yet introduced. Along Main Street, between the Diamond and Queen Street, a considerable hollow extended, which, in wet weather, was little better than a vast mud hole. The houses standing along this section of the street were much higher than their present level, and were reached by a flight of four or five steps. It has been filled up to the height of several feet. A high elevation existed in the Diamond, which was leveled when the streets were first graded. Queen Street, near Second, has been dug down to the depth of seven or eight feet. Between the railroad and Second Street, the descent was quite steep and not entirely free from danger. For many years after the settlement of the town, this portion of it was not improved, and served as a grazing ground for herds of sheep and cattle which roamed over the neighborhood. When Chambersburg was laid out, in 1764, it was the original design of its inhabitants to make Second Street the principal business street of the town, on which its future public buildings should be erected. This design was, however, frustrated, through the united efforts of a number of rich and influential gentlemen who had purchased lots, and built houses on them, around the Public Square. This street, like Main Street, which lies parallel with it, runs nearly due north and south, while Market Street, which crosses it at right angles, runs nearly east and west."

The original plot of ground laid out by Col. Benjamin Chambers, lay, as has already been indicated, south of the Falling Spring, east of the Conococheague, to a point marked by an alley 256 feet east of Third Street and south to Liberty Street, formerly German Street, from Liberty Street to South Street the section was laid out by Gen. James Chambers, a son of Col. Benjamin Chambers, who received the land from his father, but later becoming financially embarrassed Gen. Chambers and his wife Katherine, conveyed the tract to Andrew Dunlop by deed dated September 29, 1786. South of South Street the land as laid out, was known as Kerrstown having been laid out by John Kerr, who, however, called the section St. Johnstown. The section of the town lying east of Third Street and between Lincoln

Way, formerly Market Street and Queen Street to the point where these two streets converge, was laid out by Edward Crawford, whose name is found among the important citizens of the time and who served from the establishment of the county in 1784 to 1809 as Prothonotary, Register, Recorder and Clerk of the Court. He was also commissioned as a Justice of the County, September 15, 1784. The section of the town west of the Conococheague on Lincoln Way, formerly Market Street, and extending to Garber Street was laid out by Captain Benjamin Chambers, a son of Col. Benjamin Chambers. The section lying north of Grant Street and east of the "Great Road" now known as Philadelphia Avenue was laid out by Rev. John McKnight who was married to Margaret Chambers, the only child of Joseph Chambers. The latter had acquired this tract of land from his father Col. Benjamin Chambers. This latter tract of land extended out to the north on what is now Philadelphia Avenue and to the east thereof to the limits of the town.

The first third of the nineteenth century witnessed a steady and substantial growth of the town, its limits being extended to the north near to the present intersection of Second Street and Philadelphia Avenue, to the east, almost to Third Street, to the south to a short distance beyond Catherine Street and to the west to about Franklin Street. Of course, the outlying sections were still but sparsely inhabited and there were on the contrary a few buildings in the country beyond the points as indicated, but in a rough way the above indicates the boundaries of Chambersburg in and about 1830, according to "Recollections of Chambersburg" by the late John M. Cooper, who wrote the same in 1900 when quite advanced in years. Among other interesting observations he states:

"When I became a resident of Chambersburg in April, 1831, an old Market shed stood in the Diamond, lengthwise from near Market Street northward to a point about opposite the middle of the front of Repository Hall. There had been a similar shed in the southern half of the Diamond, but it had just been torn away. The roofs were supported by square columns of brick and the sheds were open at the sides and ends. The butchers had their blocks and hooks, and between the brick columns there was planking, at a proper height, on which persons having 'country produce' to dispose of could set their baskets or display the things they had for sale. The new market house, then and thereafter for a long time commonly spoken of as the Town Hall, was nearly completed and I can remember seeing a market held in the Diamond only once. My recollections is that I heard the first stroke given out by the market house clock.

"The town had been supplied by water from the Falling Spring and there was a fire plug at the curb out in front of the Court House, but I think the pipes had decayed and the water of the spring was no longer used, though for some years an old wheel continued to revolve in the spring where it ran through the Eberly farm. The reservoir was on the rise of ground close to the turnpike beyond the

East Point and after it had lain unused for thirty or forty years, Samuel Myers utilized it for the cellar of the handsome house he built for himself on that pleasant spot."

By the terms of the Act of March 21, 1803, incorporating the Borough of Chambersburg, it was provided in Section 2 that a burgess should be elected and "five reputable citizens to be a town council," all to be elected annually on the first Monday of May, in each year by those who had resided in the borough for twelve months previous to such election and were entitled "to vote for members of the Legislature." These officers were to be elected from the borough at large and by the terms of Section 3 of the Act were to constitute "one body politic and corporate in law by the name and style of 'The Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Chambersburg' and shall have perpetual succession."

By the Act of March 7, 1840, P. L. 72, the original Act of incorporation was amended so as to divide the borough into two wards designated as the north ward and the south ward with the center of Queen Street as the dividing line. By the Act of April 9, 1872, P. L. 1011, the original Act was again amended dividing the borough into four wards, viz., the first, second, third and fourth wards. By subsequent action of the borough authorities under the provisions of the General Borough Act an additional ward was added after the borough lines had been extended so that at the present time the borough is subdivided into five wards.

Not long after its incorporation, the new borough began the establishment of various institutions for its convenience and well being, and towards these ends the borough authorities assumed an attitude of encouragement, as appears in the following resolution adopted in 1809:

"RESOLVED, That we, the Town Counsel, of the Borough of Chamb'g, for the purpose met do hereby upon due consideration invite the establishment of an office of discount and deposit in the said borough, by the directors of the bank of Pennsylvania or Philadelphia, or any other bank in the State which now has, or hereafter shall have, competent authority so to do—promising said establishment as far as the influence of the corporation will extend their aid and protection. Enacted March 8, 1809.

Attest:

HENRY REGES,
Clerk.

J. HOLLIDAY,
SAMUEL DRYDEN,
JACOB WHITMORE,
JEREMIAH SNYDER,
CHRISTIAN GROVE,
Counsel."

Following this action a bank was established on the 4th of September, 1809, with a capital of 250,000.00. Edward Crawford, at the time an outstanding figure in town and county affairs, was made president and Alexander Calhoun, of a prominent family of the town, was made cashier. This was the inception of the present National Bank of Chambersburg.

Another early activity indicating the enterprise of the citizens was the formation in 1818, of the Chambersburg Water Company to supply the necessary water to the town's inhabitants. The water works were established about one-half mile east of the town, and by force pump at the Falling Spring, water was conveyed to a small reservoir and from thence distributed to the town through wooden pipes. There is no further record of the company's affairs after 1823, and it must have been at about that same time that the business was discontinued. The town was without any regular water supply until 1875, during which time the inhabitants depended upon private wells and cisterns.

As the county seat of the newly erected County of Franklin, Chambersburg felt the necessity of having some public market place for the accommodations of buyers and sellers of different commodities in the town and country sides adjoining. This want was supplied, at the beginning, by sheds more or less temporarily built in a part of the Public Square. Later a long, low, brick building of a single story, capped with a comb roof, supported by brick pillars, was erected in the Public Square or Diamond opposite the old Repository Hall, the latter being now the site of the Chambersburg Trust Company building. The sides and ends of this market structure were left partly open and its floor was made of brick. This structure remained in use until the erection of the present market house at the corner of Queen and Second Streets in 1830. Several years later the old building was removed.

At a very early period Chambersburg became noted as an industrial center, the citizens being engaged variously in the manufacture of Buhr Mill Stones, sickles, augers, saws, edge tools, boots and shoes, wool hats, and various other products. It was about the year 1780 that Dr. John Calhoun, a son-in-law of Colonel Benjamin Chambers, built at Chambersburg the first paper mill that was established in Pennsylvania, west of the Susquehanna River. It was located at the present site of the woolen mill, and supplied printing paper for most of the newspapers then in the east and west. In 1808, the Hollowell Paper Mill, to this day a flourishing and successful institution, was built by John Shryock and Thomas Johns. At this plant, paper of a superior quality, was manufactured, along with various kinds of wrapping paper. For a considerable period of time the United States Government was the mills largest customer in the purchase of paper used for the printing of bank notes. Another early enterprise worthy of note was the Lemnos factory, engaged in

the manufacture of edge tools and located in the western part of town just north of the intersection of Loudon Street and what is known as the "back road." This site was used for many years afterwards by H. Sierer and Company, in the manufacture of furniture and is now owned by the Hershey Creamery Company. Another industrial establishment, founded in the first half of the nineteenth century in Chambersburg, was the Foundry and Machine Shop of Messrs. Gilman and Charles Eberly started in 1840. It later became the property of T. B. Wood and then of T. B. Wood & Company and since has continued with such eminent success known as T. B. Woods Sons Company. At the northern end of Chambersburg there was a crossing over the Conococheague known as the Upper Fording where as early as 1803 an old saw mill was located. This was later supplanted by a stone grist mill and was known as Albright's Mill. This property was later purchased by William Heyser and Philip Berlin and eventually acquired by the Heyser family which changed the grist mill into a straw board mill run with great success for a number of years and now the location, through divers conveyances, of that prosperous establishment doing business today and for many years past, known as the Wolf Manufacturing Company.

Another development of the town's resources at an early period was the formation of a corporation known as the Chambersburg Gas Company which erected in 1856, at its present location, a gas works for the supplying of gas to the citizens of the borough. This product was also used by the borough for the lighting of streets until at a much later period the duty of furnishing lights for street purposes was taken over by the borough directly, by the installation of an electric light plant. The establishment of the Gas Company, however, created a wholly new epoch in the history of the town in the matter of furnishing a convenient and then modern system of lighting the borough by a method comparatively new in the history of boroughs in this country.

From the laying out of the town, until beyond the first third of the nineteenth century, the means of approach to Chambersburg were solely by turnpike. The road approaching from the north and known as The Great Road also as the Harris Ferry Road, kept communications open between the town and points to the northeast including Harrisburg and other distant places. This same road was projected in a southerly direction to the Potomac and afforded communications with points south and by way of Hagerstown to Frederick and Baltimore. The road in an easterly direction, communicated with Gettysburg, and was a through road to Baltimore and the road to the west by way of Bedford to Pittsburgh. These two great systems running approximately north and south across the Public Square of the town have been referred to heretofore and are now known as the Shenandoah Trail and the Lincoln Highway,

respectively. In the early days these roads were crowded with traffic consisting of heavy freight wagons drawn by six or eight horses and the more rapid stage coaches. Every three to five miles a wayside Inn was usually located for the comfort and cheer of weary travellers. In 1837 with the opening for travel of the Cumberland Valley Railroad running from Harrisburg to Chambersburg was the beginning of the end of these halcyon days of turnpike travel, only to be revived in a more startling and tremendous way by the motor traffic of the present day. An echo from the past, affording a startling contrast with modern transportation facilities, is apparent in the following quotation from the *History of Franklin County*, published in 1887:

“The railroad bridge across the Susquehanna was built in 1837-38, and completed in January, 1839, when on the 16th of that month it was opened for travel and connection made with the Harrisburg & Lancaster Railroad. A poster, bearing pictures of the primitive locomotive and train, was issued by Mr. T. G. McCulloh, president of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, January 25, 1839, announcing that on the first day of the next February the regular train of passenger cars would commence running as follows:

“Leave Chambersburg at 4 o'clock in the morning; arrive at Harrisburg at 8, at Lancaster at 12, and at Philadelphia before 6 P. M. Returning, it will leave Harrisburg as soon as the cars from Philadelphia arrived, about 5 o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Chambersburg at 10 P. M.”

The first sleeping-car ever used on any railroad was put in use on the Cumberland Valley Railroad in the spring of 1839, a historical fact of great importance, because it was the first of the kind in the world. The berths were upholstered boards, in three rows, one above the other, held by leather straps, and in the daytime were folded back against the walls, very simple and plain in construction, but comfortable, and in all essential features, the germ of the luxurious sleeper of the present day. At that time travel between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh was by rail to Chambersburg, and stage from Chambersburg to Pittsburgh. Passengers going east reached Chambersburg about midnight, and left about 1 A. M., reaching Harrisburg about 5 A. M.”

With the advent of the railroad, Chambersburg expanded greatly, increasing in population and area. Commerce expanded and the business of the railroad reflects this prosperity. For the year 1849 the earnings of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company were over one hundred thousand (\$100,000.00) dollars and it was stated in the report for that year that arrangements had been made to relay the road with heavy T rails.

Beginning with the year 1850, Chambersburg, situated so closely to the Maryland line, began to experience symptoms of the “Irre-

pressible Conflict." Many slaves gained their freedom by the "underground railroad system" extending from the south through the mountains near Chambersburg and thence onto the north. Sectional feeling at times ran high and public opinion was stronger against slave catchers, than in favor of the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law. It was in the summer of 1859 that John Brown occupied, with his lieutenants, a house in Chambersburg as a rendezvous preparatory to his raid on Harper's Ferry. In an article by James P. Matthews, Esq., on "John Brown—A Temporary Sojourner in Chambersburg, Whose "Soul is Marching on."—recorded in the Archives of the Kitchichtinny society there is presented this interesting comment upon the times:

"The arrival of a plain, unobtrusive stranger, in the quiet, thrifty town of Chambersburg, a little over forty-four years ago, provoked no comment, and awakened no suspicion. A calm, resolute, dignified demeanor, and a fixed habit of taciturnity, sufficiently protected him from the approaches of such inquisitive persons as might have desired to know something of his antecedents, and especially of the business that had brought him to the Cumberland Valley. If he had written the name "John Brown" on a hotel register, he would have been quickly identified, for the people of Chambersburg took a lively interest in the great political issue of that period—the exclusion of slavery from Kansas—and were familiar with the exploits of the leaders and fighters on the Free-State side.

But for obvious reasons this Kansas hero did not take lodgings at a hotel. He went to a private boarding house in a back street, gave his name as Isaac Smith, and by guarded inquiries and remarks, created the impression that he was looking for mineral lands, with intent to make considerable investments, if a suitable tract could be found. The arrival of other men, from time to time, who seemed to be in his employ, and were temporarily lodged at the same boarding house, tended to confirm rather than weaken the common belief that an important mining enterprise was in contemplation.

This man of lion-heart and iron will was so gentle in his manner, so considerate to the people about him, so thoroughly upright in all his dealings, that of the hundreds of intelligent citizens, who casually met him during his sojourn in Pennsylvania and Maryland, no one ever suspected that he was engaged in an unlawful enterprise, or that he was capable of any action that would disturb the peace of the community, or put in peril the life of any human being. Although carrying in his bosom a long cherished purpose that gave him no rest, and engaged day and night in working out the details of a conspiracy that involved his own life, and the lives of the young men whom he had enlisted in his service (including three of his own sons), such was his saving discretion, such his power of dissimulation, that up to the very hour that witnessed his descent on Harper's Ferry, he said nothing and did nothing that betrayed his hostile intent, or indicated his plan of campaign."

Continuing this interesting account relative to Chambersburg,

written in 1903, Mr. Matthews states another fact not generally known:

“Frederick Douglass,—then residing at Rochester, N. Y.—having learned of the intended raid, came to Chambersburg to induce Brown to desist from an undertaking, which, in his opinion, could only result in disaster. Especially did Mr. Douglass object to making Harper’s Ferry the point of attack, when the first movement would bring the emancipationists into direct collision with the U. S. Government. The question was debated for two days, but Brown was obdurate and would not change his plan, although he was most anxious to have Douglass with him as adviser, and most probably as head of his provisional government. “Come with me”, said the old warrior, putting his arms around Douglass,—I will defend you with my life—I want you for a special purpose. When I strike, the bees will begin to swarm, and I want you to help to hive them.”

“But my discretion, or my cowardice,” continues Douglass, “Made me proof against the old man’s eloquence; perhaps it was something of both which determined my course.”

An escaped slave named Shields Green, who had taken refuge in Rochester, N. Y., came with Douglass to Chambersburg and was present when the impending raid was discussed. Douglass says:

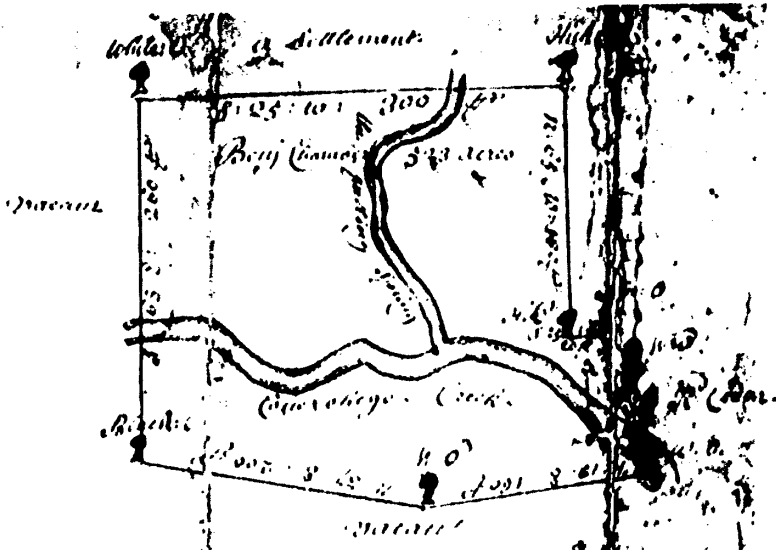
“When about to leave, I asked Green what he intended to do, and was surprised by his coolly saying, ‘I b’leve I’ll go wid de ole man.’”

He did go with the old man, and was hanged with him, but not on the same day.”

With the outbreak of the Civil War by the firing upon Fort Sumter in 1861, Chambersburg, as a border town, was deeply stirred, and responded promptly to the call of President Lincoln. In the *History of Franklin County*, published in 1887 appears this interesting narrative:

“In Chambersburg excitement ran high. At a public meeting, held on the evening of April 17, addresses of a stirring character were made by Messrs. Brewer, Sharpe, Douglas, Stewart, Rowe, McCauley, Cook and others, and several thousand dollars pledged for the maintenance of the families of soldiers who should respond to their country’s call. The following committees were appointed: On general regulations, D. W. Rowe, Samuel Shryock and W. C. Eyster; committee on contributions, J. Allison Eyster, J. W. Douglas and James Nill; committee to supply pocket Bibles to the soldiers, Ex-Sheriff Brown, I. H. McCauley and A. N. Rankin.

On Thursday evening, the 18th, a pole, 120 feet in length, was raised in the center of the Diamond, and surmounted with a beautiful banner. The occasion was made memorable by the singing of “The Star Spangled Banner” by a band of patriotic ladies in front of the Franklin Hotel, and the delivery of soul-thrilling speeches by Messrs. McClure, Stumbaugh, Reilly, Brewer, Everett, Stenger and Welsh. This pole stood as a witness of the patriotic impulses of the people



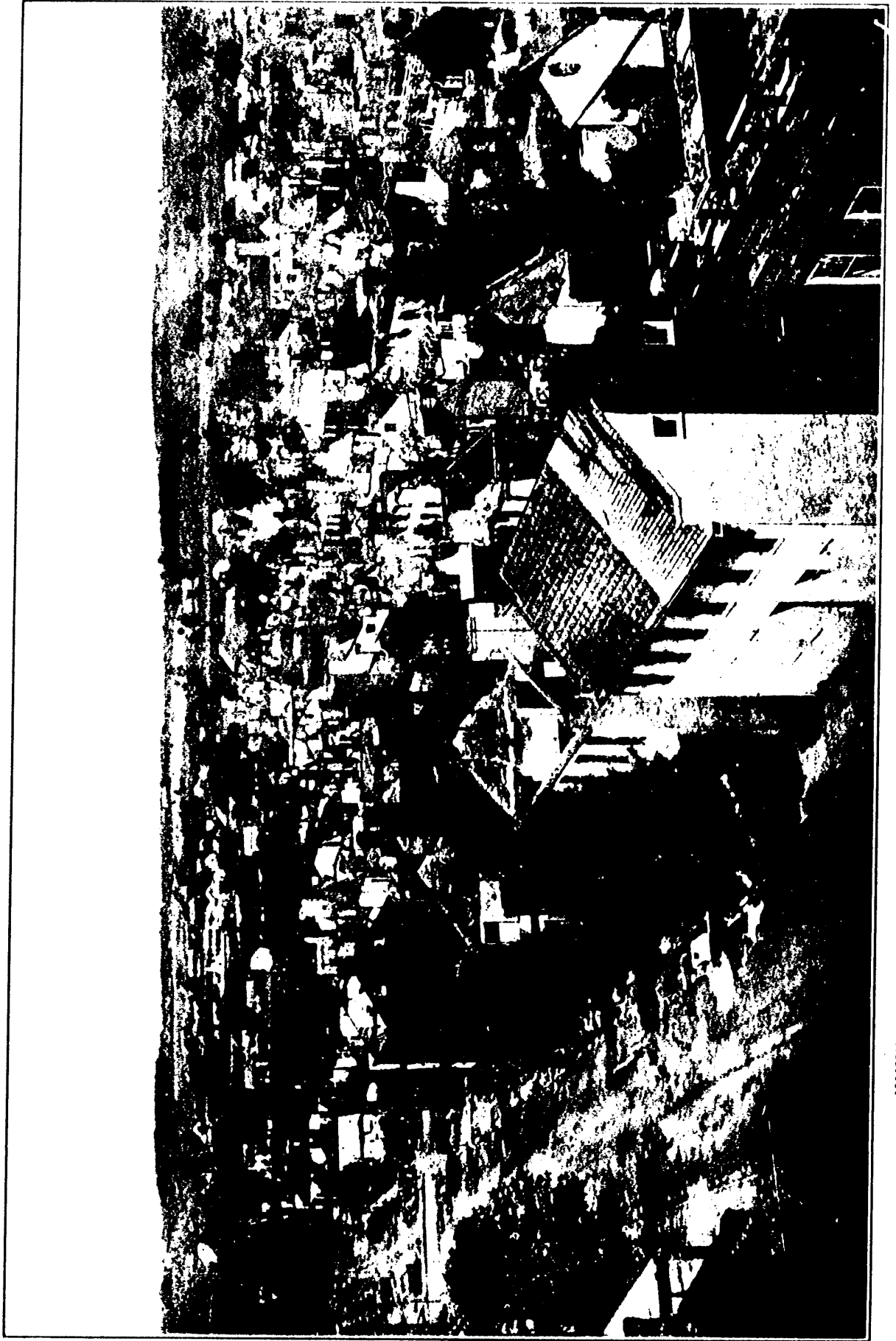
By virtue of a Warrant from the Hon^{ble} Proprietors bearing Date
 the 15th Day of February, Anno Domini 1737

I have Survey'd and laid out unto Benjamin Chambers in the Town
 Ship of Hopewell in the County of Lancaster of the West Side of the
 Canaan River five hundred and twenty three Acres of Land with all
 of Benj Chambers in a White Oak Standing
 Thence North Thence North Sixty Seven Degrees Easterly Two hundred
 perches to a Black Oak Thence South Sixty five Degrees Easterly Two hundred
 and Sixty perches to a White Oak Thence South Sixty five Degrees Westerly
 Three hundred perches to a Hickory Thence North Sixty five Degrees
 Easterly One hundred and Eighty perches to a Hickory Thence South Twenty five Degrees
 Westerly Twenty perches to a Black Oak Thence South Eighty Seven Degrees
 Westerly Twenty perches to a White Oak Thence North Eighty Degrees
 Easterly forty four perches to a Red Cedar by the Do Creek Thence Down the
 same Crossing over the Do Creek Near about forty perches to the place of
 Beginning

Survey'd

for Benj Chambers

To Benj Eastburn Surveyor Genl



VIEW OF CHAMBERSBURG AFTER BURNING BY CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS IN 1864

of the community until Gen. Imboden's rebel cavalry cut it down as they were following the rear of Lee's army to Gettysburg.

The morning train of April 19 carried to Harrisburg Franklin County's first contribution to the Union cause in the late war, the Chambers Artillery, composed of 150 men and commanded by Peter B. Housum, captain; John Doebler, first lieutenant; Matthew Gillan, second lieutenant; George Miles, third lieutenant.

On reaching Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, this company was divided into two companies, Capt. Housum commanding one, and Lieut. Doebler the other. The two, with a third, under Capt. J. G. Elder, were attached to the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers."

There are those yet living who can recall the cry of the night watchman as he made his rounds through the streets of Chambersburg during those troublesome times:

"Twelve o'clock. The night is clear and all is quiet along the Potomac."

These indeed were times that "tried men's souls". The cries of alarm from threatened night attacks, the mustering of troops and accompanying heartrending scenes of parting with loved ones in blue, hurrying to the front, the dread rumors of battle with the uncertainties of defeat or victory and the reports of killed, wounded and missing, filtering vaguely through from those Virginia fields, all kept the communities of this county in dread suspense for four, long, dreary years.

Two events of the War for Southern Independence distinguish Chambersburg in the history of these times. It was in June, 1863, while the Army of Northern Virginia lay at Culpeper Court House that its commander, General Robert E. Lee, determined upon an invasion of the north. At this time the army had been thoroughly reorganized and completely recuperated from its former battles. On June 7, a grand review was held and in a letter to his wife, General Lee, commenting upon this review, said:

"It was a splendid sight. The men and horses looked well. They have recuperated since last fall. Stuart was in all his glory. Your sons and nephews were well and flourishing."

General Long, Lee's military secretary has stated that while in headquarters at Fredericksburg he at one time found Lee earnestly consulting a map of Maryland and Pennsylvania and that he pointed out the three towns of Chambersburg, York and Gettysburg and stated that in the invasion he would probably be forced to give battle at one or the other of these places, but that in his judgment the vicinity of Gettysburg was much the best point as it was less distant from his base on the Potomac, and by holding the passes in the South Mountain would be able to keep open his lines of communication.

It was on the evening of June 15, 1863 that a squad of Confederate Cavalry under General Jenkins entered the town. On the 22d of June, the Division of Rodes, a part of the Second Corps under Lieutenant General R. S. Ewell arrived.

Hoke in his invaluable work "The Great Invasion" thus describes the advent of the first Confederate Infantry that ever appeared in Chambersburg, the entry taking place on Wednesday, June 24th:

"About nine o'clock in the forenoon of this day, the sound of music was heard up Main Street, Chambersburg. Rodes' division of infantry, preceded by a band of musicians playing "The Bonnie Blue Flag", made its appearance on the brow of the hill by the Reformed Church. These were the first Confederate infantry that had ever penetrated a free state. This column of men passed out down through the town, and on out the Harrisburg Pike to Gelsinger's Hill which Jenkins' Cavalry held According to an estimate made by one of the citizens of Chambersburg, 10,300 men—infantry, cavalry and artillery—passed through the town this day. About half past ten o'clock, a carriage drawn by two horses and accompanied by several horsemen, was observed coming down the street. It was stopped in front of the Franklin Hotel (now Central Presbyterian Church). One of the occupants of this carriage was a thin, sallow faced man, with strongly marked southern features, and a head and physiognomy which strongly indicated culture, refinement and genius. When he emerged from the carriage, which he did only by the assistance of others, it was discovered that he had an artificial limb and used a crutch. After making his way into the hotel, he at once took possession of a large front parlor, and surrounded by six or eight gentlemanly looking men he was prepared for business. A flag was run out of the window and headquarters established. This intellectual-looking and crippled man was Lieutenant General R. S. Ewell, the Commander of the Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia."

Ewell had crossed the Potomac on the 23rd of June at Shepherds-town and was followed the next day by Hill, and on the 25th of June, Longstreet and the supply trains crossed the river at Williamsport. Immediately upon the completion of passage of the Potomac by the three corps, Lee resumed his advance and directed Ewell to Carlisle while he proceeded with Hill and Longstreet to Chambersburg. General Early's division of Ewell's corps, receiving the orders at Greenwood, proceeded to York by way of Gettysburg, and Ewell started on his way to Carlisle with Rodes' and Johnson's divisions.

An important order, under date of June 24, 1863, issued by General Ewell while in Chambersburg, reads as follows:

"The sale of intoxicating liquors to this command, without written permission from a major general, is strictly prohibited."

It was on the 26th of June that General Robert E. Lee arrived in Chambersburg with Hill's Corps. Sometime after General Hill rode

into the town with Heth's division, a group of fifteen or twenty finely mounted horsemen was seen coming over the brow of the hill opposite the Reformed Church. This was General Lee and his staff. Says Hoke:

“Taking a position in front of the printing establishment of the Reformed Church, then known as the Mansion House, (now Farmers and Merchants Trust Company Building) I watched the entrance of these men and the memorable scenes which there transpired. Lee and his staff stopped directly in front of where I stood. General Hill had, upon perceiving the approach of General Lee, mounted his horse, and riding slowly toward him, held his hat gracefully above his head. The two Generals—Lee and Hill—then rode a short distance away from the group, and held a short, whispered consultation In a short time the council between the two generals ended, and Hill falling back and Lee riding in advance, the whole cavalcade moved forward. Reaching nearly the middle of the diamond, where the road leading to Harrisburg is crossed at right angles by the pike leading to Gettysburg and Baltimore, Lee drew the right-hand rein and his horse turned eastward.”

Hoke, in describing General Lee on this occasion, says he “looked every inch a soldier stoutly built, of medium height, hair strongly mixed with gray, and rough gray beard. He wore the usual Confederate gray, with some little ornamentation about the collar of his coat. His hat was a soft black without ornamentation other than a military cord around the crown. His whole appearance indicated dignity, composure, and disregard for the gaudy trappings of war and the honor attaching to his high station The men composing the General's staff were a splendid looking body. Finely mounted, neatly dressed, and excellent in horsemanship, they presented an appearance which those who witnessed them will be likely ever to remember.”

General Lee established his headquarters in a tent, in what was then known as Shetter's woods, on the eastern border of Chambersburg and along the Lincoln Highway, on the opposite side of the present entrance to Coldbrook Farm, and just west of the residence of Mr. J. A. Sellers.

It was on Sunday evening, June 28th, that a suspicious looking and bedraggled creature wandered into the Confederate lines near Lee's headquarters and was arrested and taken before several officers. The miserable looking creature requested the officers to take him to General Lee. This was done and it was discovered that the mysterious and unpromising creature was the Scout Harrison, whom Lee had dispatched some days before to get information concerning Hooker. On this memorable Sunday evening from this source Lee first learned that Hooker's Army had crossed the Potomac and was in the neighborhood of Frederick and that Hooker had been displaced and the

army of the Potomac was now in command of Major General George Gordon Meade. Early the next day Lee issued orders for the concentration of his forces on the east side of the South Mountain at Cashtown.

It was here in the Public Square of Chambersburg that the mighty host of the south turned on its northern march and faced towards Gettysburg, to a desperate, three day battle, to defeat and the inevitable downfall of the Confederacy. Here was the turning point when Lee terminated his conference with Hill, rode slowly to the center of the square, pulled the right rein of this faithful horse, Traveler, and faced what was to be the meridian of Confederate hopes.

The following year witnessed the return of the Confederates to Chambersburg for the purpose of destruction. On Thursday, July 28, 1864, General Jubal A. Early directed General McCausland to take his brigade of mounted infantry together with a cavalry brigade of General Bradley T. Johnson, all told numbering about 2,900 troops, and to proceed to Chambersburg. His further orders were, after capturing the town, to levy a tribute upon it of \$100,000.00 in gold or \$500,000.00 in United States currency and in default of the payment of either, to burn the town. Early on the morning of Saturday, July 30, General McCausland surrounded the town, sending a force of about nine hundred into the town where the Court House bell was rung as a signal for the citizens to assemble to hear his requisition.

The demand was not complied with for two reasons, first, the amount of money could not be raised on such short notice, and second, the citizens did not feel like advancing the sum of money for the aid of the Confederate cause. While negotiations were pending the work of plunder began and stores, shops and other places of business were broken into and robbed. Later, finding that the order of requisition would not be complied with, General McCausland began the work of destruction. Hoke says:

“Detachments were sent to different parts of the town. Houses were opened, furniture was broken and piled upon heaps in rooms and fired. In some cases fire was kindled in closets, bureaus, and other depositories of clothing. Many of the Confederate soldiers entered into this work with evident delight, and to the entreaties and tears of the aged, the infirm, of women and children, they turned a deaf ear. Others, to their credit be it said, entirely disapproved of the work, and only entered upon it because compelled to do so. In some instances, in response to the cries and entreaties of the afflicted inmates of houses entered, the unwilling soldiers would say: “I must obey my orders and fire your house; you can do what you please when I leave.” In some cases, after fire had been kindled, others would come in and assist in extinguishing it. Some sections of the town were entirely saved because the officers sent there refused to execute their barbarous orders, and in a few cases officers and soldiers worked with citizens at the fire engine to extinguish the flames. Cases were numerous in which valuable articles were taken from those who were

dragging them from their burning homes, or through streets and alleys, upon the horses by their riders and safely deposited upon the outskirts of the town. Others again were robbed of valuable articles which they were trying to carry away. The writer, while running with his family through flame and smoke, was pursued and stopped by a Confederate cavalryman and ordered to hand over a satchel. When assured that it contained neither money nor valuables, but a few pieces of clothing, the man desisted and rode away. No sooner did this one leave us than another rode up and entreated one of the ladies of our company to mount his horse and ride away, declaring that he would never use him again in the Confederate service The conflagration at its height was a scene of surpassing grandeur and terror. As building after building was fired, or caught from others, column after column of smoke rose black, straight, and single; first one, then another, and another. Each of these then, like huge serpents, writhed and twisted into a thousand fantastic shapes, until all finally blended and commingled, and formed one vast and livid column of smoke and flame which rose perpendicularly to the sky, and then spread out into a huge crown of sackcloth. It was heaven's shield mercifully drawn over the scene to shelter from the blazing sun the homeless and unsheltered ones that had fled to the fields and cemeteries around the town, where they in silence and sadness sat and looked upon the destruction of their homes and the accumulations of a life-time. Add to all this the roaring and crackling of the flames, the sound of falling walls, the distressing cries of burning animals, as horses, cattle, and swine, and a picture of the terrible is seen which no one who witnessed it would ever desire to have repeated.

The work of destruction was commenced about eight o'clock in the morning, and by eleven o'clock the enemy had all gone, but so thorough had been their work that the major part of Chambersburg—its chief wealth and business, its capital and elegance—were laid in ruins. Ten squares of buildings were burned and two thousand human beings were made homeless, and many of them penniless. From this disaster the majority never recovered, but lived the remainder of their days in poverty. Reduced from affluence to poverty, many were dependent upon the charity of the few whose homes escaped the invaders' torch, as well as upon the provision made by the military authorities to meet their immediate wants."

This terrifying holocaust to the God of War occurred just one hundred years after the founding of the town. The extent of the havoc numerically and in value is as follows:

Total buildings burned	537.
Value of real estate	\$713,294.34
Value of Personal Property	915,137.24
	<hr/>
Total	\$1,628,431.58

The Legislature of the State was convened in special session shortly after the fire and upon visiting the town appropriated the sum of \$100,000.00 to meet the necessities of the citizens. Later an additional

appropriation of \$500,000.00 was made, followed by another at a later period of \$300,000.00. These later sums were divided pro rata according to the losses as adjudicated by the commission. Certificates were issued to the property owners for the remainder, setting forth the amounts and obligating the state to pay these sums at such time as the Commonwealth should receive indemnity from the United States Government. These certificates and the claims represented thereby have never been paid and constitute what is known as the Border Raid claims, which have repeatedly been presented to Congress for action but without favorable result. Of recent years the matter has not been pressed but the claims represent a just obligation of the Federal government which it is hoped, will eventually be honored.

Mr. Hoke mentions three causes which have been assigned for the destruction of Chambersburg. One suggested is that it was in revenge for the harboring of John Brown and his followers preliminary to the raid at Harper's Ferry. Col. A. K. Maclure in his graphic work "Lincoln and Men of War Times" assigns this fact as a motive. However, General Early in his "Memoirs" states that the destruction was in retaliation for similar acts committed by the Federal Army in the Shenandoah Valley under orders of General Hunter. The latter is probably the ostensible motive although it leads to a third view that the act was wanton and unjustifiable and far transcending the depredation committed by the Federal forces. Mr. Hoke very justly concludes this phase of the matter in these words:

"War is a game at which the two contending parties can play, and any retaliatory or cruel policy inaugurated by the one is invariably followed by a similar policy by the other. It need not seem strange, then, that the first opportunity the Confederates had of retaliating upon their enemies, they improved. They could scarcely have been expected to do otherwise."

An article in *Public Opinion* written in 1886, and reviewing the names of persons engaged in business at the time of the fire and those surviving at the time of writing states:

"The persons who were then in business and continued to this day, are Edward Aughinbaugh, James L. Black; Christian Burkhart, now in the milling business; Andrew Banker, Henry Bishop; John F. Croft, now in the grocery business; C. H. Cressler, now Cressler & Greenawalt; John Doebler, John H. Dittman, Benj. Duke, Alex. Fahnestock, Peter Feldman, N. P. Grove, J. & H. E. Hoke; Ann Hoover, Carrie Hetrick, milliners; J. A. Lemaster, W. H. Hiteshew, now grocer; D. M. Leisher, Mrs. Sadie Levan, milliner; John Miller, hotel; J. S. Nixon, now Nixon & Son; George F. Platt, dentist; P. H. Peiffer, Benjamin Rhodes, Augustus Reineman, Fred Spahr, Isaac Stine, H. Sierer, now Sierer & Co.; S. M. Shillito; N. Schlosser, dentist; A. J. White, now White & Son; James Watson, of the firm of J. & F. at that time; Jos. W. Wolfkill, now Wolfkill & Son; Capt. C. R. Pisle—thirty-six in all. The list, it should be borne in

mind, is made up of those only who suffered loss, and who were engaged in business at that time.

In taking up that portion of the list of persons who have been called to another world, and who were engaged in business or lived in Chambersburg when the fire occurred, it assumes large proportions.

These deaths are recalled as having occurred here: Josiah Allen, John Armstrong, Samuel Brant, Dr. W. H. Boyle, Peter Brough and wife, J. S. Brown, Martin Brown, Mrs. R. M. Bard, Geo. W. Bitner, J. A. S. Cramer, Geo. Chambers, Sr., Dr. Edmund Culbertson, Holmes Crawford, Susan B. Chambers, W. H. Cunningham, A. D. Cauffman, Ellen C. Cook, Thomas Carlisle, Jere Cook, S. A. Cook, Richard Cook, F. G. Dittman, Catharine R. Duncan, H. B. Davison, Joseph Eckert, Samuel Etter, Elizabeth Smith, Jacob Eby, James G. Elder, Anna C. Finefrock, D. S. Fahnestock, John Fisher, Alonzo P. Frye, Catharine Foltz, S. F. Greenawalt, W. B. Gilmore, D. O. Gehr, M. Greenawalt, Mary Gillan, J. B. Gillan, David Hoover, Jacob Hutton, H. H. Hutz, Jacob Henninger, Philip Hamman, John D. Jacobs, George Kindline, George Lehner, Dr. John Lambert, Bruce Lambert, Martin Ludwig, Thomas Metcalf, Wm. McLellan, Nancy McClellan, L. McClellan, Alexander Martin, Henry Monks, P. McGaffigan, A. J. Miller, Daniel Miller, John Mull, Mrs. M. Montgomery, Wm. McLenegan, J. P. McClintock, Geo. R. Messersmith, Samuel Ott, David Oaks, N. P. Pearce, John Pickle, E. D. Reid, Dr. J. C. Richards, Wilson Reilly, Samuel D. C. Reid, Dr. J. L. Suesserott, Rev. Dr. B. S. Schneck, John Schofield, Josiah E. Schofield, Magdalena Swartz, P. W. Seibert, Susan F. Nixon, Allen Smith, Dr. A. H. Senseny, Jacob Sellers, George W. Snider, Nicholas Snider, Robert E. Tolbert, John W. Taylor, Susie B. Thompson, Daniel Trostle, Barnard Wolff, Richard Wood, Mrs. M. Whetstone, Upton Washaugh, James Watson, Sr., George Watson, William Wallace."

Of the above mentioned persons living as survivors in the year 1886, at the present writing all are dead, the last one being Dr. Geo. F. Platt, who departed this life in the spring of 1929 at the advanced age of 93 years.

With the rebuilding of Chambersburg following the great fire of 1864, the town entered a new era of advancement and progress. The railroad line was extended south eventually to Winchester, and in the course of years a new line was projected from Shippensburg through to Edgemont, connecting with the main line of the Western Maryland Railroad to Baltimore. Commerce and manufacturing steadily increased and new industries were added, notably the Taylor Manufacturing Company, now known as the Chambersburg Engineering Company and the milling machinery manufactory of Wolf and Hammaker, now known as the Wolf Manufacturing Company. Population slowly increased and the area of the town gradually expanded. New and more commodious public school buildings have been added and the borough has accumulated a fine array of public utilities consisting of a modern water supply system, an electric

light plant furnishing electric current for house and street lighting and power purposes. A sanitary sewer system has been installed and a modernly equipped fire department maintained. The latter consists of a number of volunteer companies, in part paid by the borough, and located in well arranged fire houses placed at strategic points of the town.

The new era has experienced the advent of the telephone and radio systems of communication in addition to the older method of telegraphy. These facilities are all now enjoyed by the inhabitants and are in startling contrast to the isolated condition existing in the middle half of the nineteenth century.

Excellent banking facilities are now afforded the citizens by two national banks and two trust companies, the latter organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, and all of them by their recent statements exhibiting commendable financial strength and efficient personnel. The stocks of these institutions are widely spread and the combined financial strength reflects the general prosperity of the community.

In addition to the banks and trust companies there are two flourishing building and loan societies which encourage the acquisition of homes in the community by the exercise of frugality and thrift upon the part of the share holders.

Within the last quarter of a century the postal facilities of Chambersburg have expanded enormously and with this expansion came the consequent need for a better equipment and a more commodious place of business. The federal government acted upon the demand of the citizens and Chambersburg—has a fine and ornate Federal building, with the plans now under way by the Post Office Department for further additions to take care of a steadily increasing business.

Three daily newspapers with enterprising corps of officials and workmen dispense the general and local news to the citizens, and in addition to these advantages there are a number of flourishing printing and publishing plants equipped with up-to-date appliances for the production, in an artistic manner, of all the various kinds of job printing from the simple card of announcement to books of any size or desired quality according to the demand and taste of the bibliophile.

From the very early days, as already outlined, Chambersburg was noted for the number of its Inns and the fine quality of entertainment afforded the travelling public. Many of the old hostelrys have long been supplanted by other business houses but a few of the old locations still remain, rebuilt and readjusted to modern needs. The town at present continues to maintain the well earned reputation of the earlier days and presents to the guest as fine accommodations as are obtainable in towns of the State of a much larger size.

The present area of the town is about four square miles, the main portions of the town being paved with either concrete or brick. The borough is divided into five wards with two councilmen representing each ward. The executive is a chief burgess under whose control is the police department and who acts in all matters as official head of the borough according to the terms of the original Act of Incorporation and the Supplementary Borough Legislation. The population is approximately 14,000.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The public utilities owned and operated by the Borough of Chambersburg present a striking and unique aspect of borough affairs and one that compels the attention of all who are interested as citizens or prospective citizens thereof.

The borough is in the business of furnishing water, electricity and sewage disposal, facilities which are maintained and operated efficiently and dispense these advantages to its citizens at low cost. No sketch of Chambersburg would be complete without an adequate reference to these remarkable advantages. These matters are now referred to in the order of their chronological development.

Water Department—The earliest water supply for Chambersburg was from the two creeks, Conococheague and the Falling Spring. The mode of obtaining this water was by the primitive bucket. Tradition has it that in the early days along the banks of the Conococheague, off of the present King Street, Lincoln Way and Queen Street there were numerous crude platforms built partially out into the stream, thus affording to the citizens means of dipping the water and also to the housewife of doing her washing.

In an interview with a very old resident some years ago, he remembered when these platforms were still used and also recalled the bleaching grounds on a piece of common land where the present G. A. R. Hall is located off of West Queen Street. The women would spin the flax into linens, take them to the creek to be washed and then use the grounds referred to for drying purposes. In the course of time wells were dug and many of these were placed out on the curb line of the street constituting a popular source of supply for the neighborhood, for which small charges were collected from the users to keep the pump in repair.

In 1817, the Chambersburg Water Company was formed, with James Riddle as president. The company established a water power pumping plant on the Falling Spring east of town and pumped water to a small reservoir located at the site of the present Chambersburg hospital. From thence the water was conducted through wooden log pipes in Lincoln Way East to the Public Square and thence south on Main Street to Catherine Street. A pipe line was

also extended from the Public Square north on Main Street to King Street. How long this company conducted business is uncertain, as one account states that the records stop with the year 1823, but on the other hand there is evidence that wooden pipes were made for the Chambersburg Water Company by the Spidel family of St. Thomas, from a period beginning in 1817 and extending down to the year 1875.

In view of the fact that the pressure must have been extremely low this system of water supply never became popular and seems to have been confined largely to borough use for fire purposes as the records show a number of items concerning fire plugs and in excavating of recent years the borough authorities have found remains of old plugs in front of the Farmers and Merchants Trust Company building and also at the southwest corner of Catherine and Main Streets. At least it can be said that this system of supply was neither efficient nor sanitary and, consequently, never attracted any great number of users. On February 20, 1871, the borough council at a special meeting passed a resolution stating:

“The present water supply is very deficient even for ordinary use, and in most of the town totally inadequate.”

From this time there must have been considerable agitation on the subject of water supply and extending over some years, finally culminating in action by the borough council on July 17, 1875, setting Friday, August 20, 1875, as an election day to vote upon a bond issue not exceeding \$60,000.00 for the purpose of erecting suitable water works. The measure was passed with a majority of 331 in a total vote cast of 965 voters.

A pump house site was located on the west bank of the Conococheague Creek immediately across from the Heyser Paper Mill, now the Wolf Manufacturing Company plant. A reservoir was established on “Federal Hill” on the high ground immediately west of the pump station. The contract for the installation of this water system was given to H. P. M. Birkenbine of Philadelphia, and included the pumps, boilers, engine, buildings, fire plugs, valves and pipe, at a total cost of \$53,850.00. The total amount of pipe as laid was six and three-tenth ($6 \frac{3}{10}$) miles. The schedule of rates as established was based on openings or what is commonly known as the flat rate, and with but few changes this schedule of rates continued until 1923 when the entire borough was placed upon a meter basis.

This plant was operated continuously with no changes, except pipe line extensions until 1891, when the Siloam Pumping Station was established about two and one-half miles north of the borough on the east bank of the Conococheague Creek at what was then known as the Gish Mill. The idea in making the change appears to have

been to cut down the cost of operating by the use of water power for the pumping of the water. Much money and effort were expended to produce satisfactory results but all proved to be very disappointing and in 1906 the borough determined to install engines at the pumping station, run by steam power. This boiler and pumping equipment are of good design, well built, and now used each summer to furnish water to the H. J. Heinz Company. The capacity is 2,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The borough constantly holds this plant as an emergency pumping unit and it could be put into service on very short notice in case of a serious break in the single pipe line now conveying the present supply of water to the town.

During these years of rather unsatisfactory results in experimentation of pumping methods at the Siloam plant some of the citizens began an agitation for the acquisition of the water supply from the South Mountains and in 1907, preliminary work was started in this direction. These efforts bore fruition in 1910 when a bond issue of \$150,000.00 was approved by the citizens to carry on the work of constructing a dam at Birch Run, and conducting the impounded water to a 2,000,000 gallon reservoir constructed on Dull's Hill about three and one-half miles east of Chambersburg and thence by pipe line to town. This comprises the borough's present source of water used for all purposes except as stated above in cases of emergency. The supply is adequate and ideal, the water being soft, palatable, and seldom turbid. One most fortunate feature connected with our present supply of water is that the entire water shed contributing, with the exception of a few acres of land, belongs to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and is under the control of the State Forestry Department, being known as the Mischeaux State Forestry Reservation. Another feature is the fact that the water shed, heavily forested, will always assure to Chambersburg an unfailing supply of water. The timber is not likely to be disturbed and the chances of destructive forest fires are reasonably remote, so that the water will be naturally conserved in the hills and vales surrounding the present intake. The operation of this system is entirely by gravity and has given eminent satisfaction.

With this last addition to the water system the Borough of Chambersburg now has approximately 6,000,000 gallons of water constantly stored in reservoirs for emergency purposes, but in order to further protect the town's interests there are now under consideration plans for an increase of storage facilities. The gravity system provides an effective pressure of 50 to 80 pounds per square inch at the Public Square.

Owing to faulty systems of accounting in the early days and failure to record such matters properly, the borough authorities do not have adequate figures indicating the cost of the several water systems but

an approximate figure is probably \$600,000.00. The total mileage of pipe lines inside and outside the borough is forty-two and 68/100 (42.68) miles. The total number of fire plugs is one hundred ninety-eight (198) and the total number of sewer flush tanks is one hundred thirteen (113). There are three reservoirs: The Federal Hill reservoir, capacity of 1,000,000 gallons; The Horst reservoir, capacity of 2,000,000 gallons; The Dull Hill reservoir, capacity of 2,200,000 gallons and the Dull Stand Pipe, capacity of 55,000 gallons. The elevation of the intake dam is nine hundred seventy-five (975) feet above the sea level and the elevation of the Public Square in Chambersburg is six hundred fifteen (615) feet above the sea level thus making a total head from the intake to town of three hundred sixty (360) feet. The present total number of water consumers is thirty-three hundred twenty-four (3324). The average amount received per quarter from each domestic consumer is \$2.41. The average received per month from each industrial consumer is \$19.38, and the average received per month from railroad consumers is \$73.67.

Electric Light System—The first official mention of the project of a municipally owned and operated electric light plant for Chambersburg appears in the records of the borough under date of August 8, 1888. At this meeting a resolution was passed authorizing the receipt of bids for the installation of an electric light plant and on September 10, 1888, bids were received from various electric manufacturing companies. On September 24, 1888, an agreement was entered into between the borough and Thompson-Houston Company for the purchase of equipment but this movement was temporarily stopped by an injunction obtained on October 1, 1888, by Chambersburg Gas Company restraining the borough from proceeding with this work. The decree was eventually dissolved.

On September 30, 1889, a resolution was offered in council providing for the submission to the people of a vote upon a bond issue of \$10,000.00 for the purpose of purchasing an electric lighting system. The bond issue was carried and on November 25, 1889, bids were again received and eventually the contract was awarded to the Thompson-Houston Company. A plot of ground was procured by lease from the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company and upon this a suitable building was erected. This was the nucleus of the site of the present development of the Chambersburg Electric Light Plant. It was on the 13th of February, 1890, that the current was formally turned on for street lighting purposes and a town celebration was held upon this momentous occasion. There were forty arc lamps installed at this time. The first superintendent of the electric light plant was Daniel Gilbert who is now living retired and who has been spared through a long life, in witnessing the wonderful development of electricity generally, and the Chambersburg plant in particular. Mr. Gilbert rendered invaluable pioneer service in a day when new inventions were looked upon rather prejudicially and there

were many of the citizens of the borough at that time who did not approve of the new method of street lighting.

In 1891, the borough considered the advisability of going into business of commercial lighting but owing to lack of law conferring upon boroughs the right so to do, this matter had to be deferred until later a bill was presented and passed through our State Legislature authorizing this particular department of borough activity. For a long time the management of the electric light plant was not a success from a financial standpoint and in 1904-05 the people becoming thoroughly disheartened with their venture, a movement was started to sell the plant. An ordinance was passed by council to this effect but fortunately for the future welfare of the town the measure was vetoed by Joshua W. Sharpe, Esq., who was then burgess. The plant continued for some years later as a losing venture until the advent of J. H. Mowery, the present manager of public utilities. Mr. Mowery took charge of the plant in March, 1907, and the statement for the year closing in that month showed that the plant had a deficit of \$3600.00, after giving the proper credit for street lighting. At the next accounting for the year ending March 1, 1908, the receipts and expenditures balanced, making an even split. From this date the net profits from the operation of this plant have increased from year to year showing for the year ending January 1, 1930, a net profit from operation of \$115,992.00 after deducting interest and depreciation charges amounting to \$52,538.00. The first generators furnishing current to stores and residences had a total capacity of thirty-seven and one-half (37½) kilowatts. The capacity of the generators in the plant at present, with a normal full load have a rating of three thousand (3,000) kilowatts. The opinion is that this development under the present administration, although phenomenal, does not represent the peak by any means and that the longer this plant is operated the more valuable it is bound to become as an asset of the borough.

The total number of light and power consumers is four thousand forty (4040) and the total income from power and light and credit for free use for the year 1929, was \$240,540.18. The average amount received from each consumer for the year for light was \$34.75 and the average received from each consumer for the same period for power was \$454.99. The total amount of bills rendered for the same period was \$215,176.56 and the total amount collected was \$215,107.32 leaving a total loss in bad accounts for the year of 1929 of \$40.24.

Sanitary Sewer System—In 1910, a bond issue was passed for \$65,000.00 to cover the cost of a sanitary sewage system, including street laterals, main trunks and disposal plant.

The initial installation consisted of twenty-two miles of laterals and main trunks, with the necessary manholes and flush tanks, and

a pumping plant and Imhoffe tank system as a disposal plant. The disposal plant is located on what was formerly the Ben Ross farm, but which had been purchased by the borough for this purpose. This work was completed in 1912, and has been in continuous operation ever since. The street laterals were assessed against the abutting property owners on the front foot plan, which averages about \$1.10 per front foot, and the street-alley intersection, main trunks, and disposal plant were paid out of the bond issue. There is no yearly charge for sanitary sewage service, and the cost of disposing of this material averages 2½ cents per one thousand gallons throughout the year. At the present time, there are 2,700 house connections to the sewer, which is probably 90% of the total number of buildings in the town.

Resume—The experience of the borough as a business corporation has been most gratifying to those who favor municipal ownership and operation of public utilities. Reports for the year 1929, disclose large profits appropriated to cut down heavy general expenditures, which otherwise would have necessitated increased taxation. The success of the enterprises has been due to two factors, the complete absence of domination by political party machines and the obvious efficiency of the management. There have never been any charges or well founded suspicions of malfeasance or peculation in any of these departments and they enjoy to a marked degree the confidence of the public, despite occasional criticism due to the rigid enforcement of what some have deemed arbitrary and despotic rules. In the latter instances the justification of the management is found in balance sheets of net profits and the infinitesimal percentage of bad accounts. The results of these municipal ventures into the field of business go far to sustain the observations of Bernard Shaw in his recent treatise, "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism." The economic and social aspects of the theory of municipal control and ownership are far reaching and may afford the solution to many problems in our democracy.

As has been justly observed success in municipal management involves a high standard of public appreciation and intelligence, and on the other hand continued success requires a just and sympathetic attitude of the management toward the public—the usually inarticulate but actual owners. Municipal ownership in Chambersburg is an accepted fact. There are no avowed enemies to the idea. Its future is well assured unless it should be wounded in the house of well meaning but tactless friends. It is not at all improbable that in the years to come the term "public utilities" may be expounded to cover municipal activities at present not even imagined by the average citizen.

Public Schools—Public schools in Chambersburg, date from 1834, the year in which the free school law in Pennsylvania was enacted.

Prior to this time, private schools were maintained for the instruction of children in both elementary and advance subjects. The Academy, founded in 1797, by the celebrated linguist, James Ross, prepared boys for the best colleges in the country, for over a hundred years. In 1908, the property was leased to the public school district, the buildings removed, and the present high school building erected on the site. About the same time the Academy was opened, Madame Caprone, an accomplished French teacher, established Rosedale seminary, a select school for girls. So thoroughly did she train her pupils in the languages, music, art, and social accomplishments that the school was recognized as one of the best in the country. When the buildings were burned, July 30, 1864, Rosedale seminary ceased to exist, Rosedale theater now marks the spot of the once famous school. Among the private elementary grade schools in Chambersburg before the establishment of the free school system, were those taught by Mrs. Elizabeth Bunts in a log house where the Western Maryland R. R. station now stands, Mrs. Mary Peach, on Lincoln Way West, where Walker's drug store is situated, Thomas Kirby at the corner of Washington and Water Streets, and by Samuel Blood in one of the Academy rooms, were probably the best.

Opposition to the new law, providing free instruction to all the children, was very strong in Chambersburg, as in almost every other section of the state. One local paper voiced popular sentiment when it said in an editorial: "The present is an unpropitious period for the introduction of a free school system; the people are too much taxed already." However, at a town meeting held September 19, 1834, resolution was adopted, accepting the provisions of the new law, and providing for the organization of free schools in Chambersburg. The following directors were elected: Dr. Samuel D. Culbertson, Thomas Chambers, William Heysler, Jacob Heart, William Seibert, and Frederick Smith. No more courageous men ever served the schools of Chambersburg, nor under the circumstances rendered more valued, constructive service. In the absence of regular public school buildings, they made provision for two schools in vacant rooms at the Academy, one in the present market house, and one each in the Friendship Fire house, now Police headquarters, and in the Hope Fire house, a two story brick building located at the rear of the court house. Five teachers were employed: Thomas J. Harris, who had conducted a successful select school in the Masonic building, Mrs. Mary Peach, Mr. Quigley, Mr. Clark, and Mrs. Scheible. They enrolled in their schools that first year 334 pupils, but these represented only about one-half of the children of school age in Chambersburg at that time, so marked was the opposition or indifference to public education. The same condition existed throughout the state.

The state appropriation for the support of free schools in Chambersburg that year (1834-5) amounted to \$142.08. It was unlawful to collect by local taxation more than double that amount for school

purposes. Hence, the total cost of free schools, the first year, could not have been more than \$1.27 per pupil. In the school year 1928-9, the average cost per pupil in Chambersburg public schools was \$65.33. State appropriation amounted to \$31,604.38, or \$11.18 per pupil.

At the present time, Chambersburg owns seven public school buildings erected at the cost of \$349,500. Other buildings erected, but no longer used for schools, cost \$17,200. At the opening of the school year 1929-30, 3,006 pupils were enrolled—2,127 in the elementary schools and 879 in the high school. Ninety-eight teachers were employed—59 elementary, 34 high school, four supervisors, and one district superintendent.

The first mention of high school in Chambersburg, found in the official records, is dated March 20, 1856: "On motion, it was voted that Robert Crooks, teacher of high school, be granted a draft for half-month salary." The amount of the draft was \$15. It is to be supposed that the course of study gravely limited the educational opportunities of the students. In the school year, 1929-30, the monthly pay-roll of high school teachers amount to \$6,005.41. Three courses of instruction are offered: the classical and the scientific which prepare for college entrance, and the commercial which fits for office service. Instruction is also given in manual training, domestic science, music and health education.

In the elementary schools, all the subjects customary to the grade are maintained. Special attention is also given to the health of the children. One feature of this is the work done in dental hygiene. In the school year 1928-9, 97.4% of the pupils enrolled were certified by examining dentists as having perfect condition of teeth—that is, clean and all cavities properly treated.

Five persons have served Chambersburg public schools as district (borough) superintendent: W. H. Hockenberry, 1884-1896; Frank E. Fickinger, 1896-1897; Samuel Gelwix, 1897-1914; A. B. Hess, 1914-1917; U. L. Gordy, 1917-present. Mr. Hockenberry's service in Chambersburg public schools began as teacher in 1860. After teaching in the rural schools of Franklin County, and serving as county superintendent for one term of three years, Mr. Gelwix came into the Chambersburg public schools in 1874, and served continuously as teacher, and high school principal until elected borough superintendent. Mr. Gelwix had the remarkable record of 57 years continuous service in the schools of Franklin County. The terms of Mr. Fickinger and Mr. Hess in Chambersburg were limited to their office of borough superintendent. The present superintendent is a native of the eastern shore of Maryland, was educated at Washington College, and has served as teacher and superintendent in the schools of Sharpstown, Md., Cary Collegiate seminary, Oakfield, N. Y., and in Pennsylvania since 1897, at Shamokin, Danville, and Mount Pleasant before coming to Chambersburg.

There is now in course of construction a new high school building, to supplant the present structure, which it is estimated will cost approximately \$300,000.00.

Wilson College—In the northern part of Chambersburg is located "Wilson Female College," incorporated by Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 24th of March, 1869, P. L. 504. Interesting portions of the Act of Incorporation are as follows:

"The I. N. Hays, William M'Lellan, J. A. Crawford, J. W. Wightman, T. B. Kennedy, W. G. Reed, W. S. Fletcher, Thomas Creigh, W. A. West, W. D. M'Kinstry, J. C. M'Lanahan and W. S. Ambersson, of Franklin County; C. P. Wing, W. S. Wallace and Samuel M. Wherry, of Cumberland County; J. M'Cormick, Junior, of Dauphin County; Tryon Edwards and Albert Small, of Washington County, in the State of Maryland, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of Wilson Female College, to be located in Franklin County, near the Borough of Chambersburg; by that name the said corporation shall have perpetual succession, with power to fill vacancies as they may occur from time to time in their board, to sue and be sued, to contract and be contracted with, to make and use a common seal and to alter the same at pleasure, to purchase, take and hold by gift, grant or devise, subject to the laws of this Commonwealth, and to dispose of any real and personal property the yearly income or revenue of which shall not exceed the value of twenty thousand dollars.

"Section 2. The object and purpose of said corporation are hereby declared to be to promote the education of young women in literature, science and the arts.

"Section 3. The college may grant to students under its charge diplomas or honorary testimonials, in such form as it may designate; it may also grant and confer such honors, degrees and diplomas as are granted by any university, college or seminary of learning in the United States.

"Section 4. The persons named in the first section of this act shall be the first trustees of the said corporation, with power to increase their number by election: Provided, That the whole number of trustees shall not exceed twenty-nine: And Provided further, That a majority of the board shall always be composed of ministers of the Presbyterian church, holding to and accepting as their belief the Westminster Confession of Faith: And provided further, That not less than two-thirds of the whole number of trustees shall be citizens of this Commonwealth.

"Section 5. Nine trustees shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; but no real estate shall be bought or sold, and no president or professor of the college shall be appointed or removed, and no by-law shall be adopted, altered or repealed except by the affirmative vote of a majority of all the trustees."

The college bears the name of Sarah Wilson whose generous subscription to the original fund determined its location on the present

site. The following is an authoritative sketch of the evolution of this standard college for women:

“It was necessary to determine a place and select a name before a charter could be obtained. Subscriptions from the various towns in the Cumberland Valley were invited. One town offered \$16,000, but Chambersburg led the list with \$23,000. Such was the conception of a college in 1868.

“Of this original fund \$10,000 was in the name of Miss Sarah Wilson. When it was found impossible to secure a satisfactory location for the money in hand Miss Sarah Wilson added \$20,000 upon condition that the college should bear the Wilson name and be a memorial of herself and her family.

“The home of Colonel Alexander K. McClure, consisting of a house and fifty-two acres, was purchased. A considerable portion of the land was sold in order to secure money for the carrying on of the college, but was afterwards repurchased.

“Having thus obtained a local habitation and a name, the college was incorporated by act of the legislature, March 24, 1869, and steps were taken to enlarge the building with a view to opening the college in September, 1870.

“Of course the work was not done by that date, but on October 12th it was sufficiently advanced for the college to open. The first exercises were attended by twenty-six resident students, and a faculty of eight. The number of resident students soon rose to thirty-three, and forty-two day students were enrolled.

“As in all the earlier colleges for women the students were found to be a very miscellaneous body, and from the opening day down to 1908, when the preparatory department was definitely discontinued, there were a large number of students below college standard. This was largely due to the lack of secondary schools for girls. Scarcely anywhere was there a preparatory school which fully prepared girls for college. The fact does not seem to have been sufficiently appreciated, however, and it laid a burden upon the small faculty which it was unable to successfully cope with.

“The settlement of the presidency of the college was a problem long in process of solution. Dr. Tryon Edwards was elected President, but never resided at the college. Mr. Wightman was made Vice-President and resident head of the college and was its real educational leader. Although connected with the college only two years the college owes to him its high intellectual standard.

“The first faculty consisted of Rev. J. W. Wightman, Natural Science and Biblical Instruction; Rev. J. A. Crawford, English; Rev. J. F. Kennedy, Ancient Languages; Rev. C. R. Lane, Mathematics, Astronomy and Natural Philosophy; Miss Plympton, Lade Principal and French; Miss Allen, Belle Lettres; Miss Williams, assistant in English and Latin; Prof. E. C. King and Miss E. C. Smead, Music. Of this faculty Rev. J. A. Crawford and Miss Lucy Plympton exercised a profound influence on the history of the college.

"The first years were largely years of sorting and experimenting. But in 1873 a real commencement was held and Miss Alice E. Rendall received the first degree of Bachelor of Arts. Four others received the degree of Bachelor of Science.

"The class of 1874, was the first organized class and it made a brave effort to meet the ambitions of the founders of the college. It entered the senior year with 12 members. Three of these dropped out in December. This would seem to show that even in these first years there was a real college standard.

"With the inauguration in 1883, of Dr. John Edgar begins the real procession of presidents. He was a man of unusual gifts, a scholar without pedantry, and able to adapt his ideals to the practical world in which he lived. Under his administration of eleven years, still the longest in the history of the college, he wrought out a business system and a college organization which gave to the college a definite character.

"Miss Lucy Plympton served six fruitful years as Lady Principal, and Mrs. Elizabeth Edgar rendered to the college a great service of eighteen years in her husband's administration and that of Dr. Martin. The memorial windows to Dr. and Mrs. Edgar which were placed in the college chapel, as well as their portraits, remain as evidence of the personal affection with which they were regarded. Both Dr. Edgar and Mrs. Edgar died in service, Dr. Edgar during commencement week, 1894, and Mrs. Edgar in January, 1901.

"On the first of April, 1905, Rev. Samuel A. Martin, D.D., entered upon his duties as President and upon that memorable All Fools Day, which he was fond of humorously recalling, a serious fire destroyed a portion of Main Hall.

"This first fire directs attention to the growth of the college. During the first twenty-five years of its existence it enlarged its borders by additions to Main Hall. Then came Fletcher, 1897; Science, 1898; South, 1899; President's, erected by Dr. Martin as the President's House, 1899; the Dining Room, 1899; the gymnasium, 1900; and in 1902 Thomson Hall was begun.

"It will be noted how much the college owes to Dr. Martin in the matter of its plant. By nature and training a scholar, he possessed unusual business talents and the college grew under his wise guidance in every direction and attracted students of superior gifts in ever increasing numbers.

"He was succeeded by Matthew Howell Reaser, Ph.D., during whose administration Thomson Hall was completed and dedicated and two club houses were built. It is to Dr. Reaser that the college owes the closing of the turnpike road which divided the grounds. No one unacquainted with the college before this great improvement was effected can at all appreciate how great an improvement this was. A notable event in Dr. Reaser's administration was the celebration in 1910, of the Fortieth Anniversary of the college. From this anniversary may be dated the active cooperation of the alumnae in the work of the college.

“In its earlier years the college was content to live off of its earnings, with spasmodic efforts to raise money to pay indebtedness. The movement to secure an endowment began in 1910. Mrs. Ralph Voorhees of Clinton, N. J., gave \$25,000 and \$25,000 was raised by the alumnae for the John Edgar Memorial Professorship. About \$72,000 had been raised when the present administration began in 1915.

“Dr. Anna J. McKeag, who had been Dean of the college from 1900 to 1902 and at the time of her election was Professor of Education at Wellesley College, was elected to the presidency in 1911. She did not begin her active duties until February, 1912. Her administration was marked by a vigorous effort to raise the intellectual standard of the college, to eliminate irregular classification and special courses. Her plans, wisely made and courageously followed, were greatly limited by the inadequate endowment of the college and the shadow of the war lay upon the college in the last year of her administration.

In 1915, Dr. Ethelbert D. Warfield was elected President. During the now nearly ten years of his administration the college has prospered under the awakened enthusiasm of the alumnae, the great tide of college going girls and the generous support of many friends. His inauguration in October, 1916, brought together a very notable company of scholars whose addresses delighted large audiences. The celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary in October, 1920, was splendidly successful in every respect, particularly in the great impulse toward the endowment fund under the enthusiastic leadership of Miss Hannah J. Patterson. The purchase of Alumnae Hall the erection of the John Lortz Science Hall and the completion of the John Stewart Memorial Library are three great events in the equipment of the college. The endowment fund of \$500,000 was over-subscribed. The property has reached the value of \$1,000,000.

“The college of today is not composed of buildings, however numerous and attractive, nor yet of traditions of scholarly achievement, however worthy, but is rather the fruitful life of the largest faculty the college has ever had and the largest and certainly the best trained student body. What it is cannot be described, it must be felt. It is not to be described, but loved. In all respects, in its intellectual ideals, its social life, its physical training, its spiritual ideals, Wilson College is contributing its full measure to the Christian culture of women, the great achievement of the twentieth century.”

The college grounds have been planted and improved ornately under the direction of a landscape gardener. Seventeen buildings have been erected by the generosity of friends of the college and adequate provision has been made for outdoor sports. There are two hockey fields and a number of tennis courts.

There is also a small astronomical observatory, and a laboratory for the Department of Psychology in Main Hall. In addition to the dormitory accommodations in Main Hall, Fletcher Hall (1897), South Hall (1899), President's Hall (1899), Alumnae Hall (1921) and the

Henry Alexander Riddle Memorial Hall (1928), provide rooms for the faculty and students. The present capacity of the dormitories, in addition to the faculty members who reside in them, is 400. A beautiful and commodious Recitation Hall was begun in September, 1929, and will be ready for occupancy for the college year 1930-31.

A power plant was erected in 1917, to supply heat and light for the buildings and grounds of the college. This plant has been improved and enlarged from time to time and in 1926 and 1927 a complete system carrying all pipes and wires underground was installed. This has greatly improved the service system of the college and in an economical way has added to the efficiency of its service.

The administrative corps of the college at present, including the faculty, numbers approximately fifty persons and the student body 429.

PENN HALL

The following sketch of the origin and development of this excellent institution, prepared by Headmaster Frank S. Magill, is inserted herewith without change or deduction:

Historical—"In the spring of 1906, three of the members of the Board of Trustees of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, formulated plans for the establishment of a preparatory school for girls to be located in Chambersburg. The decision to do this followed the action of said Board of Trustees in passing a resolution to discontinue the preparatory department of the college. All preliminary arrangements having been completed, a Board of Directors was selected to carry forward the work of securing a site for the school and erecting thereon necessary building. A small tract of land, comprising approximately one-half acre, a part of the campus of Wilson College lying west of Edgar Avenue and north of the Pennsylvania Railway siding, was leased from Wilson College and a building erected thereon. The original Penn Hall building is now a part of the holdings of Wilson College and known as Alumnae Hall. This building proved to be sufficiently large to accommodate the student body enrolled during the first few years of a school's history. Dr. N. C. Ihseng was the first principal and served for a period of three years. The school had an enrollment of eighty-six boarding students and twenty day pupils. Tuition rates were three hundred dollars for boarding pupils and forty dollars for day pupils.

"After three years Miss Christine Fellows was placed in charge of the school and continued as Headmistress for a period of two years.

"In the spring of 1911, Mr. Frank S. Magill was elected Headmaster and Secretary and Treasurer of the Penn Hall Company and continues to fill these positions.

"In 1908, East Hall, now the college Inn property, was erected and for a time used as a dormitory. As the enrollment of the school numbered little more than sixty in the spring of 1911, this property

was disposed of. Later, however, it was again purchased by the school for dormitory use.

“In 1916, the growth of the school making it necessary, a new building was erected containing dormitory rooms for 40 students, large reception room, art studio, home economics, laboratory and swimming pool, with gymnasium adjoining. This building is situated on the east side of Edgar Avenue directly opposite the original Penn Hall building and is now the property of the Park Avenue United Brethren Church. Erected at a cost of fifty-eight thousand dollars, it was sold in 1924, to the United Brethren Church at a price of twenty-five thousand, five hundred dollars, after a price of forty thousand dollars by another type of organization had been rejected.

“In 1918, East Hall, above mentioned, was purchased and again used as a dormitory.

“In 1920, Wilson College gave notice that it would exercise its option, contained in the original lease of the one-half acre of ground, to take over the original Penn Hall building a year later at the cost price. This made it necessary for Penn Hall to find another site and erect the necessary buildings to accommodate the school. The present plant is the result.

“The land that is now the main campus of Penn Hall had been plotted and there were thirty-three lot owners when Mr. Magill undertook the securing of options on these and the purchase of several lots and tracts adjoining. He was successful in all of this and the present buildings were begun in the fall of 1920. In the fall of 1921, two of the present buildings, the Administration Building and Main Dormitory, were occupied. Three years later, the Arts Building was erected and, during the year following, the farm to the west, adjoining the campus, and containing 126 acres was purchased. The school, today, owns 165 acres of land, with twenty-five acres in campus, twenty acres in athletic field and one thousand and twenty acres in the school farm. Needless to say, tuition rates have been raised from time to time and are now twelve hundred dollars. The enrollment is approximately two hundred boarding students. This enrollment represents thirty-six states and five foreign countries. Though physical equipment should not be and may not be of primary importance, those of the present day and generation give no little attention to these matters and they are, in the last analysis, of large importance. Only the school well equipped can have a contented student body and only the contented student can do thoroughly good work. By the work of the students, the school is judged.

“Frequently has it been said, and by those in position to know, that no school for girls in the East is better equipped than is Penn Hall.

Scholastic—“Though established to be a college preparatory school, Penn Hall has come to be more than that. Though it very strongly stresses the college preparatory work and makes especial provision for the student who contemplates entering college, it has added some additional courses.

“Each year a large percentage of its graduates enter colleges, universities or conservatories of music or art. College Board Examinations are held at the school and last year, twelve of the fourteen girls who took these examinations were admitted to college. Others entered college or university upon certificate.

Two years ago, Penn Hall added to its preparatory work a Junior College Course, and is now a member of the American Association of Junior Colleges. Its work has been recognized by such institutions as Carnegie Institute of Technology, Chicago University, Northwestern University, Barnard College (Columbia University) and others. Its preparatory work has been given class A rating by the State Department of Education and the Association of Colleges and Preparatory schools of the Middle States and Maryland.

“With a faculty of thirty-four, the large majority of whom hold at least one advanced degree above that of the B. A., it is in position to do, and is doing thoroughly good work in all departments.

Social—“We sincerely believe that in the last analysis education is the development of the whole of man, his physical, mental and spiritual being and that of these the last is of greatest importance. We feel the responsibility resting upon us because of the fact that the students that come under our care come at that period when the most can be done for them; at the formative period of their development.

All possible is done to inculcate right habits of thought and conduct. Though possibly sixty per cent of the preparatory schools of the country are doing away with the daily religious service, owing to lack of time for academic work to meet college demands, Penn Hall has not, nor will it, give up its daily chapel exercises.

“Our Y. W. C. A. has the fullest cooperation of the administration and heartily supports a very successful organization. Though attendance at the Y. W. C. A. meetings is voluntary, more than fifty per cent of the student body is in attendance at the meetings each Sunday evening. These meetings are of real value to the student and are, in no sense, merely formal gatherings of a perfunctory nature.

“Bible study is a required subject for four years and all students study this under the direction of an ordained Minister of the Gospel. The greatest satisfaction the Headmaster has in his work is the words of commendation that come to him from parents and students who express appreciation of the fact that the spiritual is stressed at Penn Hall, and every student inspired to larger efforts in building a life that is well rounded and fit for service. This is the history of Penn Hall—Its slogan has ever been the ‘Full Development of True Womanhood’ and its aim always to aspire to this.”

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES

The financial needs of Chambersburg are supplied by two National banks and two Trust companies, the latter incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. These institutions are all modernly equipped,

excellently housed and are officered by a fine personnel, alert for the best interests of the community and their respective institutions.

National Bank—This stable institution traces its ancestry to the year 1809. Acting on the urgent demand of the citizens of Chambersburg, Articles of Association were entered into by a number on the 4th day of September, 1809, forming the Chambersburg Bank. This was the second bank organized in the Cumberland Valley, the Hagerstown Bank having been organized three years previous. Until the year 1814 business was done under the Articles as an unincorporated association but by the Act of March 21, 1814, the Pennsylvania Legislature incorporated the organization and it continued under the name of the Bank of Chambersburg.

Many notable men in the town's history are found as subscribers to the original Articles of Association and later serving as directors and officers of the bank. Edward Crawford was elected as first president and Alexander Colhoun as cashier. The original location of the bank was in the corner room of Edward Crawford's new house situated on the Diamond or Public Square on east Market Street, now Lincoln Way East, and just opposite the Court House, being the same site now occupied by the Valley National Bank. This continued until the bank moved into a new building especially erected for the purpose in 1829 upon the site of the bank's present location. The new structure was of colonial architecture and was noted as a very handsome building. It was destroyed in the Confederate Raid under General McCausland on the 30th of July, 1864.

For a short time after the destruction of the town by the Confederates the business of the bank was conducted in a temporary banking room fitted up in the house of D. K. Wunderlich on Second Street where most of the business houses which suffered loss by the fire were temporarily established. In the case of the bank, this location continued about six or seven weeks when on September 8, 1864, the cashier was authorized to rent the lower room of the "Masonic Hall for a banking room during the winter or until the banking house is rebuilt." This continued until the present building was finished in the year 1866. In the course of years the present building has been thoroughly remodeled and refurnished and now affords commodious quarters and excellent facilities for all the modern methods of the banking business.

In 1864, a charter was granted under the National Banking Act and the business has been continued to the present time under the name of the National Bank of Chambersburg. The charter was renewed in 1884, in 1904 and again in 1924.

The following executives have served this venerable institution through its long history as a private bank, state institution and latterly as a national bank. As President of the Board of Directors: Edward Crawford, 1809-1833; John King, 1833-1835; Thomas G.

McCulloh, 1835-1838, 1840-1848; George Chambers, 1838-1840; Joseph Culbertson, 1848-1858; William Heysler, 1858-1863; William McLellan, 1863-1873; Edmund P. Culbertson, 1873-1883; William Chambers, 1883-1889; Samuel M. Linn, 1889-1905; W. Rush Gillan, 1905-1906; George A. Wood, 1906-1925; C. O. Wood, 1925-. As cashier the following: Alexander Colhoun, 1809-1837; James Logan Smith, 1837-1843; Daniel Spangler, 1843-1845; Samuel Dorwart, 1845; James Lesley, 1845-1858; George R. Messersmith, 1858-1881; John S. McIlvaine, 1881-1912; R.H. Passmore, 1912-1918; Robert H. Ross, 1918-1925; G. A. W. Stouffer, 1925-.

Since its organization as a national bank there has been paid out \$1,430,400.00 in dividends. The last statement of condition as made to the comptroller of the currency at the close of business March 27, 1930, showed deposits of \$2,470,706.75 and total resources of \$3,777,581.42.

The present officers, directors and official staff are as follows:

Officers—Chas. O. Wood, President; W. C. Bambrick, Asst. to President; C. P. Miller, Vice-President; G. A. W. Stouffer, Cashier; James G. Bietsch, Asst. Trust Officer.

Directors—T. Z. Minehart, C. P. Miller, E. E. Martin, H. H. Huber, J. H. Karns, Chas. O. Wood, J. B. Baumgardner, Edmund C. Wingerd, W. H. Fisher, Samuel H. Wenger, Dunbar A. Rosenthal, Herbert F. Rodenhaver, Harvey B. Ganoe, Paul Walker.

THE VALLEY NATIONAL BANK—This substantial institution was the second bank organized under the National Banking Act in Chambersburg. Its present site has been occupied as its banking location since its establishment and prior thereto was occupied by several banking companies whose origin and activities, outlined in the *History of Franklin County* published in 1887, are as follows:

“The Franklin County Bank was established as an office of discount and deposit in 1865, by Col. J. C. Austin and Col. James G. Elder. Shortly after, Scott Fletcher, Esq., was taken in as a partner, and the business of the firm was conducted under the title of Austin, Elder & Fletcher, until March, 1870, when they were succeeded by Hon. Chambers McKibbin and Charles H. Taylor, when it was organized into a banking institution, with Mr. McKibbin as president, and C. H. Taylor as cashier. Wm. McLellan, W. L. Chambers, T. B. Kennedy and John Stewart were subsequently added to the firm. In 1878, this corporation suspended payment, and asked the court for a receiver to wind up its affairs. The depositors were all paid in full.

In 1880, Jno. R. Orr purchased from the receiver the old Franklin County banking building, and on the 1st of April, of the same year, opened a banking house, under name of Chambersburg Deposit Bank, Jno. R. Orr & Co. being the proprietors. There have been some changes in the name of the firm at different times. At present the proprietors of the establishment are Orr, Camp & Co. From 1880

to the present the establishment has done business as The Chambersburg Deposit Bank, Jno. R. Orr, the senior member of the firm, having been connected with the institution since its establishment in 1880. Mr. Camp entered the establishment as a clerk at the same time, and had been employed as one of its trusted clerks until May, 1886, when he became a member of the firm."

Later the banking firm of Orr & Company was dissolved by mutual assent of the co-partners composing it and on the 23rd of March, 1890, The Valley National Bank was incorporated. The original personnel of the bank was as follows:

George H. Stewart, President, 1890-1927; M. C. Kennedy, Vice-President, 1890-1920; John R. Orr, Cashier, 1890-1908.

Directors—Thomas B. Kennedy, Alexander Stewart, M. C. Kennedy, Hastings Gehr, W. U. Brewer, Geo. H. Stewart.

The chief influences in the organization of this excellent institution emanated from George H. Stewart and the late Thomas B. Kennedy, at the time President of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, now known as the Cumberland Valley Division of the Pennsylvania System. These gentlemen associated with themselves an able corps of coadjutors, consisting not only of the above named directors but also a powerful following of stock holders. The now venerable and highly respected George H. Stewart continued as President of the Board of Directors from the inception of the bank until 1927.

John R. Orr, Esq., for many years an active practitioner of law and highly regarded member of the Bar of Franklin County, guided the affairs of the corporation as its cashier from its infancy until the year 1908, when he was elected as second Vice-President of the Board and was succeeded by Fred B. Reed, as cashier. Mr. Reed served in this capacity for a period of twenty years and until his death, in 1928. To the untiring and unselfish devotion of these men as cashiers, ably guided by the cautious and conservative policies of Mr. Stewart and his Board of Directors, is attributable the remarkable and steady growth of the resources and the gratifying prosperity of the bank.

On the 31st of March, 1890, the total resources were \$126,185.63. Ten years later by the statement of March 27, 1900, the resources had increased to \$715,291.93 and in the next decade by the statement of March 31, 1910, they were tabulated at \$1,349,896.60. These strides in progress and strength occurred practically during the cashiership of John R. Orr, Esq. During the twenty years of the service of Fred B. Reed as cashier the resources were more than trebled from the figures just given. The statement of March 23, 1928, places the resources at \$4,327,782.72.

After the death of Fred B. Reed in 1928, he was succeeded by the present cashier, Conrad E. Fogelsanger, under whose term of office

the assets display a most gratifying increase. The statement of March 27, 1930, places the total resources at \$4,633,109.49. The original capital of the bank was \$100,000.00 subsequently increased to the present capitalization of \$350,000.00. Since the organization dividends have been paid amounting to a total of \$792,250.00. In 1927, George H. Stewart retired as president and was elected as Chairman of the Board of Directors. He was succeeded in the presidency by George H. Stewart, Jr., who has ably and wisely continued and extended the policies of his predecessor.

The present officers and directors are as follows:

Officers—George H. Stewart, Chairman of the Board; George H. Stewart, Jr., President; C. Price Speer, Vice-President; Conrad E. Fogelsanger, Cashier.

Directors—George H. Stewart, Thomas B. Kennedy, C. Price Speer, George H. Stewart, Jr., C. A. Raff, J. R. Ruthrauff, C. M. Davison, A. L. Sherk, H. G. Wolf.

In 1916, the old banking house which had served the purposes of the present bank and similar institutions previous thereto, was razed, together with the J. N. Snider and Christian Burkhart properties immediately to the south of the original structure, these additional buildings having been acquired by the bank in order to furnish the adequate site for the new building. The present edifice is one of the most ornate and impressive examples of banking architecture in the entire Cumberland Valley. The style is Grecian and of the Ionic type and the composition is of white marble. The interior is impressive in design and commodious, as well as adapted to the banking business according to the best thought of those who had given the subject the profoundest consideration.

CHAMBERSBURG TRUST COMPANY—The Chambersburg Trust Company was organized in 1901, under the Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and opened for business in the J. D. Ludwig building, now the H. W. Skinner building, Memorial Square, Chambersburg, Pa., June 9, 1901, with the following officers and directors: T. M. Nelson, President; R. W. Ramsey, Vice-President; A. Buchanan, Second Vice-President; J. A. Strite, Solicitor; William Alexander, Trust Officer; D. B. Nace, Secretary and Treasurer, and Directors: William Alexander, A. Buchanan, John C. Gerbig, S. G. Greenawalt, S. A. Huber, Wm. C. Hull, H. B. McNulty, T. M. Nelson, W. T. Omwake, Dr. R. W. Ramsey, David Maclay, Joseph Sierer, E. M. Smith, J. A. Strite and Geo. H. Wolfinger.

The progress made by the institution during the first year was very encouraging. The trust company being an innovation to Chambersburg and the community in general, the people had to be in a manner educated as to the various workings of the trust company, and their patronage and friendship had to be cultivated. At the end

of the first year the deposits amounted to \$84,370.98 and the profits to \$439.10. During the early part of the year 1902, D. B. Nace resigned as secretary and treasurer, and S. D. Townsend of Wilmington, Delaware, was elected to fill the vacancy. In 1903, Mr. Townsend resigned his office, to assume a similar position with the Wilmington Trust Company, and Frank A. Zimmerman, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Waynesboro, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Townsend.

During the year 1903, the business of the Chambersburg Trust Company assumed fairly large proportions, and the officers and directors recognized the importance of securing larger and more advantageous quarters. The site of the old Repository Hall, located on the northeast corner of Memorial Square, adjoining the Court House, was chosen as the most desirable corner in Chambersburg for the location of a banking institution. After considerable difficulty the property was purchased at a price which was considered high in 1903. Plans were immediately made for the razing of the old Repository Hall, and the erection of a six story bank and office building on the site. M. R. Rhoads of Chambersburg was employed as architect, and J. H. Shank of Greencastle, Pa., was awarded the contract for the erection of the building. By February 1, 1905, the building was completed and ready for occupancy, and on February 12, 1905, the business place of the Chambersburg Trust Company was changed from the Ludwig building to its new quarters. At the time of the change the deposits amounted to \$695,000.00; surplus and profits, \$58,800.00.

In 1925 the banking room and other parts of the present building were remodeled and renovated, the portion used for banking being increased and the quarters made more commodious in order to take care of the increasing business. The present personnel of this institution is as follows: J. A. Strite, president; R. B. Nelson, vice-president; W. R. Appenzellar, vice-president and trust officer; John P. Glass, secretary and treasurer; G. R. Grissinger, manager real estate department; J. A. Strite, W. H. Shank, Harry S. Sierer, D. Edw. Long, R. B. Nelson, M. K. Burgner, Samuel W. Noble, Frank S. Magill, N. L. Bonbrake, Norman O. Huber, John D. Schaal, Harry A. Wolf, Harry W. Byron, Joseph E. Kalbach, R. M. Rife, Isaac S. Brechbill, Robert L. Huber, Enos H. Horst, Quigley Hafer, George Walker, S. Miller Greenawalt, W. R. Appenzellar, and John K. Berger, directors.

According to the last statement rendered under date of March 17, 1930, the total resources were \$3,479,047.68, the capital stock being \$325,000.00, the Surplus, Profits and Reserve fund \$794,446.57 and the Deposits, \$2,359,601.11.

Farmers and Merchants Trust Company was organized January 10, 1906, under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania and opened for

business in the National Bank building, Memorial Square, and continued to occupy the southern side of the first floor of this building, with the National bank occupying the northern portion but both in the same room, until the removal into the present quarters which took place in May, 1918. The building now occupied was acquired by deed of conveyance, July 1, 1913, and was known for many years theretofore as "H. M. White Block." Before moving into the new quarters in 1918 this building was thoroughly renovated and practically rebuilt. The entire first floor, with the exception of a store room to the south is occupied entirely by the Trust company and affords all the facilities for the modern banking and trust company business. Concerning the personnel of this thriving institution the following tabulation, furnished by the present able and efficient secretary and treasurer gives concisely the history on this phase from the origin to the present time.

The officers have been as follows: Walter K. Sharpe, President, January 10, 1906; D. D. Sollenberger, Vice-President, January 10, 1906, died November 3, 1921; D. L. Grove, Secretary, January 10, 1906; Assistant Treasurer; May 1, 1908; Secretary and Treasurer; May 7, 1909; died January 9, 1926; S. V. Wingert, Treasurer; January 10, 1906; died April 11, 1909; T. Z. Minehart, Trust Officer; January 10, 1906; William S. Hoerner, Solicitor; January 10, 1906; Second Vice-President; January 14, 1927; H. W. Karper, Manager of Real Estate Department; January 10, 1906; John A. Diehl, Vice-President; December 2, 1921; First Vice-President; January 14, 1927; died March 21, 1930; B. H. Miller, Assistant Trust Officer; January 17, 1913; Assistant Treasurer January 16, 1920; Secretary and Treasurer; January 15, 1926; L. D. Hovis, Assistant Trust Officer; January 15, 1926.

The directors have been as follows: Walter K. Sharpe, January 10, 1906; John A. Diehl, January 10, 1906; died March 21, 1930; W. A. Susong, January 10, 1906; Geo. A. Wood, January 10, 1906; resigned 1918; Dr. W. F. Skinner, January 10, 1906; died December 18, 1916; T. Z. Minehart, January 10, 1906; Dr. A. B. Grove, January 10, 1906; J. Alex Smith, January 10, 1906; resigned January 3, 1913; J. C. Peters, January 10, 1906; resigned January 1923; Dr. Johnston McLanahan, January 10, 1906; died December 1914; William S. Hoerner, January 10, 1906; H. W. Karper, January 10, 1906; A. W. Gillan, January 10, 1906; John L. Landis, January 10, 1906; died August 18, 1922; John F. Gelwicks, January 10, 1906; Samuel F. Huber, January 10, 1906; D. D. Sollenberger, January 10, 1906; died November 3, 1921; I. S. Sollenberger, January 9, 1912; died August 1924; John B. Crawford, January 9, 1912; J. E. Miller, January 9, 1912; H. H. Fogelsanger, Sr., January 9, 1912; died March 27, 1922; B. B. Holler, January 14, 1913; Geo. E. Gilbert, January 15, 1915; F. Hayes Harmon, January 10, 1922; W. H. Speer, August 8, 1922; J. A. Rohrer, October 6, 1922; W. C. Bambrick,

January 9, 1923; resigned February 5, 1926; H. H. Fogelsanger, Jr., February 2, 1923; Wm. H. Derbyshire, Jr., February 2, 1923; W. B. Shively, January 13, 1925; H. W. Skinner, February 5, 1926.

As an indication of the remarkable growth of the Farmers and Merchants Trust company the following figures are gleaned from the various financial statements. After one year's business on a capital of \$150,000.00 the statement of January 1, 1907 showed deposits of \$364,069.76 and profits earned of \$5,292.96. The statement of January 1, 1916, on the same amount of capital showed deposits of \$1,039,545.57 and surplus and profits \$132,081.92. The statement of January 1, 1930, on an increased capital of \$300,000.00 showed deposits \$3,010,776.12 and a surplus of \$680,275.55. The total resources on this statement show \$4,243,097.47. On December 31, 1924, \$75,000.00 of undivided profits was distributed to the stock holders in the form of a stock dividend of 50%.

NEWSPAPERS

Franklin Repository. From the History of Franklin County, published in 1887, by Warner, Beers & Company of Chicago, the following extracts are taken relative to the origin of this particular newspaper, as well as the *Valley Spirit*. Anyone interested further in the history of early publications in Chambersburg of an ephemeral character are referred to the same source of authority.

"From the organization of the county, in September, 1784, to July 14, 1790, no newspaper was published in Franklin County, all sheriffs' proclamations, notices of candidates for office, offers of real estate for sale, estrays, runaway negroes, desertions of bed and board by wives, obituaries, divorce and sale notices, etc., being printed in the *Carlisle Gazette and Repository of Knowledge*.

"As the population of Chambersburg increased, one of its chief wants was a weekly journal, to 'note the passing tidings of the times.' This want was eventually supplied by the advent of Mr. William Davison, from Philadelphia, who, in the month of June, 1790, issued the first number of the first newspaper published in Franklin County. The name of this primitive journal was *The Western Advertiser and Chambersburg Weekly Newspaper*. It was a small, dingy sheet of three columns to the page, and 10 x 15 inches in size. Its contents consisted mainly of advertisements and a few extracts from London and Eastern journals, and an occasional ponderous and drowsy original communication upon some political or literary subject. It was singularly dignified and dull. The price of the paper was 15 shillings per annum. Mr. Davison did not more than fairly start his enterprise, before his health began to decline, and he was obliged to call to his assistance Mr. Robert Harper, brother of the late George Kenton Harper. Mr. Harper came to Chambersburg in 1792 and took charge of the paper. Mr. Davison dying

soon afterward, Mr. Harper then became its sole proprietor. In 1793, Mr. Harper changed the elaborate title of the journal to the simpler one of *The Chambersburg Gazette*. This name it retained until the year 1796, when it was further changed to *The Franklin Repository*. Soon after Mr. Robert Harper became the owner of the paper, he associated with himself in its publication a gentleman named Dover. This connection existed only a few months, and was severed by Mr. Dover's withdrawal. In the year 1800, Robert Harper sold the establishment to his brother, George Kenton Harper. The latter gentleman had previously learned the art of printing in the office in Chambersburg, although, at the time of the purchase, he was a resident of Philadelphia. Under the able and judicious management of George K. Harper, the *Repository* became one of the most extensively circulated and influential journals in the interior of the State. The *Repository* was published by Mr. George K. Harper for a period of thirty-nine years, and was then sold to Joseph Pritts, who was publishing the *Chambersburg Whig*, and by whom the two papers were united under the title of the *Repository and Whig*.

“This venerable and influential old journal was successively owned by many companies and individuals, until it fell into the most competent hands of Col. Alexander K. McClure, by whom it was enlarged and otherwise improved. Its title was, by this gentleman, again changed, and its old and honored name of *The Franklin Repository* most appropriately given it. Under Col. McClure's proprietorship, it became an acknowledged political power in the State. The paper is now owned and edited by Maj. John M. Pomeroy, and it may be said with perfect truth and candor, and without any invidious disparagement of the very many able gentlemen by whom it had formerly been conducted, that its present proprietor exhibits in its management a combination of energy, enterprise, tact and ability which, at least, have never been exceeded in its past history. The *Repository* has always been a fearless and able defender of the principles of the old Whig and Republican parties, in whose defense it has been compelled to break many a lance; and, in its mature age of eighty-seven years, it exhibits more than the vigor and energy which characterized its earlier days.

“The *Repository* was first issued from an old log house, originally built and used for a blacksmith shop, which stood on the lot now occupied by Mr. Jacob Snider's book store. It was then removed to a small one-story weather-boarded lot on which Mr. Thomas E. Paxton's store now stands.”

The following, furnished by Shirley J. Zarger, the present able editor of the paper, brings the account of the institution down to these times:

“Major John M. Pomeroy purchased the newspaper in 1874. In 1883, he associated with him his two sons, John H. and A. Nevin

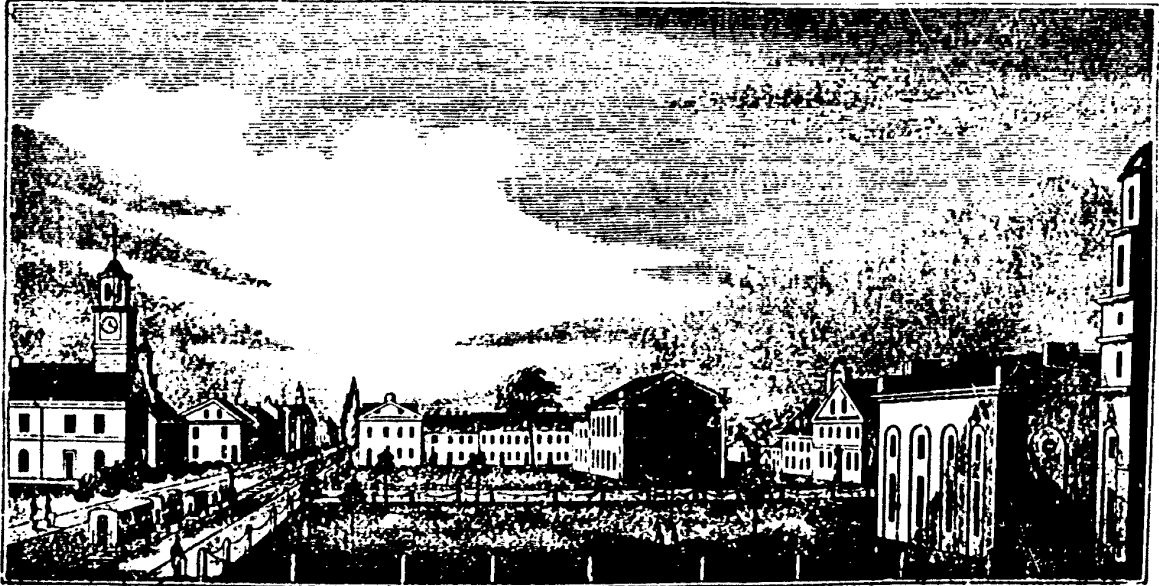
Pomeroy. This firm continued until 1885 when the paper and printing plant passed into the hands of John H. and A. Nevin Pomeroy, who conducted the business under the name of Pomeroy Bros. until 1890, when A. Nevin Pomeroy became the sole owner. He conducted the business until his death in 1927, having been connected with the newspaper almost half a century. Following his death the newspaper was taken over by William McLellan Pomeroy and J. Nevin Pomeroy, sons of A. Nevin Pomeroy, who continue as the owners. The newspaper has been greatly enlarged and improved and is now published from its new quarters on Lincoln Way East, with Shirley J. Zarger as editor, and A. C. Schill as general manager. The newspaper continues to enjoy a wide patronage, and is now regarded as it has always been a fearless and able defender of the principles of the Republican Party. The newspaper now consists of morning and evening editions.

“Among its former editors were men who acquired high reputation in letters, in law and in legislation, any one of whom would have given a newspaper power and fame, Harper, Pritts, Denny, McClure, Cooke and Pomeroy are names which have become traditionary in the community and always be held in honored remembrance.”

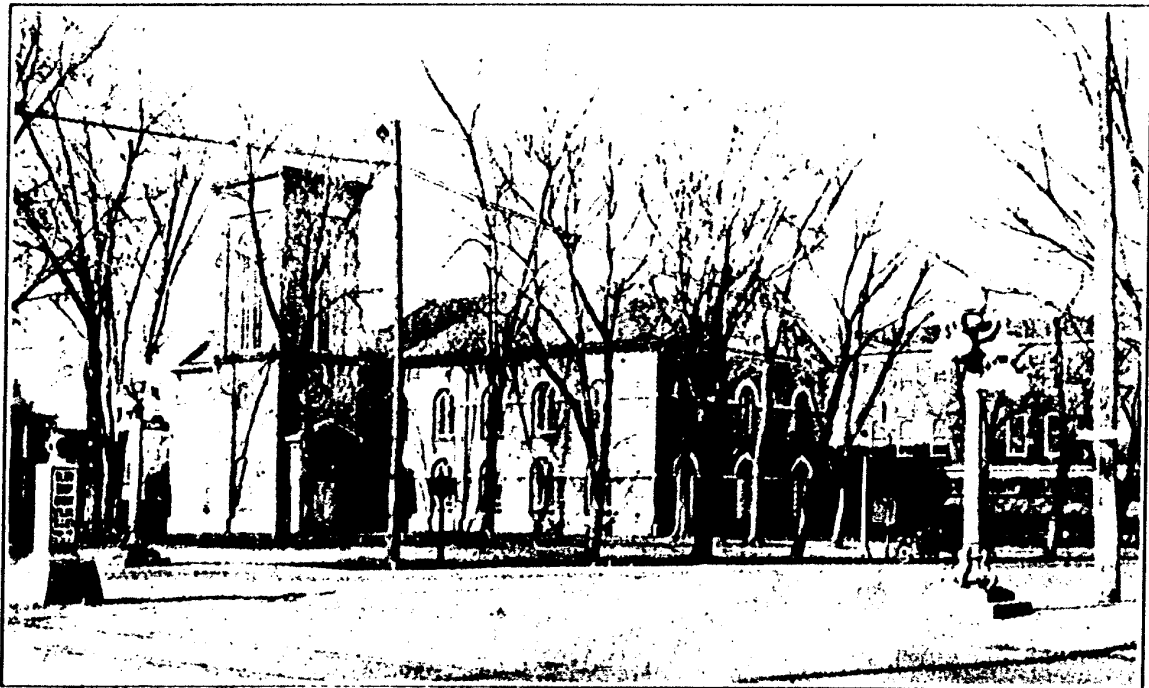
Valley Spirit—From the History of Franklin County already cited the beginning of this paper is thus described:

“The *Valley Spirit* is an ably managed and vigorous publication, and is an able and fearless advocate of the principles of the great party to which it belongs; and its influence is not limited merely to the locality in which it is published, but is sensibly felt in the politics of the State. In that peculiar tact, as well as talent, so essential to the successful editor, Mr. Cooper was gifted in an eminent degree. October 1, 1879, the paper was purchased by its present owners, John G. & D. A. Orr, from J. H. Wolfkill, through whom it had come from Clugston and Cooper. On the 2d of August, 1886, John G. and D. A. Orr purchased at sheriff's sale the *Franklin Democrat* and *Daily Herald*, and immediately began the publication of a morning daily known as the *Valley Spirit*. In a prominent position on its second page stands this epitome of its own history: ‘established, 1847. Founded in 1831, merged in *Valley Spirit*, 1852—*Franklin Telegraph*, *Chambersburg Times*, *Cumberland Valley Sentinel*. Founded in 1858, merged in *Valley Spirit*, 1862—the *Independent*, the *Times*. Founded in 1878; merged in *Valley Spirit*, 1886—the *Franklin County Democrat*.’ Both daily and weekly editions show the highest style of mechanical execution, and the contents of each are newsy and spicy, evidencing careful and painstaking research. It is a pronounced anti-Randall Democratic exponent of the theories of government.”

The paper at the present time is owned by the *Valley Spirit* Publishing Company, a corporation, of which William Alexander is



CARLISLE IN 1840



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CARLISLE



SHELLING OF CARLISLE IN 1863 BY THE CONFEDERATES



BIRTHPLACE OF PRESIDENT JAMES BUCHANAN

president, King Alexander, secretary-treasurer, William E. Hamsher, managing editor and Helen E. Worthington, city editor. The plant is located at 154 Lincoln Way East, in what is known as the Valley Spirit building.

Public Opinion. *Public Opinion* was founded July 20, 1869, by the Hon. M. A. Foltz, who for many years was closely identified with the historical and civic interests of Franklin County and Chambersburg. The newspaper was the outgrowth of a job printing office established by Mr. Foltz on May 1, 1866. Two months later Mr. Foltz began publication of *Country Merchant*, a monthly business publication. As founder of *Public Opinion* Mr. Foltz edited and published the newspaper for more than thirty years as a weekly publication. When he was appointed postmaster of Chambersburg, Mr. Foltz disposed of the plant to John M. Runk, the transfer being made as of September 4, 1899. A year later Mr. Runk sold a half interest to John W. Hoke, Esq. H. C. Foltz, a son of the founder, was appointed business manager and local editor.

A decided step in the advancement of the paper was made on March 20, 1901, when it appeared as a morning daily with William G. Underwood as news editor. Within three years Mr. Runk sold his interests to Mr. Hoke, who associated with him his brother, C. E. Hoke, as business manager.

On October 16, 1906, Walter B. Gilmore and A. Nevin Detrich, who had been local editor under the Hoke ownership, took over the paper with M. A. Foltz as associate editor. The next year both Mr. Foltz and Mr. Detrich retired from active work with the newspaper.

Henry V. Black became Mr. Detrich's successor on May 23, 1906, and until December 1, 1906, *Public Opinion* was operated under firm name of Gilmore & Black, when Mr. Black became sole owner, editor and proprietor. Ross K. Gilbert joined the staff of the paper in 1905 and a year later was made news editor.

Passing into the hands of D. Edward Long, Esq., and S. A. Small on February 1, 1912, a deal was consummated by which the mechanical departments of *Public Opinion* and *People's Register*, owned by Morris Lloyd, were centralized and the two papers were published from the Public Opinion plant, together with the weekly *Public Opinion*. All three of the papers retained their identity.

The Public Opinion company was incorporated on March 18, 1912, with the following officers: D. Edward Long, president; S. A. Small, treasurer, H. C. Foltz, secretary; Ross K. Gilbert, editor; Herbert S. Foltz, advertising manager.

From 1901 to 1921 *Public Opinion* was published as a morning daily. During the latter year it entered the evening field. Two years later Mr. Lloyd retired from the business and Herbert S.

Foltz, a grandson of the founder, assumed Mr. Lloyd's interests and the management of the newspaper. Shortly afterwards the job printing department was eliminated.

Public Opinion is the only newspaper in Franklin county published from a plant devoted exclusively to newspaper publication. It owns its own home, a three-story building situated in Lincoln Way West a short distance from Memorial Square.

MANUFACTORIES

From the History of Franklin County, already quoted the following account is given of the early period in Chambersburg in reference to manufacturing:

"From a very early period of her history, Chambersburg has been noted for the variety and extent of her manufactured articles. Thus, in the past, she has had shops for the manufacture of buhr millstones, sickles, augurs, saws and edge tools, wool hats and various other products. For several years a powder mill was in operation near the suburbs of the town. For a long series of years, she enjoyed an enviable reputation for the manufacture of various kinds of edge tools. These were made at the Lemnos factory, which was established in 1826 by Messrs. Shugart & Co. It was purchased by Dunlop & Madeira, and conducted by them for many years. It next became the property of Messrs. Carlisle & Co., and finally came into the possession of Messrs. Huber & Co. In consequence of the multiplicity of similar establishments in different parts of the country, the factory has been suspended.

"Mills—About the year 1780, Dr. John Calhoun, son-in-law of Col. Benjamin Chambers, built at Chambersburg the first paper mill that was established in Pennsylvania, west of the Susquehanna river. This was a long, low, weather-boarded building covered with red paint. It was situated precisely where the woolen-mill now stands. It was removed in 1832 to make room for the large mill erected on the same site in that year. In this old mill, paper was manufactured from rags by the old hand process generally used before the introduction of modern machinery. Its production of printing paper was large for that day, and had an extensive sale, being used by many newspapers both East and West. Previous to the year 1796 the whole Western country, as far as the State of Kentucky, was supplied with printing paper made at Chambersburg. The Pittsburgh Gazette for many years after its foundation in 1786, was printed on paper made at this mill which was transported to the office on pack horses."

At present the industries are still very well diversified, turning out the following products: paper towels, power transmitting machinery, flour mill machinery, steam hammers, silk and woolen goods, hosiery, flour, creamery and condensed milk factory, ice cream factory, iron

foundry, nurseries for raising plants and flowers, the H. J. Heinz plant, lumber yards, ice factory, a branch of the Swift Packing company, soft drink bottling works, automobile body finishing works, and a variety of minor and smaller industries.

United States Paper Mill, Inc. This industry, located along the Conococheague creek south of Chambersburg, has had a long and varied history. It is the oldest establishment in this section engaged continuously in the manufacture of given products. From the History of Franklin County of 1887, the following interesting facts are gleaned:

“In the year 1808, Hollywell Paper Mill was built by John Shryock and Thomas Johns. It soon became extensively engaged in the manufacture of printing and various kinds of wrapping paper, as well as a very superior variety for the printing of bank notes. Its products were sent to all parts of the country, and the United States Government became its largest customer. In 1827 George A. Shryock, son of one of the original proprietors, took possession of the mill. While under his control, in it were made the first boards and paper which were ever manufactured from straw.

“Upon the completion of a large paper mill built in 1832, by Messrs. S. D. Culbertson, Reade Washington, G. A. Shryock, and Alexander Calhoun, the manufacture of straw boards and straw paper was discontinued at Hollywell, and it was thoroughly refitted with new and improved machinery for the production of the various kinds of paper made from rags.

“In 1841 it was owned by Barnard Wolff, Philip Nitterhouse, Wm. Heyser, and John Smith. This firm made an important change in the mill—taking out the wet machine and putting in a 48 inch cylinder machine with steam dryers, making the paper a continuous sheet and drying it as it was made. In 1862 it came into the possession of Wm. Heyser, Jr., and J. Allison Eyster, who improved the capacity of the mill by putting in improved turbine water wheels, erecting a separate building for the machinery, and generally refitting the mill. In 1872 it passed into the hands of Mr. Wm. Heyser, who, finding cylinder made paper no longer salable, sold his cylinder machine, purchased and put up a 62 inch Fourdernier machine, enlarged the machine house and increased the capacity of the mill. On the 20th of March, 1877, the building was burned to the ground, and the entire contents destroyed, or rendered useless. The present new mill with its improved machinery and enlarged facilities was built by Wm. Heyser, in the fall of the same year.”

After the death of Mr. Heyser, the mill continued operations in a somewhat desultory fashion and with more or less success. Later, it fell into the ownership of E. J. Bonbrake who operated it for a while but finally ceased activities entirely. In the year 1916, Dunbar A. Rosenthal came to Chambersburg and acquired the plant from

Mr. Bonbrake, formed the present corporation and became its president. Since this acquisition the plant has been run continuously at capacity and has been greatly improved and renovated. The exclusive product at present is the paper towel for which there is a constant and satisfactory demand, giving to this factory a period of prosperity for the management and steady employment to a large number of local inhabitants. The present establishment is an illustration of the wisdom of resuscitating old and tried industries under careful and judicious management.

The T. B. Wood's Sons Company. The T. B. Wood's Sons Company, Chambersburg, Pa., manufacturers of power transmission machinery, has a record of almost three-quarters of a century in the development of appliances for the transmitting of power. The founder of this company was Theodore B. Wood, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on October 15, 1891. He moved to Chambersburg in 1847, taking the position of Foreman of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Shops and later became master mechanic of the company.

In 1857 he severed his connection with the railroad company and bought a small foundry and machine shop located on Third street near King street in Chambersburg. He had as a partner in this enterprise Peter B. Housum, a young millwright. They began business on May 1, 1857, under the firm name of Wood and Housum, to manufacture water wheels, mill gearing, shafting, pulleys and a general line of power transmitting machinery. At that time the business was a purely local one covering only a small territory.

At the outbreak of the Civil war, only a few years after the partnership was established, Peter B. Housum organized a company and having been commissioned a Captain left Chambersburg early in the year 1861. He quickly rose to the office of Colonel and was killed while leading his regiment in the Battle of Stone River, in 1862.

The business was continued by and under the name of T. B. Wood until January 1, 1868, when a new partnership was formed under the name of T. B. Wood and Company; including T. B. Wood, his son, George A. Wood, and Levi D. C. Houser. This partnership continued until January 1, 1883, when Theodore M. Wood, a younger son, was admitted to the firm. On January 1, 1884, Mr. Houser retired and the firm name was changed to T. B. Wood and Sons. Upon the retirement of the father, January 1, 1889, the two sons continued the business under the firm name of T. B. Wood's Sons. On January 1, 1899, Charles O. Wood, eldest son of George A. Wood, was admitted to the firm.

The business was incorporated January 4, 1906, under the name of T. B. Wood's Sons company, with George A. Wood, president; Theodore M. Wood, vice-president; William H. Fisher, secretary; Charles O. Wood, treasurer, the Board of Directors being the above officers and G. Herbert Wood and T. B. Wood.

George A. Wood, president of the company, died in June 1925, and his brother, Theodore M. Wood, succeeded him as president; Charles O. Wood becoming vice-president and general manager; W. H. Fisher, second vice-president and secretary; G. Herbert Wood, treasurer and engineer; Charles M. Wood, assistant secretary and treasurer and T. B. Wood, general superintendent.

It is interesting to review the records of the early years of the company, and follow the development of the line from the simple plain rigid box bearings, large octagon wooden shafts, hollow cast iron shafts, cast iron pulley spiders and gears with large octagon eyes, to the present day line of well designed modern power transmission appliances. The T. B. Wood's Sons company line today is one of the most complete made by any manufacturer, embracing shafting, couplings, set collars, pulleys, hangers, pillow blocks, friction clutches, belt tighteners, rope sheaves and every appliance needed for the mechanical transmission of power. The efficient line of power transmission machinery includes not only every article pertaining to the line, but also include many different types of some articles, because an appliance suited for one class of service may not be the proper equipment when other conditions prevail. Consequently to furnish an equipment that will be balanced throughout, there must be many different designs of the same type of appliances.

Working entirely upon one line has enabled the organization to concentrate its effort solely upon power transmission problems. Consequently, its products are recognized today not alone for the high quality, but also for adaptability and dependability—the successful result of years of specialized effort and experience. To have started a special line of business and continued in the same line for nearly three-quarters of a century can mean only that the product has a high reputation for quality and service.

As the business grew, it was found that the original buildings were too small to handle the increased volume of trade and in 1875 a new machine shop was built and a number of changes made in the plant. In 1898 an extension program was started, and in the next five years additions were made to the machine shop and foundry, and a new machine shop building, as well as a new foundry were erected. This was followed by a new storehouse and a shipping warehouse. The company having outgrown the buildings at Third and King streets, in 1907 moved into the first unit of a new plant which was built for the Hanger and Bearing Department, on Fifth avenue near Grant street. This unit was operated in connection with the plant on Third street until 1911, when all the departments were moved from Third street to the Fifth avenue site, where an entirely new plant had been built. During the long life of this organization, it has supplied much of the transmission equipment used in the cement, paper, rubber, leather and textile industries, as well as automobile, and general factory equipment. The business

now extends to all parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico as well as to South America and other foreign countries.

Chambersburg Woolen Company. The site of this plant has been used for manufacturing purposes since about the year 1780. From that time up until 1864 it was used for the manufacture of various kinds of paper. Its long and varied history is interesting but space will not permit an extended account. References to earlier authorities already cited in this article will give this history in detail. The buildings were destroyed by the Confederates in 1864 and subsequently the site was sold to a company known as the Commonwealth Woolen Manufacturing Company. A large woolen mill was erected in 1866 and with varying changes in ownership and corporate name the business of manufacturing woolen cloth has continued to the present time.

The Wolf Company. From the History of Franklin County of 1887, the following facts are taken relative to the history of the site now used by this company:

“In the northern end of the town, at what was called the Upper Fording, on the Conococheague, as early as 1803, stood an old saw-mill. A few years after this date the saw-mill gave place to a stone grist-mill, known as Albright's Mill. This property was purchased by William Heyser and Philip Berlin, afterward by William Heyser. In 1848 Jacob Heyser became the owner, and in 1850 he and his father, Wm. Heyser, changed the grist-mill into a straw-board mill, under the name of Franklin Mill. It was burned down in January, 1856, but was promptly rebuilt and was in running order in July of the same year. In 1857 the senior partner withdrew, leaving Mr. Jacob Heyser sole proprietor. The business was continued by this gentleman until 1860, at which time it was sold to Mr. J. Allison Eyster. It remained in Mr. Eyster's possession until 1869, when it passed into the hands of Mr. Jacob Heyser. In 1875 Mr. Thomas B. Kennedy became its owner. While owned by Mr. Eyster, the mill was greatly enlarged, and its production of boards reached 6,000 pounds daily. It is now run by Mr. William L. Heyser, and is capable of producing 1,000 tons of straw boards per annum.”

The present organization was founded in Allentown, Pennsylvania by Augustus Wolf, who moved his plant to Chambersburg in 1884 and located at the above site under the name of Wolf & Hamaker. In 1888, D. L. Hamaker withdrew from the firm. The name was changed to Aug. Wolf & Company, and later to the Wolf company, which was incorporated January 15, 1902.

Originally flour mill machinery manufacturers, the organization has widened its field of activity, and now makes a large variety of machines for feed mills and numerous food and chemical process industries. Complete installations are designed, and an experimental department is maintained for determining the actual results

Wolf machines produce under various conditions. Its output is sold through direct representatives and selling agencies throughout the United States and in various foreign countries. The plant covers a large area along the Conococheague creek in the northwestern section of Chambersburg. It is equipped for pattern making, iron casting and machinery, wood-working and sheet metal construction, and provides employment for more than two hundred persons under normal conditions. The officers are: Harry G. Wolf, president; Harry A. Wolf, vice-president; Myron E. Bowers, secretary; Harvey W. Spessard, treasurer.

The Chambersburg Engineering Company. The site of this plant was at one time the location of the Franklin County Fair association and embodied about eight acres of land. In 1882, following the abandonment of the Fair project there was established on a part of this land the Taylor Manufacturing company, manufacturers of locomotive and stationary engines, machinery, saw-mills, mill gearing, and general machine work. The plant was moved from Westminster, Maryland, and the leading spirit was J. E. Taylor who enlisted the active support of the local capitalists resulting in the formation of a stock company in which the community generally was heavily interested. For a number of years the business prospered and the southern end of town was greatly developed, remaining portions of the land of the Fair association being subdivided into building lots on which houses were rapidly constructed. In January, 1887, J. E. Taylor tendered his resignation as president and director of the company stating that his business interests elsewhere demanded his entire time and attention. From that time on the corporate affairs were conducted by local talent. In the course of time the business languished and the company went into the hands of a receiver, many local investors losing all moneys invested in the stock of the company.

Later the entire plant was taken over by the late W. H. Derbyshire, and his associates, who came from Philadelphia for this purpose and organized in 1897 the Chambersburg Engineering company. This company has had marked success in its lines of work and under the astute and careful management of the Derbyshires the plant has been steadily expanded until at the present time it occupies about sixteen acres of land, all contiguous to the original site. It employs with steady work approximately three hundred men and its products are sold throughout the United States and in many foreign lands; notably, Japan, Italy, Germany, France, Russia, and South America. The company is engaged principally in the manufacture of drop forging equipment and hydraulic machinery. This prosperous industry is another illustration of the wisdom of a community's endeavor to resuscitate declining establishments into going, worth while concerns rather than experimenting with new and untried activities.

The present personnel of the company forms a specially strong array of talent, interested not only in the particular industry but also actively engaged in the general promotion of a thriving community. The officers are as follows: William H. Derbyshire, Jr., president; Eugene C. Clarke, vice-president and general manager; M. Harvey Ivins, treasurer; and D. R. Hoch, secretary and assistant treasurer.

Chambersburg Ice and Cold Storage Company. This company was organized in the early nineties by the late J. S. McIlvaine and his son George D. McIlvaine, who is now living in Pittsburgh. In February of 1903 the plant was taken over by D. Edward Long, John B. Long, Dr. J. J. Eckels and William A. Culbertson. Since that time the business has grown enormously and the present facilities produce in manufactured ice one hundred tons daily and a storage capacity of two hundred thousand barrels is afforded. This wonderful growth is due to the efficiency and keen business sagacity of the present management. The plant is located at the corner of Grant and Kennedy streets and the personnel of officers is as follows: William A. Culbertson, president; Mary C. Long, vice-president; and D. Edward Long, secretary and treasurer.

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FORT LOUDON

BY JOHN L. FINAFROCK,

The earliest warrant for land now included in the town of Fort Loudon was that of William Wilson. This warrant is dated March 1, 1737, and the land was surveyed and laid out May 6, 1738. The grant included the farm south of the public school. Samuel McLaughlin now owns the place. The part of the town between the Mercersburg road and the creek was built on land once included in Wilson's grant. William Wilson abandoned his holdings, and October 4, 1745, Mesech James secured a warrant for the property. September 30, 1748, James obtained a patent, and at that time his holdings included the land upon which the western part of the town has been built. The records show that Mesech James was dead in 1771. Mr. Scilhamer believes that two of James' sons were carried off by the Indians. He thinks so, because in the settlement of the estate Enoch James a son, John Ross, Owen Davis, and David Bowen, sons-in-law, acknowledge in writing that Isaac James and William James each has a share in the estate if he comes to claim it. According to Samuel Findlay's ledger, Enoch James was dealing with Findlay at Smith Town (Mercersburg) in 1774. There is also an account with a Jesse James.

South of Mesech James at the springs south of the Mercersburg road on the farm now owned by Winnie Melott, David Huston, March 1, 1737, located a claim for 300 acres. He failed, however, to comply with the conditions named in his warrant, and May 25, 1744, the tract was granted to Thomas Barr, about a mile down the creek from the town at a spring close to the left bank in 1744 Matthew Patton took up a tract of land. Up the creek from the James' place in the direction of Parnell's Knob. Robert Jordan made an improvement in 1755. He probably died that same year. It seems that he did not obtain a warrant for his land; for March 4, 1763, John Kinkade "In trust for the heirs of Robert Jordon" obtained a warrant for one hundred acres to include "the said Jordon's improvement and adjoining land of the Widow Cox, Parnal's nob, and Conococheague Creek." Mrs. Cox was a widow as early as 1756. She had one son named Richard and another named John. Down the creek from Patton's on the land now owned by William Hoerner, Esq. lived Hugh Kerrel or Carrel. William Clark on what is now the Diehl farm was at the foot of the great hill a little way down the creek from Carrel's. He was one of the thirty-nine men including Edward Parnell who in 1734 signed a letter to Samuel Blunston in which they state that they lived "on the Conococheague and the Andeatum" (Antietam) and that they intend to apply for licenses for the lands that they then hold.

North of the James' tract on the place now owned by George Vance

was the home of Rowland Harris (Herris). He had a son of the same name. In time the Harris holdings included the greater part of Path Valley from Mesech James to the site of Richmond Furnace. Adjoining "Coxe's old Survey" were Hugh and William Donaldson. William Armstrong was a neighbor of Hugh Carrel.

For a time these and other settlers were not troubled with the Indians. In September 1754 a trader, Joseph Campbell, was killed at the house of Anthony Thompson by an Indian named Israel, who was a member of a tribe of the Six Nations. Anthony Thompson was a trader, and at that time he was living at Cowan's Gap, while the murder caused much alarm both on the part of the settlers and the proprietaries, it indicated no general hostility on the part of the Indians, but rather grew out of a drunken quarrel. However, the struggle for the Ohio between the Virginians and the French was assuming warlike proportions and the settlers on the Cumberland county frontier became alarmed. The French soon persuaded the Delawares and Shawnees to take up the hatchet in the French interest.

A glance at the topography of the country about the town of Ft. Loudon will show how helpless were these settlers in their clearings against an enemy to whom the wooded hills and streams were an ideal battleground. From the two great "Nobs" and the western mountain it was easy for the Indian to look down upon his prey, and to select the time and point of his attack. The thickets and woods furnished abundant cover. While the wooded bluff extending from Mesech James' almost to the very gates of Ft. McDowell was an ideal hidden pathway for the scalp hunters.

From the opening of the French war the settlers were fearful of Indian raids. An oft-quoted "plan for the defence of the frontier" says, "John McDowell's Mill is at the most important pass, most exposed to danger"; and this judgment was cruelly confirmed in the next three years. The settlers here were not troubled until after Braddock's defeat. On Saturday, November 1, 1755, refugees from the Great Cove appeared at Rev. Steele's fortified meeting house with the terrible story of the destruction that day of their valley by one hundred Indians accompanied by several Frenchmen. Sheriff John Potter received the news at three in the afternoon. He immediately sent word for the men to meet at Ft. McDowell; and he and Adam Hoops hurried thither. He says that he "was not there six minutes" until he observed Matthew Patton's house and barn in flames. Although there were one hundred and fifty men assembled at McDowell's, only forty accompanied Potter to Patton's. He adds that the "old officers" were strangely missing when they proposed to go in search of the Indians. At Patton's Potter found no Indians. He then went to the top of an adjoining hill, and at once he and his men saw the house and barn of Mesech James on fire. When the white men reached the James farm, the Indians, as Patton learned

afterward, had gone to the home of widow Jordan a little to the northeast farther up the creek. At both the Patton and James' homes the cattle were shot down and the horses were standing bleeding from the wounds made by the Indian arrows left sticking in them. Mrs. Jordan had fled at the first alarm on November 1st, and with her children had spent the night in Ft. McDowell. It is easy to imagine the condition inside such a post after a sudden general alarm. The next morning which was the Sabbath, the little children of Mrs. Jordan were without proper food; and she decided to return to her plantation to get some milk. A grown daughter of William Clark offered to go along. These two brave women started upon their errand of mercy; but were taken captive by the Indians. The Jordan house and barn were not burned.

At three in the afternoon Potter received a reinforcement of sixty men; and at once proposed to proceed up the valley. He, Hoaks, and a few others argued for the night expedition; but they were outvoted by a very large majority. The volunteers returned to Ft. McDowell; and Potter in a rage went to his home in Antrim township. He says, "I will not guard a man who will not fight when called in so imminent a manner."

On the eleventh of February, 1756, the Indians burned the house of widow Coxe, and took her two sons, John and Richard, prisoners. When it was found that the boys were missing, John Craig, a young man, a neighbor of Mrs. Coxe, went to seek for the boys. He had not proceeded far when five Delawares captured him, stripped him, tied a rope about his neck and drove him before them. As the Indians with Craig approached the Cove Mountain, "they gave the war halloo." It was answered by two other Delawares who had the Coxe boys held in the same manner as Craig was held. At night the Indians would place the naked prisoners upon the ground, stretch out their legs and arms by tying their hands and feet to stakes or trees and then throw a blanket over each. In the morning the prisoners would be loaded with the luggage and driven on. They proceeded in a northwesterly direction for seven days until they came to Kiskeminetas creek. Here they met Shingas, when he was ready to receive the prisoners formally, his warriors were provided with hickory switches; and as the seven Indians came forward with their captives, Shingas' men at first lashed the ground yelling at the same time and then, as Craig and the boys came up to them, beat the prisoners until the blood flowed. Craig was then adopted as a son by Shingas who took him to Loyal Hanna. When Shingas left this place to attack Ft. McDowell, he left Craig in the care of four Indians men and two women. After some days the warriors with Craig's help made a raft; and leaving Craig in camp they crossed the river to hunt. When the squaws wandered from the camp to hunt the dried leaves that had hung on the bushes over winter, Craig made his escape.

John Coxe was taken to Kittanning. On the way he met Shingas and his party going to make another attack on Conococheague. At the Indian town were fifty white prisoners. About March 1, 1756, three Indians took Coxe to Diahoga, and two months later they moved twenty miles up the river to plant corn. During the summer both Indians and prisoners suffered much from want of food; and several prisoners died from this cause. August 9, 1756, Coxe with an Indian went down the river from Diahoga to Gnahay to get some corn that had been cached at that place. He arrived August 13th; and early the next morning, after the Indians left on a hunt he escaped; and at six in the evening arrived at Ft. Augusta. September 6, 1756, Adam Hoaks and Joseph Armstrong, a member of the Assembly whose home was about a mile northeast of the site of Edenville, presented John Coxe to the authorities in Philadelphia, so that he might give information about the strength and intentions of the Indians. The Provincial Records say, "the poor boy was extremely reduced, had dangerous swellings on his body, and was in a sickly condition; the governor, therefore, ordered him lodging and the attendance of a doctor."

On Sunday the last of February, 1756, the Little Cove was attacked; and in the evening a man named Alexander came upon Indians near Thomas Barr's. As they chased him, he ran down the course of Walker's Run, and then bearing left across the point of high land between the run and the Conococheague, he came to where the creek is just at the foot of the bluff. Without hesitating for a moment the closely pursued man made a great leap; and tradition says that he cleared the creek. In favor of the tradition it is a fact that the creek, as it crowds the bank, is not as wide here as out in the meadow land, whether he cleared the creek or not, no savage dared to try the feat; and Alexander reached Ft. McDowell where he gave the alarm.

Early the next morning fourteen of Captain Croghan's men, who happened to be at the Fort, and about a dozen young men started out to watch the movements of the enemy. Near Barr's they saw about fifty Indians gathered about a fire, and at once sent back for reinforcements. It was planned that the young men should take a round about course and attack the enemy from the rear after the soldiers had opened fire. This plan the soldiers spoiled by firing upon the savages too soon. Several of the Indians fell. The surviving Indians returned the fire and killed a soldier. The white men then retreated. When the young men came up and found no white men there, they fired with some effect and withdrew. One young man, Barr's son, was wounded. A savage rushed upon him tomahawk in hand; but a youth named Armstrong, a neighbor of Barr's, shot the Indian before he reached Barr. Mr. Seth Dickey used to say that a tradition in his family was that a strong young man picked up Barr,

placed the wounded man upon his back, and without stopping carried him to Ft. McDowell.

The soldiers and young men were now reinforced and they turned again upon the enemy. The Indians ran across the creek at William Clark's and tried to surprise the fort when many men were away. Two Dutch boys who were returning from feeding their employer's cattle saw the savages and ran for the fort, one was killed, but the other gave the alarm in time. The attack on the fort was beaten off; but no attempt was made to follow the Indians that day. They returned to Barr's, placed their dead in the house, and set it on fire.

Early in November, 1756, Samuel Perry went to put his horse into the field. As he did not return fourteen men went to hunt for him. They found him killed and scalped and his body covered with leaves. As the party was returning they came upon thirty Indians hiding in the bushes, and fired upon them. The Indians returned the fire and killed four soldiers. Of these two were McDonalds, William and James. The others were Bartholomew McCafferty and Anthony McQuoid. In this raid the savages killed, also, John Culbertson, Hugh Kerrel (Carral), John Woods, with his wife and mother-in-law, and Elizabeth Archer. Four of John Archer's children were missing as were Samuel Neely, a boy, and James McQuoid, a child.

These forays with the attendant murders convinced the people and the authorities that Ft. McDowell was too far from the mountains to protect the people living in the vicinity of the site of Ft. Loudon town, accordingly after his successful expedition against Kittanning John Armstrong was directed to construct a fort at a point nearer the mouth of Path Valley. Writing November 8, 1756, he says, "This week, God willing, we begin the fort at Barr's." On the 18th, however, he says that he had carefully examined Barr's place and found it unsuitable for a fort, "the soil being too strong to admit the ditch, and the spot itself overlooked by an adjoining hill." Instead he selected Matthew Patton's place. Mr. Patton had put up the logs and constructed the roof of a new house that was to replace the one that the Indians had burned. This Armstrong appraised and took for a storehouse. Thus it happened that the first real military post of the community was built where the Indians first burned a settler's house.

At once Armstrong started to remove the provisions from Ft. McDowell; and by November 19, 1756, he had completed the excavations for the cellar. Wagoners to haul logs and a steward to have charge of the food supply were the only civilians hired. The other work was done by the soldiers of Sheriff John Potter and those of Capt. Joseph Armstrong. These were assisted later by detachments of twenty men from each of the nearby garrisons. Armstrong wished to call the new post Pomfret Castle, but Governor Denny insisted that the post should be named Ft. Loudon after the Earl of Loudon, the British commander-in-chief in America. It is quite

likely that the fort enclosed Patton's Spring, but there are no official records on the subject. Mr. John McCullough said that the tradition of his family was that the spring was within the stockade.

During the building of the fort there was much discontent among the workmen because of poor and insufficient food. The contractors, Hoaks and Buchanan, had obtained a contract which Col. John Armstrong called the most mistaken thing he ever knew, and the contractors were not fulfilling its conditions, bad as these conditions were.

By December 22, 1756, the stores had been removed from Ft. McDowell and the barracks constructed. A snow more than a foot deep was delaying the building of the stockade.

Mr. Scilhamer thinks that the Conococheague companies of Col. Armstrong's battalion, Capt. John Potter's, Capt. Hugh Musei's, Capt. John Steele's and Capt. Joseph Armstrong's were the first to garrison the new post, but he admits that none of these companies "has an entity or a history." The first exploit of the garrison was the hurried early May morning trip to Squire Smith's town to capture Captain Paris' friendly Cherakees. The coming of these southern Indians to help fight their enemies, the Shawnees and the Delawares, was reported from North Carolina by one of the Campbells in a letter to his father at Campbell's Run west of St. Thomas. That the services of these southern visitors was not as valuable as it should have been was due to no fault of the Cherakees; but to the bitter rivalry of Paris and Croghan.

It seems that the first officer to have command of Ft. Loudon was Lieut. James Holliday. He was married to Elizabeth McDowell of near Parnell's Knob. He had previously served as lieutenant in Rev. John Steel's company. Early in June in order to forestall expected attacks Lieut. Holliday set out with seventy-five men to scout among the mountains west of the fort. As they passed through the Big Cove, on June 7, 1757, they came to the deserted home of David McClelland, who had been slain in 1755. This place is now the Johnston farm to the left of the church as one passes south from McConnellsburg.

Here at the fine spring most of the men, halted to drink, while Lieut. Holliday with fourteen of his men went into the deserted house. Suddenly the house was attacked by a hundred Indians. The surprise was complete. The soldiers at the spring ran for their lives, Lieut. Holliday and his small band were left to their fate. The next morning shortly after midnight ten fugitives reached Ft. Loudon to tell of the fate of Lieut. Holliday and his men. Col. Armstrong was at Shippensburg when he heard of the tragedy. He ordered Capt. Callender and Ensign Hays to Ft. Loudon, sent Lieut. Armstrong with wagons of provisions and droves of cattle for the garrison. There was much scouting but no Indians were found.

Conditions at the fort were bad, because Col. John Armstrong's battalion was almost completely disorganized. The controversy between Paris and Croghan went drearily on. The supplies brought by Lieut. Armstrong about the middle of June, 1757, were exhausted by July 25th, for on that date Armstrong writes to the Governor from Carlisle: "Last week learning from Ft. Loudon that twelve of their men had the flux, and not one pound of meat in the garrison—Doctor Blair is returned from Loudon and reports that only six of the men were bad with the disorder—that it is very hard performing any cure without change of diet."

At the opening of 1758 there were two companies numbering 109 men in the garrison at the fort. One of these was the company organized by John Potter in 1755, Potter died near the end of 1757 and William Thompson of Carlisle was captain. He later was at the siege of Boston in 1775 and later in the expedition against Canada.

In April, 1758, a second band of friendly Cherokees arrived at Ft. Loudon. They were barefooted, without arms or proper clothing. Col. Armstrong applied to the Governor and Council for moccasins, matchcoats, and arms, Governor Denny applied to Sir John St. Clair, the King's quarter-master-general; but that official, mindful of the storm over Capt. Paris and his Cherokees just a year before, would have nothing to do with the matter. Governor Denny then applied to the Assembly for equipment of the Cherokees, but there seems to be no record of the Assembly's response to his request.

In the meantime Forbes was at Carlisle organizing his expedition against Ft. DuQuesne. His wagons went from Shippensburg by way of Chambersburg; but the rest of the army proceeded directly toward Ft. Loudon by Culbertson's Row and through the hills of Hamilton by the road still called the Loudon road. This road, later turned to the east to the new town of St. Thomas, in Forbes' day met the "big road," now the Lincoln Highway, west of the site of St. Thomas. Mr. Seilheimer was of the opinion that the York County contingent, which was a part of Col. Hugh Mercer's battalion, joined Forbes here. Writing from Ft. Loudon, September 9, 1758, the general speaks of the necessity of cooperation on the part of the province and says further, "Everything is ready for the army's advancing; but that I cannot do, unless I have a sufficient quantity of provisions in the magazines at Raystown." After DuQuesne was taken November 24, 1758, Gen. Forbes named Ft. Loudon as one of the posts that he thought should have permanent garrisons. It is believed that the suggestion was carried out, although with DuQuesne in the hands of the English—no particular events connected with the post are recorded in the official records until Pontiac's war broke upon the frontiers. Col. Henry Boquet, who was to be the protector of the Pennsylvania frontier in that war was at Presque Isle in 1760 but by January, 1761, he was at Ft. Pitt, where he remained until early in 1763, when he went to New York. In March he was in

Philadelphia, and it was at that place in June, 1763, he received the terrible news of Pontiac's general attack upon the posts. June 25, he arrived at Lancaster and August 5th and 6th he defeated the Indians decisively at Edge Hill and Bushy Run. January 21, 1764, Boquet started from Ft. Pitt for Philadelphia and in May he was busy organizing his expedition to punish the Ohio Indians. Between August 10th and August 16th he had proceeded from Carlisle to "Camp near Ft. Loudon." Here he received two pieces of bad news. One was that the Indians had penetrated ten or eleven miles into the settlement and killed Enoch Brown and all but one of his pupils; the other that the Indians knowing of his coming had made peace with Col. Bradstreet. He writes to Gen. Jeffrey Amherst: "Had Col. Bradstreet been so well informed as I am, of the horrid Perfidies of the Delawares and Shawnees, whose parties as late as the 22nd instant killed six men and have taken four prisoners on this frontier (not to recall the shocking and recent murder of the schoolmaster and children) he never could have compromised the honor of the nation by such disgraceful conditions." It was while he was at this camp near Ft. Loudon that Boquet decided "to take no notice" of Col. Bradstreet's peace and to proceed to Ohio to punish the Indians.

A letter from Conococheague to Philadelphia, quoted in *Gordon's History of Pennsylvania*, p. 625 says: "On Sunday the 22nd of July (1764), two or three Indians were seen near Ft. Loudon." (Then follows an account of the murder of Mrs. Cunningham near Ft. McDowell). "Another woman named Jamieson, was missing, supposed to be carried off." In 1784, twenty years later, Dr. John Ewing in passing across the Cumberland Valley, stopped at Rev. John King's at McDowell's Mill, and on the next day, June 16, he writes: "After proceeding up the valley 10 miles, we came to Jamison's Tavern where we dined." If the report that a woman named Jamieson was taken was correct, it might explain the fact that Boquet brought back a Betsey Jamieson with his other prisoners. In Note 22 of the Eighteenth Edition of the *Life of Mary Jemison* the "Reviser" says: "It is certainly a matter of greatest wonder that within such a brief period the Shawnees should have captured two Betsey Jamisons." He is willing, however, to admit that this is a more plausible explanation than that Mary's sister without Mary's knowledge escaped the awful fate of her parents, brothers, and neighbors in the black swamp of death beyond Ft. McCord. Boquet had been promised that 950 provincial troops would join him at Ft. Loudon. Writing from Carlisle he complained not only about the slowness of the recruiting but also of desertions. By August 22, 1764, only 750 provincials had reached his camp at Ft. Loudon. August 18, 1764, Gen. Gage had written Boquet from New York: "The Provincial Troops by Desertion chiefly, and other accidents, decrease always most surprisingly," Boquet found this to be true. From

Bedford he wrote to the General "The Desertion continues amongst the Provincials with the additional loss of Horses and Arms, which they carry off; I shall never more depend on new raised troops."

Two provincials that did not desert were Captain Patrick Jack of the southern part of the present Hamilton township and William Dixon, grandfather of the late General William D. Dixon of St. Thomas township. One of the very few papers executed by Capt. Jack that have been discovered by local historians is a discharge from the 2nd Battalion of the Penna. Regiment for John Morrison. This discharge, quoted by H. H. Hain in his history of Perry county, was given August 16, 1764, while Bouquet's army was at Ft. Loudon. Capt. Jack signs it as "Capt. Lieut." The discharge was given on the order of Dr. Plunkett. The other paper is a statement made October 5, 1805, by Patrick Jack in which he states that William Dixon was a sergeant in Col. Joseph Armstrong's company in the 2nd Battalion commanded by Col. Asshur Clayton. Capt. Patrick Jack was a brother-in-law of Joseph Armstrong. Mrs. Jack was Martha Finley and Mrs. Armstrong was Elizabeth Finley, they were sisters of Dr. John Finley, president of Princeton college, 1761-66. The Finley home was a fine farm near the site of Culbertson.

While at Ft. Loudon, Boquet received a Canadian who was sent by Col. John Armstrong who suspected that the man was a spy. Samuel Sellers and Joseph Ross had heard the Frenchman say in broken English that six hundred Indians were coming down to attack the English; and Cohen asked about the murder of a white girl near Big Spring the suspected man had said "and served her right, too." Boquet wrote Gov. Penn from Ft. Loudon: "But from my own Examination, I have Stronger Reasons to believe that the man is out of his Senses, I send him back to Carlisle."

About six months after Boquet's army left the camp near Ft. Loudon the storm over the stopping of the traders broke; and for eight months, as it raged about the post, Gen. Thomas Gage had a foretaste of what he would experience eight or ten years later with the patriots at Boston, although he was in New York, far from the scene of the trouble, he seems at first to have had the correct view of the trouble. March 30, 1765, he writes: "I am of the opinion, when you have Examined into this Affair, that it will be found the Traders had hopes of getting first to market by Stealing up their Goods before the Trade was legally permitted." He says further that some of the traders were to see him; but he shows how false was their claim that the goods were for the garrison at Ft. Pitt. Later, however, as he gets the various reports of the progress of the controversy from the traders and the Highland soldiers, he becomes very bitter against James Smith and his Black Boys as well as Squire Smith and other magistrates, and calls them many hard names. Gov. Penn, too, had a bad opinion of the rioters. As late as March, 1766, in writing to Gen. Gage, the Governor says in regard to the re-

port that a number of the inhabitants of Conococheague have formed a scheme to destroy "a Quantity of Goods which Messrs. Bayton, Wharton & Co. are now sending up to Ft. Pitt," that he must confess "the former conduct of these abandoned people, who seem void of all Sense of duty or Submission to Law or Government, has been such as to give room to believe them capable of any villainy." The report and the Governor's fears were groundless. The controversy had run its course. The traders were only raising the alarm for military protection.

The fort is mentioned again in 1768 when Lieut. Col. John Williams took a wagon train from Philadelphia to Ft. Pitt. At Loudon nine wagoners were to take the best wagons for Ft. Pitt, later Col. Wilkins was accused of spending too much money. In explanation of one item he says that while the wagon was detained at Ft. Loudon, "the Driver or owner thereof Run off with the Horses." After Boquet's two expeditions there was no further use for the fort and it was abandoned. Practically nothing remains of it to-day. October 20, 1915, the Enoch Brown association with the help of local citizens placed a marker at the site of Ft. Loudon on the farm of William S. Horner, Esq., a directing marker where the old road intersects the Lincoln Highway a mile east of the town of Fort Loudon, and a memorial in the town itself. Hon. W. S. Stenger, a native of the place, and Dr. George P. Donehoo made the principal addresses.

MARKES

McDOWELL'S MILL, BRIDGEPORT AND LEMASTERS

By Eugene Etter, Lemasters, Pa.

MARKES, a village situated in Peters Township on the state road between St. Thomas and Mercersburg and on the west branch of the Conococheague Creek, is the second oldest place in Franklin County. It is located on the lands taken up from the Penn's by James Wright, his wife (Agnes), their nephew Hugh Cunningham and John McDowell, during the early part and middle of the eighteenth century. John McDowell's land was taken up for him from the Penn's by his father, William McDowell, who was one of the first permanent settlers of Peters Township, and whose warrant for this tract of land bears the date of March 2, 1737. The McDowell tract embraces the lower part of the village including the electric plant, the two stores, part of the N. E. Stoner farm, part of the Henry Heckman farm and part of the present McDowell farms. The Wright and Cunningham tracts include the upper part of the village and the David Hollar farm.

When William McDowell settled on his plantation, his son John erected a mill on the present site of the Mercersburg, Lehmasters and Markes' Electric Co's. power plant. This mill was used for grinding flour and was a necessity for the early settlers as they had no other source of flour except that which was ground at the local mill. A stock of other supplies was generally carried in stock at the mill thus making it a general store and a place of meeting to exchange views with each other. This community was known as the West Conococheague Settlement.

All of the early settlers of this community were Scotch-Irish and nearly all were Presbyterians. A church known as the Upper West Conococheague Presbyterian Church was organized in 1738. This church was located on the opposite side of the road from the graveyard at Church Hill, and at the present time a log dwelling house stands on part of the church foundation. Twenty-two years after the church was organized, John King, who was later pastor of the church, started a school in the West Conococheague Settlement. This he taught for three years (1760-63). Though but twenty years of age, he has the honor of being the first school teacher in Franklin County.

This community enjoyed peace and prosperity until the beginning of the French and Indian war. After Braddock's defeat July 9, 1755, all of the territory west of the Susquehanna River was left unprotected from the French and Indians who soon began their work of murdering, devastating, and plundering the settlements. Rev. John Steel, who was pastor of the Upper West Conococheague Presbyterian church at Church Hill, realized the dangers that his community was exposed to and had his members erect a stockade of logs around his church, thus making a fort out of it. This fort was large enough and so constructed as to protect most of the inhabitants of the community. This fort was used for several years during which time Fort Loudon was built. After this fort was built, Fort Steel was no longer used and was burned by the Indians about the year 1763. After the Indian wars were over the church was rebuilt and was known as the Presbyterian white church and Rev. John King, D.D., was installed pastor, August 30, 1769. Later a new building was erected in Mercersburg and in 1794 the congregation moved their place of worship there.

The historical map of Pennsylvania places Fort McDowell midway, in a straight line, between Rev. Steel's Fort on the south and Fort Loudon on the north. It was about two miles from Fort Loudon and on the east bank of the West Branch of the Conococheague Creek. It was near the passes through the western mountains, and upon the road to the "Ohio" as referred to by Gov. Morris in his letter of instructions to Rev. Steel dated March 25, 1756. From all accounts we can gather this was a military post at first and later became a private fort, after Fort Loudon was built and the military stores

were transferred there. The earliest notice taken of this fort is in a letter from General Braddock, dated June 18, 1755, signifying his approbation of deposits made at McDowell's Mill instead of at Shippensburg.

In July, 1755, it is reported that the road cutters had returned as far as McDowell's Mill. These men were detached to construct a road over the mountains and through the forests from Fort Loudon to the forks of the Youghiogheny near Fort Duquesne. This road was used for the transportation of Braddock's supply train, but the Army went by the way of Fort Cumberland. Part of this road was later used by General Forbes and his army in a successful expedition against Fort Duquesne. Six years later Col. Boquet also used this road in his expedition against the Indians.

The Pennsylvania Archives gives us the following information concerning the establishment of this fort: Governor Morris writes to General Braddock July 3, 1755, that he has sent certain enumerated officers to Shippensburg, where "they will remain till I go up into the country, which will be on Tuesday next, and then I shall form the magazine at or near McDowell's Mill, and put some stockades around it to protect the magazines and the people that will have the care of it. For without something of this kind, as we have no militia, and the Assembly will maintain no men, four or five Indians may destroy the magazine, whenever they please, as the inhabitants of that part of the province are very much scattered. I send you the plan of the fort or stockade which I shall make by setting logs of about ten feet long in the ground, so as to enclose the storehouses. I think to place two swivel guns, in two of the opposite bastions, which will be sufficient to guard against any attacks of small arms."

On July 6th, he says to the General, "the panic that has taken possession of the people near the mountain, since the Indians have begun to scalp will make it next to impossible to carry the magazine farther back than Shippensburg. However, I shall judge better of that when I am upon the spot and fix it either at McDowell's Mill or Shippensburg or at some place between them."

The Rev. John Steel is instructed, March 25, 1756. "You will receive a commission appointing you Captain of a Company in the pay of the Province, which is to be made up of drafts of thirteen men out of each of the companies, composed by James Burd, Hance Hamilton, James Patterson, and Hugh Mercer, to whom I now send orders to make the drafts accordingly; also a commission appointing James Holliday, your Lieutenant. You will, therefore, as soon as may be, after your arrival in Cumberland County, send an officer, with my orders to the several Captains, to whom they are directed, to receive from them the drafts, agreeable to my orders, when you have formed your Company you are to take post at McDowell's Mill

upon the road to the Ohio, which you are to have for your headquarters and to detach patrolling parties, from time to time to scour the woods in such manner as you shall judge most consistent with the safety of the inhabitants. You are to inform me from time to time what you do, and if everything material that happens upon that part of the frontier, and the number and motion of any body of French or Indians that you shall receive intelligence of."

Col. John Armstrong's expedition against Kittanning set out from this place as is noted in a letter from him to Governor Morris, dated Carlisle, August 20, 1756, he says, "Tomorrow, God willing, the men march from McDowell's for Fort Shirley, and this afternoon some part of my own company with the provisions here set out for near-man's Valley, there to halt till the residue come up. * * * Harvest season with the two attacks on Fort Granville, has left us bare of ammunition, that I shall be obliged to apply to the stores here for some quantity for the expedition. The Captains Hamilton and Mercer have broken open the part I sent to McDowell for Fort Shirley, and give them receipts as for the expedition, though I know it, for the particular defence of those two posts, nor will it be in my power to prevail with double the number of men, and double quantity of ammunition to keep a fort, that it would have done it before the taking of Fort Granville, * * * Forts Lyttleton, Shippensburg and Carlisle, the two last not finished, are the only forts now built that in my opinion, be serviceable to the public. McDowell's or thereabouts, is a necessary post, but the present fort is not defensible."

On the 6th of November apprehensions existed that George Crogan, at Aughwick, was in distress, though Captain Burd with forty men had just left Conococheague for his relief, and Adam Hoopes writes that; "We intend to join him tomorrow, at McDowell's Mill with all the force we can raise." On the same day of the month, he writes: "Hance Hamilton is now at McDowell's Mill with upwards of two hundred men, and about two hundred from this county, in all about four hundred men."

By the middle of December, 1756, the public stores and military supplies were removed to Fort Loudon, thus discontinuing the use of Fort McDowell as a military post. It was used after this as a private fort until the end of the Indian wars. The writer received information from an older citizen in this locality who had seen the fort. It was built of logs, rectangular in shape, and had loop holes in it. It stood until about the year 1840. It was located about sixty feet northeast of the brick store house occupied by W. H. Gluck.

On Saturday, November 1, 1755, the settlements in the Big Cove were destroyed by the Indians and many of the inhabitants from that place and from Peters Township fled to Rev. Steel's Fort at Church Hill and to McDowell's Mill. The next morning Sheriff

John Potter of Cumberland County met the inhabitants at McDowell's Mill and he was there only a short while when they observed Matthew Patton's house and barn in flames. Sheriff Potter with about forty men went to Patton's and found no Indians but from the top of the big hill near there they saw the buildings of Mesach James on fire. This place was about a mile up the creek from Thomas Barr's. When Potter and his men arrived at the James place they found that the Indians had gone farther up the creek to a plantation left the day before by one widow Jordan. But she had unhappily gone back that morning with a young woman, the daughter of William Clark, for some milk for her children, and both were taken captives, but Mrs. Jordan's home was not burned.

About February the first, 1756, the Indians burnt the house of widow Coxe, about two miles from McDowell's Mill and carried away her and her two sons John and Richard, and a man by the name of John Craig, who had gone to hunt for the missing Coxe boys. John Coxe later escaped from the Indians and was called before the Provincial Council to tell of the conditions existing among the Indians at that time and of their future plans.

On Sunday evening, February 29, 1756, a party of Indians surprised a man by the name of Alexander, near the house of Thomas Barr (now the I. W. Mellot farm near Fort Loudon.) Alexander escaped and warned the fort at McDowell's Mill. Early on Monday morning two parties went in pursuit of them, one composed of fourteen men of Capt. Croghan's company and the other of young men. The soldiers were the first to come upon the Indians at Barr's spring. Not waiting for the young men they fired, but the Indians drove them off with some loss. Later the young men came up and not seeing any soldiers fired upon the Indians and retreated. Barr's son was wounded and one soldier and several Indians were killed in this engagement. The Indians then crossed the creek at William Clark's (now the John A. Diehl farm) and tried to surprise the fort at McDowell's Mill. But were discovered by two Dutch boys returning from feeding their master's cattle. One was slain, the other succeeded in reaching the fort, which was soon surrounded by the Indians who fired many shots at the men in the fort from a nearby thicket. At this time two men crossing to the mill came into the midst of the assailants but made their escape to the fort after being fired at three times. The party of Barr's now came up and drove the Indians through the thicket, in their retreat they met five men coming from Mr. Hoopes' to the mill on horseback, they killed one of these and wounded another severely. The Indians then retreated and burned Barr's house and in it they consumed their dead.

On Wednesday, May 26, 1756, John Wasson of Peters Township was murdered and his house was burned and his wife taken captive. John Wasson lived on the Truman Gsell farm near Upton. July 26, they killed Joseph Martin and took captive John and James McCul-

lough. The McCullough boys lived on the Adam Snyder farm south of Upton. In the early part of November the following named soldiers were killed near McDowell's Mill: James and William McDonald, Bartholomew McCafferty, and Anthony McQuoid; soldiers missing were James Corkem and William Cornwall. The following inhabitants were killed: John Culbertson, Samuel Perry, Hugh Kerrell, John Woods, with his wife and mother-in-law, and Elizabeth Archer; inhabitants missing, four children belonging to John Archer, Samuel Neely, a boy, and James McQuoid, a child. On Wednesday, July 25, 1764, Mrs. Susan King Cunningham who lived on what is now the David Hollar farm, went through the woods, now the field between the Hollar barn and the Sarliper property, to visit a neighbor. When she did not return, friends who sought her found her in the woods, scalped, and most horribly mutilated.

After the Indian wars this community enjoyed peace and prosperity until the Revolution, at which time many volunteers were enlisted from this community for the cause of Independence and freedom.

About the year 1825, a stone bridge was built across the west branch of the Conococheague at McDowell's Mill, when the name became Bridgeport and later on Bridgeport Mills and about the year of 1910, it was changed to Markes. The town is named after a man by the name of Markes who was once a resident there.

The McDowell Mill passed into the hands of Martin Hoover, from him to Jacob Wister, then to Hoke Hoffeditz, Diehl and Lemaster, H. E. Geiser, who sold it to Baker Young and Company who operated an electric power plant there under the name of Mercersburg, Lemasters and Markes Electric Company. It is no longer used for flouring purposes and is the fourth mill to be erected on this site.

In the year 1846, the village consisted of eighteen dwellings, a saw-mill, grist-mill, fulling-mill, one store and a house for public worship. In 1887, the business of the place consisted of the flouring and lumber mills, a dry goods store, a blacksmith shop, two carpenter shops, a shoemaker and a coachmaker shop, and had a population of 140. The present places of business consist of an electric plant, two stores conducted by W. H. Gluck and C. Z. Moats, and two garages operated by Dalton Mellott and George McShroder. The present population is 116.

A post office was established February 15, 1837, with Martin Hoover as postmaster, discontinued May 10, 1842, re-established with Jacob Phillipi as postmaster, December 19, 1873; changed to Lemasters April 6, 1877, and now belongs to Mercersburg, Route 4.

The earliest public school of this section was the High Spring school which was located across the road from the dwelling house on Jacob Moat's farm, about a half mile northwest of the village. One of the early teachers was a man by the name of Northcraft. Later

another building was erected in the village on the site of the present residence of Daniel Kaiser. The present school building was erected in 1872 and Sallie Gardner Gluck and D. F. Haulman were the first teachers. This building is now closed and the children of this vicinity are sent to the consolidated school at Lemasters.

There is one church in the village, a Methodist Episcopal congregation under the pastorate of the Rev. Croft of Fort Loudon.

On July 29, 1864, McCausland's Confederate Cavalry passed through Markes. The store, then owned by a man named Scott, was robbed of most of its contents by the rebels who were on their way to burn Chambersburg. Several horse stealing raids were also made in this vicinity during the Civil War.

An interesting cemetery is located one-half mile west of Lemasters, it is the oldest cemetery in this community and many graves are not marked and no record has been kept of them. Many victims of the French and Indians are supposed to be buried here. The funerals were conducted to and from the graveyard under heavy guard to prevent an attack against the cortege by the Indians. Another reason why the graves are not marked was because the grave had to be concealed to prevent the Indians from digging up the corpse and scalping it as they were paid a bounty on all scalps by the French at Fort Duquesne. A number of years ago when people were still buried in the old part, the sexton would often dig into an old grave which was unknown and unmarked. This graveyard was at one time known as Waddel's graveyard then Eitters graveyard, and in 1910 a cemetery association was organized and incorporated. Since that time it is known as the Spring Grove cemetery.

The following is a list of some of the old graves and graves of prominent people of this community: John McDowell, died June 6, 1794, age 78, his wife, Agnes, died Aug. 8, 1766, aged 51; William McDowell, died September 17, 1812, 90; his wife Mary, daughter of William Maxwell died April 9, 1805, 78. Mathias Maris, died October 9, 1811, 64; Margaret Maris died February 17, 1753, 88. John McDowell, Doctor of Laws, once principal of St. John's College in the State of Maryland, and third Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, died December 22, 1820, 69. Nancy McDowell died June 6, 1848, 80. Susanna, wife of John Parkhill died May 1, 1852, 65. Josiah McDowell, died October 23, 1867, 65. Mary, wife of William McGaw the daughter of William McDowell, Captain William McDowell died June 19, 1835, 85. Samuel and Isabella Walker died April 8, 1812, 62, and July 17, 1809, 63. James Campbell died July 19, 1855, 70. Margaret L. Campbell, died January 27, 1864, 79. John Dixon and wife died 1779 and 1782. Sgt. Wm. Dixon, Co. A, 2nd Battalion, Boquet Rangers, 1743-1812. Agnes his wife, 1736-1829. Samuel Dixon, 1768-1835. David Dixon, 1786-1849. Catharine, wife of David Dixon, 1790-1871. General Wm. Dunlop

Dixon, Co. D, 6th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, 1833-1916. Martha Gillan, his wife, 1839-1902. Capt. Samuel Patton, died June 9, 1821, 80. Elizabeth Patton died July 13, 1826, 80. Jesse Magaw, M.D., died September 29, 1823, 36. James Dickey died March 13, 1813, 59. Rebecca Dickey died August 27, 1821, 70.

The Buchanan lot contains the following graves: James Buchanan, died June 11, 1821, 60. Elizabeth, his wife, died May 14, 1833, 67. Sara B. Huston, relict of James B. Huston 1798-1825. William S. Buchanan, 1805-26, 21. George Buchanan, Attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, died September 26, 1832, 25. Harriet E. Henry, relict of Rev. Robt. Henry, 1802-40. Elliott Toll Lane, died November 23, 1840, 50. Janes Buchanan Lane, wife of Elliott Toll Lane, 1793-1839. Thomas Newton Lane, died May 27, 1835, 18. William E. Lane, died February 12, 1834, age 6 months. Joseph Stark Lane, died August 2, 1822, 2 years. This cemetery contains the graves of one French and Indian War veteran, six Revolutionary War veterans, and twenty-four Civil War veterans and one World War veteran.

The Presbyterian graveyard at Church Hill is almost as old as the Spring Grove cemetery and contains the graves of many early settlers. There are two French and Indian War veterans, twelve Revolutionary War veterans and four Civil War veterans buried here. The following is a list of some of the graves: Rev. John King, D.D., forty-two years pastor of the Upper West Conococheague congregation, 1740-1813, 73. John Brownson, 1768-1836. Sara Smith, his wife, 1784-1859. Henry Work died March 6, 1819, 72. John Dickey died Jan. 25, 1842, 90.

Elizabeth Dickey died May 28, 1842, 87. John McCurdy died May 19, 1840, 71. Mrs. Jane McCurdy died Oct. 26, 1840, 84. Wm. Hayes died August 26, 1804, 62. Jean consort of Wm. Hayes died Aug. 20, 1804, 53. Mary Hayes died Aug., 1790. Alexander McCutcheon died Aug. 3, 1844, 88. Sara, his wife died Dec. 11, 1819, 59. Samuel McCutcher died July 16, 1816, 48. Margaret McCutchens died Sept. 6, 1853, 78. James McClelland, 1776-1863. Mary McClelland 1790-1863. A. Irwin 1772-1840. Mary Jane Irwin 1819-1838. Margaret Irwin, wife of James Irwin, 1765-1852. Matthew Sims Van Lear, 1795-1852. Elizabeth, consort of Dr. Martin, June 8, 1836, 60. James Crawford died 1798. Wm. McCoy 1759-1837. Sara, wife of Wm. McCoy 1744-1820. Rebecca McCoy, 1779-1836. John McCoy died Sept. 26, 1846, 68. Martha, consort of John McCoy, died April 1, 1822, 46. Alexander McCoy died March 19, 1816, 60. Jane Culbertson, wife of Alexander McCoy, died Jan. 8, 1827, 38. Alexander McCoy died Jan. 30, 1822, 92. Jane McCoy, wife of Alexander McCoy and daughter of John Watts, died Nov. 18, 1802, 62. Joseph Van Lear, 1743-1819, 75. Mary Van Lear died Nov. 9, 1826, 68. James Stuart died April 27, 1813, 77. Robt. McFarland, 1740-1823, his wife Jean Cochran 1743-1827. Robert Parker died May, 1799, 43. Mary his wife Dec. 1, 1843, 84. Samuel Findlay

died 1873, 35. Robt. Smith died April 21, 1849, 83 Elizabeth, his wife died March 20, 1814, 47. Archibald Bard died October 18, 1832, 67. Elizabeth Beatty, his wife, Jan. 9, 1852. Thomas Bard, died July 9, 1845. Mrs. Jane Bard, died Jan. 31, 1857. Isaac Bard died July 28, 1806, 45. Richard Bard died Feb. 22, 1799, 63, and his consort Catharine Bard, died Aug. 31, 1811, 74. Miss Margaret Bard died June 21, 1805, 29.

Lemasters is a village situated midway between Markes and Church Hill along the South Penn branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. It is of recent origin starting about the year 1847. The land on which this village is located was taken up from the Penn's by Robert Newell and Isaac Bard; Newell's patent bears the date of October 27, 1766.

The town was named after Jacob Lemaster from whose farm the first land was sold for the development of the town. On March 26, 1874, he sold twelve acres to Samuel Plum of Sinking Springs, Berks County, upon which ground he built the first elevator and warehouse in the spring of 1874, this being a frame structure, 50 by 26 feet, with a capacity for storing 5000 bushels of grain and a large space for the reception of freight. In the summer of 1874, Mr. Plum erected his dwelling house which was a brick structure size 33½ by 40 feet. This house has since been enlarged and is now the residence of Aaron Myers, the manager of the present elevator company. On June 5, 1905, the warehouse was destroyed by fire and a larger one was built in its place. The capacity of the present structure is about 25,000 bushels of grain. Mr. Plum also operated a large lumber yard here and in the year 1877 he sold 600,000 feet of lumber and 600,000 shingles.

The village developed rapidly and in a short time it included three other houses of a very early date, viz: The farm house on the Mrs. Maude Zimmerman farm dated 1812, and built by a man named Wm. Wilson: The farm house built by Adam Glaser, in 1862 and now the residence of Enos D. Myers: The farm tenant house built by Henry Etter in 1869 which still belongs to the Etter farm. The land upon which the upper part of the town stands was sold from the Glaser and Etter farms. Mr. Etter took an active part in the development of the town, he built several of the houses, assisted in laying out the streets, and also was Justice of the Peace for a number of years.

This village developed rapidly for several years and at one time it contained all the following businesses: A grain elevator, four stores, one jewelry store and watchmaker shop, a drug store, a cooper shop, a fanning mill factory, two blacksmith shops, a wagonmaker shop, a coach shop, a tin shop, a creamery and two doctors. The town at that time had a population of about one hundred and fifty. The present population is 197.

The railroad service through this village was exceptionally good until about the year 1920, when the management began to remove

some of the trains until at present there remain only one round trip passenger train and one freight a day.

There are four churches in the town: United Brethren church under the pastorate of Rev. Amos Funk, a Reformed church, pastor, Rev. Ray S. Vandevere, Lutheran church under the pastorate of Rev. P. J. Hovick, and a Conservative United Brethren, at which services were discontinued several years ago.

About the year 1907, the Lemaster's National Bank was organized. This bank prospered for a number of years until it met with financial difficulties in 1916. January 24, 1917, a new bank was organized under the name of The Peoples National Bank of Lemasters, with Dorris L. Ashway as cashier. Since 1920, Albert C. Garland who was formerly the Lemaster High School principal has been cashier.

Near this village in the year 1734, Edward Parnell, after whom Mt. Parnell is named, settled. He built his cabin on the site of an Indian village. After a few years he gave up this tract and moved elsewhere and a man by the name of James Gardener, then took up the land, this was the earliest known settlement to be made in this vicinity and in Peters Township. This plantation is known as the E. S. Myers farm. About August, 1915, road workmen quarrying stones for road purposes, unearthed near the spring on this farm, the remains of three Delaware Indians, the bones were still in a fair state of presevation and the Indian characteristics could still be seen.

The present businesses in the village are: a grain elevator with a feed mixing plant, a lumber and coal yard, by Aaron Myers, two stores by Percy E. Smith and G. A. Greenawalt, a garage by A. C. Etter, a blacksmith shop by Earl Winand, and a tinshop by W. H. Greenawalt. Dr. Elmer A. Hudson is the local physician. Percy E. Smith the postmaster and G. A. Greenawalt the Justice of the Peace.

The first school house was erected about 1881 and about 1900 a new brick structure was built. In 1922 the Peters Township consolidated school house was built. It includes all the grades and a first class four year high school. The children are transported from the various parts of the township by motor buses. This system seems to be proving very satisfactory as it gives the country children the advantages of a graded school.

MERCERSBURG

BY JOHN L. FINAFROCK

EARLY HISTORY

Soon after 1728, Edward Parnell built a cabin beside an Indian village at the three springs about a half a mile up the little stream

west of Church Hill. Tradition says he was the first white settler in the community of which Mercersburg is the center. When Samuel Blunston in 1734 began to issue licenses, "Parnels' Nob," "Edward Parnell's" and "Parnell's meadows" were familiar terms.

It is quite natural that the fine land along the stream that flows through Mercersburg should be taken up very early by the land-hungry settlers. The mill site at Mercersburg located by its direction and distance from Edward Parnell's was early taken by John Black "for himself and children." Peter Hart and John Gibson had settled there, but had "quitted their claim." When the land was later thrown open to settlers in the regular way, it was taken up very rapidly. Some seventeen years after his father had secured the Blunston license, James Black secured a grant of the land upon which the town of Mercersburg has been built. At that time the mill and the few houses about it were called Black's Town.

Upon the outbreak of King George's war with France, in 1744, the settlers, recalling the French and Indian attacks on Schenectady and Haverill in King William's war and the attack upon Deerfield in Queen Anne's war, were very fearful that similar attacks might be made on the frontiers of Pennsylvania. Indeed there was a story on the frontiers that Peter Chartier, a French trader, was about to lead down upon the settlers a band of French and Indians.

Since there was no organized militia in the colony, Franklin urged voluntary enlistments. At this time were formed the first "Association Regiments," a type of military organization that continued far into the Revolution. The scheme was popular in the colonies, especially on this far flung frontier of Lancaster county, along the West Conococheague. The council under Quaker control aided the movement by voting "hospital relief" and "charitable supplies." During King George's war there were no attacks upon the frontiers of the colony. In the list of the officers submitted to the council near the close of the war, were these names: Benjamin Chambers from the mouth of the Falling Spring, a colonel; William Maxwell and William Smith of the vicinity of Black's, captains; James Wilkie (Wilkins) of the same locality, lieutenant. Two years after the war when Cumberland county was organized from the western part of Lancaster, William Maxwell became the first local justice of the new county.

In the earlier period of the French and Indian war, from late in 1755 until November, 1757, the country from Greencastle, then Allison's, to the mouth of Path Valley was raided many times by the Indians. Many settlers were killed or carried into captivity. At different points from Maryland, northward, were a few private forts. Two of these were important to the community about Black's Mill. Fort McDowell, an important post, was a fortified mill that was located where Marks now stands. Fort Steele, the nearest to Black's,

was the Presbyterian church. In this journal for 1755, James McCullough says, "Ye fort at the meeting house was begun July 30." This post was never seriously attacked by the Indians. Fort Steele was named for the pastor, Rev. John Steele, who was very active as a captain in the earlier years of the Indian war. In the organization of the expeditions of Braddock and Forbes, Fort McDowell was an important center of supplies. August 21, 1756, the local contingent of Armstrong's expedition started from this fort for Kittanning. When it was found that these two posts were too far away from the opening of Path Valley and the mountains, a regular military post, Fort Loudon, was constructed on the bend of the Conococheague, about a mile south of the present Lincoln highway.

While there were Indian outrages in all directions from Black's it seems there were none in the immediate vicinity. The place, however, was concerned with one of the first military exploits of the garrison of the new Fort Loudon. Early in May, 1757, a man from the vicinity of Black's went out very early in the morning to seek his horses. He looked into a shed and was amazed and terrified to find it full of Indians. He rode quickly to Fort Loudon, six miles away, and informed the garrison. At once sixty soldiers, with several officers, started for Black's where they arrived before dawn. The officers placed the soldiers so as to surround the shed and waited for daybreak to begin the attack. Fortunately the besieging force was discovered before any shots were fired. The number was soon made clear. The Indians, sixty in number, were a band of friendly Cherokees under Captain Paris, an Indian trader. Unknown to most of the people at Black's they had arrived the evening before from Fort Frederick on their way to Fort Loudon, and had lodged for the night in the shed where the farmer found them.

During these Indian troubles a number of leaders were developed. Of these one was the Presbyterian minister of the community, Rev. John Steele. He was very active, locally, and when John Armstrong organized his successful expedition against the Indian town at Kittanning, Capt. Steele, with a company from this community, joined him; Capt. Steele was in the early morning fight in which the Cumberland county men destroyed the Indian stronghold. Later he became pastor at Carlisle, and at the outbreak of the Revolution he became a captain in the patriot army. Hon. George Chambers said, "The company in the lead in July, 1776, from Carlisle, was that under the Reverend Captain John Steele." Of the many captives taken from the western part of Franklin county, two from near Black's became very famous for their written narratives, which are very important accounts of Indian life and character. They were James Smith, taken near the Alleghenies while helping to build a military road, and John McCullough, taken near his home, southeast of the village of Upton.

Another prominent leader of the settlers against the Indians, was

Hugh Mercer. Born in Aberdeenshire in 1721, he studied medicine at Marischal college, Aberdeen, from 1740 to 1744. His father was a minister, the son of a minister, but on his mother's side his ancestors were fighting men. When the Pretender, Prince Charles, entered Scotland in his attempt to seize the English throne, young Mercer became assistant surgeon in the prince's army. His maternal grandfather, Sir Robert Munro, was called from the continent to oppose the invaders, and when Charles defeated Gen. Hawley at Falkirk, Jan. 23, 1746, Hugh Mercer and his grandfather, his mother's father, were on opposing sides. At Culloden Moor Charles' army was routed and his followers left to the mercy of the Hanoverians. Many leaders of the rebellion were caught; but young Mercer was able to take ship at Leith for Philadelphia where he arrived sometime in 1746.

Soon he sought out the Conococheague settlement, and located a few miles from Black's, at what is now Mercersburg. Thus he became the first educated physician in Franklin county. At the outbreak of the Indian raids he became leader of a company of rangers. In March, 1756, he became a commissioned captain, and like Rev. Steele, he commanded a company under Armstrong at Kittanning. But while Steele's company sustained the smallest loss of all the companies in that early morning fight, Mercer's suffered most severely. He himself was shot through his right arm. His men, many of whom were traders, became alarmed for their safe return, and persuaded Mercer that they could take him back by a shorter route. Soon the Indians attacked them and killed twenty of his men. The captain, with two men and one horse, reached the road taken by the main body on its return. Here Mercer was compelled to stop to reset his arm. During this delay his two soldiers saw an Indian, and taking the horse rode to safety. Mercer hid in a hollow log among thick weeds as the Indians, yelling, passed close to him in pursuit of the two soldiers. He spent that night in a wild plum thicket, and the next day started on his long march to safety. His food was chiefly of wild plums and rattlesnakes. At the Allegheny Mountains he came upon one of his men. Like the captain, this man was nearly starved. For a time the two made their way toward the settlements. Finally, near Frankstown, Mercer's companion gave up and lay down. Mercer walked seven miles further, when he too gave up, after wandering for a month. Lying exhausted, he was found by some friendly Cherokees, who fed him, and after discovering his companion, carried the captain on a stretcher of their own making, to Fort Littleton.

In 1757, Mercer commanded the post at Shippensburg, and in 1758 he was with the Forbes expedition in the taking of Fort Duquesne. Here he became lieutenant commander, and for a time had charge of the captured post. In the Forbes expedition Hugh Mercer met George Washington, at whose suggestion the doctor went to live

at Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he practiced his profession and had an apothecaries' shop. He became a general in the Revolution and was mortally wounded while leading the van at Princeton.

In October, 1759, James Black sold his holdings to William Smith, and the place was known as Smith's or Squire Smith's Town. In Pontiac's conspiracy, the Indian raid of 1764 that culminated in the murder of Enoch Brown and his school came no nearer to Smith's than Cunningham's and Fort Loudon.

In 1765, a serious trouble that grew out of the Indian wars, centered about Smith's and Fort Loudon. After these long wars, the great trading firms of Philadelphia were eager to secure the rich trade awaiting those who early sent their goods into the Indian country. In spite of a proclamation of the king, forbidding immediate trade with the Indians, a great deal of goods from the firm of Boynton, Wharton and Morgan, arrived at Henry Pawlings public house, two and a half miles south of Greencastle. Here the goods was transferred to the backs of seventy pack horses; and under the care of Ralph Nailor and his men the great train started for its trip across the mountains. The arrival of the traders caused wild excitement among the people, for after their experience of the previous ten years, they feared that when equipped again, the Indians would renew the war. William Duffield, with a large group of local people, met the traders at Smith's. In vain Duffield begged the traders not to take their goods into the Indian country at that time. He declared that it was a crime almost equal to murder to furnish the Indians with war-like stores. The traders gave no heed to his pleading, and leaving Smith's passed Cove Gap by the old Packer's Path to the Big Cove, where they stopped for the night. Duffield, with his party, followed, and again tried to show them that their trading would endanger the people on the frontiers. He asked the traders to store their goods, but Capt. James Smith, who was present, said they "would only answer him by ludicrous burlesque." When Smith saw that Mr. Duffield had not succeeded, he took ten men whom he had trained as scouts, and who called themselves "black boys," dressed them as Indians, and awaited the traders near Sideling Hill. When the pack train came up, Smith's men shot the horses, told the men to take their private property and pile up the other stores. When this was done Smith's men burned the traders' goods. Returning to Fort Loudon, the traders laid their grievances before Lieut. Grant in command at that post. Grant at once ordered Sergeant McGlashan, with a dozen men, to seek out the rioters. McGlashan at once seized a number of the people of the community. Capt. Smith then raised three hundred men and laid seige to Fort Loudon. Soon he had twice as many British soldiers captive, as McGlashan had citizens. Then McGlashan, in one of his raids, wounded James Brown, later a very prominent citizen. In May, 1765, Smith and a few of his men, captured Lieut. Grant, himself.

They took him some seven miles into the woods, threatened him, and finally forced him to promise an exchange of prisoners. After this exchange, there was a disagreement over some guns that Grant had seized. Again Smith besieged the fort. Finally it was agreed that Grant should give the guns into the care of William McDowell until the Governor's wishes in the matter should be known. On the same day November 10, 1765, the garrison was taken from Fort Loudon to the west.

During the long bitter months of this controversy, from March to November, the center of activities of James Smith and his men was at Squire Smith's town. James Smith was a brother of William Smith's wife. During the summer Squire Smith would examine the goods of other traders and if no war-like stores were found he would give them a pass. James Smith, too, would give them a note, directing his "black boys" not to molest them. Many traders complied with these regulations. In the Pennsylvania Archives there is a long statement by a local trader, James Wilkins, regarding the nature of the goods of a certain firm.

To the authorities in Philadelphia, who were in sympathy with the traders, the whole affair seemed open rebellion; and in London the same feeling prevailed. William Smith and Squire Maxwell had their commissions taken away, and later they were called to Philadelphia to answer for the disorders in their bailiwick. William Smith, the elder, died March 27, 1775. Besides his large holdings about the present site of Mercersburg, he held land in the Little Cove, at the forks of the Youghiogeny on Licking Creek, on the head springs of Shade Creek, at "old Saweekly Town" and on Patterson's Run. He had also established a tan yard.

The community about Smith's, like the rest of the Cumberland Valley, entered most heartily into the work and spirit of the Revolution. There was a local company under Capt. William Huston. To this company Rev. John King preached a stirring patriotic sermon. Among the commanders of the Sixth Battalion William Huston and John Work, lieutenant colonel, are mentioned. The records of the Presbyterian church show that these soldiers gave their lives for the new nation: Jonothan Smith, a ruling elder, died of camp fever at Amboy, N. J., October 13, 1776; John Campbell, by oppression of the enemy, October 30, 1776; James McCoy, killed at Fort Washington, November 16, 1776; Dugal Campbell died of camp fever in New Jersey, January, 1777; Patrick McClelland by oppression of the enemy, 1777; Joseph Watson, killed in battle, December, 1777; Captain Robert McCoy, William Dean and William Sterrett, killed at Crooked Billet, May 1, 1778. At the outbreak of the Revolution, James Smith, the leader of the "black boys," was a Pennsylvania partisan in Westmoreland county. He became a major in the Pennsylvania association. After independence was declared he became a member of the assembly, but soon left to head a scouting party in

the Jerseys. This party gave brilliant and efficient service for a while. Smith later became a colonel in Westmoreland county where his experience as a captive was very valuable in the operations against the Indians.

At the time of William Smith's death, a daughter Jean was the wife of Samuel Findlay, a prominent merchant in the community. Two sons, William and Robert Smith, were not of age at the time of their father's death. Other daughters were Mary and Rebecca.

Upon the tract inherited from his father, William Smith, the second, March 17, 1786, laid out a new town, which he named Mercersburg, in honor of the community's Revolutionary hero. Four days later he wrote his will in which he gave explicit directions to his executors, for the development of the project. Shortly before the making of the will he had sold the tan yard started by his father, to Benjamin Chestnut. The lots were sold subject to ground rents that were collected for many years. A few of the early houses were built of limestone; but by far the greater number were of logs. Writing June 11, 1812, sixteen years after the town was laid out, John Palmer of England writes "Left by Hagerstown road to Mercersburg * * * Breakfasted at Mercersburg, a small village of log cabins." Many of these log houses are still in use, as parts of comfortable dwellings. Tradition says that the oldest house in the town at the present time, stands on the southeast corner of the intersection of Seminary and Fayette streets. Later, with the development of the brick yards, the brick houses were built. Of these, a number are fine examples of Georgian architecture.

Although Smith's Town lost its noted educated surgeon, Dr. Mercer, at the close of the French war, as Mercersburg, after the Revolution, it received George Washington's famous doctor, William McGraw. Dr. McGraw of the famous Shippensburg family, had early enlisted and had gone with Thompson's battalion to Boston. Throughout the greater part of the Revolution he was the great commander's surgeon. He dressed Lafayette's wounds at Brandywine. In Mercersburg, Dr. McGraw lived in the eastern side of South Main street in a stone house, now owned by Don Wills. Here he practiced medicine until 1823 or 1824, when he removed to Meadville where he died in 1829. The late W. D. McKinstry used to tell that he well remembered old Dr. McGraw's departure from Mercersburg. There was a heavy snowfall the day he left; and the wheels of the carriage waiting to convey him were locked and runners attached, so that the vehicle glided over the snow as a sled. Dr. William McGraw had a son Col. William McGraw, who according to G. A. Shryock, discovered a method of producing paper from straw. Writing for the *Repository* in 1866 Mr. Shryock says, as quoted by McCauley, "Col. William McGraw of Meadville, Pa., was extensively engaged in the manufacture of potash * * * Magraw was in the habit of chewing the straw taken from the hoppers and pressing it in his hands, thus dis-

covering that it produced a substance both united and fibrous closely resembling the pulp out of which is made the ordinary wrapping paper. He concluded that the material was adapted to the manufacture of paper."

Of the period following the Revolution a noted native of Mercersburg was Robert McClellan. He was born about 1770 at one of the sources of the creek that flows through Mercersburg on the farm now owned by H. H. Spangler and J. M. Drumm. He was the son of James McClellan. The three older boys of this family became pack-horsemen on the old path by Buchanan's. Robert later became one of Gen. Wayne's most noted scouts, and as a fur trader with the Astoria expedition, he is a prominent figure in Irving's "Astoria." Owing to his fleetness of foot, Wayne used him to catch Indian prisoners. McClellan's foot race with a horse on the Loudon road, from the cross roads west of Marks, to the top of the next hill, northward, is still a local tradition.

To the War of 1812 the community about Mercersburg sent many men. September 5, 1812, four companies left Mercersburg for the war. One of these was a company called "The Mercersburg Rifles." The officers were: Captain, Patrick Hays; Lieutenant, John Small; Ensign, Samuel Elder. When Gen. Ross' army defeated the Americans, August 24, 1814, and later entered Washington, this part of the State of Pennsylvania was greatly aroused. Captain Matthew Patton at once led his "Franklin County Light Dragoons" from Mercersburg to Baltimore; but the government did not desire cavalry, and the company was not accepted. Of the Mercersburg company of infantry organized September, 1814, the officers were: Captain, Thomas Bard; First Lieutenant, James McDowell; Second Lieutenant, John Johnston; Ensign, Joseph Bowers. In this rush to the defense of Baltimore, John Findlay was colonel of a volunteer regiment. He was the oldest son of Samuel Findlay. Of Samuel Findlay's family three sons, John, William and James were in Congress at the same time. William was a senator from Pennsylvania. He had previously served a term as governor, and during the War of 1812 was treasurer of the state. Another recruit for the defense of Baltimore was a young lawyer from Lancaster, James Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan was born on the old Packer Path above Cove Gap, and from autumn of 1769 to 1809 lived in Mercersburg.

The community also gave a surgeon to the American cause. Dr. Jesse Magaw, son of Dr. William Magaw, desired to serve his country at his father and other Magaws had done. Accordingly he had Dr. John McClelland write Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia for a recommendation. Dr. Rush June 24, 1812, replied in much the same manner as he had answered Dr. McClelland's own application in 1789. He said, "There are so many more applications for medical appointments in the army than can be satisfied, that I believe that it will be no purpose to add Dr. Magaw to the number. I have,

however, sent him a recommendation. He may send, or withhold it, just as he pleases." Dr. Magaw, however, became a surgeon in the army. After the war he returned to Mercersburg where he practiced his profession until his death. Jesse Magaw, when a young man, taught school in Mercersburg. One of his pupils was James Buchanan, whose sister, Mrs. Maria (Buchanan) Johnston, Dr. Magaw married January 30, 1823. "In the years 1821, 1822, and 1823," says Dr. Elliott, the Presbyterian minister of the time, "an epidemic sickness prevailed to so great an extent that the whole neighborhood resembled a vast hospital. The number of those in health was almost insufficient in many places, to take care of the sick." Seventy-two persons of the community died in about two years. September 29, 1823, Dr. Jesse Magaw died, a martyr to his profession. He was buried in the old graveyard, along the Buchanan highway, a mile east of Mercersburg. Some years ago his dust was removed to Spring Grove cemetery near Lemaster.

Of the bitter political struggles that followed the advent of Garrison's "Liberator," Mercersburg and the surrounding townships had their share. Blanchard, an active follower of Garrison, appeared in Mercersburg in July, 1837. He desired to lecture on the slavery question; but his partisans were unable to secure a hall. Later he went to hear a sermon in the Methodist church. We shall let Alexander Speer, J. O. Carson, Thomas Bard, John Hart, and John McDowell tell in their letter to the Chambersburg *Whig*, issue of July 28, 1837, just what happened: "While Mr. Blanchard was returning from listening to a sermon from the Rev. Mr. Jones in the Methodist church, he was somewhat severely injured in his person by a brutal mob of ignorant persons, idle boys, etc., instigated, we have reason to believe, by idle disposed persons from whom other things might have been expected. We are in no way connected with the Abolitionists, but look with alarm on this appeal to mob law."

This was only the beginning, August 11, 1837, "No Amalgamator" answered. He called the five authors to the Blanchard letter "abolitionists," Blanchard, "the notorious amalgamation lecturer," and states that the five men, Blanchard, and Mr. Pritts, publisher of *Border Life* and editor of the *Whig*, were "publicly burned in effigy." His excuse for writing is that he desires the world not to think that the town is favorable "to the doctrines of the abolitionists." "You can assure the public, however," he continues, "that there are none but a few of the leading anti-masons and one federal masonic anti-mason in our town who countenances such disgusting doctrines." The controversy was continued at great length and with much bitterness. Blanchard's partisans called their opponents "mobacrats," and the latter replied with the epithet, "amalgamators."

Owing to its proximity to the Mason and Dixon line, and to narrow mountain passes and valleys, running north and south, the country

about Mercersburg was the scene of many incidents pertaining to the problem of the runaway slave. Here many a fugitive, lying low by day and traveling at night, had his first experience in free territory; and from here, too, many a downcast slave in the hands of the officers of the law was returned to bondage. Local men connected with the underground railroad aided slaves to escape northward. One of these was a colored man, Jacob Bezan, who lived on the south side of West California street, opposite the eastern part of the grounds surrounding the Presbyterian manse. Other men found profit in reporting refugees to the officers, who took the slaves back to their masters. Of the latter class, one of the most successful was a colored man whose home was some distance south of the road from Cove Gap to Dickey's, a short distance back of the house where Mr. Bert Dorty spent the closing years of his life. Since he was one of their race, it was easy for this colored man to decoy the runaway slaves to his home, hide them, and then report their presence to the officers. About the first of October, 1837, three runaways from Virginia arrived at Mercersburg. They were decoyed to the spy's home, where they were housed in the upper story of a small out building, where the small farm implements and heavier tools were kept. The informer then hurried to tell the officers of the whereabouts of the slaves. The officers went to the building and started to ascend the steps. As the person of the foremost one rose above the floor, one of the slaves, a very powerful man, seized a scythe from the rafters, and making a swift lunge, caught the body of the constable. The next slash wounded one of his slave companions. The newspaper account says that a second constable was wounded in the side and the third in the face, one report was that his nose was cut off. There is a tradition that the first constable, who died within an hour of being injured, was named Sweigart, and that his home was on North Main street. Some say his house was the one occupied for many years by Thomas Waddell. Of this house, only an arch in the Fendrick yard, remains. Another tradition is that he lived nearer Hotel Mercer. It is said, also according to tradition, that he had no desire to go to arrest the slaves on the day on which he was killed. However, that may be, the slaves made their escape after the encounter.

Sometimes the runaways found homes in the vicinity. These generally settled along the North Mountain, although a family named Campbell lived near the Irwin, now Anderson's Mill. They narrowly escaped capture in one of the Confederate raids in the Civil war.

In other instances the friends of the slave turned the trick on the slave catchers. Near the line there lived a rough woodsman, and slave hunter, a dead shot with the rifle. Occasionally in the woods along the mountain, he would pick up a runaway slave. Friends of the slaves planned to punish him for his activity. They learned that he would never allow a colored man to walk beside him or in front of

him, but required the captive to follow him at a short distance. Henry Caution, a tall, young, colored man of powerful frame, was persuaded to allow himself to fall into the hands of the woodsman in such a way as to lead the man to think him a runaway slave. All happened as planned. The supposed slave was ordered to follow the white man. As the two were passing through a narrow passage in the thicket, Caution seized the captor's rifle from behind, dealt the old man a heavy blow over the head, threw the rifle upon his prostrate body, and ran away.

After the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, Mercersburg became a still more important station on the underground railroad. The best known captain in this locality was Acheson Ritchey, a leading citizen of the community. His fine home was what is now the Steiger farm just north of the tannery. Old friends who survived him, used to tell that he would be comfortably seated in his home late in the evening when there would be a gentle tap on the window. Without a word he would rise, get his hat, and go out. If he concealed the refugees, he would return for food for them. If it was deemed best to hurry the slaves to the next station, Mr. Ritchey would not come back for a long time. When John Brown was planning his stroke to start the uprising of the slaves, he sent an emissary to Mr. Ritchey to get his views on the proposed adventure. In his answer he tried very hard to dissuade Brown from any act that would incite the slaves to insurrection and murder.

But life in the Mercersburg community in the 1830's was not all strife and bitterness. The work of the pioneers had been well done, and their descendants were enjoying a larger, more comfortable, and fuller life. Fine homes had been built in town and country, and fine farms were producing wealth for the farmer and the tradesman. Besides the church services there were social gatherings of many kinds. Financial panics came and went, but they affected lightly the easy going customs of the day. One form of diversion, if any thing taken very seriously may be called a diversion, was the great community picnic, especially the Fourth of July picnic.

One of the most notable of these was that of July 4, 1836. Sam Houston had won the decisive battle of San Jacinto, and Texas was free—a new republic was born. Nearer home, the great popular battle to take advantage of the new privilege to pay taxes for public schools had been fought and won. This fight had been very bitter in Montgomery township and in Mercersburg. An old gentleman who was living about thirty-five years ago used to tell that many a poor fellow accepted a barrel of corn for voting against the proposal to teach his children to read, write and cypher.

On the morning of the sixtieth birthday of the nation, the people "repaired to the Methodist church," where they heard "an interesting discourse by Rev. Clary." Then the procession formed under

“Marshalls” Beam, Patterson, and Murphy, in Center Square. The order was this: the president of the day, vice-presidents, secretaries, orator and reader, committee of arrangements, faculty of Marshall college, ladies, students and “a large concourse of citizens escorted by Captain Bowles’ Light Infantry.” The procession marched to the music of the Mercersburg band to “a pleasant grove on the farm of William McKinstry, Esq.” Dr. J. P. Scott read the Declaration of Independence, after which James W. McKinstry, Esq., a young law student, not quite twenty-two years old, delivered an eloquent address, which with the sermon, says the *Chambersburg Whig*, “have been politely furnished for publication.” The address dealt with government and citizenship and was between five and six thousand words long. After the address the company sat down to the “sumptuous repast prepared by John Shaffer.” William McKinstry presided, aided by vice-presidents D. Shaffer, Esq., Jacob Brewer, Dr. Hiester, Samuel Campbell, W. Maxwell, Thos. Reynolds, Major Watson, Elliott T. Lane, and Major James Patton. “The ladies retiring and removing the cloth, the following toasts were drunk.” There were thirteen regular toasts with an appropriate musical selection after each. After the first “The Day We Celebrate,” the band played “Hail Columbia.” The seventh “To Texas,” the new republic was followed by firing of guns, cheers and the spirited music, “March to the Battlefield.” The last regular toast was “To the ladies,” after which the band played, “Who would not wed?” Thirty-two volunteer toasts followed. In these were some homely wit and some serious thought. The fifth volunteer toast was by D. Shaffer, “To Hon. James Buchanan, one of Pennsylvania’s brightest sons.” This was followed by the toast of James P. Scott: Henry Clay, the orator, the statesman and the patriot. His resplendent talents have added luster to American character. He will, on his retirement from the counsels of the nation, receive the plaudits of his grateful countrymen. Well done, good and faithful servant.” Elliott T. Lane, brother-in-law of James Buchanan, offered the following: “Marshall college; the intelligence and urbanity of the professors, the moral deportment and assiduity of the students, give high promise of its future usefulness as a nursery of science in our country.” The toast of Capt. D. M. Bowles was: “Generals Houston and Santa Anna; may the farmer live to see the latter decently buried.” Daniel Lidy having in mind the fight for public schools, offered: “General education by public schools; a measure devised in wisdom, legislature and others who gave it their sanction will be honored by millions yet unborn, while those who (being influenced by pecuniary considerations, dishonorably opposed it, thereby preferring ignorance, error, and superstition, to light and knowledge) will be held in the most merited destestation by posterity.” After these forty-five toasts the formal part of the picnic came to a close.

At a later period, the birthplace of James Buchanan at Stony Batter in Cove Gap, was the scene of some of these patriotic picnics.

CIVIL WAR

A detailed story of Mercersburg in the Civil war would fill a large volume. When the call for troops came, the late Andy McAllister was selling books. As he was driving home from Path Valley he heard of the call, and hastened to join Captain Charley Campbell's company at Chambersburg. Thus, by entering the army the day after the call, he became the first Mercersburg man to enlist in the Civil war. Before the end of April, three other men, John K. Shatzer, David E. Hays and Dr. John S. King enlisted in Company C, Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. In May, 1861, the first effort was made to organize Home Guards. On Saturday, December 7 of that year the people of the town were greatly excited by the booming of cannon along the Potomac.

During the winter and spring, 1861-1862, young men were enlisting in the Union army and May 27, 1862, fifty-three men under Captain Rupley, marched to Chambersburg but were not accepted at that time. It is estimated that before August, 1862, more than two hundred young men of the community enlisted in the various branches of service.

Dr. Brownson, lately become Captain Brownson, was organizing the local company. By the 6th this work was about completed. The community was astir with the last preparations for their departure. In the evening the large company was drawn up on the "Diamond", for formal farewell exercises. The next morning the organization, Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain Robert Brownson, again appeared on the "Diamond". From there, in a great variety of vehicles, they were transported to Greencastle.

On August 25 the Home Guard was reorganized under G. G. Rupley, captain pro-tem. There was much activity toward defense, and when news came that Confederates were in Maryland, not a great distance from Hagerstown, arms were brought from Chambersburg and all roads were picketed. Soon a stream of refugees from Maryland came and passed on through Mercersburg. In the middle of the night of September 11, 1862, the church bells rang, and soon fife and drum sounded on the streets. Hagerstown, it was said was in the hands of the enemy. Pickets were reported at Shady Grove. There was a call for men at Greencastle and almost at the same time another to assemble at Chambersburg. Captain Keyser, with a company of horsemen from the farms, and Captain Rupley with the infantry, started for the latter place. Before reaching St. Thomas a messenger informed the officers that there would be no raid. Captain Keyser's men went to Greencastle to curb horse thieves. George

Rupley, son of Captain George, says, "On Tuesday, September 16, 1862, a messenger brought a message: Greencastle, September 16, 1862 To Capt. George Rupley: "You will please not bring or send any more men down. News highly encouraging. Streets of Boonsboro strewn with dead rebels." (signed) Capt. M. H. Keyser.

At once a large party, headed by all the ministers, started for the battlefield. They arrived at Boonsboro at eight o'clock in the evening. For more than three weeks after the fight at Antietam and especially on Wednesday, Sept. 17, great numbers of people visited the battlefield.

After Lee was turned back at Antietam, the community felt secure. But October 10, 1862, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, with more than three thousand horsemen and artillery, came out of Blair's Valley, and with the exception of some bands of foragers, pushed on to Mercersburg. The men of the vanguard were dressed as Union soldiers. A detachment which passed through Claylick took Joseph Winger, a prominent man, prisoner. This band then proceeded northward, through Shrimpstown toward Mercersburg. The late S. Z. Hawbecker, then a young farmer, was a member of the company of Home Guards, under Captain David E. Hays. On the morning of the tenth, Mr. Hawbecker was working in the fields. A neighbor rode up with the news, "The rebels are here. Capt. Hays orders us to meet at his place." Mr. Hawbecker secured his arms, an old navy revolver and a saber, mounted a horse, and proceeded to the place of rendezvous. The squadron then proceeded toward Shrimpstown. Here, on what is now the Hamilton farm, at a point a little south of the present buildings, was the Union hotel, kept by Sterritt Hays, a brother of the captain. As Sterritt appeared, the Captain said, "Sterritt, get your arms and fall in, the rebels are here."

"Why you are fools", said Sterritt, "two hundred rebels passed here just a little while ago."

"Get your horse," said the captain.

"I won't" said Sterritt.

"You will", said David.

Sterritt again gave his opinion of the captain's foolhardiness. The latter then drew his navy revolver and said, "Sterritt, you are my brother, but I am your captain. If you don't obey my command I'll shoot you."

Private Hays then mounted a horse and joined the Guards. With fewer than two dozen men, Captain Hays started toward Mercersburg to check Stuart's invasion. He proceeded to the bend in the road at the farm now owned by A. C. Hoffditz, and then turned right on what was then called the Old Hagerstown Road. As they came to the intersection of this road with the road that leaves the Buchanan highway, between the house and barn at Hiester's, a little south of

the Montpelier School, they saw three men on horseback. It was a damp day and the men seemed to have carbines under their arms. The captain ordered a charge. With drawn sabers, the Guards at a gallop, bore down upon the supposed Confederates. In a short time two of the pursued, who were white men carrying umbrellas under their arms, realized that a mistake had been made and stopped; but the third, a colored man, as the Guards gained upon him, abandoned his horse and fled across the fields. The three men had come from the southeast for news of the Confederate raid. Mr. Hawbecker said that in order to save ammunition they were not allowed target practice. Later, when they tried out their firearms, they found that the bullets were too small for the barrels and that, when fired, they would fall to the ground, within a distance of twenty-five feet.

The blue-coated Confederates reached the square between twelve and one o'clock. Soon a number of people gathered to talk to them. In a short time the great host in gray arrived, and to their dismay the citizens realized that they were under Confederate martial law. This period was brief, but long enough for the visitors to loot the stores, when Stuart left, he took with him as prisoners, besides Mr. Winger, of Claylick, G. G. Rupley, Dr. D. O. Blair, William Raby, Perry A. Rice, C. Louderbaugh, John McDowell, James Grove, a visitor in the town, and Daniel Shaffer. Scouting parties took great numbers of horses as the column moved toward Chambersburg. A little south of Bridgeport, George C. Steiger, with a wagon and team of fine horses, was taken; but later, as the Confederates were busied in gathering corn for their horses at McDowell's, he made his escape. Messrs. Louderbaugh and McDowell were set free at Chambersburg, the others were taken to Confederate prisons. All returned later, except Mr. Rice who died in Richmond.

The next year on June 19, after rumors of Lee's northern movement, Col. Ferguson, with a detachment of Jenkins' cavalry, appeared in Mercersburg. He had passed westward into the Big Cove during the night, and on his return arrived in Mercersburg early in the afternoon. When it is recalled that Ferguson had with him on his return, two hundred cattle, and more than two hundred head of horses, one can realize just what these raids meant to this part of the country, especially to the farmers of the locality.

From the coming of Ferguson's men until after the Battle of Gettysburg, the community was under Confederate rule, for again and again bands of the enemy came and went. The first Confederate infantry arrived Wednesday, June 24. The citizens noted with dismay that nearly all the artillery was marked "U. S." and that many of the muskets were marked "Springfield." By a curious coincidence this body of troops was commanded by a General Stewart.

On Tuesday morning, General Imboden, who had been in camp along the pike near Cove Gap, moved to Acheson Ritchey's woods,

a little northwest of town, and made his famous requisition upon the community. It was for five thousand pounds of bacon, twenty barrels of flour, two barrels of molasses, two barrels of sugar, two sacks of salt, and one hundred and fifty pairs of shoes. The citizens tried to comply, but they were able to gather only a part of the great store asked for. As they were arguing about the matter, Lee's messenger arrived; and Imboden left in the direction of Greencastle, so quickly, that he did not have time to take with him all the goods that the citizens had gathered.

On July 1, 1863, as the great Battle of Gettysburg opened, Mercersburg experienced the worst raid in its history. On that day the famous McNeill's partisan rangers, numbering only sixty men, arrived. They seized everything they could find, but the merchants had concealed most of their goods in the mountains and in the Little Cove.

At that time there was visiting in the community a widow, Mrs. Haller, from Independence, Missouri, with a son C. Rich Haller, and a daughter. The family was strongly pro-southern. When McNeill's men arrived, Rich Haller immediately joined them. Citizens of the community quietly told the man in whose family Mrs. Haller was visiting that while he himself was known as a strong pre-union man, it would be better for Mrs. Haller and her daughter to go with McNeill. That night the mother and daughter came to Mercersburg to the home of other relatives, and the next morning left with the Confederates. George Rupley says: "I well remember seeing Rich Haller riding out of town at the head of the party, sitting very erect, evidently conscious of his importance. . . . The mother and daughter were carried in Acheson Ritchey's carriage, a soldier with drawn sword riding on either side. As they passed our house. . . . the guard saluted with his sword and asked, "any more ladies going to Richmond?" It was Rich Haller, nicknamed Pense (Pennsylvania) Haller, who with another Confederate soldier named Vandiver, kidnaped the Union generals Benjamin Kelley and George Crook, from Cumberland and handed them over to the Rangers when the city was held by twenty five hundred Union soldiers.

On the last day of the fight at Gettysburg, Friday July 3, two soldiers in blue appeared at Mercersburg. After their experiences with Stuart's boys in blue, the citizens took little for granted. Leading citizens, who questioned the men carefully, were convinced that they were Union men. It is generally believed that they were of Milroy's unfortunate command. The same morning George Wolf was riding eastward from town when just beyond the cemetery he saw approaching three horsemen. Learning that they were rebels and disregarding their command to halt, he rode quickly into town. His pursuers fired upon him but he was unharmed. The Confederates halted at the foot of Cemetery Hill. While they were there Mr. Wolf rode back to learn where they had gone. Again they fired upon him and pursued him into the town. The two Union soldiers, who were stand-

ing on the pavement of the Mansion House, a little west of the square, fired upon the party, killing Private Albans instantly, and bringing down the horse of Lieut. William Cane. Cane tried to escape but was taken prisoner. The third soldier turned, and rode toward Greencastle. James Bennett, a veteran of the War of 1812, took a shot at him with his rifle. The two Union men then disappeared as quietly as they had come. This left the town with a dead Confederate on its hands, and no Union soldiers to assume the responsibility for his death. This situation greatly alarmed the people, for they feared the coming of a larger band of the enemy. Albans was quickly buried in the lot just west of the present elementary school. Later he was given a regular burial in the graveyard at the Presbyterian church.

Mercersburg was not in the line of Lee's retreat; but when Capt. Jones, with only two hundred men of the First New York Cavalry, cut into the long line of wagons, at Cearfoss July 5, and turned one hundred of them toward Franklin county, he brought home to the town and community the real horror of the great battle. These wagons carried more than six hundred wounded Confederates. Capt. Jones arrived at dusk with his long train. It was his purpose to hurry it through Cove Gap to place it beyond all possibility of recapture. Just as he was about to cross the mountain, he met a large force of Union cavalry under Col. Pierce. At once they returned to Mercersburg with six hundred and forty eight prisoners to be cared for by the people, who responded nobly. The Seminary building, the basements of the Reformed and Methodist Churches were given over to this work of mercy. On July 6, the whole train, with all wounded that were able to be moved, passed over the mountains to McConnellsburg.

Shortly after the Battle of Gettysburg various detachments of Union soldiers passed through Mercersburg, but for a year the community saw little of the soldiers on either side. In the summer of 1864 there were some false alarms, but late in July word came that a Confederate army had crossed the Potomac. This was commanded by Gen. John McCausland. At Clearspring he turned northward, and by evening of Friday, July 29, he drew near to Mercersburg by way of the Carner road. Lieut. McLean with twenty-two men of the Sixth United States regular cavalry was observing the approach of the enemy. At the southern edge of the new public school ground McLean suddenly came out from a vacant lot and fired upon McCausland's vanguard. The invaders retreated and came back. McLean repeated this feat several times, but when the Confederates became too strong he retreated to the Presbyterian church, stood and fired at his pursuers. On the "Diamond" this was repeated, and again at the stone bridge at the Run. In fact throughout the entire night this little band of regulars harassed McCausland until he arrived at Chambersburg. In writing of the affair later he called McLean's small troop a regiment. The first part of the action, just

described, is sometimes called, "The Battle of Mercersburg." For about three hours the Confederates passed through the town. The stores were broken open and looted of such goods that the merchants had not concealed. The main body of the invaders encamped along the St. Thomas road, north of town, to rest and feed their horses. By midnight they were on their way to destroy Chambersburg.

Naturally while Chambersburg was burning wild rumors spread. Sunday July 31, Dr. Creigh writes that it is reported that sixty men are on their way to burn Mercersburg. "At five p. m. the excitement is intense." "Monday August 1, 1864, was a more quiet day. The soldiers coming to burn our town did not arrive." Mercersburg saw no more of the Confederates, but rumors of coming raids persisted until near the end of the war.

INDUSTRIAL

From the first, the wealth of the community has been largely in good farms and in abundant farm products. To a great extent agriculture has consisted of general farming and stock raising, although at different times there have been fruit farms. In recent years there has been a tendency to return to fruit production, but it is by no means general. For a long time dairying consisted in the production of butter on individual farms, but this has since changed to heavy production of milk. Throughout the whole history of the community wheat has been produced in great quantities and Mercersburg has always been an important wheat market, not only for its immediate community but also for much of the wheat produced in the Little Cove and in the Big Cove.

In the period from 1835 to 1840 when the discussion of silk farming created the great speculation in mulberry trees to provide food for the silk worms, when mulberry trees, *morus multicaulis*, were sold by the hundred thousand, a few farmers who lived near Mercersburg caught the infection and bought and planted mulberry trees in preparation for silk culture. Local papers of the county carried many advertisements of trees for sale. With the passing of the speculative craze in producing and selling trees there went also the wild dream of silk culture in Pennsylvania.

Many industries flourished in the old days. Not only at Black's, but at many other places in Licking Creek and the Conocoheague grist mills were built. Justice John Stewart once said that if one were to write of the captains of industry of the early days he would have to write of the millers. Very often a saw mill was built to use the power of the grist mills. At Black's (Mercersburg) a mill still stands. Of Ramsey's, later Hiester's, a small part of the wall is left. Of the mill at Cove Gap very little remains. At many other places only the outline of the race remains as a reminder of a once flourishing business. Below Hiester's a number of mills remain,

Heisey's, changed to a plant to generate electricity, Carbaugh's and Anderson's. The last named is the old Irwinton Mill.

Before his death, William Smith, the younger, established a tannery. In his will written in 1786, he says that he had sold it to Benjamin Chestnut. From that time until the present day Mercersburg has been the center for the manufacture of leather, and a market for rock oak bark from the mountains. The Smith tannery was in the northwest angle of the Run and the present Buchanan highway. Some years after 1823 a tannery was established on the lot just opposite the site of the Smith tannery. The buildings on this lot formerly housed a brewery and distillery. The owners were named Dick. The place passed to Charles Eyster and at last to Major North. The storage room of the Charles Selser Furniture store is the main building of the North tannery. It was to purchase this place that W. D. Byron came in 1890. He with his sons, however, built a modern tannery a little further down the Run, and started operations in 1891. Fifteen or sixteen years later the present fire-proof plant was built. Rupp, writing about 1845, says that the town then had "four tanyards". One of these was at the Splanger property between the site of North's and the Byron tannery.

There were also several makers of pottery. Hugh McConnell was a prominent one. His last location was the property of Mr. Bingham on the southwest corner of Fayette and Seminary streets. The earlier brick houses were built from bricks made in the town. These were located in a number of places. One of the important brick yards lay between Park street and the Eckert property. The business was conducted by a Mr. Haller, an astute business man of his day, who went to Independence, Missouri, sometime before the Civil war. He built the brick houses in Miller's row on Park street from bricks of his own manufacture. His moulds were of a smaller size than those found in some very old buildings. Rupp lists two brick yards in the town in 1844 or 1845. Probably the last two of the old time brick makers of the community were William Beck, Sr., and his son William. In 1880 or 1881 they opened a brick yard in a field a mile west of St. Thomas near Mt. Rock school. Here they made one hundred thousand bricks, some of which were used to build the Gelwicks building. This building contains a dwelling, a lodge room and a store room. It is now the home of the St. Thomas bank.

Like almost every other community, Mercersburg and vicinity, had one or more distilleries at different times. The Dick distillery has been mentioned. There was another near the Dr. Magaw spring. Cove Gap was the center of the most important distilleries of that community. At one time there were two there; but for some time before 1919 there was only one. It ranked high in importance in this section of the state.

In the eastern angle of Fayette street and the Buchanan highway

stood a foundry. On the opposite corner was the home of Leonard Leidy, a foundryman. He was the inventor of the Leidy plow, which was in great demand as late as 1884. Another important foundry was at Cove Gap. Frederick and Benjamin Seylar came to this place from Centre county, Pennsylvania in 1850. They were skilled blacksmiths and tool makers. Their first foundry was built along the turnpike, a little west of the location of their second shop, on a plot that is now the McCullough garden. Beside their second foundry they built a stone blacksmith shop which is still standing. Here they made the Jethro Wood cast iron plow. A smaller form was known for many years as the Gap plow. They made also a hillside plow with a reversible mould board. Besides plows the firm also made castings for horse power machines and threshing machines.

For many years they made the Leidy plow. The turning of shafts was done by George Frick of Waynesboro. Frederick Seylar had five sons, Joseph, Brady, Samuel, Robert and John. The family continued in business until after the Civil war. In the spring of 1866 George W. Smith of Fulton county, formerly of Hopewell, Bedford county, purchased the plant. Soon after he took possession, the foundry burned. He at once built another, of which the brick chimney still stands. He continued the plow industry until his death in 1879. In the next year Frank and Jacob Poffenberger, blacksmiths, who had come to the community about 1866, took over the foundry. They continued to make plows, particularly the Leidy plow until 1899 or 1900. Sometimes they furnished the castings to wagon makers and other skilled wood workers, who finished and sold the plows.

In 1880 Appleton Berger opened a shop at Cove Gap for the repair and manufacture of machinery. For fifty years this shop had a wide reputation for the highest grade of wood and metal work. Only brass castings were made here. The cast iron work was done at the Woods foundry in Chambersburg.

Cove Gap was formerly called Larraby's Gap. In 1761 the Cumberland County Court on a favorable report of the viewers granted a "bridle road" from Carlisle by way of Larraby's (now Cove) Gap to the foot of Sideling Hill to intersect the Provincial Road. The supervisors were ordered to proceed with the construction at once. The supervisors of Ear (Ayr) township were William McConnell and Rees Shelby. Mr. Shelby lived in the Little Cove, then and for twenty years thereafter a part of Ayr township. This road passed through Stony Batter, and is often referred to as the Old Packers' Path. It was over this "bridle road" that Ralph Nailor in spite of local protests led the great pack-horse train that caused the great disorder about Ft. Loudon and Squire Smith's Mill. The stream from the Gap, now the source of Mercersburg's water supply, was called Larraby's Run.

For many years Mercersburg was the center of the carriage industry. There were a number of factories employing many skilled workmen. In several temporary locations garment factories have been conducted in the town. C. E. Daub built a modern factory in 1929 on the rear of his lot on east Seminary street.

In a local newspaper of March 1859 appeared the advertisement of Jonathan J. Good, bookseller, stationer and bookbinder. His shop was located near the McKinstry building on east Seminary street. An advertisement dated 1852, and quoted in Old Mercersburg indicates that Mr. Good was in business then. Mr. Good entered the army at the time of the Civil war and was never heard from afterwards.

BANKS

The Mercersburg Savings Fund was the first banking institution. It was established about 1845 by William McKinstry, James O. Carson, David Dunwoody, John Johnston, Edward Aughinbaugh. Mr. Aughinbaugh was the first treasurer and W. D. McKinstry was the last. In 1857 this institution was housed in a stone house, now owned by Mrs. Thomas Scheller. The officers were, John McFarland, Hugh Cowan, and Perry Rice. In March, 1859 the Fund was located in "the basement story of Thomas Reynolds' house." This is a stone house in North Main street, now owned by Mrs. John L. Finafrock. The officers at this time were, President, Robert Parker; Secretary, A. J. North; Treasurer, David Carson. Notes and drafts for discount were presented to the treasurer on Friday. "Office open every Saturday from one o'clock to six p. m.", was their practice.

On June 1, 1874, a bank of deposit, known as the Farmers Bank of Mercersburg, was organized. George C. Steiger was president for many years. W. M. Marshall was the first cashier and in 1878 he was succeeded by J. W. Witherspoon who held the position for more than a quarter century. The bank has prospered. The present building was erected in 1881 and has been remodeled recently.

The First National Bank of Mercersburg was organized by local and rural business men in 1909. The first president was D. W. Faust, and Frank Brewer was the first cashier. The bank was originally housed in a small brownstone building south of Dr. Kuhn's property. In 1927 the bank was removed to the new Indiana limestone building across the street. This bank has always prospered.

SCHOOLS

There are few available records of early Mercersburg schools. From Rev. John King we learn, "I came to west Conococheague, in Cumberland (now Franklin county) where I spent almost three years in teaching school, during which I initiated some young boys

in the Latin language.....The Indian war increasing in 1763, my sister that lived here, being killed by the Indians, and the school declining, I quitted this part." Rev. King's sister, Mrs. Cunningham, was killed July 25, 1764. Although Pontiac's war brought great alarm to this community in 1763, there were no atrocities in Franklin county until the next year. These accounts indicate that John King began his school in 1760 or 1761. According to tradition the school was located in a log building near John Steele's meeting house. In a ledger kept by Samuel Findlay the names of two Dugal Campbell's appear. One was a teamster, the other a school teacher. The latter's account covers the two years from 1774 to 1776. Twice he lent money to the other Dugal Campbell, son of one William Campbell. As told above, one of these Dugal Campbells died of camp fever in New Jersey in 1777.

Recently Mrs. C. F. Fendrick discovered a letter of the year 1786 in which Walter Maxwell writes that he is teaching school near the home of his uncle, Andrew Morrison. Mr. Morrison lived about four fifths of a mile east of the site of the present village of Welsh Run. James Buchanan attended a school in Mercersburg, where he learned Latin and Greek. His first teacher was James R. Sharon, a divinity student under Dr. John King. Mr. Sharon was succeeded by a Mr. McConnell and by Jesse Magaw. This was before the fall of 1807 at which time young Buchanan entered Dickinson college. The three teachers, under whom Buchanan studied, taught in the "Old Stone Academy". There seems to be no record of the date of the erection of this school house, which built of limestone and two stories in height, was unusual for its day. The building stood a little south of the Presbyterian church. Mr. W. D. McKinstry recalled that as a small boy his first school was a log building on the north side of Oregon street, east of Spangler's Row and that the teacher was Robert Espy.

After the community decided to take advantage of the new law providing for the establishment of public schools, and while the schools were under the direction of Montgomery and Peters townships, a brick public school house was built on the grounds of the Presbyterian church. It faced Park street and the present school grounds.

For more than forty years there was much temporizing in the matter of buildings for public schools. The basement of the Methodist church was used for schools both public and private. Some of the older men of the town remember that the plaster of this room was bored at so many places that it resembled a honeycomb. Joshua Phillips, who once had a private school there, in which he taught writing and the art that went with it in those days, said that these borings were made by the boys in order to obtain the sandy plaster. They used this plaster instead of fine sand to blot their writings.

August 14, 1857, is an important date in the history of the Mercersburg schools, for on that date viewers appointed by the Court met and recommended the establishment of the Mercersburg Independent school district. This district embraced the borough of Mercersburg and the part of Peters and Montgomery townships lying within a convenient school limit. One month later, September 14, 1857, J. O. Carson, W. D. McKinstry, Atcheon Ritchey, and J. H. Murphy, purchased from Franklin and Marshall college the Goethean hall on the Avenue. These men held the hall in trust until September 30, 1862, when they sold it to the School Board of Mercersburg Independent district for \$2500.

The first building erected by the Mercersburg Independent district was a two room primary school which was placed upon the lot just east of the Presbyterian church on West Seminary street. This building, remodeled, was for a long time the home of the late Dr. Unger. From 1862 to 1878 the higher grades were housed in the Goethean hall. Older men used to tell that sometimes, when they were pupils in the primary grades, the teachers would send them, with a note, on the half mile journey to Goethean hall, to receive needed corporal punishment from the principal.

In 1878 it was decided to erect a modern school building for the needs at that time, with possibilities for future expansion. A lot on the south side of West Seminary street, near the borough limits, was purchased for the site. The late Henry Waidlich received the contract for a new eight room building, May 31, 1878. He was to receive \$5391.41 in cash, the Goethean hall, and the building at the Presbyterian church on Seminary street. With the cost of grounds included, it was estimated that the whole plant cost \$8000. The building was good for its time. Shortly before 1878 Chambersburg had built their Washington street building, and Mercersburg decided to build theirs on the same plan. For the colored children of the first four grades a one room building was later erected on the southwestern corner of the school lot. To the eight room building, a two room addition was built. For this addition there was practically no excavation, and the roof was temporary, but owing to the increase in building costs the contract price for this addition exceeded \$8000.

At the November, 1921, election, Mercersburg voted seven to one to borrow \$44,500 to build a new high school. This school was ready for use September, 1922.

On the evening of October 20, 1925, the people of Mercersburg were alarmed to discover that their remodeled elementary school was on fire. It required the greatest efforts of the local firemen and of a unit of the Chambersburg Fire Department to confine the fire to the old building and to save the new two room addition. Both the high and elementary schools were put on half time schedules

for the remainder of the year. Early in 1926 construction of a modern elementary school upon the foundation of the old building was begun. The new building was ready for school in the fall.

The building of 1878 was placed upon a fairly level but rocky lot, much too small to accommodate the number of school children attending there. Later the school district acquired the Lauderbaugh property. This included all the land between the elementary school and Park Street. In 1921 the buildings on this property were removed, and the new high school placed upon it. After the erection of the elementary school a house with a large lot south of the Lauderbaugh property, was purchased from D. L. Myers, and on the southwest a tract was acquired from James Myers. The grounds were surveyed for grading, and work was started at once. A vast quantity of limestone was removed from the original school ground to bring it to the grade. The work was completed in the early spring of 1930. The public school grounds of Mercersburg are now more than five acres in extent, and every square foot of them has been graded.

The principal of the schools at the time of the opening of the new building in 1878 was H. A. Disert. His successors have been, J. A. Hashinger, J. H. Dever, who taught for a part of a time after Mr. Hashinger resigned, Will A. Elder, W. F. Zumbro, Samuel Garnes, John L. Finafrock, G. C. Myers, John L. Finafrock, Raymond Shank, Arthur Kunkle, Charles Weigel, Huber D. Strine. Of these Messrs. Disert, Zumbro and Finafrock became county superintendents of Franklin county, and Raymond Shank became in 1922 superintendent of the schools of Adams county. In 1915 Mr. Finafrock was chosen the first assistant county superintendent of Franklin county, and sometime later Mr. Shank was chosen the second to hold the same office in Adams county.

The Mercersburg Academy which, in the early days, was known as Marshall College and later as Mercersburg College, had its beginning at Mercersburg in 1835, when the High School of the Reformed Church, a Classical Institution located at York, Pa., was removed to Mercersburg. Dr. Frederick Augustus Rauch, former instructor of German in Lafayette College, was selected by the Reformed Church Synod in 1832 to head the High School at York, and when this institution was taken to Mercersburg, Dr. Rauch became the first President of Marshall College, the new name given to the school in honor of John Marshall, former Chief Justice of the United States, who died in Philadelphia on July 6, 1835.

Marshall College's first President, Dr. Rauch, had been in America but a year, but his training in Philology made the English language an easy matter to acquire. He was installed at York on October 17, 1832, and on a beautiful day in November, 1835, according to history, students arrived in Mercersburg. Fourteen went there in two

coaches; four others followed; and the faculty, consisting of two professors, also came to the town, the other instructor beside Dr. Rauch being Dr. Samuel W. Budd, a man of high culture and great ability. Dr. Rauch was born at Kirchbracht, Hesse, Darmstadt, on July 27, 1806, the son of a Reformed Church pastor, and before coming to America the young men of the Fatherland were inspired by his genius. He served as professor-extraordinary at Giessen and later served a full professorship in the Department of Metaphysics in the University of Heidelberg. This appointment was given him at the early age of 24 years, and, according to a biographer, only once a young man received such an appointment at so early an age, and he was Nietzsche, who, by many, was considered the profoundest philosophical thinker of Germany. Dr. Rauch arrived in America in 1831 and went immediately to Lafayette College. It was he who in America introduced the study of Psychology as a distinct science. Immediately after his arrival at Mercersburg the church authorities authorized the erection of a building for The Theological Seminary, the building to be of sufficient size to accommodate both the Seminary and the College. The Seminary building was erected in the summer of 1836. This building was the original Main Hall and contained 44 rooms. For a time the Seminary and College were conducted by Dr. Rauch. Later a preparatory department was organized. In 1836 the Legislature of Pennsylvania granted an appropriation of \$12,000. These early days were strenuous and had it not been for the support of the townspeople and the State, Marshall College could not have lived. Dr. Rauch's death on March 2, 1841, was a heavy blow to the institution. Everything had depended upon him and it was felt that the College would suffer if immediate action were not taken. He was buried in a place set apart for a college cemetery at Mercersburg, but in 1859 his remains were removed to Lancaster, Pa.

In March, 1841, Dr. John Williamson Nevin was elected President of Marshall College. Dr. Nevin was born on February 20, 1803 in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was graduated from Union College with honor in 1821 and entered The Theological Seminary at Princeton in 1823. He supplied temporarily as a teacher at Princeton until 1828 when he filled the Chair of Biblical Literature in Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny, where he remained for twelve years. He was stern but affectionate. His courtesy never descended to familiarity and he was always ready to perform the humblest service in behalf of those who actually suffered.

On April 11, 1844, the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff was elected Professor of German in the College and it was the literary labors of Mrs. Nevin and Schaff which gave the institutions at Mercersburg their chief celebrity. Dr. Schaff was elected Professor of German as well as a teacher in The Theological Seminary. These two men labored together in perfect harmony and their influence was felt far beyond

the limits of the Reformed Church. Dr. Nevin published a number of books, several of which mark an epoch in the history of American Theology. Dr. Schaff also wrote a rather lengthy history of the Christian Church. In 1848 the alumni of Marshall College began to issue the *Mercersburg Review*, a quarterly publication, of which Dr. Nevin was the editor, and on its pages were fought many theological battles. The united labors of these two school teachers resulted in the form of thinking and teaching which was widely known as Mercersburg Theology, and it was recognized that Dr. Nevin was the most important factor in its development. In 1843 the Board of Directors at the suggestion of Dr. Nevin proposed that the societies should erect halls. The cornerstone of Goethean Hall was laid on Goethe's birthday, August 28, 1844. The Diognothians laid their cornerstone on July 4, 1845. These buildings have since been removed, although they were commodious and handsome at the time of building. Their libraries and cabinets, or museums, were a matter of great pride. Each library in 1844 numbered about 2000 volumes. The geological collections of each were very ample.

The College gradually increased in numbers and influence. Many students came from distant points and three sons of the Governor of St. Martins, a West Indian Island, were among the students. In those days Mercersburg was greatly isolated, which prevented great numbers from coming from a distance. The College with its slender means, after the state appropriations had ceased, created a financial decline. Both the Seminary and the College suffered, and the teachers did not receive their salaries regularly. If it had not been for the fact that the President possessed some private means which he was willing to use in service of the institution, it probably would have been necessary to close its doors. Dr. Nevin used every means possible to hold together his corps of teachers and immediately undertook to gather gifts from people. The proposition was made to transfer the publication interests of the Reformed Church to Mercersburg to strengthen the institution financially, but this proved impracticable.

In 1849 the Board of Directors of Franklin College at Lancaster presented a communication to the Board of Marshall College at Mercersburg recommending a union of these two colleges. The Mercersburg residents were naturally displeased and "indignation" meetings were held in this village. In 1850 a special meeting of the Reformed Church Synod was held in Harrisburg, when the removal of the College was discussed very fully. Later in that same year, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act for the consolidation of the two institutions. Some difficulties had to be overcome before the financial requirements of the Act of the Union could be met. During the spring recess of 1853 the college was removed to Lancaster, taking the name of Franklin and Marshall College. The last official meeting of the faculty was held in Mercersburg on March

21, 1853. The Theological Seminary and the preparatory department remained at Mercersburg.

During the years of planning to remove Marshall College certain changes took place and from 1851, when Dr. Nevin retired, Dr. Schaff remained at Mercersburg. Dr. Bernard C. Wolf succeeded Dr. Nevin in 1852 but did not enter upon his duties until 1854. Dr. Schaff spent some time in Europe and the Seminary was closed for one year. When Dr. Wolf retired in 1864 he was succeeded by Dr. Henry Harbaugh, the noted theologian, who occupied the position until his death which occurred in 1867. On the resignation of Dr. Schaff, Dr. Elnathan E. Higbee was chosen to take his place and was Professor of Church History and Exegesis until 1871.

Dr. Thomas G. Apple served as President of what was then known as Mercersburg College, after Marshall College was removed to Lancaster, from 1865 to 1871, and in 1871 Dr. Elnathan E. Higbee began his presidency of Mercersburg College and served until 1880. Dr. Apple resigned the presidency, taking a call to a professorship in The Theological Seminary which had been removed to Lancaster in that year. Mercersburg College remained and in 1880 Dr. George W. Aughinbaugh was selected as President of this collegiate institute. Dr. Aughinbaugh had considerable experience as an educator, as President of Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio, and later as President of Palatinat College at Myerstown, Pa. Dr. Aughinbaugh served until 1893 when, on April 27 of that year, Dr. William Mann Irvine was elected by the Board of Regents of Mercersburg College to lead the institution which, at that time, was financially low. Mercersburg College depended entirely upon its income from tuition and from 1871 to 1893 the enrollment began slowly to decrease.

Although a personal sketch of Dr. Irvine appears in this volume, it is interesting to note the advance made by the Academy during his administration. In July 1893 Dr. Irvine himself made a trip into the Shenandoah Valley in search of boys. In the fall of that year the school was opened with an enrollment of 40 boys, all of whom were new with the exception of two boys who were enrolled in the previous administration. There were four instructors. The campus contained 4 acres of ground, the land on which Main Hall, North Cottage, the home of the Headmaster, and a dormitory known as South Cottage stand. At the present time there are 48 members in the faculty, 16 buildings, and 282 acres of ground, with 181 names on the payroll of the Academy. In 1893 boarding students paid \$200 tuition, working boys \$100, and day students \$50. At the present time the full-tuition charge is \$1200, working boys pay \$400, and day students \$110. The growth of the school in a material way was phenomenal. Scholastically it has climbed to an enviable position in the educational world. The enrollment of the school in each year averages 525 students. The school as a preparatory school for boys has made the College Board Entrance Examinations its standard.

In athletics its reputation has been international and in religion the building of an \$800,000 Chapel is evidence that the spiritual life of a boy is not neglected. The alumni of the school number approximately 8000 members and the school's endowment is something over \$100,000. Although this is a small endowment for such an institution, by the help of an interesting corps of officials and faculty Mercersburg's first Headmaster was able to bring the Academy into the front rank of preparatory schools. Mercersburg Academy was the first preparatory school in America to support its own foreign missionary. Since 1901 Mercersburg has been supporting a medical missionary in China.

Mercersburg has been called by many "the Oxford of the State of Pennsylvania" and "the Rugby of America." Historically the Academy has been noted. The father of James Buchanan not only contributed considerable money but gave the original four acres of land for the Academy. He has since been called "the father of education at Mercersburg." Many prominent personages have been interested in the institution such as Presidents William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Calvin Coolidge; and connected with the institution at the head of the English Department may be found Archibald Rutledge, the well-known writer of nature stories. The first carillon to be installed in the State of Pennsylvania was placed in the spire of The Mercersburg Academy Chapel and consists of 43 bells, the largest of which weighs three and one half tons and the smallest ten pounds. The Chapel is the outstanding achievement in a material way of the administration of Dr. Irvine and is one of the most beautiful places of worship to be found in any American educational institution.

At the death of Dr. Irvine in 1928 the Headmastership of Mercersburg was taken over by Dr. Boyd Edwards, formerly of The Hill School at Pottstown, Pa. A sketch of Dr. Edwards' life also appears in this volume.

CHURCHES

As has already been said, the first settlers of this community were Scotch, some directly from Scotland, but most of them from Ulster, in the north of Ireland. They were Presbyterians, who worshiped in what later became Rev. John Steele's church at Church Hill, three miles northeast of Mercersburg, and after 1741 at Welsh Run. For about two years at the opening of the Indian Wars, Rev. Steele was the pastor. During most of that troubled period, until 1769, when Rev. John King came, the congregation had occasional supplies from the Donegal Presbytery. Rev. King's pastorate was a most flourishing one for the church, although it embraced the unsettled period of the Revolution, and the disturbance over the arrest of Col. James Smith, followed by the proposal of his friends in this community that he be taken from the Carlisle jail.

Dr. King was succeeded by Rev. David Elliott, October 7, 1812. A year later a new church was organized in St. Thomas and in 1820 another at Fort Loudon. In 1818 Rev. Elliott and a number of active members organized the first "social prayer meeting." "In a few weeks," says Dr. Elliott, "the meetings were so large that we held them in Mr. Cowan's shop." The western half of this shop is still standing, just back of the Finafrock house on North Main street. In 1819 a new church was built at Church Hill at a cost of nearly \$6000.

In 1794 the walls and roof of the fine stone church in Mercersburg were constructed. For years no further work was done on the building. When finally completed services were held in the new church and at Church Hill. The country church was abandoned in 1855. Dr. Elliott whose home was the first stone farmhouse on the west side of the road as one goes from Church Hill to Williamson, was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Creigh. The pastorates of these three men, Drs. King, Elliott and Creigh, extended over a period of one hundred and eleven years. Each, in his time was a good preacher and pastor. The present pastor is Dr. James G. Rose. He has served the congregation most ably for thirty seven years.

Before the Revolution, some say as early as 1772, the seceders, or members of the Associate Church in America, had a log church a mile and a half east of Mercersburg near the line of the present Buchanan highway. The building stood east of the "Sisterhood," as the present Bradly farm was named in 1789 by Elizabeth and Frances Campbell. This log church was also used as a school, and it is quite probable that this was the first school that James Buchanan attended. The old graveyard remains, although the forest has returned to give summer shade to the weather-worn stones that mark a number of the graves.

Of the Associated Reformed church, Thomas Johnston, who came from Lancaster county in 1794 seems to have been an active leader. Of this branch a rather large group was soon formed. It is said that the old "Slate Hill church" was later removed to Mercersburg. In August 1822 the congregation was organized and October 8, 1823, Rev. Thomas B. Clarkson became the first regular pastor. A daughter of Rev. Clarkson, married John Webster. Two of her sons, reared in the congregation, became ministers.

In 1828 the old church in Mercersburg was replaced by a plain brick church which stood in the turn of the highway to Greencastle at the southern end of the town. In 1872 a fine limestone church was built in the angle formed by the Avenue and the highway. Since the congregation was formally disorganized in 1898, the church was sold. Later it burned. Some of the finely dressed limestone may be seen in the foundation of the house of C. E. Daub, which is located on the lot where the stone church stood.

In 1858 the Associate and Associate Reformed churches became the United Presbyterians. For a small congregation, rarely more than a hundred members in the local organization, they had a marked influence in the community. They were very strict in the observance of the Sabbath. When Mr. Rupley was paroled from Confederate prison, pending his formal exchange, Acheson Ritchey, an enthusiastic Union man and anti-slavery advocate, visited him on Sunday. For this he was taken to task by his brother, Mr. John Ritchey. In the course of his lecture John said, "Acheson, you know that only the devil could put it into your head to call on Mr. Rupley on the Sabbath." Acheson replied, "Don't blame it on the devil, John. I'll take the responsibility."

Although the Scotch-Irish predominated for many years, many names of German origin appear in the records at an early date. The German people, principally of Luthern and Reformed faiths, at first worshiped together. The Lutherans of the community were organized into a congregation about the year 1800. Their pastor was Rev. John Ruthrauff who lived in Greencastle where he had another congregation. A document dated 1804 shows that at that time the Lutheran and Reformed groups worshiped together, but with a very definite agreement as to the rights and obligations of each group. Their first church, built between 1786 and 1804, was of logs. It stood on lot number 88, near the north end of Fayette street. It is said that the seats were of split logs or slabs. In 1813 the joint congregation purchased an adjoining lot, and the next year began the erection of a stone church. The building was not really completed until 1825. Here the two groups worshiped until 1847. A grave yard started at the same time, is still owned by the two congregations. During Rev. Reuben Weiser's pastorate, 1832-1835, the English language was introduced into the worship. For eleven years the Lutherans had no regular pastor, but had supplies from time to time. During the pastorate of Rev. A. M. Whetstone, 1863-1871, the present church building was erected at a cost of \$9,064.11. It was dedicated July 5, 1868. The parsonage was built 1876 at a cost of \$5000. Both buildings were erected by Waidlich Brothers. In 1875 the congregation decided to support its pastor alone. The present pastor is Rev. E. L. Ritchie.

On the twenty-third of December, 1804, in the Reformed branch of the Union congregation, forty-seven members were present at communion. In 1811, or earlier, the Reformed members formed a distinct organization. This with "Millers and Greencastle," formed Rev. Jonathan Rahausers charge. He preached here once a month. Rev. Diffenbecher, who preached also in Loudon, McConnellsburg and Little Cove, introduced the English language by preaching alternately in German and in English. He also organized a Sabbath school, May, 1831. This change brought about a revival of interest in the church. Rev. Jacob Meyer, who became pastor in 1833 was

quite successful, but his leadership and zeal in having Marshall college come to Mercersburg cost him his influence with many members of the congregation. He resigned in 1836. Like the Lutherans, and at almost the same time, the Reformed members were without the services of a regular pastor. With the latter this period was from 1839-1843. During this period professors from the college and candidates, supplied. June 11, 1845, Rev. McCawley became pastor. June 1845, the cornerstone of the fine old church on East Seminary street, was laid. It was dedicated May 30, 1847. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. W. Nevin D. D. Although this church building has been modernized in some of its appointments, its simple architecture in general, has not been changed. The present pastor is Rev. C. B. Marsteller.

Daddy Stone a Methodist missionary, in 1807 in Henry Spangler's hotel, delivered the first Methodist sermon ever preached in Mercersburg. For fifteen years the Methodists held their services in members' homes. In 1822 their first church was built. It was a small building of brick, and stood in the northwestern part of Mercersburg on Park street. Here for eleven years the little congregation worshiped. August 9, 1833, the town experienced one of its worst conflagrations. According to tradition six or eight buildings were burned, among them the little Methodist church. The construction of the present church on East Seminary street was begun in 1834. Two years later the work was advanced to the point where services could be held in the basement. The present pastor of the Methodist church is Rev. J. Frederic Moore.

The United Brethren church was organized in 1867. The charter members had been formerly members of the Methodist church. John Cell, one of the Peters township members bought from the Reformed and Lutheran congregations their old stone church on North Fayette street for \$400. The new congregation spent \$1000 on repairs, and for many years used the old place of worship. Later the stone building was removed and the present wooden structure was built.

For many years the community about Mercersburg has had large congregations of various Pietist groups. The Church of the Brethren, formerly the German Baptist church, has a number of country churches, and a large group rents the United Brethren church for services. The York Brethren who worship in homes, are numerous among the farmers. The Pentecostal church has conducted regular services in tents or rented buildings for a number of years. In 1930 they began the construction of a large frame building faced with brick, on their Park street lot.

The national period of our history, has, as one of its most prominent representatives from this community, President James Buchanan. He was born at Stony Batter along the old Packers' Path above Cove Gap, and later resided in Mercersburg.

Less than two miles north of Cove Gap, at the fine stone house on the Lawyer farm, lived a boy whose fame in biological science was destined to reach as far as the fame of James Buchanan in diplomacy. This boy was John Adam Ryder, who was born February 29, 1852. As a small boy he was greatly interested in plants and animals. Henry A. Wise, a schoolmate in the old brick school a mile north of Cove Gap, says, "John went to school six weeks and never said a lesson." The boy was fortunate in having sympathetic teachers, who encouraged him in his self-directed investigation. From his grandmother he learned to use the German language correctly. He attended Mercersburg college for a short time, but the work offered there was not to his liking. After a few years of successful teaching in the public schools, in 1874 he secured a scholarship at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. He was then twenty-two years of age. He studied there for six years. At his boarding house he studied the oyster shell for organisms and found on them a hitherto unknown sponge. In 1880 the government chose him to investigate the life history of American food fishes and other aquatic animals. In six years of this work in the field, and at the National Museum, he produced seventy nine valuable papers or studies. In 1886 he accepted the newly founded chair of Comparative Histology and Embryology at the University of Pennsylvania. He died March 26, 1895. In his special work among scientists he was world famous. His investigations were of great commercial value in the artificial propagation of food fishes and the oyster. It is said that while in Germany he conversed with the people as if native born. For scientific purposes he could read French; Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Danish, Swedish and Russian.

MONT ALTO

BY CORWIN ELDEN

Mont Alto, situated on the west branch of Little Antietam creek, in southern Franklin county, is almost midway between Chambersburg on the north and Waynesboro on the south. It is very pleasantly surrounded by well kept farms, all of which are in a high state of cultivation. German settlers were scattered over the territory which now includes Mont Alto as early as 1762. The Kneppers were among the first known to settle in this section, getting land by patent from the Penns.

The first house on the main street was built by John Funk in 1817, and the town was originally known as Funkstown. By the wish of the people it was changed to Alto Dale. When the railroad was built through the town in 1878-1879 the station was named Alto

Dale. Mont Alto and Alto Dale were two separate villages at that time; the town, Alto Dale, however, was finally changed to Mont Alto which embraced both villages. Another house built on what is known as the James Verdier place, owned at present time by Corwin W. Elden, was built in 1812 by Christina Kauffman on a tract of land granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent bearing date, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1812. This house was bequeathed to Jacob Jones, only known soldier from this vicinity to serve in the War of 1812.

On a hillside adjacent to the town is a grave with head stone marked, Henry Winterburger, born 1709, died 1791, with other inscription in German. This is the first body to be interred on part of a farm now called the Mont Alto cemetery.

Adjacent to Mont Alto on the south, is the Mount Zion cemetery, ground for which was given by Veronica Knepper and Elizabeth, her daughter, who were pioneer settlers. This land was part of a tract purchased from the Indians for twelve and one half pounds, equivalent in value in merchandise to about fifty dollars. On August 6, 1765, warrant for patent was granted by Thomas and John Penn, witnessed by Richard Penn. In 1778, Benjamin Franklin made a new grant, or confirmation of the original deed, or warrant.

Mount Zion cemetery is one of the oldest in this section and was formerly called, "Kneppers Burying Ground," and was a part of the farm now owned by George D. Benedict. A number of Revolutionary soldiers lie buried here, though their graves have only been marked by small sand stones; many of the sand stones have been removed and the graves lost track of. Steps are being taken for the erection of a monument to be dedicated to the memory of the unknown dead who lie buried here.

These early Germans were very religiously inclined and held services under the trees where a church now stands. In 1837, a small church, called, "Kneppers Meeting House," was erected on one part of the burying ground. Services were held at intervals by German Seventh Day Baptists and Dunkards. This little church was later razed, and in 1888, a new one erected and dedicated as a Union Church.

The first general store was established in 1830 by George Knepper; later Curtiss Lowry was taken in as a partner. This firm dissolved partnership in 1860. In 1868, Melchor Elden, who had married Elizabeth, daughter of George Knepper, was taken into partnership; this firm was then known as, Knepper and Elden. After the death of George Knepper in 1872, his son David succeeded his father. In 1893, David Knepper withdrew, to take up other work. Mr. Elden continued alone till 1896, when his two sons, George K. and Corwin W. Elden were taken into the firm, trading as M. Elden and Sons. After the death of Melchor Elden his two sons conducted the busi-

ness till 1923. This business, came down from father to son for a period of ninety-three years. Other stores conducting a business during part of these early times in the town were owned by E. J. Small, David Ziegler, Peter Mehlfeldt and C. H. Smith. At present there are four general stores, all doing a fair business.

The Hughes mill, now owned by the H. M. Small heirs was operated by George Knepper and William Hayman in 1840; flour was hauled by wagon and sold to Baltimore merchants in exchange for merchandise which was brought back to sell at the stores.

Washington Davis and John Shaffer, two citizens, were among the first of those who enlisted in the American cause against Mexico in 1846.

Mont Alto Iron Works. Through the kindness of Mr. Edward B. Wiestling, a former co-partner in the Mont Alto Iron Works, the early history of this industry has been given. Daniel and Samuel Hughes built the original stack as early as 1807. It was thirty-one feet high with an eight foot bosh, cold blast, and run by water power; the wheel being thirty feet in diameter. To reach market, the pig iron was transported on wagons to the Potomac river at Williamsport, Maryland, and carried down the river in flat boats.

In 1815, a foundry was built and unsold pig iron made into stoves, fire backs, hearth plates, hollow ware, flat irons, and many other articles; these were taken by wagon to Baltimore and sold.

In 1809-1810, two forges were built on the east side of the mountain. In 1832, a rolling mill was constructed close to the two forges mentioned, on the East Antietam creek. In 1835, a nail mill was built close to the rolling mill, but it was burned in 1850.

In 1864, the entire Mont Alto plant was purchased from Holker Hughes, a son of Samuel Hughes, one of the original owners, by Isaac S. Waterman, Thomas Beaver, and George B. Wiestling. Many improvements were made in the plant and the output increased from two or three tons per day to fifteen. Many other changes and improvements followed until in the eighties, the product reached thirty-five tons per day.

In 1889, everything was destroyed by fire but was immediately rebuilt. At that time a new company was formed with George B. Wiestling as president and general manager. The Waterman and Beaver interests withdrew. In 1867, charcoal kilns were built to increase the yields of charcoal and also to avoid the risk of wood destruction by mountain fires. These were the only successful charcoal kilns in Pennsylvania.

Colonel Wiestling had a deep and sincere regard for the Sabbath Day, using his best energies to carry out his plan to close down the furnace over Sunday; for about ten years no iron was made from Saturday night at ten o'clock, until Sunday night at the same

hour. In 1872, this Company, with their own men, built ten and a half miles of railroad from Mont Alto proper to a point on the Cumberland Valley railroad, within three and one-half miles of Chambersburg. This road was formally opened October 30, 1872. In 1879-1880, it was extended to Waynesboro.

In 1893, the Mont Alto Iron Works was dismantled and the place sold to the Pennsylvania State Forestry Commission after an existence of over one hundred years. The homes of the workmen have all been taken away and the Forestry Commission have large nurseries of pine trees planted where these houses once stood.

Schools. The first known schoolhouse to exist in this vicinity was built about 1820 near where the Southern Pipe Line pumping station now stands, taught by Frank Dunn. Mrs. George Knepper, a pupil at this school, often told of walking two miles to school through thickly wooded forests with only a narrow road, many times seeing Indians cooking food over tripod fires. While she and other scholars were very much afraid, the Indians were friendly and never harmed them. At this time there were two or three houses built on what is now the main street.

A small brick schoolhouse was on land of the Mont Alto Iron Works very early, but the exact date is not known. It was erected to accommodate the children of the workmen employed at the furnaces. It was probably built by the Hughes', owners of the Iron Works. Matthew McFerrea, Ralph Smith, Ezra File and Jacob R. Small were among some who are known to have taught there.

In time this became inadequate to accommodate all the children and a two-room frame structure was erected and used for many years. It was later sold to John Bittinger and converted into a dwelling house.

Another small schoolhouse stood near where John E. Slaybaugh now lives, in early times, but as the town grew this became too small to house all the children. It was abandoned and a two-room brick structure was erected and used for many years. It was finally adjudged unsafe for school purposes and abandoned. The Mont Alto band used it for a number of years for a practicing place and for a few years it was used as a factory for knitting women's hosiery. In 1928, it was again fitted up and remodeled for a primary school. In 1897, a new four-room, frame schoolhouse was erected, the schools consolidated and all attended at the new building. Children finishing at this school are given an opportunity to attend the Quincy Township high school two miles distant. John E. Slaybaugh is one of Mont Alto's faithful and efficient teachers.

In 1903, the Pennsylvania State Forest school was established. The Mont Alto Iron Works and a tract of over twenty thousand acres of land was sold to the State of Pennsylvania for a Forestry Reservation. Dr. Joseph T. Rothrock was appointed first Forestry Com-

missioner by Governor Samuel Pennepacker. By an act of Assembly, approved May 13, 1903, the Commission of Forestry was established. Dr. Rothrock realizing the importance of having trained men in this line of work, establishing a forestry school, providing instruction in forestry work. The buildings used by the Mont Alto Iron Works were put to use and the school was opened with four students in June, 1903, in charge of George H. Wirt. "Wiestling Hall" (the former Wiestling Mansion) was used for class rooms and main dormitory.

During the year numerous improvements were made about the grounds, thirteen hundred feet of hedge planted, and campus graded; new roads built, additional baths installed, new buildings erected, and many other improvements made from time to time. The student body increased each year and an enrollment of eighty students is about all the school can accommodate at this time. E. A. Ziegler had charge of the school for twenty years. In 1929, the school was merged with Pennsylvania State college with Prof. Ferguson as Head Master. The outlook as a result of this change is for a larger and better school. It has been adjudged this school is one of the best in the United States for this line of work.

Hotels. Daniel Miller built and opened for business the first hotel in 1851. Other proprietors of this hotel were, Ephraim Shank, Andrew Shank, Wm. Hollenbaugh, Chas. Armstrong and M. D. Jacobs. It is now conducted as a restaurant and boarding house. In later years another hotel was opened in the house where Martin Bitner now resides. Proprietors of this hotel were, Henry Shirey, John Kuhn, Wm. Krone, Geo. L. Bonebrake, and Absolem Beamer.

A number of industries almost unknown at present time thrives in the village. Henry Ogle conducted a carpet weaving establishment, bricks were made, a saw mill by George Smith, sadlery shops by John Bumbaugh and Upton Dull, a flour mill by H. M. Small, wagonmaker shops by Alex Knepper, Jacob Harmon and John Stitely. Leonard Kauffman is the village blacksmith, still sounding the anvil chorus in this day of motor vehicles, as horses are still a great necessity. Richard Jacobs succeeded Peter Hassler in the cabinet making and undertaking business in the year 1845, and continued till 1899, when his son, Maurice D. Jacobs, took over his father's business, which up to the present time, has been in the Jacobs name for eighty-four years.

Post Office—In 1843, a post office was established and John Kuhn was appointed its first postmaster. Mail was carried on horseback to and from Chambersburg by Peter Mehlfeldt, Abram Wile and others till 1862. In this year the first stage coach, operated by Joseph Keepers between Waynesboro and Chambersburg, by way of Quincy, Mont Alto, and New Franklin was established. Mail was collected and delivered to the post office at Chambersburg and on his return trip, mail for the above named towns was brought back. This

means of sending and receiving mail continued till 1872, when the Mont Alto Railroad was built into the Mont Alto Iron Works. The mail was then brought by train to Mont Alto furnace and then carried for a number of years, by William H. Shaffer to what was then called Alto Dale, one mile distant. John Kuhn was succeeded by the following postmasters: Peter Heefner, Joseph Walter, Geo. W. Tooms, E. J. Small, John Kies, John Small, Ralph Smith, Henry Shirey, E. J. Shank, David Ziegler, David Knepper, E. M. Small, C. H. Smith, Melchoir Elden, Corwin W. Elden. Oscar R. Moser is present postmaster.

Bands—The first band was organized in 1878, rehearsals were held in the old Mont Alto schoolhouse and the first instruments were bought by each member taking a share of stock and from proceeds of festivals held at various times. The first leader was James Kepner and the members were George Kepner, Ezra Wile, A. Reed, H. J. Smith, Chas. Reed, David Monn, Joseph Mentzer, Dr. A. B. Gingrich, and H. B. Small. Uniforms, considered very stylish for their day, consisted of dark blue coats, light blue trousers with an orange colored stripe extending down the leg, and military caps with a large white plume. The uniforms were furnished by Knepper and Elden and have been so well taken care of by some of the members that a few of them are still in existence. After a number of years of service, the members disbanded, but through the efforts of Ezra Wile and others, it was organized in 1899. In 1902, the band received a charter and organized as the "Mont Alto Citizens Band." Since that time the musical directors were, George Moser, Arthur Hess, and George Wile, who is the present leader.

In 1890, rights to lay, maintain, and operate a pipe line, for the transportation of crude oil from the West Virginia oil fields was secured from land owners through whose land it would pass. In this same year, ground was staked off for a large pumping station on the George Knepper farm and George K. Elden, a grandson, drove the first stake. It was named, Knepper Station. J. C. Russell of Lancaster, Pa. was its first superintendent.

Many thousand barrels of oil passed through daily to refineries in Philadelphia and New York and it has been in operation continuously for forty years, although the capacity in the last years has fallen off and the working force reduced. In 1929, rights were secured from land owners to use some of these pipe lines for transportation of natural gas, which will be carried through in 1930.

Churches. Emanuel Episcopal church was built in 1854 and the corner stone was laid June 23, by Rev. Walter Agrault of Hagerstown, Maryland, assisted by a Mr. Jones of New York, who was the acting Lay reader at Mont Alto; on the third day of November of this same year, the church was dedicated by Bishop Alonzo Potter of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. At this service Rev. Edward Kennedy

was ordained and two persons were confirmed. This was the first Episcopal church to be built in Franklin county and was the outgrowth of a Sunday school commenced as early as 1850, in a small brick school house which stood near where the church now is by William Hayman and Mrs. N. B. Hughes, both connected with the Mont Alto Iron Works, which was then a very prosperous concern. Great interest was shown at this service which was attended by a large crowd of people.

Rev. Kennedy continued his service here until March, 1855, and was succeeded by Rev. John Reynolds, who held the office a very short time, a severe accident causing him to give up his work in September of that year.

In August, 1856, Bishop Alonzo Potter sent his son Henry C. Potter, the future Bishop of New York, who was a student at Alexandria Seminary, to take charge of this work in order to give him experience and acquire confidence in his ability to preach. From this small parish he arose rapidly and finally became Bishop and was one of the men who projected the great Cathedral of St. John The Divine, in New York City. His study and bedroom were in a small log house at "Laneton" on the Hayman farm, now owned by Corwin W. Elden.

Bishop Potter was made a Mason while living in Troy, N. Y., joining Mt. Zion Lodge No. 311 in 1866; was a member of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, and of Coeüer De Leon Commandery No. 23, a life member of Kane Lodge No. 454, and of all Scottish Rite bodies in New York. In 1897, was crowned an honorary 33 degree Mason in Boston, Mass.

Writing in 1865, Bishop Potter said, "Few places can have more attraction for me than Mont Alto; I look back when I spent my summers with you to some of the brightest memories of my life; every thing that is tender and sacred clusters about my recollections of your little chapel, and of my days of happy retirement with you all." So strong was his affection for Mont Alto that after his death Mrs. Potter sent a gift of money to the minister in charge in memory of the old days. A bust of Bishop Potter was presented and placed in the Chapel by a daughter.

In 1857, Rev. Henry S. Getz took charge, remaining till January, 1858 and was succeeded by Rev. William Heaton, who was very energetic, and through whose efforts a deed was executed. The Mont Alto chapel became the property of the church by gift of an acre of land from the owner, Holker Hughes. In connection with Rev. Heaton's work at the Mont Alto church, he conducted services at Chambersburg, at a mission in Adams county, and at Caledonia Furnace. During his incumbency, John Brown made Chambersburg his headquarters while preparing for his celebrated raid on Harper's Ferry, and often attended Rev. Heaton's services. It has been asserted by Rev. Dr. Swentzel that John Brown took communion in the Chambersburg church before starting for Harper's Ferry. The

kneeling bench which Rev. Heaton used for communion services in the Chambersburg church is now preserved in the Emanuel chapel at Mont Alto. It has also been asserted that Rev. Heaton was an eye-witness to the capture of John Brown's lieutenant, John Cook, which took place between his home and this church. The site of this capture is marked by a monument erected by the Kitchichtiny Historical society. In 1860, Rev. Heaton was followed in succession by Rev. John Reynolds, Rev. Chas. L. Fisher, Rev. J. Hobart Millet, and Rev. J. B. Hill, the last remaining till December, 1866.

In 1864, Colonel George B. Wiestling, a new owner of the Mont Alto Iron Works, got permission of the bishop of the diocese of the Episcopal church to use the chapel for a Union Sunday school. This grew very rapidly and was crowded every Sunday. Col. Wiestling was its superintendent until his death; his brother, Edward B. Wiestling and sisters, Misses Annie and Ellie Wiestling gave very efficient aid in this work. The singing was especially fine and the memories of those Sunday afternoons will ever cling while any of those who attended Sunday school under the leadership of Col. Wiestling live. After the abandonment of the Iron Works, and the removal of the Wiestling family from Mont Alto, the school was discontinued. For many years the church was closed, but in 1908-1909, Rev. John Costello conducted services, and occasionally Revs. Speakman, Allan P. Wilson, Dwight Benton, G. J. Fercken and Howard English presided.

In 1926, the Rev. A. A. Hughes became Chaplain at the Pennsylvania State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis and also took charge of the Mont Alto Episcopal chapel. The church was in a deplorable condition but through the energetic work has been repaired and completely renovated and services are held regularly every Sunday evening. The bell on this church was once used to call the men to work at the Thaddeus Stevens' furnace at Caledonia, which was destroyed by the Confederate army on its advance to Gettysburg. On October 22, and 23, 1929, the seventy-fifth anniversary was celebrated with Bishop Henry Darlington and other visiting clergy present. At this celebration, Rev. A. A. Hughes was made an Arch Deacon, but will continue his work for the present time at this church.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1865, a small colony of Wesleyan believers, who had settled in Mont Alto, began holding prayer meetings at the homes of those interested and in the little brick schoolhouse which stood on the south east corner of the cross roads near the Episcopal chapel. This little group of Methodist people grew, and in 1869, a plot of ground was given by the owners of the Mont Alto Iron Co., to be used for church purposes only, with a provision in the deed, that it should revert to the original owners when no longer used for church purposes. In that year, a frame structure was erected and dedicated. Rev. C. Wilson was the first pastor and succeed-

ing pastors were, Rev. J. W. Feight, Rev. Minnich, and Rev. Shannon. The congregation grew very rapidly, and in 1874, a large brick structure was erected on the main street of the town. Services were conducted at both churches for many years under one pastor for both congregations. Revs. Armstrong, Johnathan Gulden, A. R. Bender, George M. Hoke, J. R. Dunkerly and M. J. Runnyan were among the early pastors. The congregations finally merged and the frame structure was dismantled and sold, the land reverting to the original owners. All services have since been held in the brick church on Main street. In 1919, a new tower was built to the church and a fine bell, which had hung in the Reformed church, was purchased and presented to the Methodist church by George K. Elden, in memory of his father who was one of its original and leading members. The church is in a flourishing condition, and stands for good in the community.

St. Peter's German Reformed Church.—This church, a brick structure, with high pulpit, high back seats with a division separating the men from the woman, was built in 1843. In 1871, it was remodeled and a bell tower erected, and a large bell was presented in memory of John G. Wiestling, an Adjutant in the Civil war, by the Wiestling family, who were members of this church. About 1890 or '91, it was again remodeled, the pulpit lowered and new pews and modern equipment installed. Some of the pastors serving the congregation were, Revs. Cyrus Cort, Daniel Y. Heisler, Isaac N. Motter, Johnathan Miller, George Aughinbaugh, George B. Russell, and W. C. Cremer. By removals and deaths, the congregation dwindled and the church was finally closed for services. In 1918, it was sold; and the building is now used for secular purposes.

United Brethren Church.—In 1857, a brick structure was erected by the people of United Brethren faith. Mrs. Susanna Beatty, (mother of George B. Beatty) John Small, John Hassler, and Christian Heefner were some of the charter members of this church. Some of the early pastors of this church were, Rev. Vance, Rev. Tripner, Rev. Hallowell, Rev. James Bishop, Rev. Jeremiah Bishop, Rev. Colestock, Rev. John Dickson, Rev. Lovell, and Rev. Quigley. Rev. John Dickson advanced rapidly and became one of the leading bishops in the United Brethren church.

After worshiping in this church for almost forty-eight years, the congregation, which had grown, decided to build a larger, and on September 17, 1905, the new church was dedicated.

October 25, 1859, Captain John E. Cook, John Brown's first lieutenant in the Harper's Ferry insurrection, with other members of Brown's party, who were hiding in a ravine in the mountains above Mont Alto, volunteered to come out of his hiding place to procure food for himself and comrades. Approaching a native workman at the Mont Alto Iron Works, asked where he could purchase something

to eat; this man recognizing him as Cook, sent him to his own home near by, telling Cook he could get something to eat there.

Hastening to tell others he met Daniel Logan, Cleget Fitzhugh and others, made known the fact, that he believed he had met Captain Cook. These men hastened in the direction the stranger had taken, met him near the Episcopal chapel, recognized him as Cook, and placed him under arrest. Cook, who was very wiry and active, almost succeeded in escaping, but another mountaineer coming on the scene, helped hold him while the others bound him with ropes. Fixing his clear piercing eyes on his captors, said: "For what am I arrested?" Fitzhugh replied, "We believe you to be Cook, who was with John Brown at Harper's Ferry." Cook's reply was, "I am Cook, and you want the reward offered for my capture." With a look of bitter contempt, further said, "May my lasting curse rest upon you all; may you never know rest or peace while you live, and all of you die unnatural or violent deaths." Strange as it may seem, this prophecy was fulfilled. Cook was taken to the Miller Hotel and from there to Chambersburg and placed in jail; from there he was taken, on the requisition of the Governor of Virginia, and placed in the Charlestown jail. He was tried and convicted, and executed. His body was sent to North Elba, New York, his burial taking place December 18, 1859.

Near the little stone Episcopal chapel is a large mountain boulder with a bronze plate attached, bearing the following inscription: "Near this spot, Captain John E. Cook, of John Brown's army of Liberation, was captured and disarmed on October 25, 1859, by Daniel Logan and others. He was hanged at Charlestown, Virginia, December 16, 1859." The unveiling of this monument was on the fiftieth anniversary of Cook's capture and was erected by the Kittochtinny Historical society of Franklin county on November 25, 1909. From 1859, till the Emancipation Proclamation by President Abraham Lincoln, many slaves, who were on their way to Canada from their bondage in the South, and upon whom rewards were placed for their capture by their owners, were intercepted and held captive by Daniel Logan, and upon delivery to their owners received the rewards.

On June 25, 26 and 27, 1863, one division of Lieut. General Ewell's Infantry Corps, under Major General Jubal A. Early of the Confederate army passed through the main street of Mont Alto. It has been estimated that between twenty to twenty-five thousand Confederate soldiers marched through during these three days. Some artillery was also taken over this same route. Horses, cows and merchandise were confiscated and much other plundering done. After their defeat at Gettysburg, many of them retreated by way of Mont Alto.

Mont Alto Park.—In 1875, Colonel George B. Wiestling originated the idea of laying out grounds for a park at Mont Alto, and was the prime mover in accomplishing the work of making this park. Its

pure mountain streams, rustic fountains, gushing springs, and every thing that Nature provided, was most picturesque. It was one of the most beautiful as well as one of the most popular parks in the State of Pennsylvania. On "Oak Knob," at the top of the mountain, fifteen hundred feet above sea level, an observatory was erected at its highest point, which gave a magnificent view of the famous Cumberland Valley. The Park was opened as a pleasure resort and as a feeder to passenger traffic on the railroad which had recently been built. Michael Kroner conducted the first excursion train into the park from the Cumberland Valley railroad, now the Pennsylvania railroad. About five hundred enthusiastic people assembled at Park Station to see the arrival of the first excursion train to the park. Kroner doffed his cap and proudly addressed the assembled crowds said: "Ladies and gentlemen, this is Mont Alto Park, just as God Almighty and Colonel Wiestling made it." This beautiful spot was most popular for many years. During the last decade many of its buildings and amusement places have gone to decay, its beautiful trees have fallen under the woodman's ax, and the place almost entirely abandoned as a pleasure resort. Only memories will linger in the minds of those who spent so many pleasant hours under its beautiful trees and danced to the strains of music furnished by an excellent orchestra.

In 1915, Mont Alto was incorporated as a borough, with a population of eight hundred. In 1916, a state bank was organized and is doing a thriving business, a garment factory for making men's shirts was built and put into operation. In 1922, this building was destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt by Liebevitz and Son who own and operate the plant, employing about sixty men and women with an output of five hundred dozen per week of the finished garment.

On Armistice Day, 1922, a World War Memorial was made possible by the combined efforts of the fraternal, benevolent, and patriotic organizations, and a few patriotic citizens, all obligating themselves to provide and defray the expense of a part of the Memorial. It was dedicated with appropriate exercises and was placed near the Penna. Railroad Station. In 1924, a concrete highway was built through the town, connecting Waynesboro and southern Franklin county with the Lincoln highway at Fayetteville. In 1929, a macadam road was completed through Mont Alto Park and over the mountain connecting with the Lincoln highway at Caledonia. Mont Alto has an excellent water system, with pure mountain water coming from the famous "Pearl of the Park" spring, the streets are electrically lighted and most of the homes have this great convenience installed.

WAYNESBORO

BY B. F. HARTMAN

Early History. Legend has it that General Anthony Wayne, as he passed through the Cumberland Valley on a journey, stopped to water his horse at a stream flowing through a huge, natural amphitheater. "What a beautiful place to build a town!" he is said to have exclaimed, impressed by the beauty of the place. Whether or not this legend be true, this same spot is the site of the town named in his honor years later.

Still to be seen in the mountain fastness is the old Indian trail over which war parties passed from the Antietam Valley, across the South Mountain ridges, to the Valley of Monocacy and from which swift and terrible raids were directed against the settlers. The murder of the Renfrew sisters at their home on Antietam Creek, east of the town in 1764, and the numerous stone forts erected by the pioneers during the French and Indian Wars bear ample testimony to the ever-threatening horror of Indian depredations.

Of these early stone forts, the Stouffer Fort near Shady Grove, Franklin County, was made the subject of a paper read before the Kitochtinny Historical Society by John G. Orr. It reads in part as follows:

"By appointment I met, at his home close by, ex-Commissioner Lowry, who was to take me over some of the country that was once the 'Barrens.' After a ride of a few miles through forests and now well tilled farms, we reached the Stover farm in Quincy Township, near Shady Grove, now owned by George H. Stewart.

"After a pleasant interchange with Charles M. Lecron, the tenant and farmer, we suggested the cause for this early visit which was the examination of a stone wall on the premises of which we had information. He led the way to the garden adjoining his house. We found it surrounded on its four sides with a high stone wall connecting with the stone dwelling on its two sides, thus completing the enclosure. By measurement we found it ninety-six feet one way, and one hundred and ten feet the other, with a thickness of twenty-three inches and a height of ten feet. On each of the two longer sides are three openings 12 x 15 inches, at a height from which a gun could be used on the assailant. They are closed on the outside of the wall by masonry. At the farther end from the dwelling is an entrance wide enough for the coming in and going out of wagons. A barn, removed some nineteen years ago, had for one of its foundations one end of the wall. This barn could be reached from the dwelling through the walled enclosure, without danger from the outside. The

entrance from the fort to the house, as we found, was by a flight of several limestone steps, five or six in number. A similar entrance is found at the front of the dwelling. The building is a large one, two story stone, and shows evidence of good workmanship. One of the lower floors is filled in between the joists with limestone cemented together with plaster and supported by heavy timbers. It was built by Rev. William Stover, or Stauffer, about 1755 as a defense against the Indians, a protection for his stock and that of his neighbors when there was danger of Indians in evidence.

“The walls of this fort were strongly and securely built, and are in almost as good condition as when erected nearly a century and a half ago. The wooden covering for the protection of the wall is the only part in bad repair. In making excavations some time since, Mr. Lecron came upon the foundation wall in line with the one now standing. A further examination seems to show that the walls extended a distance of fifty or sixty feet, further enclosing the building within its protection. It seems a singular and remarkable fact that this large fort erected about 1755 should never have had any mention in any History of Franklin County or any other history relating to this section of the State. An examination of the State’s History of its Indian Forts shows it is entirely barren of information about this fort. I recall no notice of a sketch of it anywhere. Many of the community in which it is located know it only as a high stone wall around a garden, and numbers with whom I have conversed are without knowledge of its existence. It is, so far as I know, the only one or semblance of one that was erected as a defense against the Indians in those times of peril left in the valley. And here it stands almost unknown and unnoticed during all these decades, in as almost as good condition as when built. A place such as this, a relic of an almost forgotten day, a reminder of the danger that beset our forefathers, a monument of prudence and preservation, should be the property of some society like our own, interested in history, that would preserve it for the future.”

Possessed of historic interest to the people of the country are the decaying remains of the old monastery, or nunnery, of the Seventh Day Baptists at Snow Hill, two miles north of Waynesboro. It was established as an offshoot of a similar institution at Ephrata, though the original congregation in this locality was started at the point where the Mason and Dixon Line crosses Antietam Creek in 1764, taking its name from the creek. Andreas Schneeberger (Snowberger) who settled with his family at what is now Snow Hill, was converted by the Seventh Day Baptists at the insistence of his wife, and thereafter his house became a meeting place for the members of his denomination in this section of the county. At the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, Andreas Snowberger conveyed property to the congregation for the establishment of a communal organization similar to that at Ephrata, the original community house being erected in

1814. A two-story brick house was added in 1838 and still a third, to be used as a Sister House, in 1843. Application for articles of incorporation for the monastical society was made to the State Legislature on December 24, 1833, a permission that was granted June 16, following. The greatest period of activity of the organization was between the years 1820 and 1845, while, today, only the ruined buildings adjoining the little white church of the Snow Hill congregation of Seventh Day Baptists remain to indicate a phase unique in the religious annals of the country.

Though slavery was abolished in Pennsylvania in the early years of the Nineteenth Century, slaveholders were allowed to keep possession of their slaves for a period of twenty-eight years following the effective date of the act of abolition. This proviso was the cause of a slave sale held near Chambersburg in 1828 which had the distinction of being the last of its kind in this state. Colonel James Young, a Scotch-Irish soldier of the Revolutionary war who resided about two miles southwest of Chambersburg, died in the year mentioned, and among his effects sold at auction were two slaves, one of whom became the property of James Dunlap, distinguished attorney, and the other of whom was purchased by Silas Harry, a contractor. Dunlap put his slave to work in an edge tool factory and received the wages earned by the negro until the man was, by law, free. Harry put his slave to work on the King Street bridge in Chambersburg but when the man became unruly, Harry also placed him in the edge tool factory to serve out his time. The auction of the slaves took place under an old oak tree on the old Young farm which was felled by a windstorm a few years ago.

The days prior to the Civil war brought still further incidents of historic interest to Waynesboro. The community was in close contact with the Underground Railway which assisted negroes to escape to Canada and safe places in Northern States. John Cook, one of the most daring and reckless characters to participate in John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, was captured nine miles north of Waynesboro after wandering through South Mountain.

With the battlefield of Gettysburg twenty-two miles to the east and that of Antietam twenty-four miles south of Waynesboro, this community saw stirring times during the Civil war. Frequent were the Confederate raids into this section to secure food and horses, and on his invasion of the North and his retreat from the Battle of Gettysburg, Lee led his soldiers through Waynesboro, where he and his horse, the famous Traveler, were refreshed with water from the old town pump.

The loyalty of the town was shown at all times during this invasion by a display of flags. Jenkins' Cavalry, encountering the Union troops near Monterey, retreated to the Potomac, and a few days later, General Early came by way of Ringgold and Leitersburg to occupy

the town, which was placed under martial law. The Stars and Bars of the Confederacy waved over the town hall from June 23 to July 7, 1863.

On the retreat from the Battle of Gettysburg, Lee and his staff came by the way of Monterey Gap over what is now the Buchanan Highway, making short stops at Rouzersville and Waynesboro, and left by way of Leitersburg.

Defense of the country has been of paramount importance to the people of Waynesboro in times of national stress. The sons of the elder John Wallace fought in the Revolutionary War, and Captains Samuel Gordon and Burns served in the War of 1812. The Waynesboro Blues, commanded by Captain James Stewart, and the Waynesboro Rifles, under Captain D. B. Russell, saw service in the Mexican war. First to enlist for duty in the Union Army from Waynesboro in the Civil war was Captain John E. Walker, for whom is named the local post of the G. A. R.

Settlement of Waynesboro. About 1750 there came John Wallace to build his cabin by the spring which still flows through the Strickler farm east of town and to make the beginnings of the present city of Waynesboro. It was his son, also named John Wallace, who established the village of Wallacetown, though the settlement was first known as Mount Vernon in honor of the home of George Washington. In this settlement, the elder John Wallace was a prominent figure, and as a settlement in pioneer days frequently took the name of chief landowner, the name of Wallacetown soon became the more favored designation for the community, continuing so until after the Revolutionary War. Since the younger John Wallace had served under General Anthony Wayne at Stony Point, he suggested the name Waynesboro in honor of his former commander, and as such the town was incorporated. Thirteen years later, the name was changed to the present one by act of the legislature.

The original plat of the town was described as located "along the country road leading from Greencastle to Baltimore town threw said John Wallace's town." The first sale of lots was held by John Wallace in 1797, ninety lots in all comprising the plat, and the first deed for a lot was entered for record December 28, 1797, by Henry Smith, a shoemaker. The following year witnessed the sale of several lots, and during the subsequent decade and a half, the town entered upon a period of steady growth.

The village was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of December 21, 1818, under the name of Waynesburg and was described as follows:

"Beginning at a white oak tree at the southeast end of said town, thence north eleven and one-fourth degrees east, ninety-one perches; north sixty-two and a half degrees west, thirteen and one-fourth

perches, south eighty-five and a half degrees, west thirty perches, south, south thirty-six and a half degrees, east ninety-two perches, south nine and a half degrees east, one hundred and eighteen perches, north seventy-five and an half degrees east, one hundred and seventy perches to the place of beginning."

Besides other items pertaining to the Charter of the town, the document bears the signatures of Rees Hill, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Isaac Weaver, Speaker of the Senate; and William Findlay, Governor of the Commonwealth.

This act of the legislature was repealed March 30, 1924. The articles of incorporation were revived and approved by Governor George Wolf, January 25, 1831, at which time the present name of Waynesboro was adopted.

From the beginning, the town showed a steady growth. It is stated that in 1820 there were in the Township of Washington six hundred and ninety-six persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, eighteen in commerce, and two hundred and eleven in the business of manufacturing. It is thought that most of these who were not farmers were within the town limits. In 1831 it is noted that the town contained between 140 and 150 dwelling houses and places of business.

The years subsequent to the formal incorporation of the town are known as the formative period and covers the time of the Civil war. The fifth census shows the village to have had a population of 888 at that time, and during the years from 1870 to 1900, rapid strides were made by the city. The census returns of 1880 gave Waynesboro a population of 1,888 with an increase to 5,801 by January, 1900. The three decades from 1900 to 1930 have seen the city grow to a population of more than ten thousand people, the quiet country town of the former year giving way rapidly to a city whose manufactured products are marketed in many of the countries of the world.

All of this has grown from the frontier settlement of John Wallace, who was born in Scotland. He reared a family of six sons and two daughters, and died July 1, 1777. In his will, the property was given to his son Robert, who kept it for only a short while and then transferred it to his brother, John, the founder of Waynesboro. The younger John Wallace was fighting with the Continental army at the time of his father's death.

This John Wallace was born in 1755 and died, unmarried, in 1811. It appears from the records that another John Wallace, nephew of the founder, married Esther Burns, daughter of John Burns, or Bourns, and sixth in descent from this nephew is John Wallace, now residing on East Main street, Waynesboro. It has been written of John Wallace, the founder, that he was a man of affairs in his community. He made frequent visits to Carlisle; he was not unknown to and not without influence among the state officials at

Harrisburg; and he had more or less acquaintanceship with men at the general seat of government. Without knowing any more about John Wallace than the single fact that he laid out and platted a town would be enough evidence for anyone to conclude that he was more than an ordinary man. It is true that here and there throughout the country town sites have been deliberately planned and laid out, yet, as a rule, like Topsy they "just grew." So Waynesboro has grown since the first sale of town lots by John Wallace in 1787.

Significant Dates. The year 1879 was an important date in the making of Waynesboro. On a certain day in this eventful year, there was seen coming around the hills, across the meadows, and through the cuts the Iron Horse, moving swiftly over two bands of steel; Waynesboro was connected with the outside world by the power of steam. The new age of transportation had come to the town. This was the Mont Alto railroad, known afterward as the Waynesboro branch of the Cumberland Valley railroad, with the construction of which George B. Weistling was prominently identified. Until 1881, however, the horse-drawn freight wagons continued to haul their loads from Waynesboro to Pen Mar on the Western Maryland railroad, at which time the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley branch of the Western Maryland was completed to Waynesboro and subsequently continued to Chambersburg and Shippenburg.

Prominent in the annals of the town is the year 1883, when telephone service was established in Waynesboro, W. J. C. Jacobs being largely responsible for the inception of the local company.

The name of Joseph F. Geiser was vitally connected with the project which secured to Waynesboro the advantages of electric light and power in 1893, and when, just ten years later, the first electric railway line was projected from Waynesboro to Pen Mar, he again figures prominently in the work. Associated with him in the building of the electric road in 1903 were J. J. Oller, George B. Beaver, W. L. Minnick, J. M. Wolff, and D. M. Good. The line was subsequently extended to Blue Ridge Summit and later to Chambersburg by way of Greencastle.

The first turnpike was built through the town in 1816 and was on the main line of traffic between Pittsburgh and Baltimore.

On September 1 and 2, 1897, was held Waynesboro's celebration of the hundredth anniversary of its founding. The Centennial Association, which made this historical event possible was composed of these officers and committeemen: J. H. Stoner, president; W. T. Omwake, vice-president; E. W. Gardner, secretary; John J. Miller, treasurer; and George B. Beaver, W. S. Cunningham, J. H. Deardorf, D. M. Good, Samuel Hoeflich, W. J. C. Jacobs, J. B. Long, N. B. Martin, J. B. Raby, J. R. Ruthrauff, T. B. Smith, Val Smith, Dr. A. H. Strickler, Simon Weiner, J. M. Wolff, and I. E. Yost. The guests

of honor were Gov. Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania and Gov. Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland. At this time, the Soldiers' Memorial monument was unveiled in Burns Hill cemetery, having been erected by the Woman's Relief Corps. The Hon. John Stewart, of Chambersburg, delivered the address on the occasion of the unveiling.

Waynesboro in Retrospect. Among the places around which the history of Waynesboro is woven, is the Besore store on Centre Square, now occupied by Leiter Brothers' department store. This building has been used as a merchandising store since 1822, and around it lingers the names of Besore, Price, Hoefflich, Good, Unger, Besore, Gordon, Sheiss, and Hoover. The Rinehart building on West Main Street, now occupied by the Daniel Rinehart's hardware store, has been the place of a similar enterprise in the Rinehart name for many years. Where stands the building of the First National Bank & Trust company, in long stood the Stoner tavern and afterward the National hotel with its quaint brick archway.

North Church street in olden times was known as Mechanic street, on the corner of which and Centre Square stood the old stone tavern, now the White Swan tavern. More than a hundred years ago, this place was kept by John Cochran and was the stopping place for wagoners who freighted between Pittsburgh and Baltimore.

On Leitersburg street, now South Potomac street, stood the house of Johnston, the gunsmith, and hardby, where St. Paul's Reformed church now is, where the blazing kilns of the John Bell pottery. At this time, the town was bordered by woods on the north and south sides. Granny Gordon, mother of Hans, Samuel, and Alexander Gordon, lived in a little log cabin on the square long since removed. The wagon making establishment of Freddie Harbaugh on West Main street was a favored gathering place for discussions on current political subjects. "Wash" McGinley's blacksmith shop, corner of Potomac and Main, is where John H. Neal was the chief horse-shoer. It is the present site of the Wayne building.

Among the newspapers of Waynesboro's early days was the *Circulator* in 1843 with C. Crate editor and owner. The *Waynesboro Gazette* succeeded this paper in 1847, to be followed in turn by the *Village Record*, which was founded by David O. Blair and later purchased by William Blair, for forty years its publisher. William Blair sold his paper to I. E. Yost in 1895. J. C. West and W. J. C. Jacobs established the *Keystone Gazette* in 1876. Other names associated with the development of the newspaper enterprises of Waynesboro are Trayer, Robinson, D. B. Martin his son, N. Bruce Martin and his son-in-law, James B. Fisher who established the *Blue Ridge Zephyr*, Riley. Other newspaper men were Cremer, Gordon, Todd, Ervin, and Smith, all of whom published papers which have been merged, in the course of time into the present *Record-Herald*, pub-

lished by the Record-Herald Publishing company with Floyd Chalfant as editor and manager.

In the furniture and cabinet shop of Joseph H. Crebs, many boys served their apprenticeship in the trade in which Mr. Crebs was so prominent. Hiram Henneberger sold his candy and peanuts at the corner of the Square and East Main street, and the shoe shop of "Coonie" Ruth was located where the Wolff block now stands. Father Lewis Deatrich is remembered as a man of exceptional learning and one who delighted in the discussion of any subject, whether it be on religion or politics.

Banks. The banks figure largely in the growth and development of Waynesboro. In primitive days when the community was but a hamlet in the woods, merchants, laborers, and mechanics alike carefully banked their hard earned savings in the dark recesses of the cellar, behind the chimney, or beneath a loose brick of the fire hearth. It was in the early Fifties that the idea of a savings institution was conceived by the people of the town, who organized the Waynesboro Savings Fund Society, March 5, 1853. The first officers of this enterprise were George Jacobs, president; John Nill, treasurer; Dr. Thomas Walker, secretary; and George Jacobs, John Funk, Jacob S. Sechrist, Henry C. Funk, Abram Frantz, Henry Besore, Joseph Elden, John Ditch, Dr. Thomas Walker, George Besore, John Price, and John Phillips, directors.

This institution cared for the finances of the town ten years until 1863, when the bank liquidated and was succeeded by the First National bank. This banking house was organized November 18, 1863, and there are found new men in the organization, namely: Alexander Hamilton, Daniel Mickley, Samuel Frantz, Henry Good, James H. Clayton. George Jacobs was again president and John Phillips began here his active and useful life as cashier until January 29, 1895 when his bank went into liquidation and consolidated with the People's National bank.

The People's National Bank of Waynesboro was organized September 18, 1890, with these officers: Daniel Hoover, president; W. T. Omwake, vice-president; J. H. Stoner, cashier. J. H. Stoner, who but a few years before was taking his first lesson in banking, was destined to hold the position of cashier for many years.

Others not mentioned with the previous banking houses of Waynesboro were directors: Joseph H. Crebs, Ferdinand Forthman, D. M. Good, Jr., Melchor Elden, Daniel Hoover, Benjamin F. Welty, Samuel Hoefflich, Henry Rinehart, Jacob F. Good, Ezekiel Elden, Dr. A. S. Bonebrake, J. F. Zullinger.

Five years later, when Waynesboro was passing through a period of financial expansion and industrial development, greater banking facilities were needed, and the Bank of Waynesboro came into being

January 4, 1895. The officers were: J. F. Oller, president; A. E. Price, vice-president; M. E. Sollenberger, cashier; and J. M. Wolf, D. M. Baker, B. R. Summer, J. B. Long, Dr. Walter Pearre, William H. Brown, and S. M. Kitzmiller, directors.

About the same time, the Waynesboro Dime Savings Fund & Trust company was organized with the following personnel: D. S. Leshor, president; John G. Corbett, vice-president; James S. Gordon, secretary and treasurer; and J. W. Newcomer, J. S. Leshor, John G. Corbett, D. S. Leshor, A. W. Ruthrauff, Hiram Dutrow, S. G. Hollinger, John H. Shank, and J. W. Foreman, directors. This institution consolidated with the Bank of Waynesboro in 1897. In 1921, the Peoples National bank combined with the Bank of Waynesboro under the title of the First National Bank in Waynesboro with a directorate composed of thirty of the most enterprising men in Waynesboro.

Again, in 1927, just as the country entered a period of mergers in business relations, the Waynesboro Trust company united with the First National bank under the title, First National Bank & Trust company and occupies one of the finest banking houses in Southern Pennsylvania. The personnel of this bank at the present time is as follows: W. T. Omwake, chairman of the board; J. J. Oller, chairman of the executive committee; J. G. Benedict, president; J. H. Stoner, vice-president; P. D. Hoover, vice-president; M. T. Brown, executive vice-president and cashier; S. G. Benedict, secretary and trust officer; G. A. Royer, assistant trust officer; Scott Cunningham, assistant cashier; W. E. Minnich, assistant cashier; J. W. Noel, assistant cashier; C. E. Adams, assistant cashier. The board of directors is composed of these men: C. P. Albert, R. R. Arthur, H. B. Baker, B. R. Barlup, C. W. Beard, D. G. Benedict, J. G. Benedict, M. T. Brown, J. W. Clugston, J. G. Corbett, Scott Cunningham, J. W. Croft, Samuel Dreyfuss, J. M. Dutrow, C. W. Elden, J. E. Frantz, John B. Geiser, H. E. D. Gray, S. D. Hockman, P. D. Hoover, C. J. Huff, J. A. Johnson, D. G. H. Leshor, D. L. Miller, Franklin Miller, W. L. Minnick, John G. Mumma, J. M. Newcomer, S. F. Newnan, Ed. Nicodemus, J. J. Oller, W. T. Omwake, D. B. Riddlesberger, Daniel Rinehart, John J. Shank, A. B. Sollenberger, M. E. Sollenberger, J. H. Stoner, B. R. Summer, J. W. Warehime, A. R. Warner, J. Welty, D. Maurice Werts and T. M. West.

At the present time, the bank has resources amounting to more than \$10,000,000 and capital, surplus, and profits totaling \$2,000,000. This large institution has been built on foundations so well laid by Jacobs, Nill, Walker, Phillips and their financial associates more than seventy-five years ago. The venerable John Phillips was cashier for a long time. He was succeeded by Jacob H. Stoner as cashier until he was elected president of the First National Bank & Trust company in 1920, at which time he was followed as cashier by M. T. Brown.

In 1901, the financiers of the community again noted the need for additional facilities, and after careful deliberation, the Citizens National bank was organized March 7, in that year. The first president was S. B. Rinehart, then one of the leading business men of the town. Frank A. Zimmerman was chosen the first cashier, to be succeeded in a few years by W. H. Gelbach. On the southwest corner of the Public Square, a modern banking house was erected which has recently been remodelled. The bank's capital stock has been increased from time to time as the needs of the community would seem to indicate.

Today, the institution operates under the name of the Citizens National Bank & Trust Company of Waynesboro, Pa., with capital and surplus in excess of \$400,000. On the first board of directors were to be found these men: Ezra Frick, E. E. Faust, D. B. Snively, J. B. Raby, A. H. Strickler, C. E. Besore, S. B. Rinehart, D. B. Hess, and M. S. Funk. The present officers are Ezra Frick, president; Dr. D. B. Snively, vice-president; Val Smith, vice-president; D. Norris Benedict, vice-president; R. E. Stouffer, cashier; C. B. Geesaman, assistant cashier; and Frank Barnett, D. Norris Benedict, C. E. Besore, Dr. W. H. Brosius, Ezra Frick, A. D. Frick, Albert T. Hess, Chester A. Lyon, G. T. Shearer, Val Smith, Dr. D. B. Snively, Dr. J. S. Stevenson, Charles E. Wolff, and Ralph Forthman, directors. In its statement of March 27, 1930, the combined resources were \$2,900,507.77. By wise and judicious planning and keen business management, there has developed a banking system in Waynesboro equal to any in the Cumberland Valley.

Schools. Like the industrial progress of Waynesboro, the educational growth has been steady and certain. The people of Waynesboro, manufacturing town as it is, have never solicited the establishment of an institution of higher education here, yet it can boast one of the finest public school systems in Southern Pennsylvania.

In the early days of the settlement, the minister and the schoolmaster were co-laborers, and the first schools were termed "neighborhood schools." For the most part, these early schools were of the subscription sort, the parents of the children agreeing to pay a teacher a certain specified amount, and the curricula offered little beyond the conventional Three R's.

Francis McKeon, whose list of patrons numbered seventeen families, is known as the first school teacher of Waynesboro, and to the children of his patrons he taught spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Beyond this, little information regarding the pioneer schoolmasters of the community is obtainable.

Still in a good state of preservation and standing at the east end of town adjoining Burns Hill cemetery is the log cabin built by John Bourns about 1770, said to have been used as the first schoolhouse in Waynesboro. During week days, school was held in the

little building, which served as a church for the congregations of the Lutheran, Reformed, and Presbyterian denominations on Sunday. Bourns the builder, sawed the lumber at his mill on Antietam Creek, at what is now Roadside, and hammered out the door hinges and nails at his forge nearby.

During the early part of the Nineteenth Century, education of the children of Waynesboro was carried on by means of private schools, and many are the traditions handed down from these early seats of learning. The town itself was grouped with Washington Township for educational purposes, and the following circular relative to the new school system appeared in the *Waynesboro Circulator*, Saturday, April 13, 1844: "Notice is hereby given to the qualified citizens of Washington Township that an election will be held at the house of John E. Welsh in the town of Waynesboro on Monday the 22nd day of April inst. between the hours of one and 4 o'clock in the afternoon to determine by ballot whether the Common School system shall go into operation or not.

"By Order of the Board,
Jacob Walter, President."

No record of the results of this election exists, but in 1852, the general school law made Waynesboro a separate public school district. The law was repealed, however, the following year before it had been placed in effect.

An act of the legislature of 1859 authorized the school district of Waynesboro to borrow \$8,000 to be used with other borough building funds for the erection of a suitable schoolhouse, this being the first instance of the building of a public school in the town. It was dedicated October 4, 1872, with Dr. J. P. Wickersham, then Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, delivering the principal address.

From that time dates the development of the physical facilities of the Waynesboro schools, which today include the high school building at the corner of Potomac and Snider avenues and the grade buildings on North street, Clayton avenue, Snider avenue, and Fairview avenue all equipped as modernly as may be. The original bond issue as authorized by the legislature provided for the erection of a two-story brick building on Second street which was in use until the present high school was erected on Potomac avenue.

The borough principals of schools since the inauguration of the system have been as follows: Philip H. Bentz, A. B. Stoler, George T. Shower, A. B. Stoler, Charles A. Lutte, C. H. Albert, Harry A. Disert, J. L. McCaskey, A. J. Harbaugh, R. T. Adams, J. H. Reber, and J. Clair McCullough. The last two named have been borough superintendents, the others being supervising principals.

The high school principals have been as follows: W. B. Stottle-

myer, J. Frank Newman, G. W. Gulden, W. E. Deturek, J. C. McCullough, J. G. March, W. A. Sohl, Charles L. Johnston, and W. L. Donaldson.

The evaluation of the five buildings which comprise the present school properties is \$533,875 with a sinking fund in cash of \$21,070.12. Liabilities for school bonds, bearing 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent, total \$170,000. Distribution of the total enrollment of 2,391 is as follows: Public, 2,220; parochial, 95; commercial, 60; and kindergarten, 16.

Waynesboro has pride in its schools, and the electors place some of the keenest business men of the town on its Board of Education, whose membership at the present time is as follows: H. E. D. Gray, president; Mark H. Landis, vice-president; R. E. Stouffer, secretary; Stoler B. Good, treasurer; and Charles E. Wolff, R. R. Arthur, R. J. D. Hoover.

Churches. Among the early religious sects to be found among the settlers of the vicinity of Waynesboro was that of the Brethren, or Dunkards, the latter name derived from the German word "taufen," meaning to baptize, a denomination, active in this section as early as 1750, although little is known of its affairs until about 1755. An interesting feature of the early religious life of the county around Waynesboro was that of the old nunnery of the Seventh Day Baptists, described in the section relating to the early history of Waynesboro. The German Reformed, Lutheran, and Presbyterian denominations were also represented among the early settlers, the Wallace family and the Bourns being communicants of the Presbyterian creed. The old log schoolhouse above mentioned was used as a meeting house by these three congregations for some years.

At an early date, the German Reformed, Lutheran, and Presbyterian churches decided to erect a Union meeting house, and though it remained unfinished for about ten years, it was eventually completed. As the congregations expanded, the church was razed, and the Lutherans and Presbyterians united in the erection of a joint meeting house on South Church street. Still later, another building was erected on East Main street, and it is this structure, several times enlarged and improved, that is now occupied by the Presbyterians. Rev. James Buchanan was the first minister of this denomination and the present pastor in charge is Rev. J. M. Rutherford.

During and after the Revolutionary war period, Lutheran churches were established at Beard's, Greencastle, Grindstone Hill, and Friedmen's, now Jacob's church and the parent church of the now large and flourishing Waynesboro Evangelical Lutheran church. The first Lutheran church in Waynesboro was erected on the present site of the Church of the Brethren on Church street. A change in Lutheran affairs at Waynesboro resulted in the organization of a new

charge to include this town, Jacobs, and Quincy and, for a short while, Funkstown. A new brick church was erected by the congregation in 1868 at the corner of Church and Second streets during the pastorate of the late Alfred Buhrman and was replaced by the present church, which is now in the process of enlargement.

The Salem congregation in the Marsh district is regarded as the parent church of the German Reformed denomination in Waynesboro. It first bore the name of Evangelical Reformed Church of Irishtown and Washington township, then Zion's, and still later Boshar's Reformed church. The first church erected by the members of this faith in Waynesboro was in 1830, a log structure located in the northern part of the village and bearing the name of Salem's Evangelical Reformed church in Waynesburg. The present Reformed church on West North street was dedicated June 21, 1834.

The spiritual needs of the Methodist Episcopalians, it is believed, were first served in Waynesboro by Rev. Charles Burguon, one of the hardy circuit riders of the time, who laid the foundations of the congregation which is now under the guidance of Rev. Robert Allen. Their church was erected on South Church street.

In 1825, the Reformed Mennonite sect was introduced to Waynesboro, and their present church is located on Philadelphia avenue. Many of the prominent families of the community attend this church.

At this time, 1930, the total evaluation of the eighteen church properties of Waynesboro is \$717,300, and the churches report a membership of 6,500 with an average Sunday attendance of 4,000. The Sunday school enrollment is 4,800 with an average attendance of 3,000. The ministers of the town are organized in a body known as the Waynesboro Ministerium.

Postmasters and Postal Service. The original name of Waynesburg, it is learned from the Centennial History of Waynesboro, continued in official use for many years, and from April 1, 1807, to June 9, 1822, Michael Stoner was postmaster. From the same volume is taken the following list of Waynesboro postmasters with their dates of appointment: Michael Stoner, June 9, 1822; Joseph Deardorf, September 22, 1830; James Walker, February 28, 1833; Michael M. Stoner, May 2, 1837; John W. Stoner, December 17, 1840; James Brotherton, July 19, 1845; James Brotherton, Jr., February 15, 1849; Jacob R. Welsh, June 13, 1853; Thomas C. Pilkington, May 28, 1861; Nancy Pilkington, February 10, 1863; Andrew G. Nevin, September 30, 1864; Jacob R. Welsh, November 26, 1866; Andrew G. Nevin, May 6, 1869; Matilda R. Nevin, February 5, 1875; George Middour, January 19, 1882; James P. Lowell, March 12, 1886; Andrew S. Bonebrake, April 11, 1890; Alexander D. Morganthall, May 2, 1894; Silas E. Dubbell, May 28, 1899; H. C. Gordan; J. W. Warehime; and William E. Bowers.

In the early days of the Waynesboro post office, the pay of the postmaster was on a commission basis with no allowance for room rent, assistants, clerk hire, fuel, or light. All receipts were forwarded to the Harrisburg office, and later the postmaster received his commissions from Washington which were small at that time.

Mail was received through general delivery almost entirely, although a few call boxes were maintained, to be followed later by lock boxes. In the Fifties, Sixties, and early Seventies, one mail a day was brought from Greencastle by omnibus, which left Waynesboro at six o'clock in the morning, met a Cumberland Valley railroad train at Greencastle, and returned sometime between eight and ten o'clock in the evening, depending upon the time of arrival of the train. Mail to and from Chambersburg and way points was carried twice a week in a one-horse hack, while communication with Hagerstown was maintained by means of a coach that passed through Waynesboro to Gettysburg, making two mail deliveries a week. These mail coaches were the only means by which travelers could enter or leave Waynesboro at that time. Among the early mail carriers were Jacob R. Wolfensberger and the Ervin brothers.

In 1865, during the incumbency of Andrew Nevin as postmaster, Waynesboro experienced a mail robbery, an account of which has been given by Miss Matilda Detrich, granddaughter of Postmaster Nevin. The office was then in a small room with one door in front and two windows, one at the front and the other on the side. Facing the door and extending the width of the room was the counter, at one end of which were the two dozen call boxes and at the other a movable bar to permit entrance to the rear of the room. A drawer below the counter contained the supply of stamps and money for there was no safe in the office. Light was furnished in the evening by two kerosene lamps, one on the desk and the other on the counter.

On the evening of the robbery, a man entered the post office just before closing time for the ostensible purpose of asking information on some matter. When the office was reopened in the morning, the entire stock of stamps and some two hundred dollars in cash were missing. Suspecting his late visitor of the night before, Postmaster Nevin notified nearby offices and the Department at Washington, and within a short time the suspect was brought to justice. He confessed to the robbery, was sentenced to the penitentiary, and died in prison while serving out his term. It was after this incident that Mr. Nevin had made a heavy metal box with a lock for the safe keeping of stamps and money, and this strong box he carried to his home each night after closing the post office. The box is still in possession of Miss Matilda Detrich.

During Nevin's term, the post office was located in the Walker building on the site of the present Masonic building, and there it was remained during the terms of J. R. Welsh and Thomas Pilkington.

When he received his second appointment, Mr. Nevin removed the office to the site of the present Wolff block. Subsequently, it was located in the White Swan building, then occupied by the Fahrney Panacea Medical company, and afterward it was established in the Miller building on West Main street not far from the present First National Bank building, remaining there during the term of Mrs. Nevin. Since that time, the office has been located at different places on or near the "Diamond."

The advancement and increase of the postal facilities is, in a measure, the story of the growth of the town. Today, the office is housed in a large room with postmaster, assistant postmaster, and a number of clerks and carriers. The records show that in 1928, money orders sold reached the total of 37,995; registered pieces, 7,100; collect packages, 6,602; insured parcels mailed, 10,916. In that year, the office employed 27 persons, whose salaries amounted to \$46,946.73, and the total postal receipts for the year were \$61,123.03. City carriers make several deliveries each day to homes and business houses, with carriers serving four rural routes. A marked contrast is this to the business whose assets could be accommodated in Mr. Nevin's tin box.

Civic Organizations. The Chamber of Commerce has been in existence ten years and during this time has done much to standardize the industrial and economic life of the city. It is a member of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce and of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Though the Chamber was organized March 3, 1920, a Board of Trade has been organized more than ten years prior to this time for the purpose of establishing a guaranty fund to promote new industries and the assistance of those in the embryonic stage.

Consolidating the old Board and various other commercial organizations, the Chamber of Commerce was built on broader lines and mapped out an ambitious program of local development which augured well for the future. Just as it was ready to function in a practical way, the outbreak of the World war interrupted until 1920 the operations of Chamber. With the post-war revival of the Chamber activities, the first board was composed of the following men: Frank Barnett, J. G. Benedict, M. T. Brown, J. W. Croft, W. R. Davison, J. B. Eader, J. H. Ellicott, J. E. Frantz, J. E. Guy, K. G. Potter, Val Smith, and J. H. Stoner. The first officers were Watson R. Davison, president; J. G. Benedict and Rev. Joseph E. Guy, vice-presidents; J. H. Elliott, secretary; and R. C. Gordon, treasurer. The present officers are William F. Day, president; D. G. Benedict and B. H. Welty, vice-presidents; R. J. D. Hoover, secretary and treasurer; Miss M. Oneta Slonaker, assistant secretary; D. Maurice Wertz, national and state councillor; and R. R. Arthur, D. G. Benedict, S. G. Benedict, Scott Cunningham, William F. Day,

J. H. Elliott, A. J. Etter, N. B. Funk, J. A. Knupp, J. C. McCullough, J. G. Mumma, J. W. Rockwell, S. S. Snively, J. H. Stoner, B. H. Welty, and S. F. Workman, directors.

The Waynesboro Manufacturers' Association of which J. A. Knupp has been secretary for some years, has functioned in the interests of the manufacturing industries of the town and has state and national affiliations.

The Waynesboro Beneficial Fund Association organized in 1912, has a record of many beneficent and philanthropic deeds. The members of the organization have gone quietly about their work of aiding those who are unable to help themselves, and the association is one that has been of inestimable good to the community.

The Waynesboro Advertising Club is an organization of merchants of the town who plan the best in merchandising for the dealer as well as the customer. It is the offspring of several similar associations, but since its life under the present name began, it has done much to promote the welfare of the community.

The Rotary Club and the *Lions Club*, having as members men from all walks of life, devote their activities primarily to the development of a higher standard of life in the city.

The Community Chest of Waynesboro is a valuable adjunct to the welfare of the town and has been in existence six years, during which time it has supported the Waynesboro Hospital, the Waynesboro Free Library, the Waynesboro Relief Association, and the Waynesboro Chapter of the American Red Cross. The business affairs of the Community Chest are administered by the Beneficial Fund Association, and in each of the six campaigns for funds, the amount subscribed has surpassed the goal.

The Waynesboro Hospital is located in the eastern part of town along the Buchanan Highway. It was secured at a cost, for building and grounds, of \$168,906.32 with an additional expenditure of \$15,025.20 for equipment. The hospital has a capacity of forty-three beds and is under the management of a board of directors composed of eighteen members and a medical staff of seventeen members, of which Dr. J. Burns Amberson is the dean. A valuable aid in its management is the Women's Auxiliary of the hospital. The hospital is an institution of mercy and relief in which Waynesboro takes much interest, and its location is not far, as legend has it, from the spot where John Wallace, the city's founder, built his home.

The Waynesboro Y. M. C. A., located on North Potomac avenue, was erected by public subscription and is governed by a Board of Directors elected from the churches of the town. Its real estate is valued at \$164,000, equipment at \$12,500. The endowment fund is \$66,600 and the annual receipts are \$13,500.

City of Waynesboro. Waynesboro, employing the council-manager form of government, is divided into three wards and seven voting precincts. The present borough officers are as follows: Dr. J. W. Croft, burgess; D. F. Good, president of the council; J. W. Kisecker, S. A. Zentmyer, Daniel Friedly, L. C. Gardenhour, and C. L. Jacobs, councilmen; A. Stover Fitz, borough manager; W. B. Hunter, borough treasurer; Percy H. Snowberger, health officer; D. J. Strine, fire chief; Frank Kercheval, B. F. Berger, and M. F. Frantz, auditors; N. F. Keller, borough solicitor; Charles G. Schaeffer, resident engineer; Robert Craig, consulting engineer; W. A. Culler and I. G. Baird, magistrates.

Police Department is organized with offices in the City Hall on East Main street. George E. Byers is chief; Floyd Warren is night lieutenant and the patrolmen are D. K. Heefner and Johnston Kiel, two men being on duty at all times.

Fire Department consists of two volunteer companies, the Mechanics Steam Fire Engine & Hose Company and the Always There Hook & Ladder Company, both of which were organized more than fifty years ago and are the lineal descendants of the volunteer company that pulled its hand pumper to Waynesboro fires. The present companies have a membership of 250, four pieces of motorized equipment, and three paid drivers, two of whom are on duty at all times. The horse-drawn equipment was retired in 1916 when the first motor driven fire truck was purchased. The present equipment of the two companies is composed of one 600-gallon pumper, one 600-gallon quadruple ladder truck, one 500-gallon community pumper, one 900-gallon Nott steamer, and one ladder and hose truck with chemicals. Both companies are housed in a large fire house on South Potomac avenue. The alarm system by telephone is connected with a high pressure siren at the fire house. The entire expense of the department is born by taxation.

Water System. From the old town pump in Center Square to the present gravity water system is a large step, but memories cluster about the old pump which are dear to the older residents of the town. The wood wagons were accustomed to stop there to water the teams while the loads were measured and the buyers awaited. Here the cows were watered in the morning before they were driven to pasture, and here, too, they were often milked when brought back in the evening.

The hey day of the pump passed in 1883, when a water system was projected for Waynesboro by local and Philadelphia capitalists. L. S. Forney, W. S. Amberson, Daniel Hoover, and H. G. Bonebrake were the Waynesboro men to become members of the original Waynesboro Water company. All but a comparatively few shares of the stock were held by George S. Moyer, of Philadelphia. At the time of his death, the company was reorganized in 1899 and all of the

capital stock was absorbed by local men. The officers of the new organization were W. T. Omwake, president; I. E. Yost, secretary; Reuben Shover, treasurer; Daniel Hoover, M. E. Sollenberger, J. H. Neal, and David H. Hoover, directors.

For a number of years, the water supply was taken from the Baily Spring on the Blue Ridge Mountain near Beartown, and impounded in a ravine near Dr. Benjamin Frantz's farm close to Roadside. From this point, the water reached the town by gravity. This source soon became insufficient and a main was laid to the springs and headwaters of the Antietam at the mouth of Rattlesnake Run. Prior to the construction of this mountain line, however, a storage reservoir had been constructed on Mt. Airy avenue with a capacity of 1,250,000 gallons. This reservoir was used by the city until 1927.

Until July 1, 1922, the system was owned by a private corporation, but on that date the City of Waynesboro purchased the entire plant and equipment and has since operated it as a municipal project. In 1927, a concrete storage basin and settling tank was constructed a quarter of a mile east of the Old Forge to hold 5,000,000 gallons. A dam was built on Rattlesnake Run which limited this stream to a storage reservoir, and in 1928 another concrete reservoir was built on the west side of North Broad street to increasing storage capacity by an additional 3,500,000 gallons, to 10,000,000 gallons. An average pressure of 72 pounds is maintained.

With a watershed owned by the municipality and the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, this mountain spring water is unsurpassed. The average daily consumption is 1,700,000 gallons with an annual usage of 481,000,000 gallons. The watershed has an area of 11.33 square miles; thirty-six miles of pipe lines are maintained; and the storage reservoir intake has an elevation of 880 feet above sea level and the Mt. Airy reservoir 836 feet. The original purchase price in 1922 was \$330,000, while the present investment is \$452,720. The city supplies 2,141 domestic and 136 commercial and industrial consumers.

Street Department. In 1913, Main street was paved with brick within the confines of the borough line. A program of street improvement was initiated in 1919 which has brought the total mileage of paved streets to 26.54 at the present time.

Public Buildings. The Town Hall on East Main street, once the home of the fire department and where theatergoers spent many evenings, has recently been remodelled and is now occupied by the borough offices, police department, public market, and Free Library, the last of which occupies the entire second floor of the structure. The Firemen's Hall on South Potomac avenue is the only other public building in town, the first and second floors occupied by the Fire

department and the basement used as a store room for equipment of the Water and Street departments.

Light Department. While this department is not municipally owned, it must be mentioned with other civic affairs. The present white way is a notable advancement over the old oil lamp, mounted on a post, with "Billy Horner" and others going from lamp to lamp with lighted match and, in the early morning, extinguishing the lights with a puff of his breath or a swing of his hat.

Electric light was introduced to Waynesboro in 1892 and is now supplied by the Southern Power & Light company. Ten years prior to 1892 the town was lighted with gas, the gas company being a foreign corporation with virtually the same officers as the Waynesboro Water company. Fifty-four white way lights, twenty-seven 400-candle power lights, and eight hundred twenty-two 100-candle power lights are utilized by the city.

Finances. The real estate valuation according to the last assessment is \$5,748,640 shows the wonderful development of the wooded hills which constituted the farm of John Wallace, founder of the town.

The assets of the town are as follows: Town hall, \$10,000; fire department building, \$10,000; water plant, \$418,199.63; fire equipment, etc., \$28,931.55; sinking fund and cash, \$43,450.95; total, \$510,682.13. The liabilities are: Bonds issued by vote of the people, \$219,000; bonds issued without vote of the people, \$39,500; water bonds by vote of the people, \$330,000; total, \$588,500. The people of the town are taxed for 1929-30 as follows: Borough, 12 mills, \$72,254.04; school, 18 mills and \$5 poll tax, \$131,833.02; county, 8 mills, and state, 4 mills, \$58,849.56.

The town of Waynesboro enjoys an AAA-1 credit rating in the municipal bond market. Assets in real and personal property for the people of Waynesboro are in excess of \$60,000,000, an average of \$5,600 per person, affording a contrast to the per capita wealth of the United States and Pennsylvania, which are \$2,918 and \$3,187, respectively. The annual income of the people of Waynesboro is nearly \$10,000,000.

Waynesboro Industries. Industrially, Waynesboro has enjoyed a steady growth. When the town was but a few houses in the woods, Old Forge, a few miles east, was operating, and the old Burns forge turned out cannon for the Continental army. The nearby furnaces of Mont Alto, Pine Grove, and Caledonia also presaged the industrial eminence that was to come to Waynesboro. Just east of town on the Baltimore road was Royer's tannery from which leather was transported by the historic Conestoga wagons to Baltimore and Pittsburgh markets. Farther to the south along the Antietam, were marble works, last operated by Henry Walter, father of the late

Charles Walter. Along every nearby stream was a great mill grinding the golden grain of the farms into flour with power generated by great water wheels. Saw mills fashioned lumber of the great trees, their vertical saws creating music throughout the valley from early dawn until late at night.

As the town took on larger dimensions, small factories sprang up within its limits. The village blacksmith came early, and along with him came his co-laborer, the wagon maker. John Seller's saddle and harness shop was among the first of the small industries in Waynesboro. Joseph H. Grebs and Jacob Bender conducted furniture and cabinet maker shops in later years. Lewis Forney operated a tannery for many years on East Main street where the Wolff block now stands.

Surrounded as it was by this industrial environment in its infancy, Waynesboro was destined to be a manufacturing center and to become the home and scene of operations of the Fricks, Geisers, and Landises, who with their inventive talent and mechanical skill made the town the industrial center it is. These men believed the then little hamlet would be an ideal place for factories and came here with their machinery. As a result of their foresight, there are today scores of shops, the busy hum of whose machinery may be heard in some seasons for the entire twenty-four hours of the day.

Among the products from the Waynesboro factories are ice refrigerating machinery (the largest ice machine in the world was made in Waynesboro) stationary, portable, and traction engines, grain threshers, saw mill machinery, grinding machines, bolt and pipe threaders, pipe cutters, collapsible taps, die heads, pipe nipples, reamers, confectionery, card filing devices, phonograph, iron fence, structural steel, artificial stone, automobile shock absorbers, electric clocks, vises, drawing instruments, underwear, men's clothing, coats, brass and bronze products, car wheel bearings, tire chains, lock washers, barrels, brick, sash and doors.

The result of all this is that products of Waynesboro are found performing their work in many foreign countries; plows made in Waynesboro turn the soil of the Nile Valley; ice machines from this town are manufacturing ice in India and in the tropical regions of the world; refrigerating machinery from Waynesboro is preserving the foods on our great ocean liners; Waynesboro threshers not only thresh the grain grown on our own prairies but also in far away Argentina and the countries of the Far East; apples from Franklin county orchards are shipped to South American, European, and Asiatic markets, while the barrels that contain them are made in Waynesboro; saw mills erected by mechanics in Waynesboro are in the forests of the equatorial regions and among the snows of the northland; grinding machines and thread and bolt cutters from the Landis shops are operated by skilled mechanics in all the great auto-

mobile shops and ship building yards of the world; the electric clocks made here call and dismiss classes not only in our own public schools but also in colleges and universities of all nations; and men's clothing made in Waynesboro is worn by all the races of mankind.

Frick Company. The year 1861 is not only an epochal one in the history of the nation but in the history of Waynesboro as well. It was during the summer of this year that George Frick, pioneer inventor and manufacturer, moved his plant to Waynesboro from what is now Ringgold, Maryland. When he located here the plant occupied a two-story frame building, 50 x 100 feet, which had been erected by him. Those were days when men were answering Lincoln's first call to defend the Union and they were marching forth to war; but George Frick was not to be drawn from the industries of peace and he continued the manufacture of steam engines, grain separators, saw mills, and other machinery in his small plant at the eastern part of town. From this small beginning came the large plant of today bearing the name Frick company and occupying many acres at the western end of the town.

The original shop soon proved too small, and another plot of ground was purchased, on which he erected a new, brick structure. The production of engines and boilers then became the specialty of Mr. Frick, who encountered difficulties and discouragements in the financing of the proposition. Lack of sufficient working capital to care for the expanding trade, the necessity of seeking aid in other localities, and the fact that no railroad had yet reached Waynesboro were the causes of the town nearly losing this promising industry. At one time, the situation was materially relieved by selling the thresher part of the business to Geiser, Price & Company. Offers of financial assistance came from various places, including Chambersburg, Greencastle, Hagerstown and Smithsburg. All of these places had railroad facilities, which was a strong inducement because most of the iron, lumber, coal, and other materials used by the Frick company had to be hauled by teams from Greencastle, nine miles distant, and the manufactured products had to be transported to a railroad by the same means. Just when representatives from Hagerstown were negotiating for the removal of the business of that city, some of the enterprising men of Waynesboro came to Mr. Frick and offered him additional capital to meet the needs of the business. The result of this offer was the formation of a partnership of thirteen members, who became known as the "Lucky Thirteen," for they later became successful and prominent citizens of the community.

The new partnership began operation in 1873 with a capital of \$34,000, the year in which occurred a financial panic. George Frick then relinquished his financial interest in the company but continued to serve the concern as general superintendent, manager, and treasurer. John Phillips, cashier of the First National Bank of

Waynesboro and organizer of the thirteen men, was elected the first president.

From 1873 to 1884, Frick & Company experienced its most rapid expansion, the membership of the partnership also being increased. In January, 1875, the capital was increased to \$40,000 and in January, 1879, to \$125,000. The company then began expanding by leaps and bounds, and in 1882, the capital was raised to \$350,000, in 1883 to \$600,000, and in 1884 to \$900,000. The erection of new shops at the west end of Waynesboro began in 1880 and removal to the new plant was effected the following year. The membership of the partnership grew to 150, when it was determined to incorporate.

In 1884, the partnership was dissolved and it superseded by a corporation under title of Frick company with an authorized capitalization of \$1,000,000. A large amount of stock was taken by employees of the company. Today the capital stock totals \$5,000,000, divided between 100,000 shares of 6 per cent preferred and 100,000 shares of no par value common stock.

Medals of award were given to Frick company at many fairs and expositions, and the whistle of the "Eclipse" engine was being heard not only in the homeland but across the seas and even in far away Australia. Following 1884, a panic swept the country, and in common with many other concerns, Frick company felt the effect of the depression which ensued. For seven years, the company was unable to earn any return for its stockholders, but during this period the company was laying the basis for future prosperity.

In 1883, the first complete refrigerating machine was built, developing twenty-five tons of ice from less than a ton of coal. The ammonia cylinder built in 1881-82 for W. J. Ferguson, of Baltimore, Maryland, was Frick company's first work in refrigerating machinery and is still in operation. About 1900, the public demand for artificial ice had greatly increased, and many improved methods were developed in ice manufacture..

The World war brought a great demand for ice making equipment. More than sixty large Frick compressors were furnished on rush orders for one manufacturer of high explosives, and hundreds of smaller ones were installed on ships. In addition to all this, no less than sixty-nine men marched forth from Frick company to join the colors. Following the war period, Frick company rebuilt and enlarged its works and reorganized its sales and service machine, so that from 1925 to 1928 was a period of rapid development. The Frick company has branches and distributors throughout the civilized world and operates twenty-five specialized departments.

Landis Tool Company. The Landis Tool company is not only one of Waynesboro's large industries but it has the largest plant in the world engaged exclusively in the manufacture of grinding tools.

The company manufactures grinding and boring machines for use in all metal working operations.

The year 1880 was a notable year in the industrial development of Waynesboro, for in that year the brothers, Frank F. and A. B. Landis, left Lancaster and came to Waynesboro to enter the employ of the Geiser Manufacturing company. A. B. Landis was made foreman of the engine department of the machine shop and later was sent to the tool department. From 1880 to 1890, he developed the universal grinder and other tools.

He and his brother, Frank F., organized a company, built a small factory, and engaged in the manufacture of the grinder and other tools which they had invented, this being in 1890. The original exploitation of the grinding machine took place under the company known as Landis Brothers. The plant was destroyed by fire April 25, 1897.

On May 1, 1897, but five days after the fire, the Landis Tool company was organized with these officers and directors: Dr. A. H. Strickler, president; J. E. Frantz, secretary and treasurer; A. B. Landis, superintendent; and A. H. Strickler, Daniel Hoover, W. T. Omwake, Ezra Frick, Reuben Shover, S. B. Rinehart, T. B. Smith, William H. Snyder, and F. Forthman, directors. The new shops were erected on the site of the old plant, to which large additions have since been made.

More than 100 different kinds of grinders are now manufactured by the company, the smallest types weighing 500 pounds and the largest 125,000 pounds. They are used in nearly every state of the Union and in nearly every country of South America, Europe, and Asia.

Landis Machine Company. The Landis Machine received its articles of incorporation December 10, 1903. The first directors were: E. Elden, W. T. Omwake, B. F. Welty, F. Forthman, J. F. Shank, J. E. Frantz, Daniel Hoover, and J. E. Beck. Daniel Hoover became the first president, to be followed in succession by F. Forthman, C. B. Hershey, and J. J. Oller who has held that office since 1908.

The company manufactures a line of bolt, pipe, and nipple threading machines, cutting machines, hand operated screw machines, Victor taps, and other machines. Factories throughout the world use the products of this concern.

The original plant of this company was a building 80 x 100 feet located on Fifth street near South Church street. It has been enlarged from time to time until today it is one of the largest manufacturing plants in Waynesboro, occupying almost an entire block on both sides of Fifth street and the west side of South Church street.

Abram B. Landis conceived the idea of making an improved threading machine while he was still a foreman with the Geiser Manufacturing company and later developed by him when he was associated with the Landis Tool company. After his death, H. L. Fisher has been designing engineer for the company.

During the first year of operation of the company, only two or three machines were sold, but at the present time, the bolt threading machine department does more business, than all of the company's competitors combined. The machines have been marketed in fifty-one countries of the world, in every state of the Union and in every province of Canada. The range of the company's products is best shown in the fact that its smallest die head weighs between three and four pounds while the largest machine weighs more than twelve tons. The sales force is of world wide scope.

The Geiser Manufacturing Company is one of the oldest manufacturing plants in Waynesboro. Daniel Geiser, Benjamin Price, Jacob F. Oller, and Josiah Fahrney were the original organizers of this concern in 1863, which was subsequently incorporated with a capital of \$300,000.

To relate the early development of the enterprise is almost to tell the progress of the town, for the Geiser company was one of Waynesboro's pioneer manufacturing establishments. Grain separators were the first products of the company. These were followed by saw mill machinery, portable engines, and traction engines. The engine part of the business was originated by the Landis brothers.

The company made great progress between 1879 and 1884, when orders poured in more rapidly than they could be filled. In the midst of this prosperity, the entire plant was destroyed by fire, but it was at once rebuilt on a larger scale, to accommodate the increased foreign and domestic business. Threshers from the Geiser works winnowed grain on the plains of Kansas, along the Nile, in the Valley of the Danube and in far-off Australia.

In 1912, the concern was sold to the Emmerson-Brantingham company, of Rockford, Illinois, and the business was reorganized on a more efficient basis. Steel for the Emergency Fleet Corporation was fabricated at this plant during the World war at a rate of 800 tons per month and combat wagons in large numbers were also manufactured for the army.

The Emmerson-Brantingham organization put the plant up for sale in 1925 when it was purchased by local capitalists, who feared that the plant might be obtained by outside interests and dismantled. The old business was revived, and the company is now operating under the old Geiser charter.

Boroughs and Villages. Quincy lies three miles north of Waynesboro and is the largest village in the township of that name. It is

the seat of the United Brethren Orphanage and Old Folks Home, whose buildings are within sight of the village. The Home was chartered in 1902 and opened the following year, when nine children were admitted to the institution. Rev. H. J. Kitzmiller and his wife are superintendent and matron, respectively, with Prof. A. C. Wertsch as assistant superintendent and Mrs. Wertsch as assistant matron. The report of 1927 showed the total enrollment to be 147, of whom 85 were boys and 62 girls. The children are given vocational training. A fine farm is operated in connection with the institution.

Zullinger three miles west of Waynesboro on the Buchanan Highway, was named in honor of David Zullinger, who was a resident of the village and one-time commissioner of Franklin county. It has a four-room grade school building, a general merchandise store, post office, and modern garage.

Rouzerville, three miles east of Waynesboro, was once known as Pikesville and is named for Peter Rouzer, who spent the greater part of his life there. The village with a population of approximately 800, has an eight room graded school building, three churches, good stores and is connected with Waynesboro by the C. G. & W. electric road.

Roadside is on the east branch of Antietam Creek three miles northeast of Waynesboro. It was long known as "Black Corner" and has a cross roads store of the kind familiar to the older residents of the county, the store was kept for many years by the late Theodore Weisner, a hospitable, courteous German. Nearby is the famous "White Mill," and a little farther up the mountain are Glen Furney and Old Forge.

Wayne Heights, two miles east of Waynesboro is built on what was once the John Frantz farm. It is a village of recent origin, having substantial homes built along streets that are still unimproved. Where the village now stands was a marble quarry and factory, operated more than a hundred years ago.

Midvale, four miles southeast of Waynesboro, is a station on the Baltimore & Cumberland Valley branch of the Western Maryland railroad. The railroad and merchandise business there was long conducted by the late Jacob F. Good, son of Jacob S. and grandson of Christian Good. Near here is located the Harbaugh Reformed church, built in 1837, named for the late Dr. Henry Harbaugh, a noted theologian of the Reformed church. Many Reformed pilgrims still visit the old home and stand by the little brook to gather inspiration from the stream as it goes murmuring by just as it did in the days of Harbaugh, when he penned his immortal poem in Pennsylvania German. "Das Alt Schulhaus an der Krick." One

of his hymns, "Jesus I Live to Thee," is sung every morning by the students at Mercersburg academy.

The Marsh district along Marsh run is a few miles southwest of Waynesboro, and while the city was building its factories, the Millers, Lecrones, Potters, Nicodemuses, Kriners, Funks, Shanks, Sarbaughs, and others were clearing the fields and converting the woodlands into fertile farms.

Waynesboro is flanked on the east by a mountain resort region, with Monterey, Blue Ridge Summit, Charmian, Monterey, High Field, Cascades, Buena Vista Springs and Pen Mar attracting those who seek healthful surroundings for vacation days.

ANTRIM TOWNSHIP was formed in 1741 upon application of the inhabitants of the Quarter Sessions Court of Lancaster. It included practically all the territory in what is now Franklin county except Warren, Fannett and Metal townships. Other townships in the county were afterwards taken at different times from the territory of Antrim. It was named for Antrim, Ireland. The name is significant of its early settlers who were of the hardy Scotch-Irish extraction. Jacob Snively, James Johnston, Joseph Crunkleton and James Rody were very early settlers in the township and came in 1775 several years before this township was formed. For a long period the community was known as the Conococheague settlement but these men had hardly erected their first log cabins when other settlers began to arrive.

Greencastle is the principal town in Antrim township. The land on which it was located was deeded to John Smith November 4, 1761. Smith conveyed it to John Davison and he to William Allison on April 25, 1763. The tract contained 300 acres and on May 3, 1769, Mr. Allison transferred it to his son, Colonel John Allison, who laid out the village of Greencastle in 1782. It acquired its name from a place called Green Castle in County Donegal, Ireland. Other important villages in the township include Shady Grove, Wingerton, Middleburg, Browns Mill and Clay Hill. Shady Grove was one of the early settlements in the county. The first to settle in that community were the Johnstons, Gordons and Snivelys. The village was laid out in 1840. Middleburg was founded by Jacob Strickler in 1812 and it takes its name from the fact that it is half way between Hagerstown and Greencastle.

Mormonism in Pennsylvania was first established in the Greencastle section on the Andrew G. McLanahan farm about a mile and a half west of the village. A mortgage on the property was foreclosed in 1874 and the project was abandoned, some of the members going to Utah and others elsewhere.

The old red meeting house was the first church. It was built in or about 1737 and was located at Moss Springs, adjacent to Greencastle. The first pastor of the Presbyterian church was Rev. Samuel Cavin. The old white church in Greencastle was erected in 1792.

Clay Hill is one of the important villages in the township. It is located near Browns Mill, a historic settlement. The region about Clay Hill was originally settled by the Scotch-Irish but the Germans later gradually purchased the land. Some of the original families in this region were the Bender, Strickler, McKnight, Kennedy, Phillipy, Mowery, Omwakes, Seilhamer, Hollinger and Davison. The church was erected in 1872. Near this place is the historic Browns Mill graveyard. General Potter, who served in the Revolution, was buried there. The earliest records accessible contain the names of many people whose names are still prominent in the community.

FANNETT TOWNSHIP. Taking its name from a place in County Donegal, Ireland, known as Fannett Point or Fanod Head, Fannett Township lies largely in the Path Valley, which was known in the early days as "Tuscarora Path," and originally included the present Metal township. The Path, Amberson's and Horse valleys attracted the attention of white settlers long before the extinguishment of the Indian titles to the land, and with the consent of the Redmen, whites settled and began to improve land in these three valleys. The strong tide of immigration that soon set into this section brought the protests of the Indians, who complained to the colonial authorities in 1744 that the white men failed to live up to agreements made with the tribes. In May, 1750, Richard Peters, secretary to the governor, accompanied by Benjamin Chambers, William Maxwell, William Allison, John Findlay, and other magistrates of Cumberland county, went into the Path Valley to expel the interlopers. There the magistrates found Abraham Slack, James Blair, Moses Moore, Arthur Dunlop, Alexander McCartie, David Lewis, Adam McCartie, Felix Doyle, Reynold Alexander, Samuel Patterson, John Armstrong, John Potts, Andrew Dunlop, Robert Wilson, Jacob Pyatt, William Ramage, and others. These men were brought before a magistrate's court, convicted and fined, and ordered to remove with their families from the valley and to appear in Carlisle to answer such charges as might be brought against them. The homes and improvements of the settlers were burned, but many of these pioneers returned to the valley after the land was purchased from the Indians, October 23, 1758.

A large tract of land in the upper part of the township was purchased by Richard and John Coulter in 1756, and Francis Amberson settled in the valley which bears his name in 1763. These men were followed by Barnabas Clark, whose name is perpetuated in Clark's Knob, John Ward, and Cromwell McVitty.

Concord, whose name derives from one of the two battles that

opened the Revolutionary war, is situated in the extreme northern point of Fannett township on Tuscarora creek. James Widney laid out the town and sold the first lots in 1783, and because of the prevalence of stone and the lack of sawmills, eleven stone houses, some of which are still standing, were erected. Reputed to have housed more families than any other house in Concord, the oldest log house still standing is the old mill house, built in 1810. Among the earliest settlers of the region may be named the Erwins, Wallaces, McElhaneys, McKenzies, McMullans, Littles, Crawfords, Pomeroy's, HARRISES, and Linns.

The first schoolhouse, a log structure, stood along the mountain road to Perry county, and the first mill, the ruins of which may still be seen at the turn of the present mill dam, was erected in 1810 by the Linns. The mill was a two and a half story structure, thirty-eight feet wide by forty feet long, with a twelve-foot overshot wheel. The first church services in the valley were held by Bishop Asbury in the days following the Revolution, and the first Methodist Episcopal church was built on the land now enclosed in the church's cemetery, the tract being owned at that time by James Widney. The exact date of the founding of the United Presbyterian church of Concord is unknown, but in 1828 Rev. Alexander McCahan was installed as pastor of Chambersburg and Concord, giving one-third of his time to the latter town.

Doyle'sburg, located in the heart of the best agricultural section of the Path Valley between Fort Loudon and the Concord Narrows, was laid out by Philip Doyle in 1851. William Doyle erected and operated the first store, and a postoffice was established there soon after the platting of the village, Philip T. Doyle being appointed postmaster in 1854. The first church congregation organized at Doyle'sburg was of the Roman Catholic denomination, the church being built sometime between 1840 and 1850. The Methodist Protestant church was erected at Doyle'sburg in 1881, the village thus displacing Concord as the center of Methodist Protestantism in the valley. A tannery was erected in the village in 1869 by William and James McLain.

Dry Run, located on the West Conococheague creek, had these men as first settlers: Davison Filson, Daniel Johnson, James Ferguson, James Stark, and Thomas Wilson. The first house was built there by James Holliday in 1833 and the second by James Stark three years later, locating it at the southeast corner of Baltimore and Main streets. Though the first postoffice was opened there in 1825 by William Campbell, it was not until 1838 that the village was platted by Stephen Skinner. The United Presbyterian denomination organized a congregation at Dry Run in 1810 and built a stone church in 1822, the first pastor being James Brown and the charter members being James Wilson, David Ferguson, James Little, and William Robertson. The Dry Run academy was opened in April, 1875, with

Rev. S. C. Alexander as principal and teacher and was non-sectarian. It continued in operation until the establishment of the high school in 1908. The first class was graduated from the high school in 1910, and the first class graduated from the four-year course in 1928. The Path Valley State bank was organized in 1908, and the Citizens' National bank was started as a private institution by B. F. Shope and acquired a charter as a national bank in 1916.

Fannettsburg had William McIntire as its first settler with Alexander Walker and Francis Elliot settling in the immediate vicinity. Elliot's Fort was erected a mile north of Fannettsburg in 1754 or 1755 for the purpose of guarding the central approaches to the valley. A remnant of its walls is still visible. The town was laid out in 1732 by William McIntire, who advertised a hundred lots for sale. The first store was kept by William Brewster, and James Sweeney was appointed postmaster in 1809. In 1769, Alexander Walker donated land for a church, and a log structure was erected thereon the following year for the accommodation of the Presbyterians of the neighborhood. The Methodist church was built in 1840 and placed under the charge of Rev. Jacob B. Shade. Fannettsburg had the first county high school in the county, it being established after the old building burned down during the World war. The Fannettsburg National bank was organized in 1900 but did not receive a national bank charter until 1916, at which time the officers were J. H. Bartle, president; R. W. McAllan, vice-president; and S. E. Walker, cashier.

Spring Run begins its history from the earliest days of settlement of the Path Valley, for some of its settlers were those carried before the magistrate's court to be evicted from their holdings before the land had been purchased from the Indians. Among them were William Ramage, Moses Moore, Abraham Slack, and James Blair. The first settlers were Scotch-Irish and nearly all of the Presbyterian denomination, accordingly the first church organized was of that denomination and was established in 1767 with Robert Cooper preaching to the residents of the valley whenever he saw fit to do so. The United Brethren church was started in 1888. The first school-house was built of logs, and the first postoffice was instituted in 1850.

Willow Hill lies three miles north of Fannettsburg and took on the status of a village with the establishment of a postoffice there in 1878 with Charles Fleming in charge. Because the place was the militia parade ground of the section and was laid out similar to Bunker Hill, it was originally intended to give the town that name, but Willow Hill was adopted when it was learned that another postoffice of that name already existed in Pennsylvania. Joseph Alexander was the proprietor of the first store.

GREENE TOWNSHIP, Franklin county, was named in honor of General Greene and was laid out prior to 1788. According to the

records, its first election was held in 1788. The principal towns are Greenvillage, Scotland and Fayetteville. Early settlers in this township were the Armstrongs, Thomsons, Stewarts, Maclays, Hendersons, Criswells, Bittingers, Bairds and Johnsons. One of the most historic as well as one of the earliest settlements was that of Culbertson's Row. Two brothers, Joseph and Robert Culbertson, took up land there in 1744. Others of the Culbertson family settled at a later period. Samuel Culbertson was an officer in the Revolutionary War and built a large house in 1780 that is still standing. The Culbertson family occupied a prominent part in the early history of this township. The first bridge in this township was constructed in 1793 over a creek in Culbertson's Row. John Ritchie was the first constable and the first supervisors were Albert Torrence and Martin Wenzer.

Green Village was founded in 1793 by Samuel Nicholson and the first house in this place was erected by Jonathan Hirst at the corner of the highway intersection. What was long known as the McNally Tavern was built by Peter Kehl. Two hotels did a thriving business in the early days, one the Ankerbrand House is still standing and was owned by a man named Kinzer, the other was located at the intersection of the highways. The first school was a frame structure on the site of the present school building. A post office was located here in 1827 with James McAnulty as postmaster. The last man to hold this office was Benjamin Bollinger. The first church, a Methodist, was built in 1827. For years it was used as a meeting place for various denominations. The present brick structure was erected in 1873. The Lutheran church was built in 1845. In the early days the Mennonites worshipped in the Shirk residence. Their meeting house was constructed in 1804 about two miles from the village. Some of the most prominent men of the community were natives of this place.

Scotland, another important town in this township, is located on the Conococheague creek about five miles from Chambersburg and has a population of approximately 400. The Thomsons and the Torrences were among the early settlers of this community. Frank Thomson, a former president of the Pennsylvania railroad, was a native of this place. His ancestor, Alexander Thomson, emigrated from Scotland in 1772 and purchased five hundred acres of land from Richard Penn, a brother of William Penn. A portion of this land is the site of the village. The town was named Scotland in honor of Alexander Thomson who came from that country. The first church erected here was a Covenanter. Various denominations worshipped here for many years. The Covenanter church was organized August 17, 1791. In 1874, the United Brethren church was erected. St. Luke's Evangelical church, now one of the leading congregations was built in 1893. Scotland has two school buildings and is the heart of the fruit packing industry of that section. The

town enjoys modern improvements, electric lights, macademized roads and cement pavements. Agnew T. Dice, president of the Reading railway, was a native of this place.

Fayetteville occupies a prominent place in the history of the township. It is located on the Lincoln Highway, six miles east of Chambersburg and has a population of about 800. Its first school house was erected in 1824 and the town was laid out about two years later. Soon afterward a postoffice was established and the name Findlayville was changed to Fayetteville in honor of Gen. Lafayette. The town has several churches, the principal places of worship being the Lutheran, United Brethren and Methodist. Early churches were Reformed, United Presbyterian and Covenanter. Several of these congregations worshipped in the same structure for a long period. The first church services were conducted in the old school house. Fayetteville academy was opened in 1852 by Rev. Joshua Kennedy and at the close of the first year a commodious building was erected, which is still standing and is now conducted as a summer resort. The school was continued until 1860. Fayetteville is also the site of a consolidated school building for Greene Township. It has four rooms and is modern in every respect. This place has a number of fraternal societies and is the most important town in Greene township.

Another important village in this township is Black Gap, sometimes called Greenwood. It is located about half way between Fayetteville and Caledonia Park, just at the entrance to the South Mountain crossing of the Lincoln Highway. It was laid out by Robert Black in 1750. Caledonia Park, the site of the Thaddeus Stevens Iron Works, is one of the most noted points in the township.

GUILFORD TOWNSHIP. That the date for the organization of Guilford township is placed at 1751 is due to the fact that the oldest mention of the township of that name in the records of Cumberland county points strongly to that time as the beginnings of the township identity. Apparently, among the many Scotch-Irish settlers of this section of the county were many Englishmen, who probably named the township after the English city of that name. Though the spelling of the name of the township is different from that of the English community, it must be remembered that among the pioneers was found a high percentage of illiteracy.

Duffield was originally known to the people of the township as Turkeyfoot, due to the fact that from the point where the village stands several roads branched out to form a pattern suggestive of the name that was given to the community. The present style of the village was adopted when the postoffice was first established in 1849, at which time George Tritle was appointed postmaster. The postoffice was discontinued three years later but was reopened the same year with Jacob Snyder as postmaster. Nathan Hutchinson, John

Wingert, and John Wolfkill successively filled the office until it was finally discontinued in February, 1866. Standing approximately a half mile from Duffield is the Brethren in Christ church, the first of that denomination to be built in the state. Enroute to the battle of Gettysburg, a detachment of Confederate troops camped at Duffield for a week, and on the retreat from that historic field, the wagon trains of the Confederate army passed through the village.

Marion received its first settlers as early as 1748, and at that time, a tavern was opened in the southern end of the present town. The village was platted about 1810 and named Independence, but after the postoffice was opened the name was that of Marion, as it is today. The first store was opened there by Major Cook in 1822, he being one of the prime movers in the establishment of the village. George Washington passed through the village in October, 1794, on his way to Whiskey Rebellion at Pittsburgh.

During the Civil war, Marion saw much of Confederate soldiers. In September, 1862, prior to the battle of Antietam, the people of the vicinity learned that the Confederates were advancing that way, and many packed their belongings into wagons and left for a spot on the North Mountain that has since been known as Leshner's Camp. It is said that one farmer placed on his door a sign stating that he was neutral. The Confederates never reached Marion, but the house was ransacked by Union soldiers who became incensed at such an admission from a resident of the North. When it was learned the following year that Lee's army was advancing toward Marion, the community was again thrown into great excitement. An ammunition train, retiring before the advancing rebels blocked the road near the home of Henry Hege, and the commanding officer ordered the wagons fired. Fearing for the safety of his home, Mr. Hege suggested that the ammunition be taken from the wagons and hidden in the nearby fields, which was accordingly done. Subsequently, the officer returned from Chambersburg to recover the ammunition, thanking Mr. Hege for the timely suggestion that saved the materials for the army. Following the wagon train came a troop of New York cavalry under the command of Captain Boyd, who engaged the Confederate advance guard and held it up long enough to allow the citizens to escape to the hills with their goods. It is stated that Harry McKnight, then storekeeper in Marion, hid his stock of goods in various houses in the settlement, strewed the floor of his store with empty boxes to give the impression that the store had been ransacked, and thereby saved his stock from the hands of marauding soldiers. Boyd's men were defeated in a skirmish at Fleming's farm, near Greencastle and retreated through Marion. When the main body of the Confederate army passed through the village, General Lee, it is claimed, secured a drink of water from the pump on the Hege farm, and upon the retreat from Gettysburg the soldiers came through Marion on the Pine Stump road.

When the postoffice was established in 1833 in charge of William Martin, the mail was brought to the village by stage which made one round trip each day from Hagerstown to Chambersburg, the fare from Marion to Chambersburg being thirty-seven and a half cents.

Rev. Michael Schlatter was the first Reformed church minister to preach in Franklin County, he having been sent to Pennsylvania for that purpose by the German element of the Reformed church of Holland. He preached a sermon to the settlers near Grindstone Hill in 1748, an oak tree, on the present site of the church, serving as the house of worship. In 1827, the Reformed and Lutheran congregations bought a plot of ground jointly and erected thereon a church. The Lutheran White church, three-quarters of a mile north of the village, was erected in 1828, although it has been proved that services were held as early as 1812 under a locust tree near the site of the church by Rev. Jonathan Rahouser. The German settlement was started in 1736 and increased slowly until 1760 when there was an influx of settlers of that extraction.

The present United Brethren church was erected in 1924, but tombstones in the old graveyard show dates as far back as 1842.

The population is now about 600, and in public improvements, the village can boast two schools, a town hall, and the two churches above mentioned. The town hall is equipped with an auditorium and stage, on the boards of which are put two entertainments each year for the benefit of an improvement society, whose funds are devoted to civic purposes.

Jackson Hall began its career in 1812, when Jacob Snyder erected the first building. The first store was established in 1827-28 by John Kerr. The place was named for General Jackson and was the mustering point for the militia of that section.

New Franklin is located about four miles southeast of Chambersburg and was founded by Balthazer Kountz, who built the first house there in 1795. The second house was built by John Himes, Sr., in 1827, these houses now being in the possession, respectively, of George Skelly and Leslie Mackenzie. The third house, which has been razed, stood on the property now owned by Ebert Stamen. The village was first named Harmontown in honor of the family on whose land it was established. As John Harmon, head of the family, was riding through the streets of the village one day, a passerby shouted, "Hulloa for Harmontown." Turning in his saddle, John Harmon replied, "It shall be called Harmontown no longer; it shall be named New Franklin." The name has since clung to the village. The first store was opened on property now owned by Mr. Gipe, and the first blacksmith shop was established in 1848 by Jerry Coover.

A postoffice was started at New Franklin in 1883, mail being brought to the village every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

Two years prior to that event, the line of the Baltimore & Cumberland Valley railway was projected through the village.

The Confederate soldiers passed through New Franklin on the retreat from Gettysburg, and it is related that Mrs. Milton Crawford cooked corn cakes for the men until her meal was exhausted and made bandages from all available cloth. A Mr. Strike, it is related, was killed by Confederate soldiers because he refused to reveal to them the hiding place of his money, which was hidden in the clock.

Bordering Chambersburg on the east is Stoufferstown, which takes its name from Daniel Stouffer, who built "Stouffer's Mill" at that place in 1792. The first house on the present site of the village was Patrick Vance, who located there in 1773.

The Franklin County Home is located at Stoufferstown. The act to establish this home was approved March 11, 1807, and William Allison, David Fullerton, John Colhoun, Col. Joseph Culbertson, and John Maclay were appointed commissioners to select a site for the institution. At a price of \$8,200, they purchased the Thomas Lindsay farm in 1808, the original stone house that occupied the farm still being a part of the property of the home, standing directly in rear of the steward's house at the present time. The farm included a tract of 165 acres at the time of the purchase but 209 acres are now owned by the home. A brick building was erected in 1853-54 during the stewardship of Samuel Jeffries, and to this a wing was added in the 1870's during the stewardship of Joseph Middower, the cost of the original building being \$12,000. Still another addition has been made to this building. The present steward's house, the first addition to be made to the original plant, was erected in 1811 during the administration of the first steward, Daniel Shroeder, who served from 1808 to 1814. The first treasurer was David Denny; Elijah B. Mendenhall was the first clerk; and Dr. Abraham Senseny was the first physician, one of his descendants, Miss May Senseny, having been pianist for the institution for the past twenty-five years. The present officers of the home are as follows: John B. Stoner, H. Rush Hafer, J. M. Zeigler, directors; P. H. Hollar, steward; Thomas K. Scheller, clerk and attorney; Dr. W. E. Holland, of Fayetteville, physician; and Rev. W. E. Ely, of the King Street United Brethren Church of Chambersburg, chaplain. During the term of Steward Hollar, whose term commenced July 6, 1909, the improvements in the home have been many. Two additions were made to existing buildings, one in 1910 and the other in 1915, and in 1912 a building 80 feet by 20 feet was erected to serve as a combination springhouse, slaughterhouse, and laundry, for the home is equipped to care for all its laundry work. The agricultural work has been carried on by Mr. Hollar's son since 1909, and the efficiency with which the farm is operated is evidenced by the fact that in 1929 the home sold nearly a thousand dollars worth of farm products in excess of that used at the farm.

LETTERKENNY TOWNSHIP was formed about 1762 from a part of Lurgan. It was first mentioned in court proceedings early in 1761. It is located nearly in the center of Franklin county. Its western boundary line is the Kittochtinny Mountain, its northern boundary the southern line of Lurgan, a part of the line of Southampton and the east is Greene and its south Hamilton and St. Thomas townships. Surveys were made in this township and warrants issued as early as 1736, 1744 and 1746.

This township is rich in Indian lore. About the time of the French and Indian war many of the settlers were burned out, massacred and others were compelled to abandon their property and move into the older settlements. Emigration was practically at a standstill until about 1762. Prior to the time of the Revolutionary war there was a great influx of settlers. Major James McCalmont, a noted Indian fighter, was born near Upper Strasburg in this township. Many of his friends had been massacred by the Indians and he swore eternal vengeance against them. He became famous as an Indian fighter. Upper Strasburg is the principal village of Letterkenny. It has a population of approximately 150 persons and nestles at the foot of Clark's Knob. It was once great because of its position on the route of commerce in the early days. Only one of the village's five hotels remains in business today. It was formerly the Eagle Hotel. It was founded by Dewalt Keefer in 1789 and was named after Strassburgh, Germany, a cathedral and university town in Alsace, then a German state. Upper Strasburg for a long period was the gateway to the west. Two main highways which followed the lines of Indian trails met in the village, one passing over the road known as Lawyers' Road and the other over the McCalmont's land. At the time of the Whiskey Rebellion, George Washington is said to have passed a night in Strasburg.

Pleasant Hall is another important village of Letterkenny township. It is located at the intersection of two main roads, the one leading to Chambersburg and the other to Shippensburg. It has a population of 60 inhabitants, two stores, a garage and filling station. A postoffice was established here in 1851. Charles Whalen was the first postmaster. The first house was built in Pleasant Hall about 1736, several years before the town was laid out by Joseph Burkhart. It was on the main road over which drovers brought their cattle and sheep from the ranches on the western frontier to the eastern market.

The historic Rocky Spring church is one of the important historical centers of this township. It was organized about 1738 by the Presbytery of Donegal. A log structure was erected about this time and named Rocky Spring because of its location. Rev. Thomas Craighead was its first pastor. According to the church records he died in his pulpit while in the act of pronouncing the benediction near the close of the year in 1739. His successor, Rev. John Blair, was installed in December, 1742. Owing to the trouble with some

Indians he resigned his charge and from 1748 to 1768 the church was without a regular pastor. In 1767, Rev. John Craighead was called and he was installed on April 13, 1768. He lived on a farm about half a mile from the church. His pastoral relations were dissolved in 1799, shortly before his death. Other pastors in the early days were Rev. Francis Herron, Rev. John McKnight, Rev. Robert Kennedy, Rev. A. K. Nelson, Rev. S. C. George. For a number of years no regular services have been held except once each year under the directions of the Carlisle Presbytery. The present brick structure was erected in 1794, 48 by 60 feet. The contractor being Walter Beatty.

Some of the early settlers of Letterkenny were: Robert Allison, James Allison, Robert Rogers, James Gordon, John Boyd, James Boyd, Joseph Henderson, John Kirkpatrick, John Irwin, Thomas Barnett, Charles Stewart, James McKean, Samuel Culbertson, Joseph Culbertson, Richard Peters, Robert Culbertson, Robert Gabby, John Sisney, John Barnhill, James Mitchell, John Maughan, all settling prior to 1754.

LURGAN TOWNSHIP—The organization of the township is unknown but it is known that the township, as a part of Lancaster county, existed as early as 1743, for a deed referring to Lurgan township bears that date. It originally included the territory of Letterkenny, Greene, and Southampton townships in addition to its present area. Lying as it did on the main traveled route along the valley, Lurgan township was settled among the first, and the earliest land entry in this section was made November 4, 1736, by John Hastings, or Hastings, on 603 acres of land.

Among the earliest settlers was Thomas Pomeroy, who owned a large tract of land near Roxbury, where he reared a family of four sons and four daughters. He died in 1770 and his widow in 1777. His sons were Thomas, John, George, and Samuel, the last three named moving west. Thomas Pomeroy, the first son, remained on the home place and became prominent in this section of the country. He was born in 1733 and was, so far as is known, the first white child to be born in the county. His first wife and two children were massacred by the Indians.

The village of Roxbury was laid out in 1778 by William Leephar, who also erected a grist mill there five years later. Leephar, Crotzer & Company erected the Sound Well forge in 1789 and the Roxbury furnace in 1815, the concerns being operated for a time by the Hughes Company. Fleming & Sheffler were managing the enterprise when it was abandoned in 1857. Alexander Pomeroy and Francis Graham were the first settlers in the town.

A church was erected jointly by four congregations in 1815. In 1873, the Methodist Episcopal congregation erected a brick church of its own. The first school was established in the town sometime

in the neighborhood of 1850, and the first postoffice was established in 1822 with William Reynolds as postmaster.

A Fort McAllister was built in Roxbury during the French and Indian Wars, but since so little is known of the fort, it is believed that the fort was probably a private one erected to protect the settlers of the vicinity.

The hotel at Roxbury is one of the oldest houses standing at that place. One of the proprietors of the old hostelry took a contract for carrying mail from Roxbury to Dry Run, operating the two businesses simultaneously.

Mowersville, about three and a half miles from Roxbury, was laid out in 1866 by Joseph Mowers, its first settler. Mowers was the first president of the Lurgan Mutual Fire Insurance company, a successful organization that has been in existence since April 6, 1852. The United Brethren church was organized at Mowersville in 1832.

METAL TOWNSHIP, as might be inferred, takes its name from the wealth of mineral resources of the long narrow valley and confining mountains that bound the township on the east and west. The territory now comprising the township was originally included within the limits of Fannett township, but in 1795 a separation was made to give Metal township a status of its own. Prior to 1777, we find these men located in Metal township: Captain Noah Walker, William McIntire, Archibald Elliott, Francis McConnell, Joseph Noble, Thomas Clark, Patrick Davidson, James and William Harvey, Hugh McCurdy, James McCurdy, Allen Brown, James Mackey, John Witherow, Robert McGuire, John Clark, and Richard Childerstone. Following that year and before 1800 came John McAllen, who built a flouring mill in Fannettsburg; Robert McMullin, John Flickinger, John Barclay, James Reynolds, Edward Dunn, James Carmer, Samuel Laird, Dr. McKeehen, and others.

William Maclay was acting as justice of the peace as early as 1804 and is believed to have been the first to hold that office in the township. He was elected to the legislature in 1807 and later served in Congress.

Richmond Furnace grew up around the Mt. Pleasant Iron Works, founded by Chambers in 1783. A fourth class postoffice was established in 1872 with William Burgess as postmaster. St. Luke's Reformed church was erected in 1909 when Rev. Gideon P. Fisher was pastor.

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP was formed on a petition to court presented at quarter session in 1780 at the October Term. It was then a part of Peters township. The new township was erected in 1781 and was named in honor of General Richard Montgomery, who was killed in the attack upon Quebec December 31, 1775.

Some of the early settlers included John Craig, Robert Culbertson, Philip Davis, William Duffield, Thomas Evans, Richard Gabler, Thomas Johnston, William Milliken, William Maxwell, James Wilkins, Alexander Johnston, Thomas Orbison, Richard Peters, Alexander Brown, all prior to 1767.

Mercersburg is the most important town in the township and is the fourth largest town in the county. It is noted for a commanding view, picturesque scenery and fertility of soil in the surrounding country. It is situated on a branch of the Cumberland Valley Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The town was laid out about 1780 and named in honor of Dr. Hugh Mercer, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War. Mercersburg is the site of the Mercersburg Academy, one of the leading preparatory schools in the east. The school was established by Dr. William Mann Irvine after the college had been discontinued. Marshall College was located here for a number of years being founded in 1836. It sprang from the high school established in connection with the German Reformed Seminary, the seminary having been removed about ten years before from York to Mercersburg. Later, the seminary was removed to Lancaster. The academy is also the property of the Reformed Church and has an average enrollment each year of approximately five hundred students. Dr. Boyd Edwards is the present headmaster.

In the early days Smith's (Mercersburg) was an important place where an extensive trade was carried on with the Indians and first settlers on the western frontier.

The next important town in this township is Welsh Run. It is located along the creek that bears the same name and on the road from Mercersburg to Hagerstown. Its population is about seventy-five. In the spring of 1740 a band of men who had emigrated from Wales including David Davis, Robert Smith, William Duffield, Enoch Bowen and Samuel Davis settled there and immediately christened the run nearby, Welsh Run. Scotch-Irish settlers soon joined the settlement. These settlers cleared a spot in the wilderness and built a small log church not far from the site of the present Memorial Presbyterian church. Members of the congregation carried their rifles to the service and usually one or two sentries stood guard at the door. The land upon which the church was located was deeded by the Penns to the trustees, William Duffield, Samuel Davis and David Davis, in 1767. Five shillings were paid for the land. The first meeting house was burned by the Indians in 1761, before the patent for the land was issued. A fort was erected two miles from the village on a farm now belonging to the Royer heirs. This fort was built by Philip Davis in 1756 and was designed to complete the southern chain of forts guarding the fords of the Potomac. This fort was occasionally garrisoned by companies of rangers. Between Welsh Run and Upton a private fort known as Maxwell's, was erected by William Maxwell on the land now owned by J. A. Coble.

The land on which the fort was located was taken up by William Maxwell in 1742 according to the warrant issued and is among the earliest in the township. Marshall's Fort, also located in Montgomery Township, was another of the private forts of the block house type.

The first post office was established at Welsh Run in 1830 with John Eldon as postmaster. Welsh Run was plundered heavily during Jenkins Raid in the Civil war. In the early days Welsh Run had a number of industries which have since disappeared. Its chief industry was carriage making.

Other towns in Montgomery township are: Clay Lick, laid out in 1831 by Jacob Negley at the base of Clay Lick Mountain from which it received its name; Shimpstown, on the road between Clay Lick and Mercersburg, with a population of nearly one hundred, and Camp Hill founded by William Auld in 1830, and called Camp Hill from the fact that it was near a camp meeting ground.

QUINCY TOWNSHIP—According to court records Quincy Township was formed about 1838 from territory of Washington township. It is outstanding for its rich agricultural land and was named in honor of John Quincy Adams. Frederick Fisher was of the first settlers in the township, having located there in 1737. George Wertz and Adam Small settled in 1745, and John Snowberger in 1750. John McCleary settled in the township in 1768. Other early settlers included Christopher Dull, Abraham Knepper, George Royer, John and George Cook, Samuel Toms and John Heefner.

Quincy is the most important town in the township. It has a population of approximately 500 and was named after the sixth president of the United States. It was founded by George Wertz, son of Jacob Wertz, who landed in Philadelphia in 1732. Quincy possesses a third class post office of which Charles W. High is postmaster. The office was established in March, 1830, and Jacob Byer was the first postmaster. There are eleven churches within a radius of two and one-half miles of the village. Only two, however, are in the town. St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church was erected in Quincy about 1860 and the United Brethren church was formed in 1850. The first United Brethren church was built in 1861. Quincy is on the route of the old Mont Alto railroad, connecting Chambersburg and Waynesboro. It is now a branch of the Pennsylvania. The Little Antietam Creek furnishes water for power in this community. Frederick Fisher, one of the early settlers, formerly operated a mill on the farm where the Quincy Orphanage is now located. This orphanage is a United Brethren institution and cares for a large number of boys and girls. It was established more than a quarter of a century ago and is situated on what was originally the Fisher estate.

Mont Alto is another important village of this township. Its first

settler was John Funk who erected a house along the west branch of Little Antietam Creek in 1817. It has several stores, three churches, a modern school building and is an incorporated town. It owns its own water supply and has electric lights. It was an important town when the Mont Alto furnace was in operation. The only Forest Institute of its kind in the state was established recently near here. The formal opening of this institute was held June 5, 1930.

Other villages in this township include Snow Hill, a thickly settled neighborhood. In 1800, arrangements were made to found an institution modeled after Ephrata in Lancaster county. It was known for a long period as the Seven Day Baptist society of Snow Hill. Tomstown was settled and founded by John Toms about 1820. It has a small population and at one time a number of Mormons settled in this section. Later many of them moved to Utah. Five Forks, formerly Mt. Hope, is another important village of Quincy. It is located on the Chambersburg-Waynesboro Road four miles northwest of Waynesboro, has a grist mill, store, garage and a number of retired residents. It is located on the Western Maryland railroad track.

ST. THOMAS TOWNSHIP, located in the very heart of the county, is one of the richest. Owing to the destruction of county records in the burning of Chambersburg in 1864 by Confederate soldiers, the exact date of the organization of the township is not known though it is believed to be 1818. The territory was taken from Peters and Hamilton townships and was named in honor of Thomas Campbell, the founder of Campbellstown, now known as St. Thomas. Before the land titles of the Indians had been extinguished, settlers appeared in what is now St. Thomas township.

St. Thomas, formerly Campbellstown, received its first settler in the person of Charles Campbell, a middle aged Scotchman who located here with a friend, John Dixon, a native of the same country, in 1734. In the same year, Campbell erected a log house with a clapboard roof. Dixon settled a half mile west of the village on Dixon's Run. Both families were of the Argyles of Scotland. Other settlers of Scotch-Irish extraction who came to this section within a few years after the advent of Campbell and Dixon were Thomas and John Armstrong, John Holliday, Robert Clugadage, John McConnell, John Potter, Andrew Bratton, Samuel W. Clintock, Robert Riethey, James Hamilton, and Samuel Jack. In 1750, Captain James Campbell, a cavalier officer who had served in the Scottish Rebellion of 1745, settled on Campbell's Run a half mile west of the village along the road now known as the Lincoln Highway. His son, James, served as an officer in the Revolution, and it was his brother, Thomas, who platted the village of Campbellstown. Thomas Campbell also served during the Revolution as captain and was taken prisoner at

Fort Washington. In 1754, a number of German settlers located in the township.

Thomas Campbell laid out the village in lots 60 by 300 feet six years after the organization of Franklin county, the part of the village lying west of Campbell's Run being a part of Peters township and that to the east a part of Hamilton township. Not until 1818, therefore, when St. Thomas township was organized, did the village receive recognition historically, at which time the name was changed to the present one. Since another post office in the state bore the name of Campbellstown, a town meeting was called to discuss a change of style for the village. William Archibald, a close friend of Thomas Campbell and presiding officer of the meeting, suggested Thomas with the prefix of "saint" because the founder of the village was decidedly profane. The post office was established in 1824 with James Edwards as the first postmaster.

The first church organized at St. Thomas was the Presbyterian, established in 1813 to accommodate members of that denomination who attended either at Mercersburg or Rocky Spring, and Dr. Elliott, of the Mercersburg charge, preached at St. Thomas but six Sundays of the year. On April 9, 1816, Dr. McKnight became pastor of the combined congregation of St. Thomas and Rocky Spring at a salary of \$450 per year. Since that time, the St. Thomas congregation has been under the charge of the Rocky Spring pastor. The church building was erected soon after the organization of the congregation.

Rev. John Frederick Moeller concluded twenty years as pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church of St. Thomas in 1829, the Lutheran, German Reformed, and Presbyterian congregations uniting in the building and use of the first church building. The Lutherans and Presbyterians built a new church in 1854 which was used by the two congregations until about 1899.

The first Methodist church was erected in 1826 and the present one in 1893, the old building now serving as the town hall. The United Brethren church was organized in 1862.

After the introduction of free education, a school building was erected at each end of the village, and at the present time a consolidated grade school, a high school, and vocational school are located at St. Thomas, although a new high school building is now nearing completion.

The history of the medical profession in the village might be said to have commenced with Granny Heberly, who, for a silver dollar, purported to cure ailments by the application of silk strings, laying on of hands, secret word formula, and similar quackery. Among the early physicians to locate and practice in the township were Drs. Berch, Philip Humphreys, John Maxwell, Echellberger, John Van Tries, Robert Ramsay, Frank Shiner, and Annie McPherson. The present practitioner is Dr. J. H. Swan.

Of the five hotels that once flourished at St. Thomas, but one now remains within the limits of the village, that operated by Mr. Wheeler, a short distance west of St. Thomas is the Parnell Tavern, operated by Russell Hostetter, which at one time was a mill with a distillery in connection. The building was used for mill purposes until it was sold for use as a hotel.

The St. Thomas bank was organized as a private venture in 1901 with these men as officers: Thaddeus M. Macken, president; W. N. Brewer, vice-president; and C. C. Gelwicks, cashier. In 1917, the bank acquired a state charter, and the present officers of the institution are as follows: W. G. Brindle, president; W. O. Bingham, vice-president; F. W. Croft, cashier; and J. H. Swan, George McLaughlin, H. A. Etter, and J. M. Shields, directors.

Citizens of St. Thomas have participated in every war. During the Civil war, when the village was twice visited by Confederate troops, a clap of the church bell sent the citizens scurrying to cover with their possessions to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. During one of the raids, when the home guard had been ordered to disband and hide the rifles in an old lime kiln, William Connor refused and stood his ground. He was forced to break his rifle and was carried away as prisoner, spending six months in Libby prison.

Edenville lies three miles northwest of St. Thomas and was established about fifty years ago by L. L. Springer, who came to the region from Franklin Furnace and erected a store building and adjoining residence. Subsequently, he built five more houses, which he sold or leased. Isaac Foreman came to the village from Franklin Furnace as did Morris Carl, who came to clerk in the Springer store. The founder made application for a post office and at that time the name of Edenville was chosen. A stave mill is in operation at the gap, but the principal business of the section is fruit raising, a field of endeavor in which this township excels.

Williamson was laid out in 1870 by Samuel Z. Hawbecker, who erected the principal buildings in the place.

SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP was erected from a part of the original Lurgan township in 1783, and as the name indicates, a large share of the early settlers of the section were of English extraction. Land entries indicate that the influx of settlers began some forty years prior to the erection of the township.

Orrstown was laid out by John and William Orr in 1833 with the name of Southampton, but when application was made for a post office in 1835, it was found that another community in the state bore the same name. The matter was referred to Hon. George Chambers, then in Congress, who suggested the name of Orrstown. The village was incorporated as a borough in 1847, the Orr brothers being instrumental in securing the charter. Following the Pine Path to the

Whiskey Rebellion, George Washington passed through the town in 1794.

The Presbyterian and German Reformed people of the community dedicated a church in 1841 but it was not until 1913 that they incorporated as such under a charter granted by Judge W. Rush Gillan. The church was dedicated by Dr. A. H. Cremer and Rev. John Moody. The land on which the church stood was deeded to the congregation in 1845 for the consideration of twenty-five cents. The Lutheran church was organized in 1827 with Rev. Nicholas Strohin in charge of the pastorate until 1840. The United Brethren church at Orrstown is included in one pastorate with those of Strasburg, Center, and Mongul. The church building was erected in 1856 although a class had been formed some years previously by Rev. John Dixon. Following the split between the Radical and Liberal United Brethren adherents, so few of the latter remained in Orrstown that it was deemed advisable to raze the old church because it was so badly in need of repair. Thus, the Radical church is the only one remaining at Orrstown. The Bethel church, Church of God, was organized in 1842, but no attempt has been made to rebuild the church since it was destroyed by fire a few years ago.

The Orrstown bank was organized in 1919 with an original capitalization of \$25,000, which has twice been increased, so that it now has double that amount. The bank has been an important factor in the life of the township since its inception and has filled a long felt want in the community. Its total resources are well in excess of \$300,000.

The village of Mongul is located in the western part of the township and is situated on the Conodoguinet creek. It has a post office and is the gathering point for the residents of that part of the township.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, formed in 1798, is located in the southwest corner of Franklin county and is the smallest both in size and population. It is held by many that before the Mason and Dixon line was established the southern part of this section belonged to Lord Baltimore or was a part of Maryland. The community was more accessible from Maryland than Pennsylvania. It was necessary to cross the mountain to reach that section from nearby townships. At one time the township was a part of Bedford county, but on March 29, 1798, an Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania annexed it to Franklin county, making it a part of Montgomery township. The exact date as to when it was made a separate municipality called Warren cannot be definitely established as the early records concerning the formation were destroyed by fire. It was named in honor of General Warren who was killed in the Battle of Bunker Hill in June 1776. Unlike any other township in the county, it has no towns and its borders are entirely surrounded by mountains

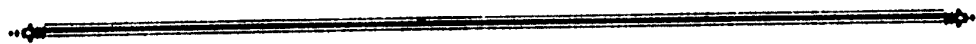
except on the south. For a long period it was known as the Little Cove District. The first settlers in that community are believed to have been Evan Phillips and Beneiah Dunn, who located there about 1761. The earliest land entries were made there about 1755, among the entries being Enoch Williams, David Brown, Lewis Davis, David Houston, John Martin, James McClellan, Samuel Owen, William Smith, Rees Shelby, all dated prior to 1768. Rev. George Askins was the first traveling minister to visit the Little Cove. He preached his first sermon in a barn on the property on which as a later date the Warren Iron Works was established. This was in 1814. Preaching occurred at school houses until 1859, when the present Methodist church was erected at a cost of approximately \$1400. Sylvan is the principal settlement in the valley and has been the site of the post office for many years. The valley is a rich farming section and the lumbering business is carried on extensively. Good roads from Mercersburg into the valley and connecting with the Maryland highways have made the community more accessible in recent years.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP was established in 1799 from a part of the territory of Antrim township and was named in honor of General Washington. It is located in the southeastern section of Franklin county. Some of the early land title holders were: Gustavus Brown, Jacob Beesecker, Joseph Crunkleton, James Thompson, James Downey, John Ferre, William Hall, James Johnston, John Morehead, John Mack, John Markley, John and James McLanahan, George Martin, Edward Nichols, Henry Cooper, John Stoner, David Stoner, John Snowberger, James Whitehead, John Wallace and John Steiner, all settling prior to 1762.

Washington township is a rich farming section. Rouzerville is its most important town. It was laid out in 1868 by Peter Rouzer and has a population of several hundred. Two churches were established in 1873, a Methodist Episcopal and a Church of the Brethren. In 1773, Salem Reformed Church was established. Services were first held in a log school house, conducted by Rev. Weymer. The building was erected between the present structure and the graveyard upon land afterwards taken up by Henry Miller. A log church was erected about 1787. The building committee was composed of Daniel Besore and Daniel Ledy. In 1786, Rev. Cyriacus Spangenberg became pastor and directed the services nearly three years. Other pastors of this church were Rev. Jonathan Rahouser, Rev. Frederick A. Sholl, Rev. George W. Glessner, Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, Rev. Theodore Appel, Rev. H. W. Super, Rev. Walter E. Krebs, Rev. H. W. Hibshman and Rev. F. F. Bahner. The congregation is a prosperous one and within a few years will observe its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

Midvale is a small village in this township on the Western Maryland

railroad and is an important shipping point in the noted Franklin county fruit belt. It was laid out in 1780 and was named by President J. M. Hood of the Western Maryland railway, a general store, grain and coal business was established in 1881 by J. Floyd.



HISTORY
OF
CUMBERLAND COUNTY



HISTORY OF CARLISLE

BY WILLIAM HOMER AMES

CARLISLE, the county seat and oldest borough in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and, with the exception of York and Shippensburg, the oldest town in the state west of the Susquehanna River, was named from Carlisle, in Cumberland County, England. A French-Swiss Indian trader and interpreter, James LeTort, about the year 1720, erected a log cabin at what is now the eastern edge of the town, at the head of a small stream afterwards called LeTort Spring, a tributary of the Conodoguinet Creek, which latter stream flows a mile north of Carlisle and empties into the Susquehanna. Other settlers located in the neighborhood, and at some uncertain date the Colonial Government had erected a stockade, two acres of ground, square, with a block house at each corner. This had fallen into ruin two years after the founding of Carlisle, and Fort Louther was erected on its site.

In 1749, Lieutenant Governor James Hamilton directed Thomas Cookson, deputy surveyor of Lancaster County, to view the County of Cumberland and select a place for a town. Cookson's report dated March 1, 1749, recommended the site on LeTort's Spring as being convenient to the new path to Allegheny, well watered, and with productive soil. The site was at the crossing of two great Indian trails leading north and south and east and west, and nineteen miles west of the Susquehanna.

In a letter dated Philadelphia, April 1, 1751, addressed to Nicholas Scull, Surveyor General of the State, Lieutenant Governor Hamilton directed him to lay out the town. Much of the land, having been previously sold to the original settlers, was repurchased by the proprietaries. The town at first extended no further than the present North, South, East, and West streets, all the other part now within the borough being known as commons. A center square was staked off, 440 by 489 feet, and sites marked thereon for a court house, a market house, and the Church of England, one corner being left vacant. 312 lots were laid out, traversed by broad streets, rectangular and sixty feet wide, except High and Hanover, which were eighty feet in width. This preliminary work was completed October 23, 1751. The courts of justice were first held, for one year, at Shippensburg, but in July, 1751, they convened in Carlisle, where they were held quarterly thereafter.

Settlement of the town progressed slowly, and in 1753 it contained but five dwellings, with a temporary log court house. The original settlers were Scotch-Irish, but after 1751 there was an influx of

Germans. By 1757 the character of the buildings had greatly improved, largely owing to the opening of a limestone quarry on the public square, and soon one hundred stone houses had been erected.

In 1762, Colonel, afterwards General, John Armstrong, of Carlisle, was directed by the proprietaries to resurvey the town. It was incorporated by an Act of Assembly April 13, 1782, but the charter was supplied by a new enactment of March 4, 1814. Having no council, all corporate business was transacted in town meeting.

INDIAN CONFERENCES. On September 25, 1753, an Indian conference was held at Carlisle, at which Benjamin Franklin, Richard Peters, and Isaac Norris, commissioners appointed by Lieutenant Governor James Hamilton, met a number of chiefs of the Six Nations and other Indian tribes to hear complaints against the white settlers. Valuable information was obtained regarding the movements of the French and Indians, and satisfactory arrangements were made concerning the grievances. On January 15-22, 1756, another Indian treaty of amity was held at Carlisle, attended by Deputy Governor Morris, Richard Peters, James Hamilton, William Logan, Joseph Fox, and George Croghan (interpreter). It resulted in a declaration of war against the Delawares, who had joined the French.

INDIAN WARFARE. During the French-Indian war, which began in 1754, and for ten years thereafter, embracing the outbreak known as the conspiracy of Pontiac, Carlisle was exposed to continual danger from Indian attacks. Braddock's defeat near Fort Duquesne left the whole western frontier unprotected, and in July, 1755, Governor General Morris came to Carlisle to encourage the people in their panic. Early in September, 1756, General John Armstrong, led a party of 280 men from Carlisle, and after a rapid march of 200 miles found and destroyed a large body of Indians at Kittanning, thus freeing the settlers from much of their anxiety.

FORTS. In a report to Governor General Hamilton dated May 27, 1753, John O'Neal, whom the former had sent to Carlisle for the purpose of repairing the fortifications, makes the following reference to them: "The Garrison here consists only of twelve men. The stockade originally occupied two acres of ground square, with a block house in each corner. These buildings are now in ruins." In the same year, 1753, another stockade was erected, the western gate of which was on High Street between Hanover and Pitt streets, opposite original lot No. 100. This was solidly constructed of oak logs seventeen feet in length set four feet in the ground. This fort contained three wells, and was called Fort Lowther in honor of a son-in-law of William Penn. Here Deputy Governor Morris was stationed, June 5, 1755, for the purpose of supporting Braddock's army, and from here, in 1756-7, Colonel Stanwix erected a line of entrenchments to Carlisle Barracks, where they were connected with the block houses erected as an outpost in 1755.

CARLISLE BARRACKS. In the early history of the American Colonies, a frontier military post was located at the site of Carlisle Barracks, on the north-west border of the town. In 1776 the Barracks were selected as a military rendezvous and camp, becoming known as "Washingtonburg" in honor of General Washington, and in 1777 became a permanent military post. Prisoners of war, including Major Andre and other British officers, were confined here as early as 1776. Tradition says that the old stone guard house, still standing in a good state of preservation, was erected by Hessian prisoners. The Barracks grew to assume great importance in outfitting troops for the Revolutionary war, and actually constituted the first "West Point." Documentary evidence shows that the first American military hospital was established here.

The place was abandoned as a military post about the year 1784, and all the buildings except the guard house fell into ruin, but prior to 1842 the government again took charge of the post and established there a school of cavalry practice. This fell into disuse, but was resumed after the Mexican war. During the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863, General Ewell entered Carlisle on June 27th, and made the Barracks his headquarters. He withdrew on June 30th, and Carlisle was occupied by Union forces. On Wednesday, July 1st, the Confederate under General Fitz Hugh Lee appeared at the junction of the Trindle Spring and York roads, and were fired upon by Union forces. Lee then occupied the Barracks and shelled the town, and on withdrawing fired all the buildings except the guard house and the house of Major Sonno. The Barracks were again rebuilt after the Civil war.

FIRST WEEKLY POST. In 1757 the first weekly post in the American Colonies was established between Carlisle and Philadelphia, then the largest city, "the better to enable his Honor, the Governor, and the Assembly to communicate with His Majesty's subjects upon the frontier."

REGINA HARTMAN, THE INDIAN CAPTIVE. In 1764 Colonel Bouquet, having subdued the Indians with two regiments of royal troops and one thousand provincials, made it one of the conditions of peace that all white captives then held by the Indians should be returned. Among these was a young woman, Regina Hartman, who as a young girl had been stolen from her mother by the Indians and raised among them as a member of the tribe. A great number of these restored captives were brought to the public square in Carlisle in order that their parents might reclaim them. The mother of Regina was unable to recognize her daughter after the lapse of years, but remembering a hymn which she had often sung to her children, through this means made herself known to her child.

CARLISLE IN THE REVOLUTION. In July 1774, a public meeting was held in the First Presbyterian church, John Montgomery

presiding, at which resolutions were adopted severely condemning the act of the British Parliament in closing the port of Boston and urging vigorous remedies to correct the wrong. The resolutions also advocated a general Congress of the Colonies, the non-importation of British goods, aid for the relief of Boston, and urged "that a committee be immediately appointed for the county to correspond with a committee of this Province upon the great objects of public attention, and to co-operate in every measure conducing to the general welfare of British America." James Wilson, Esq., afterwards a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Robert Magaw, Esq., and Dr. William Irvine were appointed deputies to meet those from other counties of the Province. Robert Magaw, a member of the Carlisle bar, was later a colonel in the Revolution, and Dr. Irvine became a major general in that war and for many years the commander of Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh.

This was the first occasion on which a declaration advocating revolution was formally adopted in any of the American Colonies, and was eight days prior to the famous Mecklenburg Declaration. When the motion for independence was finally acted upon, in Congress, the vote of Pennsylvania was carried by the deciding ballot of James Wilson, of Carlisle.

Within ten days after the battle of Bunker Hill, a regiment of riflemen was formed, officered and equipped at Carlisle under command of Colonel William Thomson, an experienced officer in the Indian wars. His commission as colonel, dated June 25, 1775, and signed by John Hancock, appears to have been the second issued by the Continental Congress, that of General Washington being the first. It is one of the treasured possessions of the J. Herman Bosler Memorial Library. The troops under Thomson's command were the first to reach Boston from beyond the Hudson, and on Jan. 1, 1776, they became the First Regiment of the Continental Army.

THE LOYALTY TEST. During the Revolution, unusual interest in the cause of liberty was exhibited by the citizens of Carlisle. Some time before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, a meeting was held on the public square at which the question of independence was debated by two lawyers. After a lengthy argument by one of these on the apparent madness of the step, William Lyon arose, and after making a short address, proposed that all who favored independence should move to the north side of the square and those who opposed it to the south. The great mass of the people moved to the north side. Some three or four moved neither way, but none went to the south.

ANDRE AND DESPARD. During the Revolutionary war, British prisoners were frequently sent to Carlisle for secure confinement. Among these were two officers, Major Andre and Lieutenant Despard, who were captured by Montgomery near Lake Champlain. While

here in 1776, they occupied the stone house on lot number 161 at the corner of south Hanover Street and Chapel Alley, and were on a parole of six miles, but were prohibited from going out of town except in military dress. Andre was later hanged as a spy and Despard was executed in London for high treason in 1803.

THREE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. James Wilson, James Smith, and George Ross were members of the bar of Cumberland County. James Wilson came from Reading to Carlisle in the latter part of 1768 or early in 1769 and practiced law here until about June 1, 1779, when he removed to Philadelphia. When the motion for independence was acted upon in Congress, he cast the deciding vote for Pennsylvania. Smith was a member of Congress in 1776 and 1777 and a member of assembly in 1780-1, and was one of the judges of the first high court of errors and appeals of Pennsylvania. Ross was prosecutor for the crown in Carlisle from 1751 or 1752 to 1764.

MOLLY PITCHER. Mary Ludwig, afterwards famous in American history as "Molly Pitcher," the heroine of the battle of Monmouth, appears to have been the daughter of John George Ludwig, who came to this country from Germany and settled in Mercer County, New Jersey. According to tradition, Mary was present at the Battle of Monmouth on June 22, 1778, and seeing one of the gunners fall wounded, and his cannon about to be removed from the field, took his place and kept the gun in action for the remainder of the engagement, thus contributing materially to its successful issue. After the battle, she carried water to relieve the thirst of many soldiers who were either wounded or prostrated by the intense heat of the day. From the word which was passed among these, "Here comes Molly with her pitcher," originated the name "Molly Pitcher," by which she was afterwards known. Later she moved to Carlisle, married William Hays, and after his death in 1787, married John McKolly, or McCauley. She was left a widow about ten or twelve years afterward and eked out a precarious living by doing housework, cooking and washing for the soldiers, and conducting a small store. On February 21, 1822, she was granted an annuity of \$40 by the Pennsylvania Legislature upon representation of her services in the Revolutionary war. She spent the later years of her life in a small stone house at the south-east corner of Bedford and North Streets. She died January 22, 1832, at the reputed age of 79 years, and was buried in the old graveyard at Carlisle. In 1915, a petition sponsored by the patriotic orders of the town and signed by numerous citizens of Pennsylvania asked of the State Legislature that a monument be erected at Carlisle in her memory. An appropriation of \$10,000 was granted for the purpose, and a beautiful monument, designed by J. Otto Schweitzer, of Philadelphia, and representing Molly Pitcher in the act of serving a cannon, was erected in the old

graveyard and unveiled June 28, 1918, by Miss Nellie Kramer, her great-great-granddaughter.

GENERAL WASHINGTON VISITS CARLISLE. The Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, caused by the excise law of March 3, 1791, reached such proportions that it was judged necessary to use an armed force to quell the disorders. On his way to the scene of the riots at Pittsburgh, General Washington, accompanied by his Secretary, Alexander Hamilton and the cabinet, and with his army of 4,000 men and six pieces of artillery, arrived in Carlisle at noon Saturday, October 3, 1794, and remained for a week reviewing the troops. On Sunday he attended worship in the First Presbyterian church, and the following day responded to a formal address. He left with his troops on the afternoon of October 11th. It is said that General Washington had the largest body of troops at Carlisle ever under his immediate command.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, of the House of Orleans passed through Carlisle on his way from New York to New Orleans in December, 1797. He was then twenty-four years of age and was accompanied by his two brothers, the Duke of Montpensier and Count Beaujolais, the entire family having been exiled from France but a few months before. Louis was elevated to the throne of France in 1830 and reigned until 1848.

LEWIS THE ROBBER AND OUTLAW. David Lewis, afterwards known as "Lewis the Robber," who, according to his own statement, was born on March 4, 1790, and frequented Carlisle at various times, is a character about whom many traditions cluster. Like "Robin Hood," he was an outlaw with a sense of honor, and is said to have taken from the rich to give to the poor. After a career of law breaking which included counterfeiting and many other crimes except that of murder, he was finally captured near Bellefonte where, from the effects of a wound, he died in prison.

NEWSPAPER HISTORY. Eighty-one years after the publication of the first American newspaper, the *Boston News Letter*, in April, 1704, the first newspaper here, the *Carlisle Weekly Gazette*, edited by Kline and Reynolds, appeared August 10, 1785. It continued in existence until October 23, 1817. Two bound volumes, the first containing the issues from Jan. 7, 1801 to Dec. 28, 1804; and the second the issues from Feb. 22, 1811 to July 9, 1813, are in the Hamilton Library, Carlisle. The *Cumberland Register* was published by Archibald Loudon from 1805 to 1813. The *Carlisle Gazette* was launched in 1822 by John McCartney and in 1825 was sold to John Wightman. The *Carlisle Eagle and Herald*, afterwards the *Herald*, was first published in October, 1798, and had a continuous history until March 31, 1921. The *American Volunteer* was established September 15, 1814, and was published until 1915, a continuous history of 101

years. *The Carlisle Democratic Republican* began publication in 1829. In 1830 it was consolidated with the *Gazette* and became the *Carlisle Republican and Farmers' and Mechanics' Gazette*. It ceased publication in a few years. In 1841 the *Pennsylvania Statesman* was begun by Peter F. Ege. *The American Democrat* also appeared about this time. *The Carlisle American* was established about 1855 and was later merged into the *Herald*. *The Valley Sentinel*, a weekly, which was established at Shippensburg April 22, 1861, was transferred to Carlisle on May 22, 1874. The daily edition was first published on December 13, 1881. *The Sentinel* is now the only newspaper published in Carlisle. *The Semi-weekly Mirror* was established in 1875 by Joseph S. Cornman, and was merged with the *Herald* in the spring of 1881. *The Daily Leader* was started in the '80's by Hon. J. M. Weakley, but was discontinued a few years later. *The Daily Republican* was published by Joseph Ogilby from September 2, 1890 to January 3, 1891. The *Carlisle Weekly Gazette* was begun in 1897 by Prof. A. J. Beitzel and was consolidated with the *Volunteer* in 1899.

EARLY PRESSES AND THEIR PRODUCT. George Kline, who began the publication of Carlisle's first newspaper, also published some of the earliest books to appear in Carlisle. Among these were "The Death of Death in the Death of Christ," by John Owen, D.D. (1792); "Death: a Vision," by John MacGowan (1796); "Travels Before the Flood," anonymous, (1797); "Scripture History," by I. Watts (1797); "Twenty Sermons," by Jonathan Edwards (1803); "Easy Rules for Writing Themes," by John Walker (1804); "Meditations and Contemplations," by James Hervey, 2 vols. (1806); and "The Observance of the Lord's Supper," anonymous, (1807).

Another early publisher was Archibald Loudon, whose residence and place of business was on High Street, and known as "Whitehall," (now occupied by the drug store of W. F. Horn). For some years he published a weekly newspaper called "The Cumberland Register." Among the numerous books issued by his press were "Modern Chivalry," anonymous (1804) of a part of which was reprinted in New York in 1926; "Glad Tidings to Perishing Sinners," by Rev. Abraham Booth (1805); "Poems on Various Subjects," by Isabella Oliver, "the poetess of Cumberland County," (1805); "History of the Late Grand Insurrection or Struggle for Liberty in Ireland," by "A Country Gentleman," (1805); "The New Athenian Oracle or Ladies' Companion," by Samuel Tizzard (1806); "English, Scotch, Irish, and American Songs," (1806); "Worlds Displayed," anonymous, (1806); "The Reign of Grace," by Abraham Booth (1807); "Rural Poems," by John Hayes, professor of languages in Dickinson College (1807); "The Wonderful Magazine and Extraordinary Museum" (1808); "History of Sandford and Merton," by Dr. Darwin (1809); "Psalms of David in Metro," (1811); "Lectures of Thomas Cooper," (1812); "Travels through Turkey in

Asia, the Holy Land, Arabia, Egypt, and other parts of the World," by Charles Thompson and "The Gentleman's Pocket Farrier," (1816). The most celebrated book issued from this press was Archibald Loudon's "Narratives of Outrages committed by the Indians in Their Wars with the White People," printed in 1808 and 1811 in two volumes, a set of which in good condition is now valued at \$700. A reprint made in a limited edition also commands a large premium.

Other book publishers of the early nineteenth century were Alexander & Phillips, Friedrich Sanno, George Phillips, Alexander Magee & John Scott, Fleming & Geddes, William B. & James Underwood, and Moser & Peters. The first color print produced in America was made at the present site of Horn's drug store at "Marion Hall," the printing establishment of Archibald Loudon, and this press also printed the first Latin grammar to appear in America.

THE CARLISLE DANCING ASSEMBLY. Was an interesting feature of the early social life of the town. A subscription paper still preserved shows the signatures of such well-known names as James Hamilton, afterwards founder of the Hamilton Library; George Kline, who published "Kline's Carlisle Gazette" and many early Carlisle imprints; and Robert Magaw, later entrusted by General Washington with the defense of Fort Washington, the most important point on the Hudson.

WAR OF 1812 AND MEXICAN WAR. Four companies from Carlisle participated in the war of 1812, and a company of infantry attached to the 11th Regiment served in the War with Mexico in 1847. When the call was made for volunteers to storm the walls of Chapultepec before the taking of the City of Mexico, often referred to as the greatest exploit of the American Army, Hagan Carney, a native of Carlisle, but then attached to the 9th Regiment in Westmoreland County, was the first soldier to step out from the ranks.

THE McCLINTOCK RIOTS. On June 2, 1847, what became known as the McClintock or anti-slavery riots occurred at Carlisle, caused by two slave owners from Maryland who had come to capture runaway slaves. While the slaves were under the protection of the court during an attempt by negroes of the town to carry them away, Rev. Dr. McClintock, a professor in Dickinson College, undertook to get out a writ of habeas corpus to determine their ownership. The death of one of the slave owners three weeks later lent gravity to the situation, as he had been struck by missiles during the excitement, and Dr. McClintock and about fifteen negroes were indicted for inciting a riot. The case attracted widespread attention, but resulted in the acquittal of Dr. McClintock, although some of the negroes were convicted.

CARLISLE, IN THE CIVIL WAR. Furnished six companies which participated in many of the most important engagements. At

the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, Sergeant Jacob Cart, a member of Co. A, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, captured the flag of the Seventeenth Georgia Regiment. At the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, Capt. William E. Miller, commanding Co. H, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, without orders and acting on his own initiative, with six companies of his regiment charged the Confederate cavalry under Generals Wade Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee, thus foiling the Confederate attempt to flank General Meade's army.

CONFEDERATE OCCUPATION AND SHELLING OF CARLISLE. On June 20, 1863, a corps of General Robert E. Lee's army under General Ewell crossed the Potomac and moved north in the direction of Harrisburg. At ten o'clock Saturday morning, June 27th, General Jenkins with about four hundred Confederate cavalry entered Carlisle and requisitioned provisions. At two o'clock General Ewell's corps came in, and before nightfall Rodes' division arrived and encamped at the barracks and on the college campus. The following day the railroad bridge at Harrisburg was destroyed, and the next morning the division moved in the direction of Mt. Holly. That evening about four hundred Confederate cavalry under Col. Cochran entered the town, and Jenkin's cavalry, which had been doing picket duty between Carlisle and Harrisburg also returned. Both these troops, however, left the same night. The next morning, Wednesday, July 1st, several regiments of Union forces under Gen. W. F. Smith occupied the town. While he was selecting a suitable place for his artillery, a body of Confederate troops appeared at the junction of the Trindle Spring and York roads, and a skirmish resulted, when, entirely unannounced, shells began to burst over the town and a messenger arrived bearing a demand for unconditional surrender of the place. Gen. Smith refused, and the messenger declared that the town would be shelled. A heavy bombardment immediately followed and terror reigned among the inhabitants, augmented by the reflection of the fires kindled by the Confederates at the gas works and the barracks. Another shelling followed, but of less severity and duration. At three o'clock the Confederates left by way of Mount Holly Springs and across the South Mountain to join General Lee's forces in the battle of Gettysburg.

But one fatality resulted from the bombardment. Charles W. Colliday, a Union soldier on the public square was struck and fatally wounded by a shell. This casualty is often referred to as "the high water mark of the Confederacy." The Confederate occupation of Carlisle gave the town the unique distinction of having existed under three flags, the British, the American, and the Confederate.

UNION SOLDIERS' MONUMENT. A meeting of citizens was called in 1868 to secure funds for the erection of a monument to the Union soldiers from Carlisle who fought in the Civil war. A monument was erected on the southwest corner of the public square and

dedicated in 1871. The base is of granite, surmounted by a marble pedestal bearing the names of seventeen commissioned officers and privates. The second name on this list is that of Captain John Radcliff Smead, who was the first volunteer and the first officer of a volunteer regiment to be enlisted in the Civil war.

COMPANY G, NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Named "The Gobin Guards" in honor of its first Brigade commander, Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, was originally organized as Company G, 8th Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, March 27, 1879, with the following commissioned officers: Captain Thomas A. Reily, First Lieutenant, George C. Shively, and Second Lieutenant, Robert H. Conlyn. The company's performed state service at Homestead, Allegheny County, from July 11-27, 1892, and at Hazleton, Luzerne County from Sept. 11 to Oct. 4, 1897. Company G's first Federal service was for the Spanish-American War. It mobilized April 28, 1898, and was mustered in at Mt. Gretna May 11, 1898, Captain Wm. G. Speck commanding. It served within the continental limits of the United States and was mustered out at Camp McKenzie, Augusta, Ga., March 7, 1899. After its reorganization as State troops, the company saw duty at Shenandoah, Schuylkill County, Sept. 22 to Oct. 22, 1900, and later at the same place and at Duryea and Parsons, Luzerne County, from July 31 to Oct. 30, 1902. The troubles on the Mexican border again called the company into Federal service. It mobilized June 22 and was mustered into the U. S. Army as Company G, 8th Regiment, Pa. N. G. U. S., Captain John M. Rudy commanding, July 8, 1916. It served at El Paso, Texas, and was mustered out at Carlisle, Feb. 28, 1917.

On July 15, 1917, the company mobilized at the armory in Carlisle for service in the World War, and was mustered into the Federal service at Carlisle as Company G, 8th Regiment Infantry, Pa. N. G. U. S., July 20, 1917. Under the command of Captain John M. Rudy, the company proceeded to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., where the 28th (Pennsylvania) Division was assembled for training. New regulations required the increase in size of a company of infantry to 1 captain, 4 lieutenants and 250 enlisted men, and Company G, 8th Regiment, N. G. P. was consolidated with Company G, 16th Regiment N. G. P. to form Co. G., 112th Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Oct. 11, 1917. This company served overseas with the 28th Division, A. E. F. from May 7, 1918 to May 1, 1919. Of the men leaving Carlisle with the Gobin Guards, ninety per cent were casualties, being either killed, wounded, or captured. Fifteen of them are buried on French soil.

The survivors were mustered out of United States service at Camp Dix, New Jersey, May 6, 1919, and the Gobin Guards were reorganized and mustered into State service as Company G, 8th Infantry Pennsylvania National Guard, July 12, 1920. June 1, 1921, the company

was transferred and redesignated Troop D, 104th Cavalry, 52nd Cavalry Brigade, N. G. P. As such, it was called into service during the industrial disturbances in the western part of the State, July 20, 1922. It was relieved from duty and returned to the home base Aug. 30, 1922. April 1, 1929, Troop D was redesignated Troop G, and so the Gobin Guards again received the old designation.

CARLISLE IN THE WORLD WAR. The response of Carlisle to the appeal for volunteers for service in the American Expeditionary Force was immediate and continuous throughout the period of the World War. 579 men from Carlisle and immediate vicinity were enrolled for service, and the following 36 laid down their lives for the cause of the Allies on the battlefields of France: John Abrahams, Edward Beistline, Jacob Bonner, Reuben Clouse, Charles Deitch, Abe Dewalt, Harold V. Eppley, James Failor, Carroll L. Fanus, Paul C. Goodyear, John G. Gutshall, Wilson E. Hench, Charles Hoffsas, Charles Kell, Harvey Kelley, Paul W. Kelley, James E. Lau, Paul D. Leinbach, Raymond Martin, Raymond L. Naugle, Orlando Newcomer, Claire Richwine, Charles A. Rynard, George Sanno, John H. Sloop, James Stackfield, Melvin Stambaugh, Kenneth L. Steck, John Z. Steese, Brady L. Stine, John S. Thompson, David M. Thornton, Thomas Z. Wagner, Leland S. Whorley, Elmer Wiley, and John W. Wilson.

DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS. The honor roll of Carlisle's eminent citizens is a long one. It contains the names of General John Armstrong, the hero of Kittanning; Colonel William Thomson, who commanded the first Continental troops to reach Boston from south of the Hudson; General William Irvine, commander of the 7th Pennsylvania infantry regiment in the Revolution; "Molly Pitcher," the heroine of Monmouth; General Richard Butler, one of the "Fighting Butlers," who fought under Washington and Wayne; Colonel Robert Magaw, commander of Fort Washington; Colonel James Armstrong Wilson, patriot and soldier; James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Rev. John Steel, the "fighting parson"; John Bannister Gibson, the most distinguished of the chief justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Spencer Fullerton Baird, the shining light of the Smithsonian Institution; Colonel Ephraim Blaine, great grandfather of James G. Blaine, Commissary General, and entertainer of George Washington; Thomas Smith, first President Judge of the ninth judicial district; Thomas Duncan, acknowledged leader of the Cumberland County bar; David Watts, impassioned legal orator; Hugh H. Brackenridge, a justice of the Supreme Court; Admiral Benjamin Lamberton, Admiral Dewey's Chief-of-staff at the battle of Manila Bay, and a host of others who have helped to write the name of Carlisle high upon the list of America's patriotic and cultured communities.

CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL. In 1875, Lieutenant Richard H.

Pratt was detailed by the War Department to take seventy-two Indian prisoners from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, to St. Augustine, Florida, where they were placed in confinement in San Marco, the old Spanish fort. In 1878, these prisoners were released, and twenty-two of the younger men expressed a desire to remain in the East and go to school. They were permitted to do so, and Lieutenant Pratt was detailed to take them to Hampton Institute, Virginia. Feeling that he could not conscientiously remain on duty at Hampton, Pratt conferred with General Armstrong and Secretary Schurz in regard to having the War Department transfer Carlisle Barracks to the Interior Department for an Indian school.

A bill was drawn up, and in September, 1879, this transfer was effected and Pratt was appointed superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School. He was detailed to go to the Rosebud and Pine Ridge agencies in Dakota and secure Indian boys and girls as pupils. Eighty-four of these arrived in Carlisle in charge of Superintendent Pratt on October 6, 1879. From this small beginning the school grew until it accommodated a thousand or more pupils. For its support, Congress first appropriated \$167 annually per pupil; this was later increased to \$220.

The school plant comprised twenty-six acres, two adjoining farms containing 285 acres, and fifty separate buildings. Its curriculum provided for the complete training of Indian youths for citizenship, embracing an academic and manual arts course. An outing system for placing pupils in white homes for training was an effective part of the scheme of education. The school excelled in athletic, and graduated James Thorpe, who won the world's championship prize as an all-round athlete at Stockholm in 1912. The school also maintained an excellent football team on which appeared the star player Chief Bender.

In 1918, Congress decided to close the school and distribute the pupils to other institutions for Indian training. The War Department then took over the grounds and buildings and converted them into General Hospital No. 31 for soldiers injured in the World war. In 1920 the hospital was closed and in 1921 the War Department designated the post as a medical field service school, which now gives medical and surgical training to about five hundred detachment troops. During the summer months, instruction is given to members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Approximately 1300 men receive training at the Carlisle Barracks annually.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS. Prior to 1836, the date of the establishment of the public schools of Carlisle, the schools were of two classes, the private school for pupils whose parents paid for their tuition, and the "poor schools" supported by the borough or township. Among the names of those who conducted private schools from 1819 to 1836 are Miss Fanny Webber, Miss Sarah Rudisil, Thomas

Jones, B. August, Mrs. Charlotte Curry, John Connelly, Phillip Messersmith, and Mrs. M. E. Shaw. Henry Duffield organized the "Carlisle Institute" in 1831, and as early as 1825, Gad Day and John B. Murray "conducted a Classical and English Academy in the Old College to qualify students for admission to Dickinson, or any other College in the Union." In 1860, the Mary Institute, devoted to the education of young ladies and under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was opened at Carlisle. It was in charge of its founder, Rev. Francis J. Clero, rector of St. John's Church, until the fall of 1866, when he was succeeded by Rev. William C. Leverett. His successor was Mrs. Mary W. Dunbar, under whose charge the institution remained until it was closed.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. The first movement toward the establishment of a public school system in Carlisle was inaugurated by James Hamilton, a prominent lawyer and later founder of the Hamilton Library, who published a pamphlet in which he urged an appropriation by Congress for the purpose. Shortly afterward, on April 3, 1831, the first act of the Legislature was passed, appropriating money due by holders of unpatented lands, or by mortgages for the purchase of the same, as a fund for common school education. This was followed, on April 1, 1834, by an act establishing a system of common schools.

Following a meeting of teachers and friends of education on March 12, 1836, the public school system of Carlisle went into operation on August 15th of that year, with 15 schools and 837 pupils. The first diplomas were awarded in 1848. In 1839, Sanderson & Cornman, printers, published a pamphlet, "Regulations, Studies and System of the Common Schools of Carlisle, Pa.," prepared by Andrew Blair, president of the board of school directors. The system was a series of schools, not coeducational after the first grade, advancing to high school, graduation from which was considered a sufficient qualification for teaching.

In 1850, by a special act of Legislature, Carlisle was made an independent school district under a board of directors. In 1895 the law was amended to permit the election of a city superintendent, Samuel Shearer becoming the first incumbent of the office. A history of the public schools was published by James Hamilton in 1852. A teachers' institute was established in 1854. In 1878 a high school was established for colored pupils, with the provision that they should receive their diplomas with the graduates of the other high school at commencement. In 1879 there were 20 schools and 1,003 pupils. In 1880 co-education in the grammar school was introduced, and the success of the experiment led to the union of the boys' and girls' high schools in 1888. In 1898 the high school course was lengthened from three to four years, with three elective courses.

Under the will of Charles Lytle Lamberton, who died November

25, 1906, a bequest of approximately one-half of his estate, or \$145,000, was given to establish the "Charles Lytle Lamberton Educational Fund," to be accumulated for endowment, amounting to over \$200,000. The Lamberton Technical High School building, was land Avenue, a thoroughly modern and finely equipped building with a curriculum and teaching force that have placed Carlisle in the forefront of Pennsylvania towns in respect to educational progress. In 1927-28 the new wings of the Lamberton building, including an auditorium, a gymnasium, locker rooms and showers, and twelve classrooms were built at a cost of \$257,000. These additions were formally opened on April 19, 1928. In September, 1927, the A and B Grammar Schools were brought to the Lamberton building and continued as grammar schools until September, 1928, when they were merged with the high school into a six year high school, and approved as such by the State Department of Public Instruction.

The present number of public school buildings in Carlisle is six: the Lamberton Technical High School, and the Franklin, Hamilton, Penn, Stevens, and Wilson buildings. The number of teachers is 78 and the number of pupils 2,622.

DICKINSON COLLEGE dates its beginning to 1773 when a grammar school was opened in Carlisle on a piece of ground donated for the purpose by Thomas and John Penn. Colonel Montgomery, head trustee of the grammar school and a member of the Continental Congress, was inspired with the idea of making the school an academy, and while in Philadelphia secured the interest of Dr. Benjamin Rush, through whose influence a charter was obtained, not for an academy but for a college.

A charter was granted by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1783, which declared that "in memory of the great and important services rendered to his country by his Excellency, John Dickinson, Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council, and in commemoration of his very liberal donation to the institution, the said College shall be forever hereafter called and known by the name of Dickinson College."

The first board of trustees comprised forty members including John Dickinson, James Wilson and Dr. Benjamin Rush, the two latter being of the Declaration of Independence. The faculty was organized in 1784 by the election of Rev. Dr. Charles Nisbet, of Montrose, Scotland, as president. He was inaugurated on July 5, 1785. The first building was a two-story brick structure with one room on each floor, and facing Liberty alley. An addition was built in 1786, rooms in the court house being used during its erection. This building, known as the "Old College," after its abandonment by the college, was used for school purposes until May 2, 1860, when it was destroyed by fire.

The building on Liberty alley being unsatisfactory to the college authorities, a petition was presented to Congress in January, 1785, asking for the lease of the buildings constituting the army barracks. This effort proving fruitless, John and Richard Penn on July 25, 1799, for a consideration of \$151.50, conveyed to the college the ground constituting the present campus, containing 7 acres and 92 perches, and the erection of a college building upon the present site of West College was begun at once. February 3, 1803, the incompleated structure was totally destroyed by fire. The building originally used was again utilized for the college purposes until September 1805, when a new West College, the first of a series of thirteen college buildings, was ready for use. The plans were furnished by Latrobe, the distinguished government architect. The building is of native limestone with red sandstone trimmings, and is four stories in height and 150 by 45 feet in length and breadth. In 1929, this building, formerly used mainly for dormitories, was completely remodelled for use as an administration and recitation building. It contains a beautiful memorial room of Colonial design which was the vision of Lemuel T. Appold, of the class of 1882, and largely financed by him. The remodelling and furnishing of this room was the beginning of a modern era of improvements to the college buildings.

East College, erected in 1836, used as a dormitory building, was remodelled in 1925. The Jacob Tome Scientific Building, the gift of Hon. Jacob Tome, of Port Deposit, Md., was erected in 1884. It contains, in addition to the scientific laboratories and lecture rooms, a museum which includes some of the apparatus used by Joseph Priestley in his experiments which led to the discovery of oxygen.

The James W. Bosler Memorial Hall, completed in 1886, of brownstone and pressed brick in Norman architecture, contains the college library of approximately 50,000 volumes and an auditorium seating about 800 persons, in which the chapel exercises are held. Denny Hall, the building devoted to recitation rooms, offices of professors, biological laboratory and literary society halls, was erected in 1896, destroyed by fire in 1904, and rebuilt in 1905.

The Alumni Gymnasium, of native limestone, erected at a cost of over a quarter of a million dollars, was opened for use in January, 1929, replacing the old gymnasium erected in 1884. It contains a magnificent swimming pool and is equipped throughout in a thoroughly modern manner. An athletic field of over six acres, a memorial to Herman Bosler Biddle, was the gift to the college of his parents, Honorable and Mrs. E. W. Biddle.

Metzger Hall, formerly Metzger College for Young Women, erected in 1881, is the women's dormitory building. The college is undenominational in charter and control, but comes under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Within the past ten years, the enrollment has been increased from 300 to 560, of which number

one-fourth are women. The net endowment has been increased in the last fifteen years from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000.

In its long history of 146 years, Dickinson College has maintained a high standard of scholarship, and it numbers among its distinguished graduates one President of the United States, one Secretary of State, two Secretaries of the Treasury, two Secretaries of War, one Secretary of the Interior, two Postmasters General, one Chief Justice and one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, twelve United States Senators, fifty members of Congress, one Brigadier General of the United States Army, two Rear Admirals of the Navy, six Governors of States, seven Chief Justices and fifteen Associate Justices of the State Supreme Court, and forty presidents of colleges and universities.

Dickinson College has two of the earliest literary societies to be established in America: the Belles Lettres Literary Society, founded February 2, 1786 and the Union Philosophical Literary Society, founded August 31, 1789. The Harman Literary Society for women students was founded October 21, 1896, and was named in honor of Dr. Henry Martyn Harman, professor of ancient languages 1870-79 and of Greek and Hebrew 1879-96. The college has sixteen men's fraternities and three sororities. The college publications are "The Dickinsonian," "The Microcosm," the junior class annual, and the "Dickinson Alumnus."

Ground was purchased and a building erected for chapel services and the use of a grammar school in 1835. This building was destroyed by fire the following year, but was immediately replaced by a substantial brick building, known as South College, which in 1877 became the Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School. In 1902 a large four-story brick building was erected on the north side of west High Street midway between College Street and Mooreland Avenue, the full cost of which was paid by Andrew Carnegie, with the proviso that it should be named Conway Hall as a tribute to his friend, Moncure Daniel Conway, a distinguished alumnus of the class of 1849. In 1917, the building was closed as a preparatory school, due to conditions brought about by the World War, and later it has been utilized as the dormitory for the freshman classes of the college.

DICKINSON SCHOOL OF LAW. One of the earliest schools of law in the United States was established at Carlisle, in 1834, by Hon. John Reed, then President Judge of the Courts of Cumberland County. This school, while under his immediate supervision, was regarded as a department of Dickinson College, his name appearing as professor of law in its faculty. The college conferred the degree of LL.B. upon the graduates of the school, who included Andrew G. Curtin, the war Governor of Pennsylvania; Alexander Ramsey, Secretary of War and Senator from Minnesota; James K. Kelley, U. S. Senator from Oregon; Francis W. Hughes, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and many other eminent alumni.

After Judge Reed's death, Hon. James H. Graham was elected to the professorship of law in the college, but with his death on September 26, 1882, the science of law ceased to be represented in the college curriculum. At a meeting of the board of trustees of the college on January 9, 1890, the president and executive committee were authorized to re-establish the School of Law. The building at the corner of West and Pomfret streets known as Emory Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church before the erection of its new edifice was used as a law school until 1917, when a large and handsome new building, known as Trickett Hall in honor of its distinguished Dean, was opened for use. This building has a frontage of 132 feet on College Street at the northwest corner of its intersection with West South Street. The structure is of Colonial architecture, two stories in height, and is surmounted by a clock tower. The first floor is devoted to lecture rooms and offices. The second floor contains a library and an assembly room seating 450 persons.

METZGER FEMALE INSTITUTE was erected and endowed under the provisions of the will of George Metzger (1782-1879). Its object was the higher education of young women, and it opened in the fall of 1881 under the management of Miss Harriet L. Dexter, principal, who continued in that position until 1895, when the corporate name was changed to Metzger College and Wallace P. Dick was elected president. He was succeeded in 1898 by William A. West, who remained until 1901, when Miss Sarah Kate Ege, formerly instructor in English in the Mary Institute, became president. The school remained under her management until the summer of 1913, when, under an arrangement made with the board of trustees of Dickinson College, the greater part of the income from the endowment of Metzger College was turned over to Dickinson in consideration of its being operated as the woman's department of the latter institution. At a reunion of the alumnae of Metzger College in November, 1929, one hundred graduates were present and paid their respects to Miss Ege, its honored ex-president. In her romance "In Old Bellaire," the scene of which is laid in Carlisle, Mary Johnston Dillon has immortalized the garden of Metzger College.

The Carlisle Commercial College, located on the second floor of the building at the southeast corner of High and Pitt Streets, offers thorough courses in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping and other commercial branches.

THE HAMILTON LIBRARY AND CUMBERLAND COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. Impressed with the need of a public library in Carlisle, James Hamilton, a prominent lawyer and scholar of the town, made provision in his will of November 20, 1871, for the gift of a plot of ground on North Pitt Street and two thousand dollars in cash for the erection and maintenance of a library. A two story brick building was erected and opened for use

on June 17, 1882. Despite meager resources, the Hamilton Library has kept alive the spirit of historical research in Carlisle, has produced many valuable and interesting papers, and has received from many donors gifts of books and material which in time will be considered priceless. Among these treasures are one of the three existing Franklin hand presses on which the paper currency for the American Colonies was printed; the model of a telephone invented by Daniel Drawbaugh, of Cumberland County, and entered in the patent office at Washington practically at the same time as that of Alexander Graham Bell; extensive files of local newspapers, including one hundred and one consecutive years of the Carlisle Volunteer from 1814 to 1915; and large collections of early fire-arms, coins, paper money, household furniture and utensils.

During the years 1928-30 the library was completely rearranged and catalogued, the museum classified and labeled by an expert, and a librarian employed to make its resources accessible to the public. It has a membership of two hundred.

THE J. HERMAN BOSLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY owes its existence to the public spirit and philanthropy of the widow and family of J. Herman Bosler (Dec. 14, 1830-Nov. 18, 1897), one of Carlisle's most prominent and respected citizens, whose name it memorializes. The six donors who contributed to the expense of its erection and endowment were Mrs. J. Herman Bosler, the widow, Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Herman E. Bosler, Esq., Mrs. James I. Chamberlain, Miss Fleeta Bosler (later Mrs. Chester C. Bashore, Esq.), and J. Kirk Bosler. The building was dedicated on January 30, 1900, and was presented to the borough of Carlisle. For the past thirty years it has been a self-supporting institution. Conceded to be Carlisle's most beautiful public building, it is located at 158-166 W. High Street, and is constructed of Avondale marble and pressed brick, in Colonial architecture supplemented by Ionic columns at the entrance. The interior is finished in golden oak with high wainscoating. At the rear of the main book room is a beautiful memorial window designed from the painting by Burne-Jones entitled "Hope," dedicated to the memory of Miss Lila McClellan Bosler, a daughter of J. Herman Bosler. The library is administered by a board of directors consisting of eleven members and contains 12,000 well-selected modern books.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Carlisle is the direct successor of one organized about the year 1733 on the south bank of the Conodoguinet Creek at Meeting House Springs, one and one-half miles northwest of Carlisle, which divides with the Silvers Spring Presbyterian Church north of Mechanicsburg the honor of being the first church of any importance in the Cumberland Valley west of the Susquehanna. After the town of Carlisle was laid out in 1751, some members of the congregation at Meeting House Springs located within its bounds.

In 1749 the first pastor of this congregation, Rev. Samuel Thomson, resigned, and no successor was appointed until Rev. John Steel became the pastor in 1759. In the meantime the congregation came into the new town of Carlisle, but a part of them became disaffected and called Rev. George Duffield to be their pastor. Thus arose two factions, the "Old Side" under Rev. Steel, and the "New Side" under Rev. Dr. Duffield, and it is probable that two houses of worship were erected for these congregations at an early date, a "new" and an "old meeting house" being mentioned in many accounts. But a fact which precludes any earlier date for the erection of the present structure is a deed given by Thomas and Richard Penn, dated September 20, 1766, conveying a lot of ground 180 by 200 feet, the northwest quarter of the centre square, to the Presbyterian congregation of Carlisle for the erection of a church edifice. Documentary evidence shows that it was begun in 1769 and sufficiently completed in 1772 for public worship.

After the removal of Dr. Duffield to Philadelphia and the death of Rev. Steel, the two congregations united and in 1785 chose Dr. Robert Davidson as their pastor, who served until 1812. The combined congregation was incorporated by an Act of Assembly in 1786. In 1833, owing to a doctrinal dispute, a portion of the congregation withdrew and worshipped in various places until 1834, when they built the Second Presbyterian Church on the southeast corner of Hanover and Pomfret Streets.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. The First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, with a membership of 652 in the spring of 1832, was one of the leading churches of the denomination, and its pastor, Rev. Dr. George Duffield, was an eloquent and capable leader. But a number of members of the congregation were not in accord with the theology of Dr. Duffield, and at a meeting of the Presbytery on November 28, 1832, these persons, including three elders, four deacons, and a majority of the board of trustees, applied for recognition as a separate congregation, which request was granted. On January 12, 1833, these representatives, together with a group of persons from the town, met in the county hall in Carlisle and organized the Second Presbyterian Church. On the charter roll of the new church appear sixty-six names. Fifty-four other persons united by certificate from the First Presbyterian Church within the next few months. A lot was purchased at the corner of Hanover and Pomfret Streets, and within a short time after the organization of the church, building was begun. In August, 1833, Rev. Daniel McKinley became the first pastor. Services were held in the county hall, and in the chapel of Dickinson College until November, 1833, when the lecture room of the new church was ready for use. The building was completed and dedicated the following spring. This attractive stone structure, of colonial architecture, housed the congregation for thirty-six years. In 1870, to meet the needs of a grow-

ing congregation and Sunday School, it was removed and the present church was erected on the same site, being dedicated on May 29, 1873.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH. About the year 1753, steps were taken by English missionaries to establish an Episcopal congregation at Carlisle. In 1765 a petition was presented to the Assembly for aid in completing their church building. This original log structure, the earliest church in Carlisle, was replaced in 1825-6 by a stone building which, with several remodellings and the addition of the parish house, represents the church as it is today. A shell struck the roof of this church during the bombardment of Carlisle by the Confederates, July 1, 1863. During the World War, the church was thrown open for the entertainment of enlisted men.

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH. This congregation was organized in 1765, and worshipped in conjunction with the German Reformed congregation in a log house on the west side of South Hanover Street, between Pomfret and South Streets. In this period, pulpit ministrations were furnished by the occasional visits of itinerant Lutheran or Reformed pastors. A closer and more definite organization took place in 1775, when Rev. Goering became pastor of the Lutheran congregation and resident in Carlisle, becoming the first settled pastor of the First Lutheran Church. The first church record dates from 1787. In 1825, services began in German and English on alternate Sundays. In 1843, a basement was built and equipped for Sunday School use.

During the great fire of March 15, 1851, the church was completely destroyed, but a new building was soon erected at a cost of \$7,122. In February, 1854, the German element of the congregation withdrew and erected the German Lutheran Church on the corner of Bedford and Pomfret Streets, now the headquarters of the Salvation Army. In May, 1820, the church was enlarged by twenty feet at a cost of \$2,000. During the Confederate bombardment, the church was twice set on fire, without great damage, however. In the summer of 1899, under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Henry Wile, the present large and beautiful church was erected on the southeast corner of High and Bedford Streets at a cost of \$100,000.

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH. When services in the German language were discontinued in the First Lutheran Church, a number of persons withdrew and formed the Second German Lutheran Church, erecting a building on the corner of Pomfret and Bedford Streets. English services were adopted in 1890, and on July 28, 1896 all services were ordered held in English and the congregation adopted its present name. A chapel was erected on West Louther Street and dedicated on May 14, 1899, and on February 2, 1904 the property at the northwest corner of Louther and West Streets was purchased and the corner stone of a church was laid on September 3, 1905. This structure, of native limestone in

the gothic style of architecture was completed and dedicated on May 19, 1907. The total cost of building and furnishings was \$44,783.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Ministers of this denomination began holding services in Carlisle soon after the Revolution, perhaps as early as 1781, first in the market place, then in the court house, and later in a one story stone structure on South Pitt Street and Chapel Alley. The second church, a two story brick building on Church Alley, was occupied from 1815 to 1835. It was later conveyed to the school board and was known as Educational Hall. In 1835 the German Reformed Church on the corner of High and Pitt Streets was bought for \$5,000. In 1853 a portion of the congregation withdrew and erected Emory Chapel, a two story brick church at the corner of West and Pomfret Streets, later used as the Law School. In 1878 this congregation reunited with the original church.

In 1876 the church at High and Pitt Streets was torn down and a new brick building erected. In 1892 under the pastorate of Wm. W. Evans a site at the southwest corner of High and West Streets was purchased and the handsome limestone edifice named the William Clare Allison Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church after its principal donor was erected. In late years, the residence adjoining the church on the south, formerly the parsonage, has been assigned to use as a parish house, and a new parsonage has been acquired on West High Street.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH. This congregation originally known as the German Calvinists, was organized about the year 1763, and erected a log church on the west side of South Hanover Street, between Pomfret and South Streets. In 1807 the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, which had worshipped in the same church for some years, separated, each removing to a new site. The Reformed congregation erected a church on the south side of West High Street, between West and College Streets, the site of the present new gymnasium of Dickinson College. This building was used until 1828, when a new church was erected on the southeast corner of West High and Pitt Streets. In 1835 this property was sold to the Methodist Episcopal congregation and another building erected on West Louther Street near North Pitt Street, which was remodeled in 1853 and improved from time to time. In 1924, a beautiful new building was erected on North Pitt Street between Louther and High Streets. It is of modified Grecian architecture and is constructed of Indiana limestone. In 1930, a chime of bells was added to the building, the largest weighing 1,200 pounds and the smallest 800 pounds. The chime is capable of playing at least 400 tunes. Several important enterprises of this denomination had their origin in Carlisle. "The Reformed Church Messenger," a prominent religious journal, was started about 1828 on West Louther Street between High and Pitt

Streets. The Reformed Church Seminary, now located at Lancaster, was established here in connection with Dickinson College.

FIRST EVANGELICAL CHURCH. Early records show that the Evangelical Church had regular preaching places in Cumberland County prior to 1834. In the summer of 1867, Rev. A. L. Reeser, Rev. Jacob Boas, Rev. Jacob Dunkle, and other Evangelical Church members who had moved to Carlisle met to make arrangements for holding regular services there. About September 1, 1867, a room was secured in Reem's Hall, now the Sentinel building, which was occupied by the congregation until the church on West Louthier Street, now used by the Church of God, was built. In March, 1868, Rev. J. G. M. Swengel, the newly appointed missionary pastor, took up the work of securing funds for a new building, and a church was erected at a cost of \$14,500. In 1895, a new site was secured on East North Street, the present location, and a church was erected under the leadership of J. W. Messinger. A parsonage was purchased and several extensive improvements have been made. On January, 1930, the total valuation of the church property was \$72,000.

GRACE UNITED BRETHERN CHURCH. The United Brethren congregation was organized in 1843 when many converts were made at a revival meeting held at Hershe's Church, later called Harmony Hall. Four years later the first class was organized by Z. A. Colestock and continued by John Dickson. A mission was formed in 1891 and in 1893-4 a church was erected on west South Street. After the church became entirely free from debt under the pastorate of Rev. J. E. Kleffman, a building fund was started, and ground for a new church edifice was purchased at the northeast corner of Pomfret and West Streets. A building designed to be a part of a larger structure was first erected on the east section of the lot, and on June 24, 1929 work was begun on the main auditorium, which is in process of construction at the date of this publication. This new building is designed to cost \$100,000, and the value of the entire plant, including furnishings will be \$170,000.

FIRST CHURCH OF GOD. The history of the First Church of God in Carlisle, reaches back as far as 1874, when an organization was effected, and continued for about twenty years. The house of worship was located on South West Street. Through lack of employment, removal to other places and discouragement the organization became extinct. This congregation was organized by Rev. C. D. Rishel on January 25, 1894. Worship was held in Sipe's Hall, on North Hanover Street until December 2, 1894, when the congregation took possession of the present building on West Louthier Street which was purchased from the Evangelical Association. This building has undergone extensive improvements and repairs and is now a very comfortable house of worship.

ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. This church was established February 5, 1779, by Rev. Charles Sewall, S. J., of Conewago Chapel, Adams County, Pa. The old brick church was erected in 1906 under the pastorate of the Rev. Louis De Barth. At the time of its organization, this was the only Catholic Church between Lancaster and St. Louis. The church building was enlarged in 1824, but was destroyed by fire in 1859. Rev. Dr. H. G. Ganss, who became pastor in 1891, erected a beautiful building on the south side of East Pomfret Street, between Bedford and East Streets, which was consecrated free of debt in 1893. In 1912, the present pastor, Rev. Francis J. Welsh, took charge. On February 5, 1923, the church was partially destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$60,000. Under the leadership of Father Welsh, the congregation heroically set about rebuilding at once, and the edifice was restored to practically its original condition. Connected with the church from 1901 to 1918 was St. Catharine's Hall, in charge of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, who attended to the religious needs of the Catholic students at the Carlisle Indian School and conducted a grade school for the poor children of Carlisle. It is now known as St. Philip Neri Mission House, and is used by the parish for its Religious Vacation School. It is also the headquarters for the Society for the Propagation of the Faith for Home and Foreign Missions in the diocese of Harrisburg.

OTHER CHURCHES. Other churches are the First Church of the Brethren, Walnut and West Streets; the Brethren in Christ, 252 A Street; the Biddle Memorial Presbyterian Chapel, East and North Streets; the Gospel Mission, West and North Streets; the Full Gospel Tabernacle, College and A Streets; the Christian Science Society, 24 South Hanover Street; the Shiloh Baptist (Colored) Church, West and Lincoln Streets; the West Street African Methodist Episcopal Zion (Colored) Church, 36 South West Street; and the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal (Colored) Church, 127 East Pomfret Street.

COURT HOUSES. The earliest courts in Carlisle were held in a small log tenement on the northeast section of the public square, now occupied by St. John's Episcopal Church. A brick court house was erected on the southwest section of the square about the year 1766, which, together with the town hall, was destroyed by fire on March 24, 1845. The present court house was erected in 1846 at a cost of \$55,000. One of the large stone pillars at the entrance bears the mark of a Confederate shell which struck it during the bombardment of the town on July 1, 1863.

JAIL. The first jail was erected in 1754 at the northwest corner of High and Bedford Streets, and was enlarged in 1790. Stocks and a pillory were erected on the public square in 1754. In early times, public executions by hanging took place at a point at the eastern edge of the town, opposite the present station of the Philadelphia &

Reading Railroad, at the junction of East High Street with the Trindle Spring and York roads.

The present jail, erected in 1854 on the same site as the old building at a cost of \$52,000, is a massive structure of limestone and brown sandstone in the Norman style of architecture.

ALMSHOUSE. A county almshouse was erected about 1830. Prior to that time the poor had been collected near the dwelling of some one appointed to have charge of them, or farmed out to those who were willing to board them for a compensation. Finally the beautiful residence and farm of Edward Stiles, known as "Clearmont," about one and one-half miles east of Carlisle, was bought for \$13,250, on which additional buildings have since been erected. In 1873 an asylum for the blind and insane poor was built on the grounds at a cost of \$33,284. Over a decade ago an extensive one story brick building was erected to the east of the original structure.

CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS. Female Benevolent Society was established in 1828, and is one of the oldest charitable organizations in the United States. It distributes food, clothing and fuel to the needy, and provides pensions for the worthy poor. An average of two hundred families per year receive aid from this society, which also cares for the wants of the inmates of the Lydia Baird Home for Aged Women.

The Children's Friend Society. This organization was founded in 1893 by Miss Amy Sellers Treverton. It devotes particular attention to the needs of poor children, is responsible for the furnishing of the children's ward cribs in the Carlisle Hospital, and makes a distribution of gifts of toys, food and clothing at Christmas.

Welfare Worker. The Community Chest provides the salary of a Welfare Worker, whose special duty is to render service to women and girls, and in general to those in distress. In connection with this work is maintained the Mental Health Clinic for the treatment of the mentally deficient and afflicted. Over 600 cases are handled each year, including welfare, mothers' assistance, mental health, police work and travellers' aid.

Social Service. This enterprise, directed by a special committee of the Civic Club and supported by the Community Chest, has general oversight of the social welfare of the community. It maintains a Well Baby Clinic in a room set apart for the purpose, where advice and aid are given to mothers under the supervision of the visiting nurse of the Carlisle Hospital.

Brethren Children's Home. This home, located on South Hanover Street, protects and cares for orphaned and dependent children and provides homes for them when assured that they will be given suitable care and instruction. Thirty-five to forty children receive this service constantly.

Visiting Nurses. The services of the Visiting Nurses are extended to the poor without cost through the Community Chest. From thirty to thirty-five patients are on the list daily, and visits average upwards of five thousand a year. Emergency cases are provided for by a free ambulance maintained by the Cumberland Fire Company. An active chapter of the Red Cross is maintained in Carlisle and is supported by funds contributed during the Community Chest campaigns.

Tuberculosis Clinic. The Cumberland County Tuberculosis Association maintains a free clinic in Carlisle, at which examinations are given and patients recommended for admission to the state sanitarium at Mt. Alto.

SARAH A. TODD MEMORIAL HOME. Founded July 1, 1910, the Sarah A. Todd Memorial Home for Women, on the west side of Mooreland Avenue between High and Pomfret Streets, was erected under the provisions of the will of Mrs. Sarah A. Todd at a cost of \$25,000. The Home, constructed of limestone, and set in spacious grounds extending from Mooreland Avenue through to Conway Street, is one of the town's most beautiful buildings. It has an endowment fund of over \$100,000.

THE TODD HOSPITAL, located on north West Street, and supported by Mrs. Sarah A. Todd, was dedicated and opened for use on January 29, 1896. When its accommodation grew insufficient for the needs of the town, a new hospital to be known as the Carlisle Hospital was planned at a public meeting on January 17, 1913. Ground was broken for this purpose at the corner of Parker and South Streets in July, 1914, and a beautiful and commodious new building, completely equipped and modern in every respect was opened for use on July 26, 1916. The building, of native limestone, was erected at a cost of \$80,000, and an endowment fund of \$30,000 was provided from the Todd Hospital, which was merged with the new institution. A tract adjoining the hospital was donated by Mrs. M. C. Buchanan, of Chambersburg, in September, 1916, as a site for the erection of a home for nurses and a convalescent park, which have since materialized.

LYDIA BAIRD HOME FOR WOMEN. The Lydia Baird Home for Women was established in 1887. Its object is to provide a home for a limited number of women of restricted means who are not provided for by the Sarah A. Todd Memorial Home. It is under the supervision of the Female Benevolent Society.

CEMETERIES. The oldest cemetery in Carlisle, known as "the Old Graveyard," is on the southeast edge of the town, and probably was used as a burying ground from the establishment of the borough. A southern addition was made in 1890. It contains the graves of a number of men distinguished in Carlisle history, among them

James Ross, whose Latin grammar was the first to be published in America; Colonel John Alexander; Hon. Frederick Watts; Thomas Duncan, LL.D.; Hon. James Hamilton; Chief Justice John Bannister Gibson; Dr. Charles Nisbet; Hon. Hugh H. Brackenridge; Gen. John Armstrong; and Col. Samuel Lyon. Here, also, is the grave of Molly Pitcher, the heroine of Monmouth, and the beautiful monument erected to her memory by the Pennsylvania State Legislature. Ashland Cemetery, located on East High Street, was laid out by William M. Penrose, Esq., and was dedicated on October 8, 1865. Westminster Cemetery, the latest to be opened, is located along the Newville highway at the extreme northwestern edge of Carlisle. It was laid out by Mrs. F. M. Lawrence, a daughter of the late Joseph Bosler, and contains a handsome mausoleum.

FIRE COMPANIES. A volunteer fire organization known as "The Cumberland Bucket Association" is supposed to have been the first fire company in Carlisle, but the burning of the old town hall destroyed all records of its activities. It was the nucleus of the present Cumberland Fire Company, the exact date of whose organization is not known, but it is certain that it was in existence as early as February, 1809. The Union Fire Company was organized on April 6, 1789, and in July of the same year a house was erected west of the court house. At an early date the company was divided into classes, such as engine class, hook and ladder class, hose class, etc., which adopted their own rules subject to the parent company. Thus in 1842 we find a "Good Will" class, from which the present Good Will Fire Company derived its name. On June 28, 1888, the old house was sold and the present structure erected. The Empire Hook and Ladder Company was first organized under the name Pioneer. A permanent organization was effected February 21, 1859. In the winter of 1859-60 they built a truck house on North Pitt Street on the site of the new post office building, where they remained until they built the home they now occupy on West Pomfret Street. The Good Will Hose Company was organized March 1, 1855. After many vicissitudes the company secured a home on East Pomfret just east of the Second Presbyterian Church. Subsequently it erected the large building on South Hanover Street where in 1882 it purchased and put in use the first steam fire engine ever used in Carlisle. The Friendship Fire Company occupies a building at the corner of West and C Streets erected in 1912, at a cost of \$4,000. Their first piece of apparatus was a hook and ladder truck, which was discarded for a motorized chemical and hose wagon purchased in 1913. Their present equipment is an Ahrens-Fox combination hose, chemical and pumping apparatus.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. It is certain that a "Carlisle Fair" was in existence as early as April 18, 1806, for a notice in the *Carlisle Herald* of that date announces that a fair would be held on May 13 and 14 following, "for the sale

of horses, cows, sheep and swine, cheap goods, wares and merchandise." In the *American Volunteer* of July 27, 1820, the Agricultural Society of Cumberland County is requested to meet in the County Hall on August 7. Interest in the organization was stimulated by Hon. Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, who in 1839 gave a public exhibition of the McCormick reaper, at which the inventor was present and demonstrated the machine. A permanent organization of the society was effected in 1854, largely through the efforts of Judge Watts, and annual fairs were held regularly from that time until the grounds were turned over to C. H. Masland & Sons, Inc., in 1919. The grounds included twenty-two acres on the north side of the borough of Carlisle. The Cumberland County Agricultural Society was succeeded by the Farm Bureau and later by the present Cumberland County Agricultural Extension Association.

The U. S. Entomological Laboratory, located on Franklin Street between West Penn and Lincoln Streets, is doing important work in economic entomology under the direction of Charles C. Hill.

MARKET HOUSES. The first market house in Carlisle was a long frame building on that part of the public square which in early times was called "the deep quarry." This was succeeded by "the old market house," erected about 1802 on the north side of the southeastern section of the square. This structure was blown down in a violent wind storm on April 22, 1836. Temporary sheds along the southwest section of the square were used until a new building was erected on the southeast quarter. This was used until 1878, when the present building was erected at a cost of about \$24,000. On the west side of this was located in early days the celebrated "market house pump" concerning which a tradition said that whoever drank from it would be certain to return to Carlisle though he wandered far and wide. The market is operated under the direction of the borough manager, and is open three times a week, on Wednesday morning, and Saturday morning and evening.

HOTELS. Carlisle has three hotels: the Molly Pitcher, on south Hanover Street; the New Wellington, on East High Street; and the Argonne, on west High Street. The Argonne was formerly the Mansion House, which was once owned by James Wilson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Two cafeterias are located on West High Street, and 53 restaurants, in addition to the student boarding houses, serve the various sections of the town. Prior to the modern hotel era, Carlisle had many old taverns bearing quaint names suggestive of the English Inns. The Washington Hotel, now the Lee Apartments, was formerly "The Golden Ball," and The Franklin House was "The Green Tree," and later "The Golden Horse."

BANKS. Carlisle has three banks: the Carlisle Deposit Bank and Trust Company, on North Hanover Street, chartered in 1846; the

Farmers' Trust Company, on West High Street, chartered in 1878; and the Carlisle Trust Company, chartered in 1905, which absorbed the Merchants' National Bank. All of these own handsome and well-equipped modern buildings and are in excellent financial condition.

THE CARLISLE Y. M. C. A. was organized March 21, 1859, about six years after the work was introduced in America. During its early history, the Carlisle organization was located at numerous places, and the work was much hampered by lack of funds. It was not until December, 1881, when application was made for a charter, that the modern era of progress actually began. In 1883, money secured by a general canvas enabled the Association to employ a general secretary who should devote his entire time to the work. On August 13, 1883, the association moved into the Marion Hall building, where it remained until the purchase of the Neff building on West High Street in August, 1891, the price being \$9,485. The rapidly growing activities of the association made these quarters inadequate, and a new building was erected on the same site at a cost of \$49,609, opening for work on March 3, 1909. In 1929, a program of extensive alterations and improvements was carried out which have made the Carlisle Y. M. C. A. equipped to meet the needs of the community.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. In January, 1919, influenced by the protective and welfare work for girls of the Carlisle Civic Club and a public meeting addressed by a Y. W. C. A. secretary, a committee of sixteen women was formed for the purpose of securing an organization in Carlisle. A finance committee secured pledges of \$19,000, and on April 5, a permanent organization was formed by the election of twenty-four directors. During the summer of 1919, the former home of J. Herman Bosler at 15 West High Street was purchased and the work of remodeling begun. In February, 1920, a campaign for maintenance funds secured pledges of over \$5,500, and it was decided to incur a debt for the erection of a gymnasium. On May 8, 1920, the cafeteria was opened as a means of reducing the indebtedness. The completed building, with gymnasium, was dedicated in January, 1921. The Y. W. C. A. is the center for all women's activities in Carlisle. It maintains health, education, and industrial committees, a young women's council, and business and professional girls' and Girl Reserve clubs. A summer camp for girls located at Pine Grove Furnace in the South Mountains was established in 1923.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. A Carlisle Board of Trade was organized in 1885 and functioned until October, 1913, when the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce was organized and succeeded it. The Chamber of Commerce has done much to promote the commercial, manufacturing and professional interests of the town. It maintains a credit bureau, mercantile, civic, publicity, industrial and agricul-

tural departments, and handles many lines of activity for the benefit of Carlisle and Cumberland County through special committees. The Cumberland County Agricultural Extension Association is in charge of efficient county and state representatives, and renders valuable aid in promoting farming interests.

CLUBS. The Carlisle Civic Club, organized in 1898, was the third to be organized in the State, Philadelphia having been the first and Harrisburg the second. It has left an indelible impress upon the town by its activities for community betterment. It waged a campaign for cleanliness that attracted nation-wide attention. It supported the hospital movement; inaugurated the playgrounds for white and colored children, the woman's exchange, the visiting nurse association, and the sewing school for colored girls. It gave its rooms, resources and the services of its members to the Red Cross Chapter during the World War, and after the war secured at its own expense the services of a welfare worker. The well baby clinic, the school garden project, and state aid to the tubercular are other valuable contributions of the club to community welfare. In 1907, a committee of its members prepared and published "Carlisle Old and New," a beautifully illustrated book of 173 pages, giving in attractive form the history of the town and its civic progress.

The Fortnightly Club, organized in 1886, and the Travelers Club, organized in 1891, are literary in character. The Musical Arts Club conducts recitals at the homes of members and sponsors a series of public concerts each season. The Garden Club promotes interest in gardening and floriculture by means of newspaper articles and an annual flower show, the first of which was held in 1929.

The Carlisle Country Club owns an attractive building and grounds, including a golf course, on the Harrisburg turnpike, three miles northeast of Carlisle.

The Carlisle Motor Club, serving Cumberland County, furnishes local service for the Automobile Association of America.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS. The following fraternal organizations exist in Carlisle:

Masonic: Cumberland Star Lodge No. 197; St. John's Commandery No. 8 Knights Templar; St. John's Lodge No. 260; St. John's Royal Arch Chapter No. 171; Old Bellaire Chapter No. 375, Order of the Eastern Star.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows: Carlisle Lodge No. 91; Carlisle Encampment No. 183; Edith Rebekah Lodge No. 113.

Grand United Order of Odd Fellows: Golden Chain Council No. 3; Grand Council No. 131; Grand Patriarchy No. 25; Household of Ruth; Live Oak Benefit Society.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 578.

Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie No. 1299.
 Knights of Pythias, True Friends Lodge No. 56.
 Improved Order of Red Men.
 Improved Order of Owls, Roost No. 105.
 Fraternal Order of Orioles.
 Loyal Order of Moose.
 Knights of the Golden Eagle.
 Knights of Malta, Bellaire Commandery No. 551.
 Knights of Friendship.
 Knights of Maccabees.
 Modern Woodmen of the World.
 Order of Independent Americans.
 Patriotic Order Sons of America, Molly Pitcher Commandery.
 Grand Army of the Republic, Captain Colwell Post No. 201.
 Sons of Veterans of the Civil War.
 Spanish American War Veterans.
 Veterans of Foreign Wars.
 American Legion, Post No. 101.
 Daughters and Sons of America.

During the year 1929, the Knights of Pythias erected a handsome building on North Pitt Street between Louthier and High Streets, and extensive improvements were made to the Odd Fellows building on West High Street between Hanover and Pitt Streets.

COMMUNITY CHEST. Experience has shown that the organizations engaged in community service and charitable work can best be supported by a single campaign for funds. The Community Chest, organized in 1920, has admirably provided for this need. The agencies in the Community Chest are the Y. M. C. A.; the Y. W. C. A.; the Carlisle Hospital; the Ladies' Benevolent Society; the Detention Home; the Children's Friend; the Visiting Nurse Service; the Welfare Worker Association, and the Social Service.

MODERN CIVIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. The modern era of development in Carlisle dates from the purchase of the Noble farm in the northwestern part of the borough by the Carlisle Land and Improvement Company on March 27, 1891. Immediately afterwards, lots were laid out, new streets were opened, factories were established, and many new dwellings were erected. A shoe factory, a silk mill, a carriage factory, a box factory and other industries were soon in operation.

The Carlisle Gas & Water Company was chartered in 1853, and a site for a reservoir was purchased at the Basin, situated about one and one-half miles north of Carlisle on the farm of Andrew G.

Lechler. The water was forced up from the Conodoguinet Creek, about one mile north of the Basin, by double action pumps, designed by A. F. Smith, the superintendent of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Co., who was chief engineer of the project. In 1886, the water works were removed to a location a short distance east of Cave Hill on the Conodoguinet Creek, on the site of the old Henderson mill, built by Ephraim Blaine in 1772. The water supplied the town is chemically purified to precipitate organic matter, and its wholesomeness is attested by the town's remarkable freedom from water-borne epidemics.

Gas was introduced into Carlisle in the spring of 1854. Electric light was first used for street lighting on Thursday, July 12, 1888. In 1922, a modern system of street lighting with ornamental standards placed at such intervals as to give ample illumination was introduced in the business section of the town. This was known as the "White Way" project, and was financed by property owners. The system was extended in 1928, and will be developed further as necessity arises.

The sewerage system, installed in Carlisle in 1914, now covers about 80% of the built-up section of the town, and approximately 2,100 buildings are connected. The system includes 2 septic tanks, 3 primary contact beds and 3 secondary contact beds. 8 inch to 15 inch pipes are used, with a 24 inch outlet sewer to the disposal plant. Garbage is collected by motor truck several times per week from all the principal streets of the town.

Carlisle has within its limits approximately 22 miles of paved streets, including macadam, brick, and concrete.

Carlisle has five playgrounds—Brown, Franklin, Lincoln, Lindner, and Mission—where children can enjoy outdoor exercise and games under the direction of a competent supervisor. The playgrounds are supported by the borough and the school board and are administered by a Playground association. The average annual attendance is 12,000.

Carlisle has two small public parks, Lindner and Grove, containing approximately 20 acres. Boiling Spring Park, a very popular resort, is located five miles east of the town by trolley. Bellaire Park, located on the Conodoguinet Creek one and a half miles north of Carlisle, offers many attractions, including boating and bathing. Meadowbrook Park, another popular resort, is located three miles west of the town.

Carlisle has two moving picture theaters: the Strand, on North Pitt Street, seating 1,200; and the Orpheum, on West High Street, seating 800. The Medical Field Service School provides weekly entertainments at the Barracks. Excellent bands are maintained by Dickinson College and the Carlisle High School. The Henderson Players present dramatic productions by local talent. Carlisle also

has a chapter of the Allied Arts Extension, which provides an annual program of entertainments.

INDUSTRIES. Carlisle has twelve major industries: 3 rug and carpet mills (C. H. Masland & Sons, Inc.; Beetem Carpet Co., and Todd Carpet Mfg. Co.) employing approximately 1100 persons; 3 shoe factories (Goodyear, Bedford, and Carlisle) employing about 1140 persons; 3 silk mills (Carlisle Ribbon Mills, Inc.; R. N. Beetem & Co., and Century Ribbon Mills, L. c.) employing about 297 persons; The Frog, Switch & Manufacturing Company, employing about 300 persons; The Carlisle Tire & Rubber Company, employing about 200 persons; The Federal Equipment Company, employing 111 persons.

Other industries are: a paper box factory, a furniture factory, two planing mills, a foundry, several bakeries, an ice cream plant, three printing and publishing establishments, a clothing factory, three machine shops, a cigar factory, a steam laundry, three greenhouses, and a gas, water and electric company.

The Beetem Carpet Co., one of the oldest industries, was incorporated in 1878; the Lindner Shoe Co. (now the Goodyear Shoe Co.) in 1891, and the Zang Paper Box Co. in 1904.

C. H. Masland & Sons, Inc., Carlisle's largest industry, manufacturing velvet rugs and carpets, also plain and automobile carpets, founded in Philadelphia in 1886, located in Carlisle on the site formerly known as the fairground, containing 26 acres in the northern part of the town, in 1919. It has 15 buildings and employs 525 male and 125 female workers.

The total number of employees in all Carlisle industries is approximately 3,285, of which about one-third are women. Over 99% of all employees are classed as American. Approximately 300 residents of Carlisle are employed in Harrisburg or neighboring places, largely at the State Capitol. The average worker in Carlisle is employed 44 hours a week, 294 days a year.

Carlisle has approximately 222 stores and mercantile establishments, including groceries, furniture, drug, shoe, men's furnishing and department stores, garages, bakeries, and miscellaneous.

LOCATION AND NATURAL ADVANTAGES. Carlisle is situated in latitude 40 degrees, 12 minutes; longitude 77 degrees, 10 minutes. Its area is 5.28 square miles, and altitude 472 feet above sea level. The town is nearly equidistant between parallel ridges of the Blue Mountains, a range of the Appalachian chain. It is 19 miles west of the Susquehanna River, in a region noted for the fertility of its soil and the healthfulness of its climate. The force of the Atlantic winds is broken by the Blue Mountains, and the warm winds from the south sweep upward through the valley of Virginia into the Cumberland Valley. An abundant supply of water is furnished by local streams. Carlisle has one of the lowest

morbidity and mortality rates in the State. The birth rate is approximately 25 per 1,000 and the death rate 16 per 1,000.

The 1920 census gave the population of Carlisle as 10,916, but the most recent survey gives the town a population of 16,040. Of this approximately 88.8 is native white, 9.4 negro, and 1.8 foreign born. There are 4,310 families in January, 1930, as compared with 2,930 in 1920.

Carlisle is governed by a borough council of 15 members and a chief burgess. The business affairs and the construction work are handled by a borough manager. Law enforcement is in the hands of the burgess, chief of police, and six patrolmen.

Carlisle has a property valuation of \$10,632,155, on which is assessed a borough tax of 10 mills, a school tax of 12 mills, and a county tax of 4 mills. There is a state tax on interest-bearing money of 4 mills. Pennsylvania has no state tax on real estate.

RAILROADS. The Cumberland Valley Railroad Company was incorporated April 2, 1831, eight years after the first legislation in America authorizing a company to build a railroad for public use. It was not until May, 1835, that sufficient stock was sold to authorize the beginning of the undertaking. In August, 1837, the first division of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, from Carlisle to within one and one-half miles of Harrisburg, was completed, and the first train passed over the line on the twelfth of that month. The second division, from Carlisle to Chambersburg, was opened November 23, 1837. During the winter of 1837-8, the passenger car "Carlisle" was converted into the first "sleeper" of which any record exists. In 1843 the Franklin Railroad, which extended from Chambersburg to Hagerstown, Md., indicated its intention of discontinuing business. In order to maintain the Franklin Railroad as a connecting link with the National Turnpike Road at Hagerstown, the Cumberland Valley offered to run the Franklin road for one-half the profits after payment of expenses and repairs, a proposal which was accepted. The two roads consolidated in 1865, two years after the destruction of the track of the Franklin by the Confederate Army. By the completion of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, the Cumberland Valley became the trunk line of the system of railroads west and south of the Susquehanna River, and within recent years has become an integral part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. Its passenger station occupies the northwest corner of High and Pitt Streets, and its freight warehouse is west of the intersection of High and Conway Streets. A freight tract, constructed in 1884, passes through the northern section of the town.

The Gettysburg and Harrisburg Railroad was begun as the South Mountain Railroad, from Carlisle to Pine Grove, in 1869-70. Later the Hunter's Run & Slate Belt Railroad was built into the South Mountain and extended as the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad in 1884. It became the Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Pittsburgh Rail-

road, crossing at Carlisle Junction the first constructed road connecting Harrisburg and Shippensburg. The station is at Gettysburg Junction, beyond Spring Garden Street on East High Street, where it makes connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

TROLLEY LINES. The Cumberland Valley Electric Passenger Railway Company was chartered December 18, 1893, and the tracks in the borough limits completed in the fall of 1895. The first electric car was run on September 15 of that year. The road was later extended to Cave Hill and Boiling Springs, then to Harrisburg. The line from the square to the barracks and that from the square to Cave Hill by way of Pomfret and West Streets were discontinued about 1920 owing to insufficient revenue. A line from the corner of Pitt and High Streets to Mt. Holly was built by Patrico Russ in 1899 and has been in continuous operation since that time.

TRANSPORTATION. In addition to its two railroads, the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia & Reading, four bus lines furnish transportation from Carlisle to Newville, to Hanover, to Shippensburg, and to Gettysburg.

Three important improved roads pass through Carlisle. The first of these is Route 11 of the Pennsylvania State highway, known as the Molly Pitcher highway, running from Harrisburg southeasterly through Carlisle and Chambersburg to the Maryland state line below Greencastle. Other state roads connect with York, Washington and Baltimore, and Gettysburg and New Bloomfield. Excellent concrete highways run to Newville, Boiling Springs and neighboring towns. Carlisle is midway between two great transcontinental highways, being 18 miles from the Pike's Peak Ocean-to-Ocean highway at Harrisburg, and 26 miles from the Lincoln highway at Gettysburg.

During the summer of 1929, an airport was established six and one-half miles north of Carlisle, on Route 11 of the Pennsylvania State highway running from Harrisburg through Carlisle to the Maryland line. It is just east of New Kingston.

Carlisle enjoys almost unparalleled facilities for commerce, being the last northern point receiving the very advantageous Baltimore freight classification, and sending and receiving its freight direct through the great Enola classification yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Rutherford yards of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The town lies midway between the bituminous and the anthracite coal regions, an ideal situation for manufacturing purposes. In the South Mountain, seven miles distant, are rich and extensive deposits of hematite, copperas ores and sulphurates of copper, porcelain earth and clay and kaolin.

Within a radius of 50 miles there is a population of 1,250,000; within a radius of 150 miles a population of 8,500,000, within a radius of 300 miles, a population of 18,000,000. Carlisle is near the actual center of mass of population of the United States.

MECHANICSBURG

BY THOMAS J. FERGUSON, D.D.

THE early settlements in the Cumberland Valley were on the north side of the section through which passes the present highway leading from Harrisburg to Carlisle, passing through Hogestown and New Kingston. In 1735, the citizens of that section petitioned the Court of Lancaster County (this valley being part of Lancaster County at that time) for a road from Harris Ferry to the Potomac River. At this time there were no public roads through the valley.

The court granted the petition, and James Silvers who resided at what is now known as "Silvers Spring" was appointed one of the Commissioners. The road was laid out "from the ferry to a southwest course about two miles, thence a westerly course to James Silvers there westward to John Hoges' meadow, etc." John Hoges' meadow is adjacent to the land now embraced in Hogestown. The settlements in the beginning were naturally along the highways, and date as early as 1725 to 1730.

The settlements on the south side of the valley, in the section about Mechanicsburg, were of a much later date and were in farm tracts. The first tract was 276 acres surveyed in pursuance of an application October 8, 1766, granted to Jos. Haynes. There were few settlements in the immediate vicinity prior to 1800. It was about that time the first homes were built and the nucleus of a town was formed. It was first known as Staufferstown, named in honor of Henry Stauffer who owned a tract of land which later became the central portion of the town. It was also called Drytown, owing to the scarcity of water during the summer months.

As the number of residents increased, who were mostly mechanics it naturally became known as Mechanicsburg. There lived the men with trades who met the needs of the surrounding country in this respect, and it early became a center of trade and influence.

The Trindle Road leading from Trindle Spring to New Cumberland was laid out and approved by the Court, November 7, 1818, and this helped to fix the location of this town and give impetus to it. The road went through the center of the village, and the ferry with which it connected, "Simpson," gave name to a street of the town, which on the early maps of Mechanicsburg is marked "Simpson Road."

The settlement soon grew into a village, and town life brought its problems. Its citizens desiring improvements more than could be

secured through township government, they petitioned the legislature asking that the town of Mechanicsburg be created a borough, and on April 28, 1828, the act of incorporation was passed. The population at this time was three or four hundred people. The census of 1830—two years later records a population of 554. Last summer 1929, the people of the town celebrated in a proper and impressive way the Centennial of this town's existence. Beginning in a spirit of reverence and gratitude to God with a service on the Sabbath in all the churches, and following through the week with civic, industrial and firemen's parades, giving in all of them object lessons of the improvements that had been made in the Century.

Under this act of incorporation an election for borough officers was held May 16, 1828, which resulted in the election of the following: burgess, Henry Ford; town council, John Coover, Michael Hoover, Jacob Slyder, Lewis Zearing; overseer of poor, Jonathan Reese, Michael Weaver; supervisors, Christian Poorman, George Singiser; constable, Allen Pinney. The second Thursday of June, 1828, the council held their first meeting.

This incorporation was followed by town improvements and increase of population. In 1836 the Cumberland Valley Railroad from Harrisburg to Chambersburg was laid out and built, passing through Mechanicsburg. The first train went through the town August 12, 1837. The bridge over the Susquehanna was completed January 24, 1839, which was followed by a regular train service from Harrisburg to Chambersburg. This gave impetus to building operations and Mechanicsburg was destined to become one of the important and prominent towns of the Cumberland Valley, and it has fulfilled the promise of those days, and is the second town of size in Cumberland County.

The post office was established October 1, 1812, and the first post master was Joseph Jones. A rural mail service which connected all the country districts with Mechanicsburg was established April 1, 1904, and the town enjoys a free mail delivery.

A glimpse of the town in early days is given in Rupp's History of Cumberland County, published in 1845. It states that there were 133 comfortable dwellings; 41 brick, 67 frame, 25 plastered. There were a number of shops and a variety of industries. There were four churches: Union, Methodist, Lutheran, Church of God. A recent survey by F. S. Mumma & Son, insurance and real estate dealers, shows the growth of the town through this period from 1845 to the present. The number of houses is 1478, with eleven apartment houses and nine homes where part is rented as an apartment. There is a store of some kind to every twelve homes. Every line of business is well represented. The people are religious and church-going, and the town is well supplied with comfortable, and for the most part with large and commodious churches.

The health of the town and surrounding country is well cared for by nine physicians and four dentists. There are three banks, all of which occupy new or recently remodeled buildings. Three volunteer fire companies are equipped with modern apparatus and housed in splendid buildings, manned by the public spirited men of Mechanicsburg, which serve to give protection not only to the homes of the town but also to the surrounding country. Manufacturing establishments provide labor for many of our people, and send their products to all parts of the country. Lumber and coal dealers provide these necessities.

This record of the town of today shows the rapid and steady growth through the years, and gives promise of a prosperous future. The following is an itemized list of the buildings and business establishments, according to the survey: Dwellings 1478, stores 124, manufacturing establishments 12, automobile salesrooms and garages 17, banks 3, churches 14, school buildings 3, physicians 9, dentists 4, lumber yards 2, warehouses 11, laundry 1, fire companies 3, railroad buildings 3, apartments 19, hotels 3, municipal building, marble yards 2, slaughterhouses 4, gas and water company, blacksmith shops 2, college buildings 2, green houses 2, bakeries 3, stock yards 2, newspaper and printing 2.

In "Miniatures of Mechanicsburg" published in 1928, speaking of a spirit of improvement which has characterized the town said, "Mechanicsburg started on its crusade for public improvements as early as 1857, and it has continued with various fluctuations, until the present day. On April 2, 1862, a meeting was held in the town hall to consider the propriety of lighting the streets with coal oil. A committee of five was appointed to ascertain the cost of procuring the lamps and other expenses. We can realize conditions in that early day from the editor's comment on this meeting. He says: "all who have had occasion to be on the streets on dark and rainy nights and realize the unpleasantness of the same will be pleased to hear that they will not be compelled to grope their way in darkness with no other light than that emitted from the stars seen when occasionally running their heads against an awning post or some other obstruction." The town was lighted with gas September, 1868.

Today with well lighted streets we forget the inconveniences of those early times, and that all these advances in face of opposition were but stepping stones to what is enjoyed today. Public comfort and improvement in all ages make its way in face of opposition and objections, led by men of public spirit who have a vision of things that make for comfort and happiness. And Mechanicsburg through all of its history has been blessed in having men of this type. We can truly say in the words of Our Saviour "Other men laboured, and we are entered into their labours."

In the present general use of cement in pavement and road and building construction it is interesting to note the picture we have

of its use in 1862, in connection with the first pavement that was laid in Mechanicsburg. Quoting from the town paper of that date "its novelty was introduced in to our place in the way of paving—a cement pavement. Certain gentlemen who have patent rights for this county for laying cement pavement have paved a space in front of the Union Church with it. It is said to be much cheaper and fully as durable as pavement made with brick. If this is the case it will doubtless come into general use." The editor proved to be a prophet, as the cement work all through and about the town testify.

Mechanicsburg has shown an interest in education, and few towns have provided so well for the instruction of their children. In the summer of 1929 the people voted enthusiastically for a loan of \$180,000, for the erection of a high school building which is in process of erection. The corner stone was laid November 27, 1929. It will be equipped with all modern improvements and conveniences and school apparatus, and will be a credit to our town and a source of blessing to our children. There is offered a scholastic and practical education that will fit pupils well for life's duties and we may justly take pride in our public schools and school buildings. Attention is given to music, vocal and instrumental, and we have a school band that equals if not excels, any other in this section of the state. It has over sixty members, all of whom are connected with the school.

In addition to the interest that has been shown in public schools there has been attention given to schools of higher learning. In the early days of public schools the work was limited, and in many sections private schools, academies and colleges sprang up to meet the needs of a more liberal education. A private school was established here in 1840 by Mr. F. L. Gillilen and was operated successfully. In 1853, Rev. Joseph A. Loose took charge and enlarged it and named it "The Cumberland Valley Institute." Mr. Loose was a graduate of Marshall College. The building was on the north side of West Main Street between York and Washington Streets. The institute had two separate departments, one for boys and another for girls. This continued for about five years, and then opened as a boys school only.

This led to the organization of Irving Female College which was founded in 1856 by Solomon Gorges. The legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1857 granted the institution a charter giving the authority to confer scholastic degrees. The board of trustees consisted of 25 members, one of whom was Washington Irving, in honor of whom the college was named. In recognition of his appreciation he presented to the college a beautiful autographed set of his works. The first president was Rev. A. G. Marlett whose administration extended over nine years. He was succeeded by Rev. T. P. Ege followed by Mrs. Mary L. Kessler. In 1891 Prof. E. E. Campbell became owner and president and remained in that position until his death in 1926. It was during his administration that Irving attained her highest

popularity and efficiency. At his death Rev. Chas. R. Trowbridge was appointed president by the Board of Trustees and served two years. In 1928 Dr. T. J. Ferguson a member of the Board of Trustees acted as president. The executors of Dr. Campbell decided to close the estate and not continue the school and so announced during the summer of 1929. An effort is being made by the alumnae association to secure the institution and carry on this work, and it is hoped they may succeed.

FIRE COMPANIES—The need of protection from fire is among the first felt needs of the people of every community, and Mechanicsburg responded to this need by organizing, Dec. 29, 1857, a volunteer fire company, named Washington Fire Company. The public spirited men interested in meeting the wants of the town had organized a water company to supply this need, which was ample not only for household purposes but sufficient to make effective the work of a fire engine in protecting the homes from the ravages of fire. The hook and ladder company was organized Feb. 7, 1885. Later there was the need of another engine, and the citizens company was organized and the building located in the western section of the city. They are all supplied with improved apparatus and manned by the best men of the town, who cheerfully give their services to this work of home protection. The Department responds to calls from the surrounding territory and is a protection to the whole country side.

CHURCHES—The town from the beginning has given a recognition of God and provided for His Worship. The people as early as 1825 when there was only a population of about a hundred, felt the need of a house of worship. They represented different communions, but they were animated by a common faith and devotion, and through this unity of spirit they resolved to build a house of God, and the Union Church was erected. It was built the latter part of 1825 and dedicated to the worship of God, July 22, 1826. The different denominations held services in it, and there was on the part of the people a worshipping together. The church in accordance with its charter can be used for a meeting of any religious body by paying a small fee to cover expenses of heat, light and care. This house met the religious wants of the town for many years and still meets a need for religious bodies that do not have a home of worship of their own. But as the town grew the different religious bodies increased in numbers, and built church homes of their own, and today there are fourteen church buildings representing different denominations but preserving the spirit of church unity that led their fathers to build the Union Church and worship together. The denominations represented are: Methodist, Lutheran, Church of God, Reformed, Presbyterian, United Brethren, Evangelical, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Alliance and A. M. E. (colored).

MILITARY—Mechanicsburg has ever shown a spirit of patriotic loyalty and devotion to our country. In 1861, a company of soldiers for the nation's defense was raised with Joseph Totten, captain; Jacob Zug, first lieut.; George Comfort, second lieut.; John W. Cook, sgt., Captain Totten was promoted lieutenant colonel and Henry Zinn was made captain. Samuel King succeeded him and remained until the company was mustered out June 16, 1864.

The town was invaded by the Confederate forces in 1863. Col. Jenkins' cavalry, to the number of 1500 entered the town June 28, 1863. They encamped east of town and remained three days, and by the morning of July first, they had all left for Gettysburg.

The spirit of patriotism showed itself in the War with Spain, and the World War. The record of the town through all of its history is one of loyalty, a readiness to come to the defense of the flag of our country.

BANKS—The first banking institution was established in 1859 by Levi Merkel, Jacob Mumma and others, under the title, Merkel Mumma & Co. In 1861 a charter was obtained from the legislature and the Mechanicsburg bank was organized and later when the National bank system was created a charter was obtained March, 1864, and the bank became "The First National Bank of Mechanicsburg," and opened for business in May with a capital of \$100,000. The first president was S. P. Gorgas; cashier, A. C. Brindel. The bank continues today under the title of "First Bank and Trust Company with Maurice Miller, president and Charles Eberly, cashier. The Second National Bank was organized in 1864, with a capital of \$50,000. The first president was Thomas B. Bryson; cashier, Levi Kauffman. It continues today with A. B. Rupp, president; T. J. Scholl, cashier. Later a third bank was organized and afterwards became a trust company under the name of "The Mechanicsburg Trust Company" with Dr. M. S. Dougherty, president and Lawrence Strock, cashier.

NEWSPAPERS—In early days the town was furnished with news by the papers from Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Carlisle, and it was not until 1835 that it could boast of its own. The first paper was called *Microcosm*, meaning "A Little World" and was published by Jacob Weaver. The life of this enterprise was short and it ceased publication the next year. This was followed in a short time by *The School Visitor*, edited by A. F. Cox. In 1843 *The Independent Press* made its appearances but had a brief existence. In 1853 *The Mechanicsburg Gleaner* appeared and continued until 1858, when its name was changed to *The Weekly Gazette* and later *The Cumberland Valley Journal*. In March, 1868, *The Valley Democrat* appeared and in December, 1870, it was purchased by R. H. Thomas and E. C. Gardner, the latter acting as local editor and the name changed to *The Valley Independent*, which continued to serve the public for

many years. *The Saturday Journal* was established October, 1878, by R. H. Thomas, Jr., and continued publication until 1925. Mr. J. A. Bushman began publishing *The Daily Local News*, Dec. 15, 1923, and it continues in life and vigor championing the highest and best interests of the town.

PARK—One of the great assets of Mechanicsburg is its spacious beautiful park containing 25 acres, beautifully ornamented with trees and shrubbery and equipped with all the paraphernalia necessary to make it a place of recreation and pleasure. It has space for football and baseball fields, and other recreations, and is the happy gathering place of the children of the town through the summer months for play and sports under the guidance of trained and competent instructors.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS—We are proud of the new municipal building. The council bought the building owned by the First Bank and Trust Company, and formerly occupied by them and remodelled it to suit the purposes of a public building. Here the council holds meetings and the business of the town is transacted. There is a small assembly room which provides a place for public meetings of every character. It contains separate rest rooms, for men and women. It meets a much needed want of the town, and is an accommodation to the people of the country when they come to town to do their shopping. The council is praised for this asset of the town which marks it as one of the progressive towns of the Valley.

INDUSTRIES—Mechanicsburg is one of the most enterprising industrial towns of its size in the State. Some of the manufacturing plants have filled their mission and ceased: Schroeders' Carriage Works, Heikes Wagon Works, Hauck & Comestock Foundry, Ringrose Net Factory, shoe factory, paper mill, Kohlers Spoke Factory and others whose products have gone to all parts of the United States and some of them to Europe. Today we are blessed with a goodly number of enterprising manufacturies: Potts Manufacturing Company, The D. Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Eberly & Orris Wheel Manufacturing, established in 1880. Hinkel Manufacturing Co., successors to Frederick Seidle who established the works in 1865, Milleisen's Lumber Yard dating from 1859 when Joseph Milleisen began a coal and lumber business which is carried on by descendents of Mr. Milleisen, L. F. Eberly & Sons Lumber Yard, conducted by descendents of the founder of the business, Sonny Blouse Manufacturing Co., Snelbakers Manufacturing Co., Rakestraw's Ice & Ice Cream Plant, which serves a wide area. The Water and Gas Co., chartered in 1854, supplies the town efficiently with these needful articles of life and comfort.

The town from the beginning, though it has had but little poverty has made provisions for the poor and needy. The organization of its government at the beginning in 1828, provided for this work, and

at their first election of officers, elected an "overseer of the poor." In later years there was organized a Bible and Relief Society to which has been committed the care of the needy, and it is active and efficient in administering this sacred trust. Mr. Samuel Brenner has been the efficient president of this organization for many years and gives a personal oversight to the work. We have a community nurse supported by the benevolent spirit of the town who ministers to all who need her services.

The town has an active Women's Club housed in a large brick dwelling which is the center of social and cultural gatherings. We have a Chamber of Commerce, organized in 1926, which is alive to all the interests of the town. Mr. W. F. Snelbaker, president, Miss Mary Thomas, secretary. There is a Lions Club which has given special aid to the Boy Scouts, and secured for them a summer camp at Pine Grove, and shown other public spirited activities. We have a Business Men's League, with their own home in the center of the town which gives them the opportunity of social fellowship.

Mechanicsburg is the second town in size in Cumberland County, having a population of over 5000. It is beautifully located in the midst of a rich and productive portion of the Cumberland Valley with mountain ranges on either side, midway between Harrisburg and Carlisle on the Pennsylvania Railroad. There are good automobile roads leading out in every direction. The town is proud of its clean, well-paved and well-lighted streets, its beautiful shade trees, comfortable homes, good schools, extensive and beautiful park, its law-abiding citizenship, its moral, educational and religious spirit, and it looks forward and plans to grow in all those things that go to make a beautiful and desirable town in which to live.

NEWVILLE

BY MRS. GILBERT E. SWOPE

THE Scotch-Irish as was their custom, settled along the streams of water in the Cumberland Valley and built houses of worship soon after they erected their own homes. The Big Spring winds in graceful curves for three and a half miles to join the Conodoguinet Creek in its sweep to the Susquehanna River, and at one picturesque spot commanding a view of water and mountain, a Presbyterian Church became the corner-stone not only of that faith, but made possible the sale of lots which developed into a thriving and interesting town.

The grant belonging to the church consisted of eighty-nine acres and some perches. A warrant for this tract was issued from the Land Office, March 2, 1744, to William Lemond, James Walker, Alexander McClintock and David Killough, for the use of and in trust for the Presbyterian congregation of Big Spring. This trust was called "Reliance" and was held under the original warrant until September 23, 1794, when it was patented by the State authorities. The propriety of laying out a town was discussed for some years before a plan developed which seemed adequate and advisable. The trustees of the church in 1788, considered a proposal but agreements were deferred. On September 9, 1790, they laid off sixty lots, sixty feet front and one hundred feet back. The building lots were on one street called Main running from Big Spring to the west, with Glebe Alley parallel on the south, and Cove Alley on the north, to be crossed by the streets Corporation and High, on which were building lots also. The committee appointed by the trustees submitted satisfactory drawings and it was agreed to call the town Newville, the ground already laid off to be disposed of by lottery at a rate of \$6 a ticket, reserving one and forty-four, to be sold at public vendue.

The former, sold to William Laughlin, brought eighty pounds currency, the latter was purchased by George McKeehan for the sum of eighteen pounds, twelve shillings. These lots were considered of greater value than the others because of their water privileges, the land bordering on the Big Spring. Sixty lots were drawn at about three pounds each, and six were later laid off and sold for six dollars the lot. The balance were not drawn but sold at public sale.

Thus began the development of the town in the year 1790. The Big Spring which flows south and east is one of the largest in America and one of the finest trout fishing channels in the world. It rises at Big Pond in the South Mountain, flows four miles under

ground, issues from the crevice of a rock at Springfield two and half miles from Newville. The volume does not vary in wet or dry weather, and supplies power for industries and furnishes homes and stores with clear cool water. The first houses were along its banks.

The growth of the town was not rapid but in 1799, nine years after the first sale of lots, there were five taxerns, one called The Indian Queen, another the Eagle. A tannery was opened, likely before 1815, when William Laughlin gave a perpetual privilege of "as much water from my dam, as will go through an inch augur hole."

In 1806, the population numbered about three hundred. Disputes arose and discontent prevailed because of quit rents imposed on all persons owning lots on Main Street. It was not until 1836 the trustees of the Presbyterian Church resolved to abolish such rents by collecting the incumbrance and giving the property owner a deed in fee simple. Some, however, were held as late as 1884. Newville was incorporated February 26, 1817. As early as 1790, stone dwellings replaced the log and before the year 1820 there were many brick buildings, representing thrift and prosperity.

The Presbyterians of Big Spring organized a congregation not later than 1737. Presbytery appointed a committee to confer with this people desiring a pastor. The meeting was held at the home of James McFarlane, along the Big Spring in 1737, but action was deferred until August 31, 1738, when Rev. Thomas Craighead was notified he would be installed in October of that year. He died in the pulpit in 1739, and tradition says he was buried beneath the present edifice.

The first church building was erected in 1737 or 1738, and was of logs. It was near a large oak tree and not far from the spring. Attached to it was a pastor's study. The earliest burials are around this spot. In 1790, the seating capacity was not large enough as there were one hundred and ninety-two occupants of pews, and a large stone church was placed on higher ground. It faced the south and had two doors, a winding stair-case to a pulpit over which was a sounding board. It was heated with three stoves placed in three aisles. In 1840, it was repaired and again in 1891. The first stone walls remain and with additions in height and length constitute the attractive house of worship today, known as the Big Spring Presbyterian Church of Newville with a seating capacity of five hundred. The setting and surroundings are beautiful and wondrously charming.

Nearby is the burial ground where about sixty soldiers of the Revolution, War of 1812, Civil War and later conflicts are entombed. William Denning the patriotic blacksmith and forger of wrought-iron cannon during the Revolutionary War, is buried here. The State of Pennsylvania erected a handsome marker to his memory. The gates at the entrance to this burial place are the John Graham

memorial gates, and the concrete walk was presented by Alfred Chapman in memory of his wife. Inside the church are memorial windows, and in the rear of the pulpit is a mural painting by Taber Sears, in memory of Marie Andrews Chapman, presented by her father and mother.

This church has a valuable collection of records compiled and published by Gilbert Ernest Swope.

In connection with the Big Spring Presbyterian Church is a church home drawing its constituency of women guests from five Presbyteries—Carlisle, Westminster, Lehigh, Northumberland and Lackawanna. The stately brick building and 90 acres of land were the gift of Mrs. Ellen C. Parker of Carlisle. It is charmingly situated along the banks of the Big Spring and is in every way picturesque and suited for the work.

Pastors following Thomas Craighead were John Blair, D.D.; George Duffield, D.D.; William Linn, D.D.; Samuel Wilson; Joshua Williams, D.D.; Robert McCachran; S. H. Henderson; Philip H. Mowry, D.D.; Ebenezer Erskine, D.D.; and Frank T. Wheeler.

There is historical evidence of a United Presbyterian congregation prior to 1762. In 1764, Matthew Henderson, a pastor at Oxford, Pa., organized the church and ordained elders at Big Spring. The first meeting house was called "The Tent" on a hill on the Wike farm along the east side of Big Spring, above the toll-gate of later years. It probably was of rude construction, built of boards and is said to have been only posts and a roof. After 10 years worship under most uncomfortable housing conditions, the congregation procured a lot containing one acre, 90 perches on the east side of the road already mentioned. On the northwest corner they erected a log church. This was removed in 1795, and a stone structure was built on the same site. Twenty years in the log building and thirty in the stone, brought the congregation to numbers too great to be accommodated, and in 1826 a brick amphitheatre-styled church was placed east of the stone "Meeting House" and stood until 1868, when a brick church at a cost of \$15,000, on the same spot, replaced the old. It was burned during the pastorate of George M. Reed, D.D., Nov. 18, 1881. The present house of worship was erected in the following year, 1882. Tall forest trees of unusual height and beauty add dignity and loveliness to the hillside on which it stands.

In the early days of the history of this people, Rev. John Craig of Ireland served as stated supply and was found dead on the day of his installation.

Following the organization of the congregation and church in 1764, the pastors who have ministered to this people have been Reverends John Rogers; John Jamieson; James McConnell; Alexander Sharpe, D.D.; William L. Wallace, D.D.; George M. Reed, D.D.; and C. Y. Love.

The Presbyterian and United Presbyterian Churches of Big Spring were the earliest buildings and religious organizations in this section of the country, owing to the fact that the Scotch and Scotch-Irish were the first settlers.

Prior to 1820, the Lutherans worshiped with the Reformed congregation in Mifflin Township and were included in the Carlisle pastorage. In 1820, the Newville charge was formed of several congregations: Zigler's known as Zion, the Brick or Poppenmachers, salem, and Beetem's at Centreville. The Brick was the last to sever relations with the original group in 1868, having been in fellowship seventy-three years, leaving Newville to support its own pastor, Rev. David Rosenmiller, who ministered to the congregation from 1832 to 1840, the eighth pastor of the group of churches but first in Newville. In 1833, after worshiping in Mifflin Township forty years, a lot was purchased on the corner of North High Street and Cove Alley and a church was erected. There was a quit rent paid the Big Spring Presbyterian trustees annually until 1839. This church was brick, and the corner-stone was laid Aug. 1, 1833. The singing, prayer and two addresses were in the German language. A new site was procured on the corner of West and Main Streets, and a new brick church was dedicated June 21, 1863, during the pastorate of Rev. Henry Baker. The present pastor is Rev. P. S. Kelly. The church, is known as Zion Lutheran and has a large membership from the town and rural districts. Social rooms, kitchen and many modern improvements have been made during the summer of 1929.

St. Paul Lutheran Church was built in 1900. The organization of the congregation was effected April 5, 1879, in Literary Hall, which was purchased by them, and where they worshiped for twenty-two years. Rev. H. J. Watkins was elected pastor November 15, 1879. He served his relationship with this charge September 2, 1883. Through the kindness of Dr. John Ahl and his wife, both members of the Big Spring Presbyterian Church, the congregation received a lot in the center of the town 42 by 70 feet. On April 3, 1900, ground was broken for the present structure. The corner-stone was laid June 24, 1900. The church was dedicated May 19, 1901. Sermons on that occasion were preached by Rev. T. O. Keister and E. D. Weigle, D.D. The church is a two story brick building with buff brick front. When built it was valued at ten thousand dollars. A growing, far-reaching membership bears witness to the Christian spirit and outstanding endeavor of the people. Rev. C. E. Kuhnert is the present pastor. The interior of the church has been recently repaired and dedicated.

Early in the history of the Church of God, elders John Winebrenner, William McFadden and David Maxwell preached in the homes and on the streets of Newville. In 1837, an organization meeting was held and the Bethel Church was built. In 1860, the present edifice was erected. On Saturday, August 20, 1859, the corner-stone

was laid and on August 12, 1860, the new Bethel Church was dedicated. September 6, 1906, after extensive repairs the house was rededicated, and stands as a fitting memorial to this people. The pastor is Rev. S. E. Vance.

The Methodist Church was built in 1826, on new of the present property. In 1846, a new building was erected Rev. Jesse Peck, the president of Dickinson College, Carlisle, conducting the services of dedication. A fire required repairs and February, 1870, the church was reopened. Dean Trickett of the Dickinson Law School preached in the morning, Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, D.D., in the afternoon, and Rev. William L. Wallace at night. Other alterations were made and dedicated in 1895. Dr. George Edward Reed, President of Dickinson College, preached. Men of prominence and distinction have ever sponsored and honored this denomination.

The Church of the Brethren is a branch of the Huntsdale Church, which is called the Upper Cumberland Church of the Brethren, and embraces a territory of twelve or fifteen miles. It dates back to an early period as of denominational organization. A place of worship was opened in Newville in 1916. Rev. Samuel Stouffer has ministered to the congregation during these years since the purchase of this property.

The Union Colored Church was built in 1867. In 1893, a separation of the two congregations using the building was effected. The Methodists still occupy their original home. The Church of God erected a church building on Vine Street.

The graveyard adjoining the Big Spring Presbyterian Church contains the oldest marked stones and the first interments. The Lutheran burial ground in the rear of their church built in 1820, which was removed years ago, has some original markers. All bodies interred in the United Presbyterian graveyard have been removed.

The Prospect Hill Cemetery Association bought about 24 acres of land east of Newville from the estate of Dr. David A. Ahl and a charter was granted by the court January 19, 1885, to A. J. Kutz, president; A. C. Hamaker, vice-president; B. F. Shulenburger, treasurer; D. N. Thomas, secretary. Present board of directors: Robert M. Graham, Sr., president; St. Elmo Geter, secretary; M. H. Witmer, treasurer.

A charter to the Newville Cemetery Association was granted Nov. 28, 1883, James McKeehan, president, and directors John Hursh; George W. Swigert; W. L. Elliot; W. B. Shoemaker; G. W. Landis; Dr. D. S. McCoy; J. A. Heberlig; John Stough; Anthony Byers; Samuel Firestone. Present officers are J. S. Koons, president; Harvey Heberlig, secretary and treasurer.

The first schoolhouse was erected in 1796, on Main Street. In 1832, Joseph Casey established a classical school. He was educated

at Glasgow, Scotland, and was noted for his thorough Latin training and instruction. He first occupied a house on Main Street, then moved from place to place until he finally taught in the session house of the Big Spring Presbyterian Church. In 1843, R. D. French opened a students' academic classical institution at the west end of town. It was called "Peach Points Academy." He was succeeded by Mr. Kilburn in 1846, James Huston in 1849, and H. R. Linn in 1852.

Rev. Robert McCachran, about 1853, erected Big Spring Academy in which W. R. Linn and others taught until it was discontinued in 1857. It was later used for a girls school under the supervision of Miss Mary Brandon. Situated along the Big Spring in a grove of stately trees it presented an imposing appearance, and the "Linnwood" of long ago, named for W. R. Linn, is still attractive. For many years it was his home.

The Cumberland County Normal School was opened in the Literary Hall building, April 8, 1857, flourished and had many students enrolled but in 1865, was removed to Shippensburg, where it is a State Teachers College today.

The Civil War played havoc with institutional schedules, and Newville was not an exception. After a time a private school was again in existence, conducted by F. L. Gillelon, followed by Dr. Stayman and W. H. Thompson. The latter taught until 1876, in the lecture room of the Big Spring Presbyterian Church. W. F. Zimmerman followed with an academy from 1882 to 1885. The "Hexagon," a brick building was at the east side of the present schoolhouse and was used for educational purposes prior to 1860.

The public school building on Big Spring Avenue, then Parsonage Street, containing four rooms was built of brick in 1858, on a campus of one-half acre at a cost of \$1,500. In 1885, it was replaced by a brick structure and in 1915 it was remodeled and additions made, so today it stands in every way a building of which any town might be proud, and with modern improvements, and qualified instructors is a creditable institution.

One part of Newville, from the earliest days has been called Newtown, laid out by John Geddes and William McFarlane on their own land, taken into the borough of Newville in 1874. For many years there was a public school there. In 1915, the building was taken over by the Church of the Brethren and since that date children from the entire town attend one school.

On the campus are four American elm memorial trees, planted by the Civic Club after the World War in memory of the young heroes who lost their lives in the service. From patriotic, educational, literary and musical standpoints we are proud of our past, glory in the present, and hope for the future.

The Post Office was established about 1800. Until that time the nearest offices were Carlisle and Shippensburg. For twenty years there was one mail service each way per week, then was increased to two and so continued until the railroad was built in 1838 when mail was received each day. At that time the population was about seven hundred and the town was divided into the north and south wards, and in 1845 had one hundred dwellings, in 1859 the population was one thousand and one, number of families, one hundred and seventy.

Banking has always been a tremendous asset to the community. Early in the history of these wealthy land owners, there was created a demand for a safe place to deposit money. In accordance with that wish a Newville Savings Fund Society was organized March 9, 1850, and dissolved March 31, 1858.

The Newville Deposit Bank commonly known as Rea, Gracey and Co., opened for business June, 1859, in the room now occupied by E. G. Ott. The National Banking Act was passed by Congress February 25, 1863, and steps were taken to merge this banking firm into a national bank. This was effected and the First National Bank of Newville was organized July 28, 1863. It was chartered the sixtieth National Bank in the United States. Due to consolidations, liquidations, etc., it is now the ninth oldest in Pennsylvania, and the thirty-first oldest in the United States.

Between 1870 and 1880 a Peoples Bank was in operation on High Street. The Farmers National Bank was incorporated in 1909 and opened for business January 3, 1910. Edwin R. Hays was president of the First National for twenty-eight years, from October 1, 1901, until his death June 11, 1929. J. W. Sharpe succeeded him and C. O. Getter is cashier. J. T. Alter is president of the Farmers and S. B. Hewlett is cashier.

The first newspaper was published in 1843, but was a small sheet and lasted only a few years. In 1858, the *Star of the Valley* was started by J. M. Miller. *The Enterprise* was established at Oakville in May, 1871, by the Fosnot Brothers, was moved to Newville in December, 1874, and the two papers were consolidated in January, 1886, as the "Star and Enterprise" under the management of J. C. Fosnot and Sons, and was successfully edited and was widely read. It was an eight page weekly. *The Times* published at Plainfield in the winter of 1881, and continued until 1885, was edited by J. W. Strohm, and removed to Newville that year. Under the name of *The Valley-Times Star* it was bought in 1919 by George D. Frey and Caleb S. Brinton. In May, 1926, it was purchased by the present owner, E. E. Bowman, and has a large circulation.

The Masons and Odd Fellows are the largest fraternal organizations in Newville. Big Spring Lodge, No. 361, F. & A. M. was instituted June 1, 1866. Number of members September 15, 1866,

forty-four. First officers were Robert H. Stake, W. M.; G. A. Rea, S. W.; John E. Mickey, J. W.; A. Byers, Treasurer; S. G. Glauser, Secretary. The present officers are S. F. Johnson, W. M.; Lester Witmer, S. W.; Harvey Ewing, J. W.; R. S. Lehman, Treasurer, E. W. Shulenberger, Secretary.

Conodoguinet Lodge, No. 173, I. O. O. F. was organized May 28, 1846, with sixty members—James F. Coyle, N. G.; Andrew I. North, V. G.; Jacob B. Myers, Secretary; Archibald Bricker, Treasurer. Present officers are Kenneth Bowman, N. G.; Francis Hurley, V. G.; H. M. Shulenberger, Secretary; St. Elmo Getter, Treasurer. The Mary Ployer Rebekah Lodge organized May 31, 1927, has a membership of fifty-seven women.

Of all organizations none has touched the heart of the people young and old, like the Civic Club. It has continued with unbroken and phenomenal success since its first meeting in 1910. It stands high in community uplift and achievement. It sponsors every worthy cause within its jurisdiction, and is an influential power for good. With a membership of one hundred and seventy-four women, much has been accomplished for the town in moral, religious, sanitary, educational and literary activities, as well as beautifying and adding loveliness to homes and streets. A lecture and entertainment lyceum course has been promoted twelve years, giving the highest type of amusement and instruction.

The Female Bible Society has been in existence since July 5, 1814, on that date the membership being fifty-nine. A branch of the Carlisle Hospital Auxiliary was founded in 1915, and contributes liberally to that institution.

During the World War the Red Cross was active under the management of Miss Emma P. Gracey.

The G. A. R. lost through age and infirmity all but three members of their patriotic organization.

The Failor-Wagner Post of the American Legion is alive to its responsibilities and is an inspiration to patriotic sentiment.

A branch of the Central Pennsylvania Game and Fish Association is in operation, a fire company and a fully equipped engine with a chemical attachment, an excellent Chamber of Commerce Band, a Boy Scout and a Girl Reserve Troop, a faithful corps of W. C. T. U. workers and a Benevolent Society to assist the poor and oppressed.

An efficient and active Chamber of Commerce leads the forces of industry, with all merchants and business men members of that body.

The Newville Knitting Company is the largest corporation in the town and employs the greatest number of men and women. When organized in 1888, it was called the Newville Knitting Mill and opened for business on Vine Street. A reorganization was effected

in 1898 and the name was changed to the Newville Knitting Company. The paper mill along the Big Spring was purchased and undergarments were manufactured there while the plant on Vine Street continued to make hosiery. The establishment on the Big Spring burned in 1899 and in 1900 a handsome brick building was erected on the hillside near the Cumberland Valley railroad station and is the home of the plant today. The sole products are undergarments. The first president was John Graham, with Gilbert Ernest Swope, treasurer. The latter resigned in 1894, and was succeeded by Dr. W. C. Brewster. Following John Graham as president were Dr. W. G. Stewart in 1891 and W. C. Woodburn from 1899 until his death Nov. 8, 1923. Since that time J. W. Sharpe has been president and treasurer. E. R. Woodburn is secretary.

The Tauber, Lipton Co. of New York, opened a shirt factory in 1919 on Main Street. After six years they closed out. The Snelbaker Manufacturing Company has occupied the building since October 31, 1925, and make the same men's garments.

The J. S. Elliott Coffee Company organized in 1883, is one of the leading wholesale industrial plants and ships to all parts of the country.

The Electric Light Plant was installed April, 1908, and citizens were given service August 1, 1908. The company was called the Big Spring Electric, later the Big Spring Light & Power Co. On July 1, 1926, it was taken over by the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., with George A. Plough in charge of this district.

The Newville Water Company was organized in 1896 and water was installed in homes and places of business, August 6, 1896. William Best has been superintendent since that date.

The Hershey Chocolate Corporation in 1924 purchased the offices and buildings of the Pennsylvania Milk Products Company and condenses milk. The district superintendent is J. G. Sweyer.

The Cloverdale Springs Company, Pannill Martin of Baltimore, president and T. C. Tritt, superintendent, turn out forty-three thousand two hundred bottles of ginger ale and soft drinks per day.

Newville has the usual number of stores—department, drug, grocery, fruit, vegetable, radio, etc., and several garages and filling stations, also an athletic field and athletic association, two physicians and one dentist.

From the time the early settler began to sow his seed and harvest his crop there have been from one to six mills along the Big Spring from Springfield to the Conodoguinet Creek—grist, flour, fulling, and at one period a paper mill owned by Peter and Daniel Ahl.

From the first golden day of hunting and fishing until the present year, 1929, its banks and gentle flow have been filled with romance.

As a result of the settlement in the long ago, Newville is a beautiful, modernly equipped town of more than fifteen hundred people, good citizens who live in comfortable, attractive homes and bear record to a memorable past. It lies like a gem in the heart of the Cumberland Valley.

LOWER ALLEN TOWNSHIP. Of all the townships of Cumberland County, Lower Allen was the one which the Indians found most habitable. This township which has for its southern boundary, dividing it from York County, the Yellow Breeches Creek, which is also larger as it passes through this township than at any other place, has for its eastern boundary the Susquehanna River. It is easily seen, therefore, that the confluence of the Yellow Breeches with the Susquehanna, which occurs at the southeastern corner of the township, would afford a most interesting place for native American fishermen.

Numerous village ruins were to be seen in Lower Allen, in early settlement days, which formerly had been occupied by Indians. One of these was north of the mouth of the Yellow Breeches Creek, one near Rich Hill not far from Eberley's Mills, and still another on the former Kohler farm. Rich Hill also was used as a burial ground and from this vicinity have come many of the Indian trophies found in collections from this county. These Indians although most of them left early in the 18th Century, were still seen in numbers by the earliest settlers. Wing's history as recorded by J. C. Nesbit, the historian of the township, tells that Mr. John Black, an early settler, once had seen about two hundred Indian warriors proceeding through the snow on the Braddock Road one following the other with such precision in fitting his footsteps into those of the one preceding that after all had passed silently, it was almost impossible to detect the footsteps of more than one Indian, so perfect had been the Indian file.

Confirming this tradition of early Indian warrior occupancy of this township, Rupp writing in 1846, says, "About the time of the settlement of John Harris Peixtan (Harrisburg, about 1719) Indian towns were existing near to Squire Wills House in Cumberland County opposite Harrisburg and at the mouth of the ConodoguINETTE and Yellow Breeches Creek. The Indians who resided in this neighborhood were of the Six Nations, and it is said that at one time, by firing a gun, six or seven hundred warriors could be assembled at the present site of Harrisburg." Although some of these Indians were from East Pennsboro and some from the then Lancaster County side, about Harrisburg, Lower Allen doubtless contributed a large quota of these warriors. Watson's Annals, too, tells that the Indian Village which was located near the mouth of the Yellow Breeches near what was afterwards the Haldeman bridge had been the landing place of Peter Chartier the Indian trader, who was the son of a Frenchman and a Shawnee mother. Great quantities of muscle

shells, the muscles having been consumed by the Indians, were found for many years near there Watson tell us.

These same Indians Delawares and Shawnees under the protection of the Six Nations—who later in the French and Indian Wars were to be the staunch allies of England under Sir William Johnston, had been seduced by French traders who were always popular among them and through their influence we find them leaving the section and going westward. The two most feared warriors—whose names made cold the blood of the whites until the Kittanning expedition,—Shingas and Captain Jacobs, were both Delawares and they had had their grudge against the English, fostered by their forebears, who formerly lived perhaps in the Township of Lower Allen or nearby.

The village of Lisburn, situated on land conveyed by the Proprietaries to Alexander Fraser in the year 1739, is the oldest village in the township. It was formerly a busy little town with a forge and one or two mills in operation. In 1879 it had fifty-six houses and 216 inhabitants. In the fifty years which have since passed, the town has not grown, but remains with little change from decade to decade, and is the mercantile center for its surrounding section. Early fairs were held each year in the little town, tradition tells us, after the manner of the Irish county affairs. The earliest inhabitants were Scotch settlers whose families had lived for a few generations in Ireland and are known as the Scotch-Irish. The building of the forge in 1783, and the introduction of the nail cutting machine, brought prominent business men to the little town. This nail cutting machine, owned by a Mr. Young, was unique, in that one had never before been used in the county. Prominently identified with this early village were Alexander Frazer, William Bennett, Ralph Whitsett, James Galbraith, Adam Brenizer, Robert Thornburg, Michael Hart, Benjamin Anderson, Andrew Mateer, Peter McKam, J. Snyder and John McCue. Early physicians were Doctors Thomas Goforth, Webster Lewis, Larue Lemer, a physician here for forty years, J. M. Stickel, E. Warren, W. J. Boydston and J. W. Trimmer. Fifty years ago a large town hall was erected to provide for community entertainment.

The next town of interest, not incorporated, is the old Milltown, which earlier in its history had been called Cedar Spring Mills is situated on what was formerly called Cedar Hill. Since the Civil War the place has been known as Eberley's Mills but the old name Milltown persisted for many years. Mills were known to have existed in this place as early as 1769 when Edward Ward was taxed with a saw mill and a grist mill. In 1780 there was a saw mill, a hemp mill, and a grist mill, and two years later an oil mill also taxed at this place. At still later periods the plaster mill and clover mill were in operation in Milltown.

But the town has a distinction which gives it prestige in the county aside from its multiplicity of mills. It was the birth place and home,

during his life, of Daniel Drawbaugh, who was honored in life and extolled since his death as the greatest electrical wizard produced in the County of Cumberland and outstanding alike in State and National distinction. The father of Daniel Drawbaugh was John Drawbaugh who was a blacksmith by trade and also made edged tools. He bored gun barrels and gave the final finish to the guns before shipment which was made by wagon to the United States Army Arsenal at Harpers Ferry. His shop was converted from the former plaster mill and saw much service in the final finishing of heavy old rifles which afterwards were to figure in John Brown's raid.

Later the son of John Drawbaugh converted a clover mill into another sort of shop, where endless experimentation was made with electrical appliances and where finally the device which carried the human voice over the wire was perfected as the telephone. This successful experiment in 1867, resulted later in a court action against the claims of Alexander Bell, and many Cumberland countians believe Daniel Drawbaugh to have been the first inventor of the device which has become commonplace today in the life of home and business. This prior claim was also proven in court but the patent priority belonged to Alexander Graham Bell, who *discovered* the telephone at about the same period.

About 1814, or perhaps before, a stone school house was erected near Milltown. A red haired Scotch-Irishman named Campbell was its first teacher and in 1815 he was succeeded by Charles Rinehart who taught with much success. In 1856 the teacher was S. B. Heiges afterwards a well-known educator. Among his pupils some were destined to be leaders. Two of them were John and William Bigler who though born in Perry County lived for a time in this township. John Bigler afterwards became Governor of California and his brother William Bigler, Governor of Pennsylvania.

In addition to his day school Mr. Heiges taught a night school of physical science and here Daniel Drawbaugh found vent for his love of experimentation. Even before that time, however, he is said to have caused consternation in his school by harnessing the wind which came blowing through a hole in the wall, to run an improvised wind mill. Detected by the teacher who asked him to explain the device, he was severely punished despite his interest in the subject and the skill of his workmanship.

Among the earliest Scotch-Irish settlers listed in Allen Township when the first taxables were taken in 1760, before its division we find these names of early families: Andersons, Atkisons, Armstrong, Brown, Boyls, Abernathy, Beatty, Bryson, Boyd, Crockett, Clark, Crawford, Cook, Chambers, Cunningham, Cuff, Crosby, Davis, Dicky, Dunlap, Elliott, Frazer, Free, Gass, Gregory, Grimdle, Gilson, Gilkison, Gibson, Giles, Hamersley, Hannah, Hendricks, King, Long,

Longstaff, Laird, McTeer, McCormick, Martin, McMain, McDonald, McCurdy, McCue, McHool, Miller, McNail, Martin, McGee, Nailor, Peters, Quigley, Rankin, Rutledge, Rosebury, Sands, Steel, Stewart, Semple, Shoaltz, Starr, Tittle, Trindle, Wilson, Work, Whiteside, Wingler. Later residents were the Rupps, Merkles and other German and Swiss families.

EAST PENNSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP—Pennsborough when first named as a township of the then Lancaster County in the year 1735, included almost the present extent of what is now Cumberland County. In 1745 the township was divided into East and West Pennsborough and these with Hopewell which embraced the western section of the present county were the only townships organized until five years later when Middleton was erected.

The township has in the years since its division been subdivided many times until now its area is only five miles in length and three in width. Within its present confines were early to be found, as in Lower Allen, the remains of Indian occupation, quantities of musle shells, and even in a modern period Indian collectors have found the section rich in reminders of warriors of the Indian race. Arrow heads and tomahawks of stone have frequently been added to collections, some of which are now in the State museum at Harrisburg. The very early settlers, here, as elsewhere in the county, were Scotch-Irish with such names as Tobias Hendricks, widow Jane Woods, Samuel Chambers, William Noble, John McClellen, James Armstrong, Robert Carrithers, Thomas McCormick, James Silvers, William Crockett, Peter Shaver, etc. Many of these names are not now known while others like McCormick and Carothers (Carrithers) are still revered by many descendents in the county. Again while many of these descendents are scattered to all parts of the United States, the tradition of the valley is strong within them and every year some of them find their way back in quest of added genealogical knowledge or to visit scenes of ancestral homes. Peter Shaver was well-known as an Indian trader and afterwards lived in counties farther west, having intimate knowledge of Indian lore and travelling over many states during his life. Loudon says, he was killed by Indians in 1755, at the mouth of Shaver's (Juniata) Creek with three other men.

German settlers followed the Scotch-Irish as early in the 18th Century as 1761, and the families of Renninger, Kast, Bradt, Coover, Kissecker, Kunkle, Bucher, Kimmell, Herman, Kreitzer, Shoff, Ruff, and Schneble, as well as a few others, had selected homesteads even before the final survey of Paxton or Lowther Manor by General Armstrong in the year 1775. Lands were rather easily obtained and realty values were low. This fact is well borne out as Rupp quotes in 1846, from an article written some years before by George Washington Harris, Esq., great grandson of John Harris, the first settler in "Mr. Napey's Harrisburg Business Directory." It may be curious

now to know that John Harris was once offered by the Penns, all of the land from the river to Silver Spring, and extending across the Cumberland Valley from mountain to mountain for £5,000 pounds. He offered £3,000 pounds, refused to give more." However, John Harris did own land in East Pennsborough Township where his ferry crossed, about two hundred acres. He owned also at the mouth of the Conodoguinet Creek on the upper side, between seven and eight hundred acres. This included the site of the former Indian town.

The scenery in East Pennsborough Township, like that of its neighboring township, Lower Allen, which also extends along the Susquehanna River, is exceedingly beautiful. The high bluff overlooking the City of Harrisburg and the river, was utilized as a fort during the Civil War, when the Confederate advance upon Harrisburg was feared. In the spring of 1863, military engineers arrived, and staked off the fortifications which were regularly occupied by Government troops in July of that year. The commanding officers were Gen. W. F. Smith, Gen. Couch, and later Gen. Hall who commanded the New York Emergency men.

The Harris Ferry and other ferries which had been the means of crossing the river for about one hundred years were supplanted by a covered bridge later known from its appearance of having many humps as the "Camel Back Bridge" which was provided for by State enactment by April 2, 1811, and was first used in 1817. The bridge was connected with the Chambersburg and Harrisburg Turn Pike, organized in 1816. Afterwards destroyed by fire, this bridge which became known from the fact that it was used by Charles Dickens on his American tour and mentioned by him in his journal, has been replaced by a beautiful stone arch bridge. The Northern Central Railroad skirts the Susquehanna River from the northern to the southern limits of the township and the Cumberland Valley branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad runs through it from east to west as does the Valley Traction Lines, which run between East Pennsborough and Lower Allen almost as a boundary parallel with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A station on the Reading Railroad in Lower Allen Township and one in East Pennsborough Township on the Pennsylvania road, both called "Whitehill," are the only reminders of the most outstanding man this township produced and one of the county's most noteworthy men, who lived and died in its borders, Robert Whitehill. Born in the Pequa section of Lancaster County, in 1738, the son of James and Rachel Whitehill who had come to Pequa when it was as yet a part of Chester County, he came to Cumberland buying two of the early tracts sold in Louthier Manor and removed here in the year 1771. He built the first stone house erected in the Manor, where he lived until his death in 1813.

Mr. Whitehill was connected with the destinies of Cumberland from the beginning of its struggle for Independence. Elected a member of the Convention held in Philadelphia, in July, 1776, in which the Declaration of Independence was adopted, he also voted upon such measures as the Bill of Rights, and the Constitution of Pennsylvania. He served in the Pennsylvania Assembly which convened in Philadelphia, in November, 1776, which continued in session until the following September, 1777, when political expediencies caused its removal to Lancaster, where it continued to function until Sept. 11, 1778. He served later as a member of both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Still later he was a member of the Convention which adopted the Pennsylvania constitution but fought many of its provisions so strenuously that he refused to sign his name to it. He also was a member of the Convention that approved the Constitution of the United States for Pennsylvania. Serving continuously as a member of the State Legislature in its sessions of 1798-9 and 1800, he was elected in 1801, to the State Senate. He sat as Speaker of the Senate during the impeachment proceedings of the Judges of The State Supreme Court. In 1805, he was elected to Congress where he was re-elected each term to succeed himself, having been a member of Congress at the time of his death. The right of Robert Whitehill to consideration as one of Cumberland County's foremost Legislators at a time when our Republican Government was fraught with many perils is assuredly a just one. He was in no sense a politician who sought office but "it was his proud boast that he never intrigued for a nomination nor solicited a vote."

The schools of East Pennsborough Township are known as the "West Shore Joint district." The township is the most densely populated of any in the county and the population is constantly on the increase due to the nearness to Harrisburg and the large railroad yards maintained at Enola. The schools are practically consolidated, and pupils are taken to the grade and Junior-Senior High School in Enola. A two room school in Summerdale cares for the first four grades for those living in that locality. A complete health program is carried out in the schools and baseball, basketball and football teams compete in inter-county contests. C. W. Hoover has been the principal of these East Pennsborough schools for a number of years and has personally led in the advancement program.

CAMP HILL—Camp Hill today is a delightful and well kept residential district with a growing number of people housed in homes many of which are artistic and beautiful from the standpoint of architecture. Primarily it is a residential section, where the home owners commute daily to Harrisburg or other towns where their business interests lie. However, a recent survey made of the West Shore towns, by the State Department of Internal Affairs shows Camp Hill to have eight retail establishments, including four stores,

oil and gas stations and a garage. The town also has one bank the Camp Hill National.

In 1851 the White Hall Academy was begun under the direction of David Denlinger. The town which grew up about the school and the little settlement which probably existed some time before its beginning, was called after the Academy "White Hall." In 1867, however, the Post Office was stationed here and called Camp Hill, under which name the town was later incorporated in 1885, as a borough. In later years before the building of numerous homes for soldiers' orphans throughout the State the White Hill Academy buildings were used to house the children of soldiers whose fathers were dead. J. Addison Moore was for some time principal of this school. Camp Hill, close to the occupied Fort Washington in 1863 was in the pathway of the advancing forces of General Jenkins who reached Oysters Point, now a part of Camp Hill, on Sunday morning the 28th of June, 1863. The Confederates remained in the section for a day and a half and fired in the general direction of the town without ill effect to the inhabitants, but the pressing need of Lee in the South Mountains caused their withdrawal toward Gettysburg, where they participated later in the battle there. For years Oysters Point was regarded as the "high water mark" of the Confederate invasion. The past year, however, the State has erected a boulder in Middlesex Township not far from the North Mountain which is geographically farther north than the Oyster Point location.

However, the Camp Hill location at Oysters Point, so near to the Susquehanna River, was so logically the point for the Confederate troops to mass on their way toward Harrisburg, that it will always hold an interest for the county in general. Un-exploded shells and some that were exploded were found and some are in the possession of curio collectors in Camp Hill. The shells that were picked up unexploded, were speedily robbed of their powder before being added to family collections.

Three men made the surveys of the Manor lands for the Indians in what is now Cumberland County, in 1731. The Manor extended for five or six miles west of the river and from the Conodoguinet to the Yellow Breeches Creek including all the present site of Camp Hill. These men who surveyed the Manor were Samuel Blunston whose name is indissolubly linked with the licenses given to early settlers before the ratification of the sale of lands by the Indians, these Blunston licenses were as good as deeds to the Scotch-Irish settlers,—John Wright, and Tobias Hendricks. These were outstanding men of Lancaster County who had been very prominently identified with its erection in 1729. John Wright who had settled in the part of Lancaster which is now Columbia in the year 1726 named the new county Lancaster, for his home county in England, from which he had come in 1714. His first settlement had been in Chester

County from which Lancaster was taken. The three men, Blunston, Wright, and Hendricks who were all magistrates of Lancaster County, with five others who held similar offices, met together soon after the erection of the county to choose names for its townships. It was therefore quite logical that men of such importance in their county should be chosen to lay out the Proprietarie's Manor lands which were not opened for settlement until much later after the 1st and second surveys in 1765 and 1767 had been completed.

The name Hendricks was to be well-known in leadership and prominence for many years, in the part of the township of East Pennsborough that is now the borough of Camp Hill. Tobias Hendricks the father served as Justice of the Peace of the County of Lancaster when it was first erected in the year 1729 and was re-commissioned in that office, December 1, 1733. He was again selected as a justice, with commissions dating, January 25, 1736-7 and for the last time November 22, 1738, a year exactly, less one day, before the date of the proving of his will. Just when Tobias Hendricks came to live in the territory of Louthier Manor or near it, is not known, but it is certain from his will, which gives his place of residence as "Pennsboro," that he lived in this county at the time of his death. It is probable that he came here shortly after the laying out of the Manor and that the commissions as Justice of the Peace granted to him in the years 1733 and in the year 1736-7, were for the purpose of holding office in the part of Lancaster which is now Cumberland. However, that may be, it is almost certain that the commission making him Justice again in the year 1738, was for the purpose of holding court in Pennsboro where he then lived. His will, as found in the Lancaster County Court House in "A" Book, page 39, dated the 9th of October, 1739, and proven November 21, 1739, says that, "In the 12th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, I Tobias Hendricks, Senior of Pennsboro, in the province of Lancaster, being sick in body, but of perfect mind and memory thanks be to Almighty God * * *," makes bequests to the following children—Eldest son Henry Hendricks, Son John Hendricks, daughter Rebecca dearly and well beloved wife Catherine, Son Tobias Hendricks, and to sons David, Peter, Abraham, and Isaac Hendricks. He signs his will and makes his wife and son Tobias Hendricks the executors of his will. The witnesses are James Le Tort, G. E. Cowin, who sign their names, and David Priest who makes a mark in signing. It is thought that the elder Tobias Hendricks came also to Lowther Manor because of the excellent trading with the Indians who made their headquarters near by. As trading was the great commercial enterprise of the day which linked the master traders such as Tobias Hendricks, with many agents under him who sought fine pelts in many parts of the

county and elsewhere, with merchant of Philadelphia and London, the business was encouraged by the Proprietary government.

The son, Tobias Hendricks, who was one of the executors of his father's will was prominently identified with the life of the community about him. In the French and Indian Wars, in the years 1747-8, we find him serving as a lieutenant under Captain James Silvers "In the Associated Regiment of Lancaster County over the River *Sasquehanna*." In 1749 he was the tax collector for East Pennsborough Township. He kept the earliest public house or tavern at Camp Hill. Tobias Hendricks, Jr., made his will the 29th of November, 1778, and the will was proven Feb. 12, 1779. His son John and his "beloved wife Agnes" were named executors. He mentions as heirs the son John and son James and the three children of his daughter Mary who had married Robert Galbreath. These children all under 18 in the year 1778, were Agnes, Elizabeth, and Mary Galbreath. The witnesses to the will were his brother Isaac Hendricks and John Boggs and William Hunter. It is thought that he had a son William, the intrepid captain of the continental forces, who was killed in the first Canadian expedition. William also led the first company from Cumberland County, in Gen. William Thompson's regiment, to join Washington in Boston. Arriving August 9, 1775, after a march of three and a half weeks, the company received warm praise for its courage. Cumberland County has yet to recognize in any manner this distinguished son whose bravery was lauded by many early patriots following his early death.

The sons of the first Tobias, who died in Cumberland County besides Tobias Hendricks, Jr., were Isaac Hendricks, who died before April 8, 1791, when his estate was administered upon with heirs to inherit and Peter Hendricks who made a will July 1, 1793, which was proven Sept. 15, 1794. The latter left children under age. John Hendricks who was a son of Tobias, Jr., died before Dec. 9, 1823, when letters of administration were issued upon his estate.

Following the death of Tobias, Jr., the tavern he owned which for many years after his death was called "Hendrick's stand" was sold by his son and it passed from one owner to another from the year 1779 until the year 1796, when it came into the possession of Nicolas Wolf and his son-in-law John Bowman. The original building was of logs located on the "Great Road" laid out years before by James Silvers, but John Bowman who was the young proprietor in 1799, found it necessary to increase its room capacity to twenty-one, building a new stone house which is still standing and was for a long time in the possession of the Bowman family. John Bowman continued to keep tavern in this stone house until the year 1832, when he transferred the business to his son John Bowman, Jr., who relinquished it three years later. Descendents of the Bowman family have been prominently identified with East Pennsborough development

since the early days of its existence and are actively engaged today in the civic and professional life of the town of Camp Hill and the county. Other well-known citizens of East Pennsborough Township residing where the town of Camp Hill stands or owning property near it, were John Sample, James Silvers, Francis McGuire and Samuel McCormick and these men signed an early petition in 1756, asking the Governor and the Assembly for aid and protection against the Indians.

Camp Hill today is progressive and increasing its efficiency in many ways. During the school year of 1927-28, the high school was recognized for its academic work and made one of Pennsylvania's credited high schools. It has recently erected a new school building.

NEW CUMBERLAND—This town goes far back into colonial history and has borne many names. As early as 1739, there was a warrant issued to Peter Chartier the son of the Frenchman, Martin Chartier and his Shawnee Indian wife for land "in the county of Lancaster, situate within our Manor of Paxton (Lowther), beginning at a beech tree on the banks of the Susquehanna River" and on to further boundaries "to a creek called Yellow Breeches Creek." This embraced all the land now New Cumberland. This location which was the landing place of Peter Chartier who made many excursions into the Ohio country, and further west, was surveyed to him in 1740. He, however, only lived here for a few years, when he moved on to a place called "Old Town, or Chartier's Old Town." He had had land there at the same time probably that he owned the Cumberland County domain, which was then in Lancaster. Chartier used his influence with the Shawnee Indians in a manner which made them disloyal and traitorous to the English and perhaps his abandonment of his eastern settlement was prompted by this treachery. The final settlement of the Shawnee Indians from this section and Old Town, in Ohio and their allegiance to the French crown rather than to the English who had given them the Manor lands as a pledge of their friendship, was due more largely to the influence of Chartier who was of French as well as Indian blood, than to any other one influence.

The town which we know, began about the year 1811, when Jacob M. Haldeman, who had come from Lancaster County, eight years before, purchased from Benjamin Kurtz and Elizabeth, his wife, forty-four acres of land and in 1814, added to his purchase twenty-six acres more from John Crist and Catharin his wife. In that year he laid out the town which for a decade or more was called by his name "Haldeman's Town." Prior to the formation of the new town, John Crist and Robert R. Church had conducted a lumber yard and on what is now Market Street, a tavern was kept by John Poist which bore the name "White Tavern."

Jacob M. Haldeman believed in the town he had laid out and immediately began a program for its expansion and furnished business

enterprises which brought many people to it. Lots sold as high as three hundred dollars apiece, and by the establishment of a ferry across to the Dauphin County side, means of communication were much improved. Mr. Haldeman purchased the water rights at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches Creek and erected a forge which was later supplemented by a rolling and slitting mill which made possible the production of iron of superior quality. Mr. Haldeman succeeded in the iron business where many before him had failed in the industry, and laid the foundations in this town, of a large fortune. He did this perhaps because he knew the iron business well himself, and is said to have frequently taken the tongs from the hands of his workmen teaching their use to better advantage. Mr. Haldeman in addition to his iron works also took an interest in agriculture and soon erected a large mill which was the market for wheat throughout the valley, and it is said that sometimes teams travelled a week before reaching Haldeman's town from their point of departure. While bringing wheat to sell in the town they returned with lumber, and here again Mr. Haldeman had foreseen the need and was a partner with George Crist in a large saw mill. The river at this point was busy with trade, and even at this day the mere recital of New Cumberland's early commerce in staple goods such as iron, wheat and lumber, gives abundant idea of the financial condition of the new town. Rafts brought to the town lumber and coal, and these were in turn sent by teams to Cumberland, Franklin and Adams Counties as well as to the upper section of York and some parts of western Maryland. This town had for export on outgoing rafts: flour, grain, iron and whiskey, and these were distributed by river arks to Baltimore and Philadelphia through Port Deposit.

In 1826, Mr. Haldeman moved to Harrisburg, and the iron industry fell into decay. He retained, however, for about a score of years longer an active interest in the grain and lumber business conducted by George Crist. The town's prosperity however, seems to have begun to decline for we are told that from 1824 to 1829, lots that had sold in 1814 for three hundred dollars could be purchased for as low as twenty to thirty dollars.

In 1830, however, business became more settled and in the following year the town was incorporated. Mr. Crist died in 1832, and Robert Church his partner continued the lumber business in which they had both been long interested. Mr. Church built a warehouse and it was followed in time by a steam saw mill. Phillip Fittrow, an early settler had built a chopping, oil, and carding mill, and later a "hand made" nail factory functioned. William Boggs and Ephraim Fahnestock were among the business men, as were Elijah and Charles Yocum, and Alexander Officer, scion of an old Cumberland County family who had a tannery noted for its fine product.

Mr. Church married a Miss Bigler of Harrisburg, a relative of Governor Bigler of Pennsylvania. Their son Henry Church repre-

sented Cumberland County in the Legislature and a daughter married Governor Geary who lived in New Cumberland from 1861, until his inauguration as Governor in January, 1867, when he moved to the Executive Mansion in Harrisburg. Other men well-known in the life of the town in the middle years of the 19th Century were Owen James of an old Pennsylvania family, Benjamin H. Oyster and Charles Oyster. Theodore Willitt, Alfred Greason, Andrew Ross, John Kline, John Campbell, Joseph Irvine, and Jacob Baxtresser. As early as 1839, we find John G. Miller, Dr. Mateer, Dr. Asa White and John Sourbeck engaged in mercantile pursuits. A little later James K. Boak, W. S. Powell, Jacob Swisher, and Dr. Dehm were in business here. The physician connected with the early life of New Cumberland was Dr. John Mosser who was born in 1777, in Lancaster County the son of a physician. In 1815, he came to New Cumberland then Haldeman's Town and spent the remainder of his life there, where he was beloved as a physician and led in many community ideals. He died there in the year 1826 and is buried with his wife in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

New Cumberland today is a progressive town with excellent business advantages and is steadily keeping its pace forward with other west shore towns. It has two banks, one the New Cumberland National Bank, and the other the New Cumberland Trust Company. The Susquehanna Woolen Mills are situated here and are the very modern counterpart of the many fulling and carding mills which in earlier days were run by simple processes along the Yellow Breeches Creek. New Cumberland has recently completed a modern high school building with dedicatory services held on March 15, 1929. By the will of a graduate of the high school of the class of 1888, Sumner Mathias Drayer, who died recently in Baltimore, a provision of \$5,000 was made for the high school library. This library will be known as the Drayer library. In the recent survey of west shore towns made by the Department of Internal Affairs, New Cumberland is listed with fourteen retail stores all of which are in good condition, financially.

The Northern Central Railroad runs through the town and other facilities for travel are by means of the Valley Traction lines which runs cars at frequent intervals. The town is connected with Harrisburg and with other west shore towns by bridges. The future of the town both as a residential center and as a business community seems to be promising.

WEST FAIRVIEW—The town of West Fairview, situated about three miles from Harrisburg and north of Wormleysburg is largely a town of homes and located at the confluence of the Conodoguinet Creek and Susquehanna River, occupies a delightful spot.

As early as 1700, and perhaps before that time and until the year 1720, the Indians had a village here which is spoken of by Watson

in his "Annals." Certainly its location was carefully chosen for fishing and as Lowther Manor was famous for its wild animals it was probably as desirable also for the hunting and trapping so dear to the Indian. In 1815 almost one hundred years after the Indians had deserted the town due to the persuasive promises of the French in the Ohio country, the town of West Fairview, then called simply "Fairview," was laid out by Abraham Neidigh. It did not grow for the first decade or two but with the erection of a rolling mill and a nail factory, business development reacted on the population of the town. Shops and stores sprang up and employment was given to over one hundred people in the 1840 decade. The population however, was but 250 which gives evidence that the township about the little town profited also by its industries. The Harrisburg Nail Factory which employed one hundred men, was begun by a Mr. Pratt but was later operated by James McCormick and following the death of the owner, by his heirs. Fifty years ago it employed three hundred and fifty men. This industry has since been discontinued. The Borough of West Fairview is now almost exclusively residential and many beautiful homes are included within its limits.

The schools of West Fairview are made up of eight grade and two of high school, the pupils having the choice of continuing their high school work after the tenth grade, in the schools of Harrisburg, Lemoyne, or Enola. The schools are conducted along departmental lines and increase in the towns population is shown by a large access in pupils of first grade. Sport occupies a large part in the physical development of the pupils and during the last County Field meet the school won the Class "C" Cup. Health work among undernourished children is carried forward with vigor and excellent results have been obtained.

WORMLEYSBURG—The settlement at Wormleysburg is perhaps the oldest one on the west shore of the Susquehanna River, dating as it does from a ferry which was operated early by one John Wormley. Just which John Wormley first operated this ferry is difficult to determine as in each generation the family had a son so named. However, the Sixth Series Pennsylvania Archives show that when the first state tax was levied in Cumberland County, a John Wormley was taxed with eighty-four acres of land in East Pennsborough Township, while in the year following he is taxed with 200 acres in the same township. A little graveyard which existed in the enclosure about the very earliest church built in Lowther or Paxton Manor and known as "the Hickory wood church" contained the graves of the Wormley family. This church built of logs, probably hickory, by the Lutherans in the year 1765, was afterwards rebuilt and was known for many years, as the Poplar church. The tomb stone inscriptions deciphered fifty years ago show the following: John Wormley, born Oct. 13, 1727, died July 11, 1789. This was the John Wormley who owned the 200 acres in 1779. Another

grave bears this inscription, "John Jacob Wormley, born 24th of March, 1781, and died 1790." (Another inscription is that of one of the Rupley family who had lived relatively near the Wormley's in life and who lies close to them in death.) "John Jacob Rupley, born 1724, and died 1793, aged 18 years, 7 months and 3 days." The old log church with its graveyard was situated about a mile north of Camp Hill, so that the family were never far from the Susquehanna River while in this township. The tax lists of 1760 do not include the Wormley family as early as that year, but it is probable that they came soon after 1770.

The earliest industry was that of lumber yards which flourished here in the early years of the town's existence. John Wormley who ran the ferry which crossed the river, in 1815 laid out the territory, beyond the little settlement, into building lots. The location is attractive with a fine view of the river and of the farther shore of Harrisburg. The Northern Central Railroad skirts the town's edge but does not have a station in the town. The nearness of the bridge entrance to the town affords excellent facilities for automobile traffic, and trolley cars of the Valley Traction lines run on frequent schedules.

Wormleysburg was for some years hemmed in by the river and railroad but within the past year and a half the Riverview section of East Pennsborough Township has been added to the town an accession which is desirable from every standpoint. The schools which have added new pupils have also had a building program which has resulted in the construction of a modern eight grade school room, old English in architecture and of the one story type. Pupils of Wormleysburg enter the high schools of Enola, Lemoyne, or Harrisburg as the pupil chooses, and every effort is made to keep up with the educational entrance requirements of these high schools.

Wormleysburg while more strictly a residential section of the west shore unit, has however fourteen retail establishments which meet the immediate necessities of the community.

LEMOYNE—Lemoyne is one of the most prosperous and highly industrialized of all the west shore towns. Begun about thirty-five years ago as a little settlement called Riverton, its growth has been steady at all times but exceptional within the past eight years. Enjoying the benefits of an incorporated town it is the home of many commuters from Harrisburg. Its financial condition is stable and one of its banks, the Lemoyne Trust Company, which was organized early in the history of the town, has kept pace with its growth and development. A National Bank is now being organized. Quoting from the recent survey of the west shore towns made by the Department of Internal Affairs, we find that "including the repair shop of the Valley Railroads, Lemoyne had 17 industrial establishments in 1928 employing 292 persons who received a total compensation of

\$410,939. The capital invested in these industries was \$938,777 and total value of products manufactured amounted to \$1,312,679." Lemoyne like New Cumberland boasts of a major industry in the Manbeck Baking Company which employs over one hundred workers. The latter town employs a corresponding number in the Susquehanna Woolen Mills. Lemoyne has a brass foundry, lumber mills, hosiery mills, etc., with fourteen retail and seven wholesale establishments, all of them in excellent financial rating, each doing a business in 1928 in excess of \$25,000.

The schools of Lemoyne are growing as steadily as the town, and the building program, in common with other west shore towns, is engaging the interest of tax payers and school patrons. In 1926 a high school building, housing 300 pupils, was opened and soon proved incapable of housing the students adequately. Plans have been made to double the capacity of this school, and it is hoped to have it ready for occupancy by the Junior-Senior high schools in the fall of 1930. The high school library has received attention and 250 books were added last year. A thriving parent-teachers association aids in the library work having contributed valuable reference books. Music, art and sports constitute a part of the school program of interest to pupils apart from the strictly academic work. The grounds about the high school with their early spring flowers and successive blooms as well as with the well kept shrubbery, add much to the beauty of the school, and excite the admiration of the tourist.

ENOLA—Enola recently celebrated the 25th anniversary of its history as a town. Beginning its history within such recent times, its growth has been rapid and is constantly increasing. Enola, despite its growth, is as yet unincorporated, a fact which seems to have in no way been a deterrent, although statistics seem to indicate that it is the largest unincorporated town in the State of Pennsylvania. It is the site of one of the largest freight classification yards along the Pennsylvania Railroad. Large projects are constantly undertaken and the workmen are going and coming in large numbers. The town is situated five miles from Harrisburg and a little north of West Fairview. Traffic is handled by the Valley Traction Company which runs cars day and night on frequent schedules, as of necessity the work of the Enola yards is carried on by night as well as day. The town has one bank the "Peoples" and three retail and one wholesale establishment. The schools are under the direction of East Pennsborough Township of which they are a part and the children are transported by busses to the consolidated elementary schools and the Enola High School.

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SHIPPENSBURG

By

HARRIET WYLIE STEWART

THERE are thousands of people who travel across the Atlantic and then to middle and southern Europe, to visit the ancient cities of Athens and of Rome, because of their age. Who of this present generation does not venerate the antiquities of the world. In like manner we honor among the towns of our State and Valley the one of which we write—Shippensburg—claimed to be the oldest in the Cumberland Valley, and second oldest west of the Susquehanna River in this Commonwealth.

When white settlers first came into the Cumberland Valley the Indians held the lands. The Chiefs of the tribes had met the agents of the Proprietary Government at various times and had made arrangements for granting a portion of their lands, but no title to any part of the valley was given until October, 1736. A deed was made out at Philadelphia to John, Thomas and William Penn, by twenty-three chiefs of the Iroquois or Six Nations. A settlement was however made where Shippensburg now stands as early as 1730. In June of that year the following named persons came to the locality and there built the first habitations viz: Alexander Stien, John McCall, Robert Morrow, Gavin Mower, John Culbertson, Hugh Rippey, John Strain, Alexander Askey, John McAllister, David Magaw and John Johnston. Soon afterward three others came to join them—Benjamin Blythe, John Campbell and Robert Caskay.

Pieces of broken Queensware of the style of 200 years ago and bits of fluted china teacups of the finest quality of imported ware with some charred rocks made by the fires of these early settlers were evidences of the early habitations.

The first cabins were mostly at the eastern end of the town in the vicinity of Queen Street. The settlement soon began to increase in numbers and to extend its boundaries. Immigrant after immigrant arrived and evidences of civilization began to appear at various points along the streams. The population at that time was almost exclusively from Ulster, the northern Province of Ireland. They were known as Scotch-Irish, and were a hardy, fearless, energetic people, well fitted for the task they had undertaken.

In 1733, the town had eighteen cabins. These houses were of the rudest kind, constructed in many instances of unhewed logs, mostly but one story in height with clapboard roofs, fastened by ridge poles.

The floors were made of logs hewed on the upper side, the doors were made of the same materials hewed on both sides and were hung on wooden hinges and held by a wooden latch, which was lifted by a string, one end of which was run through a gimlet hole and left hanging on the outside. At one end of the house was usually a large fireplace, the lower part of which was of stone and the upper part usually of split wood plastered on the inside with tempered clay. Their furniture consisted principally of a few stools and benches made of hewed logs, with a table of the same material and workmanship, and bedsteads made of saplings with the bark removed. These with a few cooking utensils, and the few treasures brought from the homeland, constituted their domestic supply of comforts. During the first few years, owing to the scarcity of agricultural implements, the products of the soil were not abundant, but as much grain and other articles were raised as were sufficient for the wants of the people—the town appears to have been a sort of frontier station to which immigrants directed their steps and from which they turned in various directions to seek locations for a settlement. Most of them were tillers of the soil, and not inclined to compact settlements. There was no flouring mill nearer than Paxton, beyond the Susquehanna, and when the supply of flour in the settlement was nearly exhausted some of the men would pack their grain on horses and carry it there for grinding. This journey usually occupied a week and was attended with many inconveniences. The settlers had but few cattle, and these were too valuable to be commonly slaughtered for food. The streams were well stocked with fish and the country with game which could be had for the taking.

Sheep were found to be indispensable and were brought here soon after the arrival of the first immigrants, and then wool was carded, spun and dyed by the women and woven by the men. Notwithstanding the privations they had to endure and the many discouraging circumstances which beset them—these men and women never forgot their early religious training—In entering the cabins one of the first things which attracted the attention of the stranger was the Bible. A reverence for that sacred book, as well as for the church of their fathers was one of the distinguishing characteristics of the people; and one of their first and most cherished wishes was to have some place to worship God. The people of this and surrounding settlements were almost exclusively Presbyterian in faith, and in order to accommodate, as far as possible, the people of the various settlements scattered over what was then Hopewell Township, a church was built at Middle Spring (3 miles from Shippensburg) in or about the year 1738. On December 27, 1742, Rev. John Blair of Philadelphia, was installed as pastor and continued to officiate as such until 1749. As no Presbyterian church was erected in Shippensburg, the people of that faith residing there, worshiped at Middle Spring until after 1820.

The Indians claimed exclusive title to the lands in the Kittochtinny or Cumberland Valley until the year 1736, when the Penns purchased their title. On the 17th day of January, 1737, Edward Shippen obtained a patent for 908 acres of land in Kittochtinny or North Valley. On the 20th of March following, Mr. Shippen obtained another patent for 404 acres, making in the aggregate 1312 acres. The second tract joined the first on its northwestern boundary;—a little distance west of the center and not far from the southeastern border of the first tract was located the little hamlet which from that time until the present has been known as Shippensburg, named for its founder and proprietor, Edward Shippen.

He was born in Boston, July 9, 1703, from which city he emigrated to Philadelphia where he married Miss Mary Plumby, September 20, 1725. Of this marriage Chief Justice Edward Shippen was the fourth son and was born February 16, 1729. A daughter of the latter named Margaret on April 8, 1779, became the wife of Benedict Arnold, the traitor. Her father was an eminent jurist and an upright judge. Edward Shippen the elder removed at an early day to Lancaster where he was engaged in merchandising, and where during the early part of our struggle for independence, he furnished supplies to the patriot army. He died in 1781.

When it became known to the settlers that it was the intention of Mr. Shippen to lay out a town on the land which he had purchased from the Penns, and that the title to any lots which they might purchase would be secure, many persons who had stood aloof, became buyers, but no deeds or leases, as they were then termed, were issued until February, 1763. The town had been laid out some years prior to this date, probably about 1749. The settlers first held their grants or permits, issued by Mr. Shippen, which were surrendered upon the issuance of the lease in 1763. These leases required the lot holders to pay an annual quit rent to the proprietor of $\$1.66\frac{2}{3}$ on each lot of 64 feet 4 inches in breadth; but upon the death of Mr. Shippen in 1781 when the property went into the hands of his sons, the quit rent upon all lots sold by them was \$4.00.

In determining the location of the town, a survey was made, commencing near Burds Run and passing up the draft or hollow in a southern direction in the rear of the lots fronting on what is now King Street so as to strike the head of "the Spring." This survey was found to be impracticable, as it would have necessitated the laying out of a new road, south of Timber Hill, in order to reach the settlement made by Benjamin Chambers, at the confluence of Falling Spring and Conococheague, now Chambersburg.

This survey was abandoned and the "Indian Path"—which by consent of the people, had become the main road, was adopted for the location of King Street. This road after crossing what subsequently became the line dividing Cumberland and Franklin Counties,

passed to the right of what is now the Molly Pitcher highway to the lane or road which leads to the Eberly farm, but before reaching the house, it inclined to the right, and passed up through Culbertsons road, to Chambersburg.

In the year 1740 Shippensburg listed families of influence and standing. The Campbells, Culbertsons, Duncans, Reynolds, Rippeys, McCalls, Dunlaps, Pipers, were leading citizens. Francis Campbell is said to have been a man of culture, a ready and forcible writer and possessed of fine business qualifications. He was among the first to engage in the business of merchandising which he followed for many years. He was an elder in the Middle Spring church and the records speak as follows: "Francis Campbell, who lived in Shippensburg, ordained in 1744, a man of the finest literary attainments, many of whose articles were copied in the English Magazines." He died in 1790. Daniel Duncan built the store house on lot No. 32, adjoining the present residence of James Reeder, (McCullough) where he kept a store and tavern. His son Stephen represented the county for several years in the Colonial legislature and was at one time the heaviest tax payer in the place. John Reynolds, a public magistrate, also an elder in Middle Spring church ordained in 1742, was a man of intelligence, integrity and unblemished character. At the time of his death, which occurred at the age of 46, he was the possessor of considerable means, and the owner of a large tract of land. The other names mentioned were also men of property and influence, but there is not a male descendent of any one named, who is today the owner of a foot of land in this vicinity.

During the years of 1740 to 1741 William Leeper, then a resident of Shippensburg, built a flouring mill on the stream just south of town. The mill was a log structure, and was located west of the stream, some distance above where the Rummul Himes factory now stands and about 30 yards northeast of the old Jeremiah Angle barn. For several years after its erection it did not contain a bolting cloth and the flour made in it was of a coarse quality; but it was a great accommodation to the people on account of the weary journeys to Paxton. The logs of which this building had been constructed lay scattered over the foundation and in the water for many years after the erection of the new mill, which was built by Benjamin Reynolds in 1819.

In 1749 a petition from the residents of this valley was presented to the Assembly by Jas. Silvers and William Magaw, praying that all the lands lying within the province of Pennsylvania to the westward of the Susquehanna and westward and northward of the County of York, be erected into a county, to be called Cumberland. On January 27, 1750, the prayer of the petitioners was granted, and Cumberland became a County with its seats of justice at Shippensburg then the only town in the valley that could accommodate that assembly.

The first court appears to have been held here on the 24th day of July 1750. Samuel Smith of Carlisle, presided as judge with eleven Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. There were but four terms of court held in Shippensburg. Carlisle having been selected as the future county seat. The courts were removed thither in 1751. At that time all business of a public character was transacted at the Taverns.

The Widow Piper then kept a tavern in the house standing on the Southwest corner of King and Queen Streets which was then the center of town. Here public meetings of every description were held, and when the leading men of the Province came here to arrange matters relating to the well being of the frontier settlements, they became her guests, and it was at her house these affairs were adjusted. On or near the corner upon which she lived stood the public whipping post. It is inferred that it was in this house the courts were held when Shippensburg was the temporary county seat. This house has recently been purchased by the Shippensburg Civic Club and restored to its original *condition*. Built of logs covered with plaster and furnished with furniture, early American, its old time sign swinging over the door bidding tourists welcome, it presents a most attractive appearance; and thus an old land mark has been saved for posterity.

The next few years were times that tried the spirit and courage of the people of Shippensburg and the surrounding country, and tested their fitness to meet the dangers which surrounded them. The provincial government was weak and unable to guard against the evils to which the settlers were exposed. The French and their Indian Allies incited the Shawnese and Delawares against the English, and discovering the helpless condition of the frontier by their numerous maurauding parties and some of their treacherous kindred, soon took advantage of the entire absence of defense and enjoying the panic and confusion which a few of their scalping parties produced by their sudden appearance in the thickest settlements, they were emboldened and even took a savage delight in playing upon the terrors of the people. Forts were therefore erected and here the people took refuge. Shippensburg had two, Fort Franklin and Fort Morris.

Edward Shippen in a letter to William Allen, dated June 30th, 1755, spoke of murders having been committed "near our fort." This was doubtless Fort Franklin which was erected in 1740 after a meeting held at the public house of the Widow Piper, to consider the propriety of providing some place of safety. At a second meeting it was decided that a log fort should be erected on the north eastern side of the town. A time was fixed, when the people assembled, cut the logs and put up the building in a few days. During the autumn of that year (1740) Governor Thomas sent a garrison of twenty-two men to the fort. As there was no water convenient the soldiers, with the assistance of some of the people of the town, dug a well

within the outward enclosure of the fort. This well was filled up with stones and rubbish some years ago, but its location is still visible in Burd street. This fort had no name until 1755 when it was called Franklin to distinguish it from Fort Morris, which was then in process of construction. In 1755 a garrison of fifty men were stationed at Fort Franklin. It was later enlarged by adding several sections to it. After the Indian troubles of 1763 were over these various sections were occupied by private families. As it was looked upon as the property of the people at large, no care was taken of it, and it soon began to decay, become untenable, and was torn down about the year of 1790. Referring to the letter of Mr. Shippen to Willian Allen he says, "If you think I can be of any service by going to secure pastures and by riding to Shippensburg to encourage the people to erect the fort, I will strain a point and undertake the business." On August 7th of the same year he wrote to his son-in-law Col. James Burd, "I hope the people will go together immediately and build the fort." On the 30th of October following at a meeting called at Shippensburg by Sheriff Potter, it was resolved to build 5 large forts, one of which was to be at Shippensburg. On Dec. 17th, 1755, Mr. Shippen again wrote to Col. Burd, "I hope you are going on well with the fort, for you may expect the Governor will be there before he returns"—It would seem by this letter that the fort was not finished at that time. Yet Col. Burd in a letter dated Nov. 2nd, 1755, says "as our fort goes on with vigor, we expect it to be finished in 15 days. We have one hundred men working at Fort Morris with heart and hand every day." That this fort was finished about the time indicated by Col. Burd can scarcely be doubted. General Braddock's Army had been defeated in the preceding July; and the Indians, flushed with victory and prompted to the commission of deeds of atrocity and violence by the French, were prowling along the entire frontier settlements and making forays, slaughtering men, women and children, carrying some into captivity, burning houses and barns, and spreading desolation and ruin throughout the valley.

Fort Morris was built on the rocky hill at the western end of the town. The walls were about two feet in thickness and were built of stones taken from a quarry a few feet west of where it stood. These walls were substantially built of small stones with mortar which became as hard as cement. There were openings in the walls, several feet from the ground, either for light or loopholes.

The fort was erected on a high bluff of rocks on the main street of the town about twenty feet higher than the grade of the street. It commanded a view of all parts of the surrounding country and as a place of defence was one of the best in the valley. The fort was surrounded by a stockade which included twenty acres. Cabins were built on the hill near the fort. At one time during the French and Indian War 1400 people took refuge in Shippensburg and the forts

were so congested that cellars and cabins were used as places of safety. This fort was named in honor of Governor Morris and was constructed under the direction of Col. James Burd and Mr. Swain. The remnants of the walls stood until 1836 when they were destroyed by a party engaged in a drunken frolic. The cabins were all destroyed before 1821. For many years the Mount Moriah Baptist church occupied this site as a place of worship but in recent years the Civic Club has beautified the hill and vicinity with purple Iris and shrubbery. The State has placed a bronze tablet upon the rocks, thus perpetuating early facts clinging historically to this haven of refuge in troubled times in Shippensburg and adding another measure of significance to the history of the town.

When the oppressions which were heaped upon the people of the American Colonies by the British Government, began to assume such a magnitude as to create alarm, there were none more ready to protest against them than the people in this vicinity. At a meeting held in Carlisle on the 12th of July 1774 there were 30 in attendance from Shippensburg, some going there on foot. One of the committee appointed at that meeting, Dr. John Calhoon, was a resident of this place. When the people found that war with the Mother Country was inevitable, and when at last, on the 17th of June, 1775, the sounds of the British cannon was heard from Breed's and Bunker's Hills, the hardy, resolute men of this section exhibited a spirit of which their decedents need never be ashamed.

One company was promptly raised in Shippensburg by Captain Matthew Henderson, assisted by other leading citizens. Capt. Scott undertook to raise a company also but only partially succeeded. Captain Henderson's Company numbered 104 men but the number raised by Captain Scott is uncertain. The rolls of both companies have either been destroyed or lost. That the members of them were not residents of the town is certain, a village of five or six hundred in a rural district, could not have furnished so large a number of men. It was said, however, by one who was a member of one of the organizations, that there was scarcely an able bodied man in the place who was not enrolled in one or other of the companies. In December, 1775, Captain William Rippey, a resident of Shippensburg began to recruit a company for the Colonial service, and was commissioned a Captain of said company, January 9, 1776. This company was mustered into service soon after its organization and became one of the 6th Regiment, commanded by Col. Irvin. This regiment with the 1st, 2nd, and 4th was formed into a brigade, and in the early part of the summer of 1776 was sent to Canada and became a part of the command of General Sullivan. Among those captured at Isle Aux Noix—July 21st, 1776 was Captain Rippey, who soon after made his escape.

Prior to entering the army, Captain Rippey kept the Branch Hotel and continued the business after his return until his death in 1819.

In 1755 Shippensburg was a great store-house for supplies of the French and Indian War to be sent to General Braddock. The supplies were stored in the cellars; cattle and swine were pastured in the valley. It was a great place for wheat and flour. It was also a post town and had in its vicinity thirteen hotels and hostleries.

Washington visited here on two occasions—both going and coming from the Whisky Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania. He traveled through October 11, 1794 and took dinner at the Branch Inn. When he reached Bedford, Penna., he found it was not necessary for him to go on, so he returned the way he came, and on October 24, he stayed all night in Shippensburg. When he reached Shippensburg on his outward journey, a large number of the inhabitants of the surrounding country came to town to pay their respects to him, and he was treated by a majority of those present with great courtesy.

One of the early industries of Shippensburg was the manufacture of leather. At one time there were six tanneries in successful operation. A brewery was started at a very early day in the building afterwards used as the Black Bear Hotel, and the business of brewing was carried on there for a number of years. As a tavern, when the days of pack horses had passed away, this house became the principal stopping place for wagons engaged in the transportation of merchandise to the west, but when canals and railroads were inaugurated and the carrying trade was transferred to them, the Conestoga wagons and teams with their noisy drivers, ceased to collect nightly in groups around the house, and never again returned. The manufacture of wagons was at one time carried on extensively in Shippensburg and gave employment to quite a number of wagon-makers and blacksmiths. At this point and at Fort Loudon were made the greater portion of the wagons then used in the transportation of goods from Philadelphia, to the west. One hundred years ago there were six wagon maker shops and nine blacksmith shops, all busily employed, but with the progress of the times these industries have been paralyzed and even the "Village Smithy" is almost a memory.

The manufacture of beer was probably commenced in Shippensburg prior to 1743. In that year a party was cited before the Church Session, on a charge of having been drunk. One of the witnesses testified at the trial of the case that when she "gave the accused beer in a basin to drink he was so unsteady that he spilled some of it". Carlisle was very small at that time; Chambersburg was not laid out until 1764 and Harrisburg not until 1786—we may therefore infer that it was not made at either of those places but that it was made at Shippensburg.

At an early date the manufacture of potash was undertaken here by a German named Frederick Shevel. Timber was abundant in this locality and much of it was cut and burned on the ground for the

purpose of clearing the land for cultivation. In these clearings the manufacturer of potash obtained a great portion of his supply of ashes, generally without cost. Notwithstanding this, the business did not pay heavy profits and after some years was abandoned. Just prior to the breaking out of our Revolutionary struggle, two Englishmen came here who professed to understand the manufacture of cutlery in all its details. A company of leading citizens was formed, after dissention as to the location of the works, and an agreement was reached to locate same on what is now known as the "Branch." Stones were quarried for the erection of the building—but when the clouds of war began to gather, the cutlery enterprise was abandoned, and never renewed.

Col. Peebles who was a member of the cutlery company, withdrew, and sometime after the commencement of the war, erected a gun factory on his farm northeast of town, for the manufacture of guns for the army. It operated but a few years.

Ebenezer Welsh, had a nail factory on lot No. 99, part of which is now owned by Frank Walters. This factory was abandoned by 1821, but the building with the machinery, stood until several years later when about 1830 it was converted by Mr. Allen Rippey into a shop for the manufacture of hats. Two brothers, John and Matthias Riechert, removed to Shippensburg from Lebanon about 1808. John was a hatter by trade, and Matthias a manufacturer of woolen and cotton goods. These were men of considerable means. They leased the grist mill, of Wm. Leeper, and started the manufacture of cotton fabrics. Later they erected a two story building and abandoned the mill. They also engaged in the carding and fulling business northwest of town in an establishment on land where the John Riggs mill now stands.

The schools of the place, in early times, were of a very primitive character, and were usually held in barns in the summer, and in private houses in the winter. Pupils of all grades were found in the same school; nor was there any classification of books, and children were permitted to enter with whatever book they might have. Thomas Dilworth's speller was almost the only book of its kind in the early schools of the Province, but after some years Burnhan's and Byerley's spellers took its place, yet it was no uncommon thing to find all of them in the same school at the same time. One speller usually lasted the scholar during an entire educational course. There were usually two reading classes—A Bible, and a Testament class: those who were not found in one of these had some stray volume as a reading book taken from the scanty home library. The rudiments of arithmetic were taught from Fisher Pike, and other books of like character. Neither grammar nor geography constituted any part of the studies, and it was no common thing for the teachers to be as unfamiliar with these branches of education as it was for the smallest child in his school. These teachers were usually of Irish nationality and some of



Cumberland Valley Rail Road.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT,
the regular train of **PASSENGER CARS** will
commence running daily as follows:

*Leave Chambersburg at Four o'clock in the morning,
arrive at Harrisburg at 8--at Lancaster at 12--and at
Philadelphia before 6 P. M.*

*Returning it will leave Harrisburg as soon as the
Cars from Philadelphia arrive, about five o'clock in the
evening, and arrive at Chambersburg at ten P. M.*

It is expected that this Train will in a short
time leave Philadelphia at six instead of eight o'clock in
the morning, and then arrive at Chambersburg before
dark of the same day.



There will also be a daily line of **FREIGHT
CARS** from Chambersburg to Harrisburg and back,
which will carry produce & Merchandize to and from
those places in the most safe, cheap and expeditious
way.

T. G. McCulloh,

Pres't Cumb. V. R. R. Co.

25th January, 1838.

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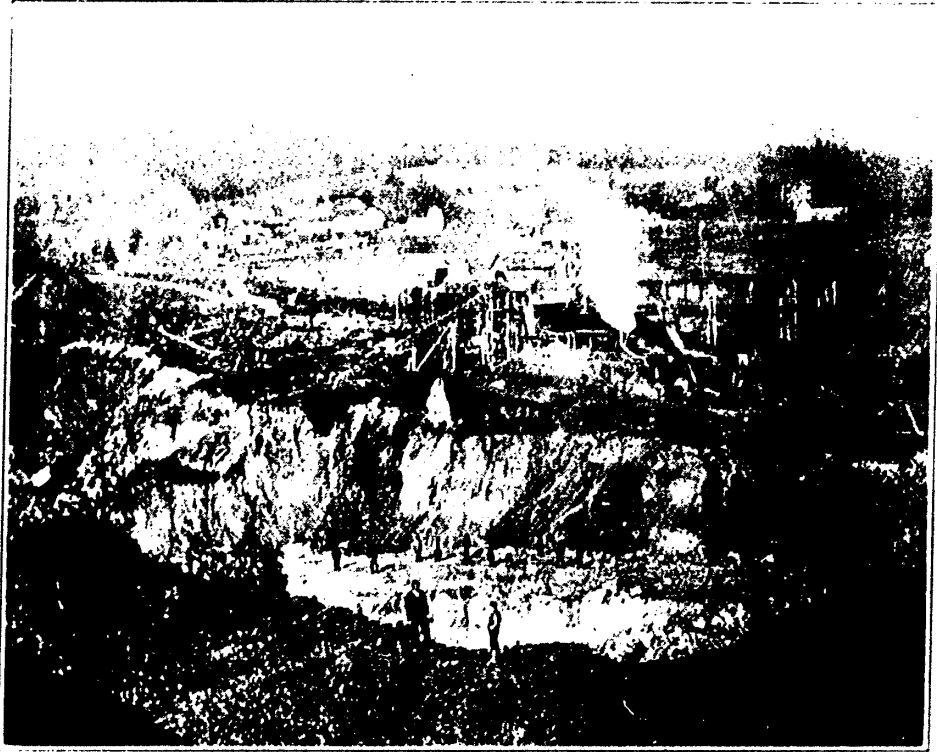
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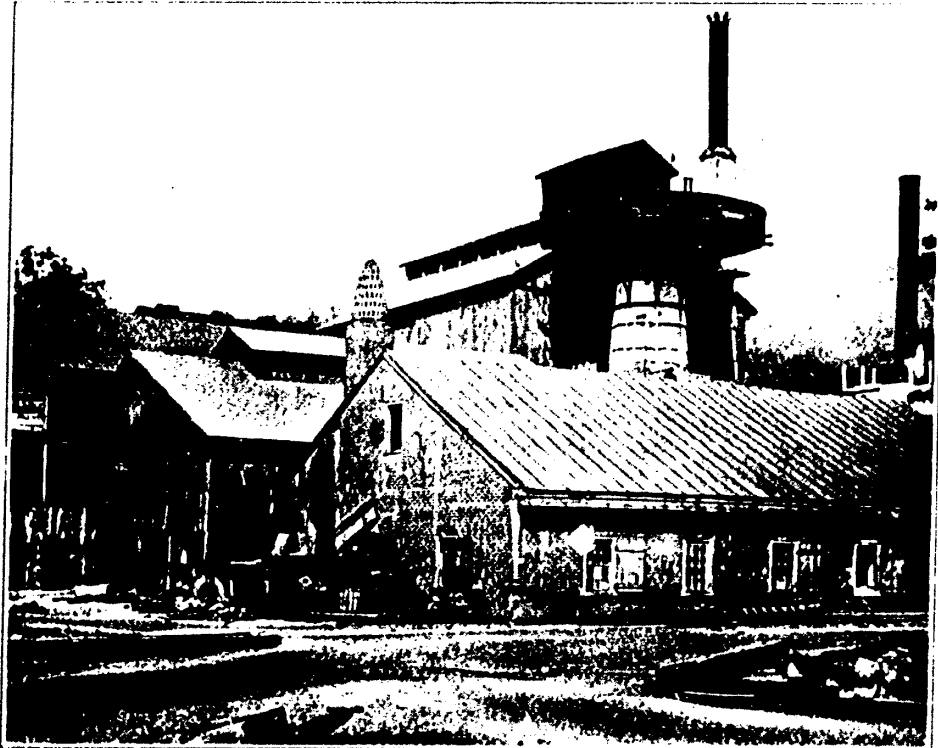
No. 16.

This is to Certify, that there is due the Bearer hereon
GUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL ROAD CO.
 the sum of **FIFTY CENTS**, payable on demand,
 in current Bank Notes at the Cash Office, Chambersburg, Pa.
 Carlisle, Pa., Sept. 30, 1837.

T. G. McCulloh, President
 Secretary



ORE PIT AT PINE GROVE FURNACE IN 1883



MONT ALTO FURNACE IN 1884

them were thoroughly acquainted with the branches they professed to teach. Tradition has handed down to us that Andrew Gibson was a teacher of superior qualifications, but he permitted whiskey to gain the mastery over him and finally to destroy his usefulness. He was a periodical drinker and during these unfortunate periods, he carried his bottle to school, and before the duties of the day were closed he would often be found asleep. In some of his peculiarities he was fully equal to Goldsmith's Village Schoolmaster, for it was not difficult for his pupils to "trace the days disasters in his morning face." Gibson must have taught here at a very early date. About the year 1770 two small log houses were erected for school purposes. Judging from the known character of the colonists, we suppose that schools were established very early in the history of each settlement, though few records have been preserved. There are however frequent references made to the early schools and it is well known that there was seldom a man or woman who had no education. As a rule the schools were conducted by the ministers of the village church and frequently the church building was used for the purpose. Here can be seen the influence of the established churches of England, Ireland and Scotland, which made it a part of the clergyman's duty to see that good schools were maintained and that the children attended. The clergy must visit all schools and hear lessons, at least on Catechism and moral subjects. Frequently the early schools were supported by subscriptions, each patron paying a fixed amount per quarter for each pupil sent. Many times the teacher had very limited qualifications and even their morals were not above reproach. Intemperance was not uncommon among the "Knights of the birch."

Hopewell Academy was established near Newburg in the fall of 1810 by John Cooper. The school was closely connected with Middle Spring Presbyterian Church. Prof. Cooper being the son of the Pastor. A log cabin school at Middle Spring on the Long Farm; Blairs Academy on the Anna Zeigler Reber farm, and the McKee School on the Henderson farm, were the very earliest in the valley, and many of the Shippensburg families attended—in preparation for Hopewell Academy.

In 1861 the Shippensburg Academy was started by D. A. Lavery, a minister of the Church of God. This occupied the buildings included in the Kitzmiller, Shapley, Sutliff homes on east King street. George H. Stewart, Sr., was a student at this school.

Today our fine public and High Schools, and our Teachers College, stand as monuments to the zeal and persistence of those early pioneers who in spite of discouragements and actual defeat, had the foresight to keep before them the one ideal—Equality of opportunity in America.

Early Churches. Churches are not mentioned in Shippensburg history for eight or ten years after the town was settled. The first reli-

gious meetings were probably held in homes, in barns, and in the open air.

The people of this settlement were almost exclusively Presbyterian in faith, and as no Presbyterian church was erected in Shippensburg at this time, the people of that faith worshipped at Middle Spring from 1738 until 1820. On May 21, 1767 Edward Shippen conveyed by deed of trust to Francis Campbell, lot No. 59, Lot No. 60 having been previously set apart for, and used by the people of the town and vicinity, as a burial place for their dead.

In compliance with the requirements of the lease or deed a log house was erected upon the premises in or about 1768 and was the first church built in Shippensburg. Its location was in the neighborhood of our new Municipal Building at East King and Prince streets. It was seldom used as a house of worship because the people continued to go to Middle Spring to worship in the Mother Church. In the course of time the building was used as a school house, but through neglect soon became dilapidated, and was torn down in the early part of the 19th Century (1820).

The second church building was erected jointly by the Lutheran and Reformed people. It was a log cabin built on the northeastern front of the lot located at the corner of Orange and Queen streets. This lot was used as a burial ground by the Lutheran and Reformed people before the church was erected. The church was used until 1812. At first only Reformed ministers served this Union congregation, the first one being Rev. John Conrad Bucher. Rev. John George Butler in 1788 is the first Lutheran minister found on early records.

The oldest records in the possession of the Reformed church is "The Baptismal Book" which was bought for 5 pounds 12 shillings 6 pence (\$27.22½) on the 13th of June 1778. These records are in German script and through the kindness of Miss Frieda Bausch, a member of the faculty of the State Teachers college, all the records have been translated. The Book contains baptismal records, communion records, and the minutes of a number of meetings, and the agreements between the Evangelical Lutheran and the Reformed congregations, Shippensburg, Pa., on the 9th day of September 1778. In the third article of this agreement we find the following: "If any members from stinginess, stubbornness or enmity leave the church council in dilemma, by refusing to contribute toward church incidentals or church repairs, the matter shall be acted on by the council present, and such members shall be excluded from the communion of each congregation."

Article 5. "If any one scolds or quarrels in or near the church that one shall pay six pounds (\$30.00) currency to the contribution money of his respective congregation." We find also in this book, minutes reporting the payments of the school master and the rent of the schoolhouse showing that in the earliest days of our country's

history it was the Christian church that furnished educational facilities for the children, and the Lutheran and Reformed congregations in Shippensburg supported the noble work. This Baptismal Book contains information from 1778 to 1833 and is the most valuable document of the Reformed congregation.

The two congregations worshiped in the old log church until 1811 when the Union Church was built where Grace Reformed Church now stands. "The ground was given and granted to the Reformed and Lutheran congregation by Edward Burd forever." (The deed bears the date of May 29, 1809.) "The said congregations are to pay the Edward Burd or his heirs the yearly rental of one cent forever." The second edifice built in 1811 was a two story brick building. The bell in its tower was for many years the only one in the town and it was known as the "Bell" church.

The Lutherans commenced the erection of their own house of worship at the corner of Orange and Penn streets, having withdrawn from the Union Church. This church was dedicated in 1846.

From 1824 to 1828 Rev. Henry Hableston was serving as Reformed minister in the Union church, but his doctrinal views did not accord with a portion of his congregation, and after much bickering the doors of the church were closed against him when he and some members of the Lutheran Church, withdrew and founded a congregation known as the "Bethel," and erected a church building on Main Street (Now King). This church is properly known as the "Church of God," and took its origin from the active life of John Winebrenner, who was pastor in the German Reformed church.

Dr. A. H. Krimer organized the first Sunday school in the Lutheran and Reformed Union church about 1840. In 1849 the Reformed people built the church now owned by the radical United Brethren congregation. It is a very substantial brick building, and the white stone above the main entrance bears the date 1849.

"In 1797 the Associate Reformed Presbyterian congregation built the third church, a stone meeting house on South Penn street, between King and Orange street." The location was opposite the new United Brethren church where the late Samuel Angle recently erected a bungalow. This church was under the care of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, in connection with the Associate Reformed Synod. The church was called the "old White Church" and a short time after Dr. Harper came as pastor, it was claimed by a few Associate Reformed members and their claim was confirmed by an appeal to the Civil law. It was known as the "Seceder Church."

At the time of the formation of a Presbyterian congregation in Shippensburg a large majority of those residing in town and who had been members of the Middle Spring Church withdrew from that body and became members of the organization. Various conditions in-

duced some of them to adopt this course, however much they may have regretted severing their connection with the Mother church. The distance between Shippensburg and Middle Spring had been a serious drawback, and many were unable to attend divine service at that church with the regularity which had been their custom in earlier life. This was a period when the ownership of a carriage was a matter of which but few could boast, and automobiles were undreamed of. The lot upon which the Presbyterian church now stands was originally conveyed by Edward Shippen to Rev. Thomas Barton of Lancaster on the 25th day of October, 1765, for one penny sterling money of Great Britain, to be paid on the first day of March, yearly, forever. The Presbyterians erected a neat house of worship upon this ground, which after standing some years gave place to the present building.

“In the year 1787 Methodism was introduced into the North Valley by Rev. John Hagerty and Nelson Reed. Up to that time there was no organization of that denomination of people here and the congregation then formed was, it is said, the only one in the valley. The first church was built about the year 1790, of logs, one story high and probably large enough to seat 200 people. In 1825 a new brick church was erected on Orange street. It was occupied for about 50 years when it was sold to the colored Methodists. A new church on the north side of King Street was built in 1875, and burned to the ground in 1901, being replaced by the present house of worship. Their first campmeeting was held in either 1810 or 1811 about one mile northwest of town, and the second in 1813 in Barr’s woods, southeast of town.

The United Brethren congregation was organized in Shippensburg and erected a church in 1865, built of brick, on North Penn street.

In the early part of the 19th century the colored people erected a small log church on North Queen Street, convenient to their places of burial. This church was used for a number of years when it was torn down and a brick church erected. Some years later they purchased the old Methodist church on Orange Street, where they worship to-day.

Until May 13, 1790 there was no postoffice in Shippensburg. The Postmaster General was required to employ “posts” for the regular transportation of mails dispatched once in each fortnight from the said postoffices, respectively. The people, prior to the above date, depended entirely upon private carriers for the delivery of their mail matter. The early mails were carried in stage coaches and were delivered here daily, one arrival from the east and one from the west. There was no anxious crowd around the door awaiting the opening of the mail. There were persons living in the town who did not call at the office more often than once in a month and some business men

called only when they had leisure or when they expected a letter of importance. The rates of postage one hundred years ago were 6¼, 10, 12½, 18¾ and 25 cents according to distance. For 400 miles and over 25 cents was charged, the person to whom the letter was addressed paying the postage. All descriptions of correspondence were exceedingly limited at that time, and the duties of a postmaster were not burdensome.

The first newspaper was published in Shippensburg by John McFarland, who figured prominently in the politics of the State. Other early papers were; Shippensburg Free Press; first issue April 10, 1833; Shippensburg Herald, May 1837; Cumberland & Franklin Gazette, April 1, 1840; The Cumberland Valley, 1841; Weekly News, April 26, 1844 the Valley Spirit, 1846; The Valley Sentinel, 1866; The Democratic Chronicle, 1875.

When the second of the two great wars between this country and Great Britain broke out, called the War of 1812 which tho it did not involve the very life of the nation and was of short duration, yet, it had much to do with the right of this nation at sea and whether our vessels should hold maritime relationship with any or all other nations. In 1814 a company of volunteers was raised in Shippensburg, which marched to the defense of Baltimore, but before the day upon which it was to leave for the scene of threatened hostilities, the Commander withdrew, and they were marched under command of Captain Joseph McKinney. This company was not in any action owing perhaps to the killing of the British General, Ross, a few miles out of the city. The rolls of this company have been lost. The "Cumberland Valley chapter" of the Daughters of 1812 consisting of nearly fifty members, today bespeaks of the actions of their forbears in this war. The chapter has been very active, and has renovated the Revolutionary graveyard, and made it a beauty spot in the town. The work has cost about \$1,000.00.

Mr. McCurdy in his Recollections of Shippensburg in 1821 describes the town as having fourteen hundred inhabitants, very few attractions, the houses were hewn logs, many without weather boarding. There were twenty-five brick and twenty-seven stone houses in the place with very few improvements. There were, however, no lack of houses for the traveling public, as the thirteen taverns listed would indicate. The proprietors were as follows: Mrs. Nancy Piper, Robert Porter, Samuel McCurdy, George McCandless, Samuel Dunlap, George Smith, Wm. Russell, Peter Hartzel, Partick Cochran, James Galbreath, Adam Nummons, John Irons, John Frantz.

The wonder is how they made a living but they all managed pretty well, the hotels were very primitive in appearance and had few comforts, but served good meals and were kept clean. The travelers rode on horseback or went on foot, were charged seventy-five cents for supper, bed, breakfast and horsefeed. Many persons were placed

in one room, sometimes two in a bed. There were no carpets or wash stands, and all furniture was very plain. Sheds, at the side of the tavern, were put up for the horses, a gallon of oats cost twelve and one-half cents.

One hundred years ago there were nine dry goods stores in Shippensburg, and two grocery stores. The names of the merchants were: Wm. Snodgrass, George Hamil, David & Samuel McClure, John Irwin, David Nevin, Wm. McElharte, Denny Rodgers, Wm. Russell. All the store rooms were small and dingy, lighted at night by a tallow candle and presented a very gloomy appearance. No store windows were in the small towns for display of goods. There was a small drug store with Sam. J. Fenton, Prop. Shippensburg had four resident physicians, Dr. John Simpson, Dr. Alexander Stewart, Dr. Wm. A. Finley, and Dr. John Ely.

Dr. John Simpson, came to Shippensburg from Baltimore, during the Revolutionary war. He was a physician in Shippensburg for fifty years, and had a good practice. What stories of poverty and suffering he could tell, one wonders how many horses he wore out. "Die and be damned" was a favorite maxim with this good old doctor.

Dr. Alexander Stewart was born in Lancaster County, 1770, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He came to Shippensburg in 1795 by the advice of Dr. Simpson. He acquired a very large practice and rarely lost a case. In the year 1803 a malignant fever broke out in the town and he lost a few cases otherwise he was very successful. He came to town a bachelor but in 1801 he married Jane, daughter of Captain William Rippey, the grandson of Hugh Rippey, the first settler of the town. Dr. Stewart was the father of thirteen children. At his death he was considered a wealthy man, and a big property owner. When he died three sons and three daughters survived him. William R. Stewart became a doctor in York Springs, Pa., and remained there until he died. His second son Alexander, also became a physician. John, his youngest son, died. Hugh Long married his oldest daughter, Jacob Clippinger, his second, and Captain Joseph Mifflin married his youngest daughter. Dr. Stewart's second wife who survived him died in 1830.

Dr. John Ely, a native of Shippensburg, began to practice in the town in 1809. He had a large clientele and was also noted as a very good marksman and took part in shooting contests. He died of consumption in 1837. Dr. Robert C. Hays followed him and occupied the same house. Dr. William A. Finley was a native of Adams County and came to Shippensburg in 1816 and lived in the Samuel C. Hollar house.

Nearly all trades were represented a hundred years ago in Shippensburg; Hatters, tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, wagonmakers cabinet makers, tin and copper smiths, tanners etc. All articles of

clothing were made in town. There were no carriage shops, so carriages were very rare. Alexander Peebles and David Williamson were the only persons residing within five miles of the town who rode in carriages.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad.

In 1836-37 the Cumberland Valley Railroad passed through Shippensburg. The road was incorporated in 1831, but it was eight years before the bridge over the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg was finished, and trains were operated to the terminus there. Before, the passengers were brought to Bridgeport, now called Lemoyne, and either ferried over the river or hauled across the "Camelback" Bridge in stage coaches. The Cumberland Valley road originally ran from Harrisburg to Chambersburg with the Franklin Railroad which ran to Hagerstown. In 1865, these roads were consolidated, and in 1873 the line was extended to Martinsburg. In 1889, the extension to Winchester was completed and that is the present terminus south. The road runs through four states. It is one of the best conducted railroads in the country.

Its road bed, ballasting, regularity of time, and car service were in every respect first class. Several years ago the Cumberland Valley road was taken over by the Pennsylvania and now belongs to that great system. Shippensburg is four hours from Philadelphia, and one from Harrisburg. Seven trains south, and seven west pass through Shippensburg daily for Harrisburg, Hagerstown and Winchester, making close connections, east, west, north and south. Before the days of the railroad Shippensburg had good conestoga wagons, arriving and departing daily for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg. Oysters, fish, fresh fruits, and green vegetables were brought from Baltimore by Railroad as they are today by trucks. It was on the route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and the Martins', Matthews', Raums', wagons were on the roads every day carrying their products east and west. Most of the traffic went west by way of Upper Strasburg, so this place was the last stop before going over the mountains.

The Gold Rush. On January 18, 1849, there appeared in the Shippensburg News an advertisement as follows: "California gold discovered by Signor D'Alvear's goldometer." The Gold Seeker's Guide, then followed an article by J. L. Folsom, "California and the Gold Mines." The article told of the great migration from all over the country. Twelve thousand had already gone. There were 67 vessels in New York harbor for California. Every issue of the news would tell of the astounding qualities of gold discovered. Lists of immigrants were given. Old Cumberland County gave the largest number of any county in the state. A total of 100. A new gold song to the tune of "Yankee Doodle" was sung. Many left the Cumberland Valley for the "New Eldorado." Twelve families left Shippensburg. The names of these "49'ers" have been secured as: Elphias Daihl, Thomas

Daihl, Isaac Heiges, James Beattie, David Deale, Samuel Kuntz, Israel Deihl, Johnathan Peal, John McCune. Some of the immigrants never saw California, as travel was slow and the gold rush was soon over. Most of the families from Shippensburg settled in the Middle West, Iowa, and Illinois, and became prosperous land owners and business men, more successful than many of the gold seekers.

Slavery and the Civil War. One of the provisions of the Missouri Compromise of 1850, was a more rigid enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law. Shippensburg had acquired a fair number of negroes. Many families in the town sympathized with these poor blacks trying to escape to Canada by the "Underground Railway." Shippensburg had several stations and many a negro was concealed in cellar and barn by day, and helped, by horseback or carriage by night across the South Mountain. Several prominent families who were slave owners had before the Civil War given their slaves freedom. The town was very near the Mason and Dixon Line (only 21 miles) thus the number of negroes, fleeing from Virginia by way of the Cumberland Valley, through Pennsylvania. The southern part of the valley was called "Ski-dadle Ground" before the Civil War.

Civil War. During the year 1861 a company of men, from Shippensburg and surrounding country, was organized under Captain Kelso. It formed part of the 130 Pennsylvania Infantry. This company was called for nine months, but many of its members served the entire four years of the war.

It fought in many hard and bloody battles. The first battle for many of its members was Antietam, Md., fought in September 17, 1862. This company made its record in the "Bloody Lane", always mentioned in history as one of the most sanguinary positions on the field. It also fought at Fredericksburg, Va., Bloody Angle, Va., and Richmond, Va. Some of the names given in the newspaper files are as follows: Alex Landis, Geo. W. Reynolds, Henry Ruby, Wm. Harper, Geo. McClain, Henry Witmer, Jacob Witmer, Samuel Sugars, David Sugars, John Stewart, Wm. Skinner, Robt. C. Hays, J. Reddig, John Tritt, Samuel Donley, D. Criswell, P. D. Hendricks, James Mackey, Benj. Snodgrass, Philip Ducy, Geo. Martin, H. Craig, Geo. Herush, David Kenower, James Baker, S. A. Gotwalt, W. Y. Brown, W. D. E. Hayes, John W. Bender, Dr. Rowland, Abraham Hostetter, H. Hollar, J. B. Reddig, T. P. Blair, Rev. James Harper, John Johnson, Joseph Mufflin, Fred Perlet, Henry Shaeffer, J. W. Mateer, Geo. Flemming, Israel Hykes, H. Atherton, Rev. Glessuer, H. J. Ruby, H. Reichstine, Philip Detrick, John Wonderlich, Adam Siever, Peter Miller, E. W. Cunidau, Wm. Willis, Clerest Long, James Kelso, Amos Hinkle, A. J. Wolf, John Grabill, J. Gish, Wm. Rankin, David Rankin, W. R. Weaver, Geo. Kimmel, James Wilson, John McCurdy, John Clark, Wm. Reichart, J. D. Geeseman, S. W. Nevin, Jacob Hoch, John Barklow, Joseph Gamble, Joshua Atherton, Anthony Kindig, Jacob Eagle,

John Morehead, Wilson Boher, John Snow, David Beard, Isaac Landis, Gideon Landis, Charles Holtzman, Robt. Mateer, Geo. Speese, Geo. McCartney, Peter Stoufer, Harry McCauly, Charles Savage, John Geeseman, John Bowermaster, William Bowermaster, David and William Strayer (Twins), William Barbour and many others whose names were not available. Shippensburg had a home guard of 200 men, and appreciating the work of the men going to war, the citizens of the town raised an aid fund of \$450.00 for the relief of their families. It is an interesting list of names not only of the contributors but the citizens of the town during the Civil War. The list is as follows: J. C. Altick, John Bridges, Geo. Croft, Jacob Coover, Samuel Kunkle, Robt. J. Lawton, John A. Kunkle, Alexander Stewart, George Stewart, Jacob Stevick, H. Reichert, John Mowers, Josiah Fickes, W. A. Cox, Wm. McCleau, Adam Cressler, John McPherson, E. J. Forney, R. P. McClure, D. R. McPherson, Jacob Stevick.

Shippensburg, like so many towns in Pennsylvania, and in fact throughout the north was divided in sentiment, those who favored slavery and those who were loyal and opposed it. The feeling was so bitter that it crept into the churches, causing division as well as in the social and business life of the community. So strong was this feeling that the name "Union" was erased from the hotel in the centre of the town. All the Lincoln Fast Days, however, were observed, when stores were closed; great orators and speakers addressed the people, celebrations were held on several occasions, when the northern armies won great victories. The entire town however was proud to have one general in the Civil War, whose name was Samuel D. Sturgis. His father was a hatter and the boy was brought up in Shippensburg, was graduated from West Point, took part in the Mexican War, but it was in the Civil War he distinguish himself.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, June 26, 1863, Rhoads' Division of Ewell's Corps of the Confederate Army, entered Shippensburg from the west. A body of cavalry commanded by General Jenkins led the advance followed by the infantry and the artillery, numbering several thousand men. They met with little opposition. There was but a small body of cavalry in the place under command of Col. Boyd of New York, which kept up a skirmish and running fire with the advancing foe. It is said by people who were living here at the time, that the Union forces marched through town followed by the Confederates who were very poorly clad. The object of the Union Commander was not to have an attack in the town, with a view of saving the citizens, but to lead the enemy beyond the town limits. In this he was successful.

The infantry and the artillery encamped at the head of the Springs woods, known as Dykeman's Spring, and northwest of it on Timber Hill and Craigs Meadow where they remained until the next morning, when they marched toward Carlisle and Harrisburg. During their stay, they appropriated every thing in the shape of horses, cattle,

flour, feed, dry goods, groceries, hardware and drugs, of any value to the army. The U. S. Mail was concealed in the bake oven behind the Wolfe drug store. In the cellar of the Wolfe drug store a number of barrels of whiskey were in storage. The soldiers passed and repassed, looked in the cellar window from the street but never saw the whiskey barrels. A small United States flag (now in possession of the writer) floated from the top of this building and was not fired on—so we can believe the statement that the men were orderly and respectful to the citizens of the town. Some people say the New York men, under Col. Boyd, were more destructive than the Southern soldiers.

Several incidents have been told which occurred in Shippensburg during the war. One of these, when the Confederates entered the town they ordered the women to bake bread, cakes and pies and place them in the public square. Although against the will of many, the women did this, and it is said the square was filled with bread, cakes and pies for the soldiers. Shippensburg always did have a reputation for excellent things to eat and no doubt lived up to its reputation at this time. Many of the people took their horses and cattle out of the town and some even took them over the North Mountain and thus "Horse Valley" received its name.

The Confederates got to Carlisle and Sterrets' Gap when they were recalled to Gettysburg. For three days the town saw and heard the steady tramp, tramp, tramp of these men. Many of them were killed at Gettysburg. Shippensburg suffered very little during the Civil War.

In every war Shippensburg has had a fine record, the War of the Revolution, War of 1812, Mexican, and it was not lacking in patriotism during the Civil War. Many of its men fought at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and the siege of Richmond. Hundreds of graves are found in the church graveyards and in the town cemetery. It has a Civil War Veterans post and the southern Encampment of Pa., has met in the town for the past three years. Twenty of the Civil War Veterans met last fall in October, and had dinner together, and their usual business meeting.

Trades Display of October 18, 1894. From 1888 to 1894 Shippensburg had an industrial awakening ending in a great Trades Display, October 18, 1894. "A dazzling street parade consisting of seventy-five floats, patriotic orders, bands civic societies, etc. Thousands of people were present, addresses by prominent men, fine exhibition of fireworks." "The Indian Band concert, Thursday October 18, 1894 will pass into history as the greatest day this city has experienced". Such was the advertisement and such it proved to be. Never before within the recollection of the oldest citizen in Shippensburg was there such a large course of people gathered. The Fireman's parade of 1859, the laying of the corner stone of the Cumberland Valley State

Normal school in 1870, and the great celebration of the Fourth of July 1872, were but slight demonstrations of the people, in comparison with that of Thursday October 18. All roads led to Shippensburg, and 10,000 people came to the town. About September first a number of merchants suggested a Big Trades Display for the town of Shippensburg. The following Committee was appointed: Dr. W. R. Enterkin, Chairman, Ed. McPherson, Secretary, J. J. Gettle, Treasurer, R. W. Hoekersmith, E. C. Robinson, R. W. Shade, John E. Blair, Dr. J. Bruce McCreary, Ed. L. Criswell, S. G. Breckinridge, Dr. A. U. Hauck, E. H. Shriner.

At twelve, noon, all the factory and locomotive whistles and bells sounded forth in honor of the day. A joyfull sound. The parade started at one-thirty P. M. The Chief Marshall was Mr. F. E. Hollar. The Aids were:—James Sharp, Dr. J. J. Koser, Dr. Joseph F. Barton, Captain J. P. Ewing, Webster Kough, Harry Brenneman, James McClay, John Shade, J. W. Lehman, Samuel Horn, Robt. Early, Linn D. Murray, Prof. I. L. Bryner. The parade took one hour in passing a given point and was over a mile long.

It was a perfect October day and the exercises were held in Himes Park (now the Teachers College athletic field). The program began at 4.20 P. M., Dr. G. M. D. Eckles was chairman.

Dr. Eckles introduced John Stewart, Judge of the Franklin County courts. His address was historical, reminiscient humorous and eulogistic. Speaking especially of the many people who left Shippensburg and had started new towns in the west. Dr. Eckles then introduced the following: Hon. W. F. Sadler, Judge of the Cumberland County courts., Hon. M. C. Hermon, Hon. E. W. Biddle, who gave appropriate addresses. The Singer concert band concluded the exercises at 6:30 P. M.

In the evening the Carlisle Indian school band gave a fine concert. While the band was playing, a great display of fireworks was set off on the Normal Campus. It was a great day for Shippensburg, never to be forgotten. The residents of the town entered into the occasion and the town was decorated with great grandeur. The W. C. T. U., from Reading Corner, served seven hundred sandwiches and many gallons of hot coffee.

Shippensburg During the World War. There are all kinds of patriotism, the patriotism of speech, of arms, of money, of service, of stomach, etc. Shippensburg was all of these and more. In every movie and theatre, factory and church, speeches were made daily and weekly. Look at her roll of honor, she went over the top in every drive. Note her Red Cross work and Over Seas work, sales of war saving stamps, thrift stamps, observed every wheatless, meatless, gasless day; ate corn bread and liked it, too; divided one teaspoonful of sugar between coffee and breakfastfood, burned wood in the place of

coal. No town could have been more patriotic. The war taught the people of Shippensburg the value of thrift, when the people returned to the simple life, and extravagances were not indulged during 1917 and '18.

It was a very severe winter, one blizzard followed another, eleven or twelve degrees below zero at times. J. C. Fleming and the Shippensburg club, (as the only organized body of business men) accepted the responsibility of helping to control the suffering during the coal shortage. January 30, was "Tag your Shovel Day". "Save that shovel full of Coal." Evening union services were held each Sabbath. "By order, the Lyric theatre will close every Tuesday evening, and no Saturday Matinees, save fuel." Demonstrations on the conservation of both fuel and food were held in 1917. Three thousand million bushels of corn had been raised in the United States. It was a mighty crop. Just as in Colonial days, the War of the Revolution and the Civil War, corn became the National mainstay. "Wheat will win the War" was a great slogan in this Valley and town. Potato flour came into use. Sugar rulings became very stringent. "Dealers may sell in quantities of two to four pounds depending on size of family. In several sections from five to ten pound lots," and this ruling was carried out to the letter. Wheat became very scarce in Europe so America must supply the demand.

Great herds of cattle were sent from the United States. Shippensburg was doing her bit. Eight car loads of cattle were shipped from this town, 153,200 pounds by Messers. C. R. Hargleroad, Bruce Hargleroad, Ed. Booze, Frank Allen and H. D. Rebok. A. B. Cressler and Grove shipped nine carloads of horses to be used for war purposes. Cattle and horses were shipped every few weeks.

On Feb. 27, the hospital supply department of the Red Cross unit of town obligated itself to supply garments per month, as follows: 75 shirts, 105 French pajamas, 4 robes, 2 American pajamas, 10 sheets, sweaters, etc. So the women of the town met daily to sew, and the quota was filled each month. Shipments from the Needle Work Guild were sent through the French war relief committee of New York, and the word came back that the boxes for the Belgian and French refugees, had arrived safely in France, containing clothing, bedding, stockings etc. All had been packed at the home of Mrs. Geo. H. Stewart. What a noble woman she was during the war.

Shippensburg was on the truck line from Detroit to the sea. Every day from forty to eighty trucks would pass through the town. Many times they would camp at east end on the Frank Hollar meadow. on August 28, the truck train camped for three days waiting for supplies from Harrisburg. Mr. Hollar, in his characteristic way, tried to entertain the 175 officers and men. They were shown the waters at Middle Spring for their daily plunge.

"Give 'em a lift club was started in Shippensburg auto cards were printed and read thus, "Any man in khaki is welcome to a ride in this car. Hold up your hand and I will stop."

On a tiny bamboo flag staff on top of the Post Office building there floated a flag of honor. It meant Shippensburg went over the top in every Liberty loan drive. There never was any doubt in the minds of the people of Shippensburg that they would not achieve their goal and keep the flag floating. There was no noise; quietly and surely they did it every time. It was not only work they believed in doing, but they also prayed. All creeds joined in the noon war prayers. Church, men, workers, shoppers, all paused in the streets for a few minutes when the noon bells rang and with bowed heads, prayed in silence for Divine aid for the U. S. armies. The Methodist church was open from 12 to 1 P. M. each day, asking those who could, to come to church for prayer, very often a minister or some speaker, would be there to address them.

The greatest Memorial Day in the history of the town was held May 30, 1918. A day never to be forgotten. Wm. Alexander Esq. of Chambersburg was the speaker. The Carlisle Indian band, Quincy Orphanage band, and the local Edward Shippen band were present and took part in the parade. A beautiful service flag was given by the Civic club. (Mrs. Krall, President making the address). Seventy-five soldiers from Camp Colt came from Gettysburg and gave a martial air to the procession. The crowning event was the unveiling exercises of the Ashwell tablet in Spring Hill cemetery. William Cloyd Ashwell was the first soldier from Shippensburg to die for his country in France and was buried in one of their National cemeteries. The council of the town asked for \$50.00 for putting up a suitable marker in his home town. The marker was purchased for \$55.00. The Exercises were held in the afternoon of Memorial Day. During the summer of 1918 an organization of the National Women's war hospital library supplies was formed under the auspices of the Civic club. Its object was to make booklets, cards, and scrapbooks for the convalescent soldiers. They met in Clapps store room every afternoon and evening in that very hot summer. Rich and poor, high and low, no caste distinctions in Shippensburg during the war, all worked for the wounded soldier to try to help him forget his pain and loneliness, by giving him some thing to read.

In October the Flu epidemic struck the town and Shippensburg again rose to the occasion. The Red Cross aid kitchen was established in the Y. M. C. A. building and in six and one-half days served over eight hundred meals. The town maintained the kitchen, giving money, fruit, meats, vegetables, poultry and deserts. It was a physical rather than financial need, as the epidemic rendered whole families helpless. The local organization for the United war work campaign under the direction of Mr. L. P. Teel was very successful during the fall months. The money was used for entertainments and diversions

for the boys suffering from the awful shock of battle. When word came to Shippensburg of an Armistice having been signed by the German Government, Shippensburg celebrated in royal style. Under the direction of Frank E. Hollar and many other citizens, it was arranged to close all stores, factories etc. and at three P. M. November 11, a monster parade was formed at the corner of East King and Prince Streets, led by Postmaster John E. Blair, followed by the Shippensburg band and many autos. The parade was composed of fraternal orders, school children, the entire Normal school, faculty and students, factory employes, Red Cross organizations, in fact everybody who could walk was in line. After the parade, a prayer was offered on the Postoffice corner, several short addresses were delivered. From there the people went in mass to the Methodist and Presbyterian churches where praise services were held. Shippensburg need never in the future years be ashamed of its citizens and soldiers in the World War. Today we have the Oscar Hykes Post and the Durf Post, named after two town boys who lost their lives in France.

Shippensburg's Roll of Honor in the World War. Lieut. Paul B. Shearer, Fred Hargleroad, Lieut. Walter E. Rebuck, Carl Swanger, George Newcomer, Emory G. Cay, Sgt. Chas. E. Newcomer, Harold Rhone, Earl J. Wynkoop, Corp. Bruce Kramer, Sidney Zullinger, Melvin Bughman, Sgt. Hubert Snoke, Richard Welsh, John McRobertson, Harold Beattie, Bertram E. Croft, Jacob Resher, Roy Mowers, Geo. W. Highland, Harris Devar, Irvin Weaver, Oliver Rotz, S. Kelso Clever, Albert Sheaffer, Wallace Burkholder, Harry Seitz, Lawrence Cassner, Ordway Hawk, H. F. McElhare, Ezra Karper, Ephraim Douer, Percy Varner, Robert E. McCleaf, Daniel Collins, George H. Thrush, Thomas Clough, Herbert Grimm, Walter Plasterer, Lloyd Hollar, Corp. Lester E. Swartz, Marshall Whorley, Theodore Hancock, Raymond Clough, John McCune, Charles Helfrich, Welby Dykeman, Jerone H. Mellon, Jas. E. Bolan, Wheeler S. Snoke, J. C. Speece, J. B. Booze, Corp. John A. McCune, Wm. Searers, H. G. Naugle, G. A. Rife, Frank Kelly, W. R. Proctor, W. W. Moorhead, Oliver J. Bittinger, W. H. Durf, A. B. Green, Carroll Hockersmith (wounded), Samuel W. Minick, Lloyd M. Coleman, R. E. Kohr, R. H. Rebuck, Lieut. John Embeck, Sgt. Mervin Rosenberry, Charles Russell, Charles Neff, Luther Baker, Alexander Stewart, Guy J. Clippinger, Andrew Chronister, Sgt. Raymond L. Shover, Roy Wynkoop, Lieut. Albert H. Allison, Frank T. Kurtz, Charles E. Renshaw, Ross L. Foglesonger, Charles M. Griever, Roy M. Gilbert, Lieut. Wm. Clough, De Keller Starrey, Wm. McK. Keefer, D. F. Duff, Harry Baughmar, Harry C. Stamy, Roy McClug, Lieut. Geo. H. Stewart, Jr., Walter Dunkleberger, John Raymond Beecher, Marshall Kough, Oliver Hoch, Wm. A. Peffer, Joe. Ridant, Lieut. Clarence M. Reddy. Corp. Wilbur E. Goodhart, W. R. Myers, Lieut. Donald B. Stees, Raymond L. Nougale, W. S. Gamber, S. Foster Hockersmith, W. Cloyd Ashwell, Marjor J. Bruce McCreary, John White, William Devor, Ed. E. Cary, Ralph

W. Stees, W. M. Barclay, Carl D. Carothers, Harry J. Cressler, Clarence H. Faust, Walter S. Hawk, Frank J. Hawk, Charles E. Mower, Ray Patterson, Walter Alleman, Raymond S. Clough, Sgt. Leslie M. Karper, Frank P. Cressler, John S. Smith, Walter C. Plasterer, Corp. W. C. Minnick, Capt. Hugh B. Craig, John A. Craig, Mervin H. Reeder, Chas. L. Caffey, Ralit A. Duft, Alexander Dunbar, William Dunbar, Arthur J. Beistle, Sgt. Harold Angle, Lester H. Shope, Leroy G. Shoap, Sgt. J. W. Maclay, J. J. Smith, A. W. Cook, Abram C. Stamy, Lawrence R. Casey, C. A. Kent, Leim R. Murray, Harry T. Stevick, John Pechart, Harry Philip Keefer, Geo. Harold Henry, John C. Reese, Oscar M. Hykes, Paul A. Beattie, Fred. C. Squires, G. C. Fleming, W. S. Criswell, Paul J. Hoover, Wm. O'Donnell, Raymond F. Rovinson, Paul H. Brenneman, Roy E. Martin, Albert Watson, Herbert Pechant, Harry M. N. Shank, Lee M. Hale, Sgt. Walter N. Faust, Sgt. Cummins McClelland, W. F. Rowe, Paul E. Stevick, Carl Clippinger, Oscar Mumment, Robt. Switte, Daniel Barmack, Charles G. Naugle, Geo. Stamford Cosver, Corp. M. B. Mornow, Raymond V. Mitten, Carlton K. Stutenroth, Franklin L. Glessner, John Wills Maclay, George Raymond Walery, Chester Clark Priaip, Clair C. Goodhart, Charles W. Hoar, Raymond W. Hockley, Geo. W. Davis, Mariet E. Gesford, Harry S. Beetem, Emig E. Yocum, A. H. Tamer, W. C. Mowers, L. T. Woods, A. N. Searers, N. W. Jacoby, J. E. Suders, E. R. Denor, W. C. Wickles, C. S. Hancock, Thomas E. Sentman, I. W. Yoke, H. W. Foster, W. H. Newcomer, W. M. Shoap, H. M. Shoap, W. C. Shover, A. A. Clever, J. F. Faust, Russell Mudd, Col. L. Mudd, Harrison G. Mowers, M. A. Mowery, Corp. J. M. Brown, J. C. Coover, S. M. Coover, D. A. Hoch, Herman D. Wolf, D. F. Ocker, W. L. Deuther, S. C. Jouis, H. J. Smith, I. D. Cope, G. H. Gates, F. E. Phillipy, A. A. Clever, G. E. Cramer, J. H. Bowermaster, B. J. Whorley, B. H. Mohn, D. L. Shoap, W. G. Hippensteel, G. C. McCullough, M. H. Sletcher, A. G. Kling, Roy Hollenbaugh, I. R. Smith, G. G. Humwood, V. C. Gettel, R. Baker, Donald, Angle, Clarence Allison, F. Burkholder, J. S. Heverlig, Paul Brandt, H. C. Stamey, C. C. Smith, G. H. Beattie, Lieut. R. H. Eton, C. F. Foglesonger, R. L. Hinton, G. K. Foreman, J. W. Whorley, Keith Smith, H. A. Burns, P. N. Franklin, H. F. Franklin, C. M. Brandt, R. E. Martin, J. K. Wynkoop, Frank Hubley, O. M. Hubley, J. F. Funk, Clark Faust, W. I. Naugle, T. F. Watson, Carl H. Naugle, D. G. Clever, W. P. Frackler, Rev. John David Lindsey (Chaplain).

Manufacturing. While Shippensburg does not compare in numbers and size of its industries with those of Waynesboro, (the one great manufacturing town in the valley), there are some rare and unique products manufactured here. The three leading ones, among a dozen or more, are the Domestic Engine works, The Peerless Table Manufacturing Co., and the Beistle Co. In 1904 the Engine and Pump works was incorporated, with the following board of directors:—S. K. Clever, J. E. Aughenbaugh, J. E. Reisher, G. N. Thrush, J. S.

Omwake, C. L. Rummel, John Hosfeld, Lincoln Miller, H. H. Miller, C. B. Segner, David Duncan, Mr. Foglesonger. In a small building they began the manufacturing of gasoline engines for farm use. At first they employed 20 men, now increased to 110. In a short time the company took on the manufacture of the Etter pumps. The patterns were made by Mr. Etter of Greencastle. Mr. Charles B. Segner and brother came from Greencastle, and their genius and labors made the business a success. Today it is much changed, the product being portable pumps that will force water five miles, used for many purposes. All this was changed during and after the World War. Now the entire product is for the contractor. Thus the manufacture has kept pace with the times. The plant was estimated at first at \$20,000, now it covers five acres and valued at \$300,000. The directors now are: J. E. Reisner, Pres. S. K. Clever, J. S. Omwake, C. L. Rummel, John Hosfeld, C. B. Segner and his brother. The bulk of sales is made in the United States but many abroad and Canada.

In 1910 the Peerless Furniture Co., was incorporated. Its first board of directors were: A. C. Book, S. K. Clever, W. A. Nickles, A. A. Aughenbaugh, John Hosfeld, B. H. Angle, J. S. Omwake. The present board is: Dr. Conrad Clever, D. K. Angle, B. H. Angle, R. M. Cumens, Carl Naugle, W. E. Naugle, J. S. Omwake. All these men are local and it is locally owned. The factory covers seven acres of ground. It started with two buildings, and has increased five times its original status. The factory produces now from seventy-five to one hundred car loads of medium grade tables monthly. The value of the present resources is \$540,000. It has a good location on the Reading Railroad, ample drying facilities, dry kilns and dry storage. The out put of the factory is sold by Dorson and Co., a furniture sales corporation in New Jersey. The factory shows its furniture at the New York and Chicago furniture exchanges. The Peerless Co. through most of its career has worked very closely with Gettysburg, "The Reaser Firm of Gettysburg" whose product has been sold through the same agency. The plant is fully supplied with sprinklers and all things necessary for extinguishing fire.

The Beistle Co., manufacturers and importers, was established in 1900 and incorporated in 1908. They are the most extensive manufacturers of holiday novelties in the United States. The inspiration of this company was M. L. Beistle, a country lad, born at Walnut Bottom, Cumberland County, who after a trial at storekeeping in Oakville conceived the idea of making artificial holiday specialties. He purchased a small building in Shippensburg, and succeeded in interesting several men of means and influence, and thus started a unique line of merchandise. His factory has been increasing year by year and runs full time often, night and day. The products are sold from Maine to California, in every state. He encourages men to give ideas, by giving a bonus at the holidays, and an extra pay for

their devices. In this factory several hundred men and women are employed. Mr. M. S. Beistle has published, during the past year, a very fine book on the "Half Dollar," and is considered an authority on this subject; he has been collecting and studying the subject for twenty years.

Time and space forbid the telling of all the manufacturing and merchandising in this town. C. K. Hinkle and Sons, manufacturers of fine rag carpets, began in 1839, the oldest Hardware House in Cumberland Valley was started in Shippensburg by Forney and McPherson and kept the latter name until very recently. The Altic Drug Store has been in existence since 1845, Angle Brothers since 1852. Wm. Hykes and Brothers since 1856. Thrush and Stough carriage manufactory 1854, now a garage, E. H. Walters 1868, J. Hoekersmith, grocer 1870; Mowers and Fetter 1889; The Lutz Factory incorporated May 22, 1900, as manufacturers of new clothing. M. D. Hunter is President and W. H. Lutz, Secretary and Treasurer. For ten years the factory ran under the above management, when Wm. Lutz sold his interests to Lewis Kreamer and Co., of Stone Creek Mills, Berks County, Penna. After passing through the hands of several firms it is now owned by Gessner and Co. of New York City. The Penn Pants Co. of Reading are the present operators.

Rummel, Himes and Company, established and incorporated April 18, 1888, manufacturers of cassimers, worsted and cotton trousers, corduroy suits, overalls, shirts and working clothing. Then factories at Shippensburg, Fayetteville, and Mongul, Pa.

Shippensburg has many fraternal organizations. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, P. O. S. of A., Knights of Friendship, Modern Woodmen and many others, all active in the town and state. The Rotary Club is very energetic and helpful in bringing about a better Shippensburg, especially for the children. They maintain summer playground activities, help crippled children, help feed and clothe poor children, etc. During the Christmas holiday season of 1929 the Rotarians gave a Christmas party and movie on Christmas morning at the Hollar Theatre, treating and entertaining all children of the town under 12 years of age.

The Civic Club is a live body of helpful women, working under their president, Mrs. Ezra Lehman, for the uplift of the poor, the needy, the sick and suffering, giving aid and succor, whenever possible. The renovation and beautifying of the old court house is a movement to its credit.

So far we have been giving the past of Shippensburg. It is beautifully located in the midst of the fertile Cumberland Valley, the business center of a rich agricultural region, with twelve small towns within a radius of eight miles, the Blue Ridge or the South Mountain on the south, and Kittochtinny Mountain on the north, both noted for their scenery. At the foot of the South Mountain is Whiskey

Run, flowing into a large spring, which supplies the town with excellent drinking water. The Branch, a small stream, rises near the South Mountain and unites with other streams and quietly flows through the town on its way to join the Conodoguinet Creek at the north of town. The water power of the Branch is being used for several factories along its course. Shippensburg is an ideal place for residence. It has lost its agricultural aspect, and it is in several sections assuming the appearance of an industrial town, and would make a preeminent manufacturing center. It has always been a residence town for the retired farmer and his family.

The population of the town is about six thousand. A small percentage is of the African race, no foreigners except two Greeks and several Jews. It is the old American stock of people, Scotch, Irish and German. The people are thrifty, keeping gardens, yards, lawns, pavements in excellent condition. The government of the town is in the hands of a burgess and town council. Mr. Paul Nosker is now burgess. One policeman is hired by the town.

The town was under "Local Option Laws," by special Act of the Legislature of 1873 and enjoyed the distinction for years of having "No License Hotels" and "No Saloons" since 1887. Shippensburg has a right to be proud of this history. The town has eleven beautiful church buildings, costing well into a million dollars, representing the following denominations: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Reformed, Church of God, Methodist, Church of the Brethren, Messiah United Brethren, Radical United Brethren, Episcopalian, Baptist. There is a good ministerial association and a fine spirit of co-operation among the different denominations.

The people attend church very well, especially the Sunday School and Young Peoples organizations; The Hotels are the Sherman House, Fort Morris, and Morrison. It has modern gas and electric light plants, and its own ice plant. It had two weekly papers until recently, when the Shippensburg News united with the Shippensburg Chronicle, The News-Chronicle now gives the public two issues a week, on Monday and Thursday evenings. The News was established in 1844 and the Chronicle in 1876-77. All these things make Shippensburg attractive, but the greatest attraction is the fine opportunity for Education.

There is a good, modern system of public schools, handsome school buildings and grounds. The old high school building burned several years ago, and a new modern school building was recently erected. So far the town has not enough buildings, for the great number of students coming in from the rural districts. From twenty to forty autos can be seen five days a week in front of the public school grounds. There is one superintendent over the town schools; and the Training School is the practice school for the seniors at the college. There is also a practice rural school connected with the schools of the

college and town. But the State Teachers college makes the town what it is educationally. It brings annually one thousand students from all parts of the state to Shippensburg.

The earliest action looking to the establishment of a Normal school in the Cumberland Valley, is to be found in the Act of Assembly approved April 1, 1850, authorizing the board of school directors of Carlisle to establish a Normal school. A committee was appointed which met in Education Hall, Carlisle, Jan. 13, 1857; eighteen districts being represented, and it was decided to open a Normal school and locate it in Newville. The School opened for a three months term in April, 1857, with Daniel Shelly principal, George Swartz being principal of the model school. There were ninety students in the model school, and one hundred forty in the Normal. The school had sessions until 1860. The initiatory steps toward locating the school at Shippensburg were taken in the Spring of 1870. A public meeting was called and Hon. J. P. Wickersham was invited to address it on the subject of establishing the Normal school at Shippensburg. Application was made to the court for a charter which was granted April, 1871. The cornerstone was laid with Masonic ceremonies May 31, 1871. The cost of the building, including grounds, steam, gas, etc., was about \$125,000, and the furnishings \$25,000. Its first session opened April 15, 1873, under the principalship of George P. Beard, A. M. He remained at the head of the institution until July, 1875, when he resigned; he was succeeded by Rev. I. N. Hays followed by Mr. Potter, Prof. S. B. Hughes, Dr. McCreary, Dr. G. M. D. Eckles, Dr. S. A. Martin, and Dr. Ezra Lehman. Several years ago the state took entire control, the buildings have been renovated, additions have been added to the dining hall, 40 acres of ground have been purchased, a new library will be erected in the near future, a new science hall and recitation hall. Dr. Lehman is one of the most progressive educators of the state.

Thursday, June 16, 1921, an historical pageant commemorating Founder's Day was presented by students and faculty of the Normal school. The pageant depicted the history of the Valley, with reproduction of the laying of the first cornerstone, and a contrast between the first commencement fifty years earlier and 1921. It was a great day for Cumberland Valley State Normal School.

Space prevents our recording the prominent men and women who recognize Shippensburg as their birthplace or the home of their ancestors, but we note with pride a few who should be known by every citizen of the town, for the work they have accomplished or are doing at the present time in the world: John Reynolds, Andrew Culbertson, and Hugh Brady were the three original applicants for patents of land, in this section. The very earliest settlers were: Frances Camble or Campbell, Edward Shippen, Col. James Burd, Capt. Matthew Henderson, Capt. Wm. Rippey, Capt. Geo. Hamill, David Maham, Robert McClure, a lawyer, Dr. William Rankin, Mr.

Wm. McClain a tanner, Rev. James Harper, D.D., Aristides Welsh. Teachers: Mrs. Eliza Russell, Mrs. Bella Deal, Misses Allen, Mrs. Ellis and daughters, Miss Rosanna Martin, Miss Chamberlain, Mrs. Margaret McFarland, Andrew Gibson, John Chambers, John Morrison, Robt. McKean, Michail Hubley, Jacob Steinuidu, George Reynolds, Henry Atherton, Dr. Schoch, physician; Geo. B. Nevin, musician; Geo. Stewart, financier; Robert Bridges, journalist; Geo. McClain Harper, educator; Clifford Philips, artist; James Kountz, president of railroad in Kansas City; Mrs. Howard Taft; Com. John C. Coldwell, founder of Greely relief expedition.

Such has been the history of Shippensburg for the past two hundred years. What changes have been wrought during this period in our nation, state and valley! Today we are the Imperial Nation of the earth. A Republican Empire of intelligence, religion and liberty. Our great State of Pennsylvania is indeed the Keystone of the arch. One of the richest of our nation in mineral, wealth and manufacturing and our renowned Cumberland Valley (one of the world's beauty spots) is noted not only for its scenery but for its productiveness and fertility.

It is indeed fitting that this great advancement should be marked by more than a passing glance, hence the people of Shippensburg have determined to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of this historic town the first week in August, 1930. This celebration should eclipse anything of a similiar nature ever held in Southern Pennsylvania, because of Shippensburg's age, position and heritage. If the past and present is a criterion of the future; if as in yesterday we walk today, we feel sure that the next two hundred years will add new lustre to the fascinating history of the town, and we hope that some historian will chronicle this future period. Thus ends our brief history of Shippensburg. Long may she live, prosperous may she be, until the time

“When the sun grows cold,
The stars are old
And the leaves of the
Judgment Book unfold—”

TOWNSHIPS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.

BY LENORE EMBICK FLOWER

WHEN the first settlers crossed the Susquehanna River about the year 1730, and advanced into what was then called the "North Valley" long since known as the Cumberland Valley, that section was then vaguely described as Pennsboro in compliment to the Proprietaries who had arranged the preliminary licenses with the Indians making possible such settlement. About the year 1735, the valley was divided into two townships Pennsboro and Hopewell. The latter running westward "northerly from the Hills (South Mountains) to the southward of Yellow Breeches, crossing in a direct line by the Great Spring (Big Spring at Newville) to Kightotinning Mountain by the division line."

In the year 1741, as the tide of settlement extended into what is now Franklin County, Hopewell was divided and the western division which began just beyond the limits of what is now Shippensburg, was called Antrim Township, and which then embraced virtually what is now Franklin County.

About the time the county was organized in 1750, the settlement had grown to such numbers that for purposes of taxation it was divided into four townships. East and West Pennsboro Townships were created by dividing the former Pennsboro by a strip taken out of the center about the section where Carlisle is now situated and this new township which ran from mountain to mountain was known as Middleton Township. In the year 1762 when the affairs of the county were prospering after the close of the first Indian wars the county had gained still another township—Allen, which was taken from a part of East Pennsboro. From this time on the subdivisions of the townships became more frequent, but these first five townships of what is now Cumberland County, remain as landmarks of the earliest settlements and are valuable as such from an historical viewpoint.

SOUTH MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP—In the year 1810 the township of Middleton was divided into two townships by a line running east and west "From the point on the Stony Ridge where a public road from Carlisle to Harrisburg commonly called the Trindle Road crosses the line between the said township of Middleton and the township of East Pennsboro and Allen, thence along said road westwardly until it intersects the line of the borough of Carlisle on the east side, and from the point where the public road from Carlisle to Shippensburg commonly called the Mt. Rock Road intersects the said borough

on the west side thereof, westwardly, until its intersection with the line, dividing the said township of Middleton from the townships of West Pennsboro and Dickinson." In 1860, the division line was changed by petition and the Cumberland Valley Railroad was made the dividing line.

South Middleton Township contains the little town of Boiling Springs which although it was not laid off in lots until the year 1845, by Daniel Kauffman, had much historical significance since the year 1762. In that year the Carlisle Iron Works was built by John Rigby and Company on lands obtained from a patent granted to the Rev. Richard Peters, for 398 acres of land called "Boiling Springs." The erection of a furnace had already been started at this time and shortly thereafter three ore banks in the South Mountain were purchased by Rigby and Company. This purchase was soon afterwards increased by the purchase of 1644 acres of land which included the outside boundaries of these three ore banks in the mountains. The historical significance of this purchase is understood when it is remembered that England had a few years previously passed its "Acts of Trade" law which made the manufacture of iron contraband in the colonies of America. The Carlisle Iron Furnace situated in a sequestered spot which even to this day might pass unnoticed to the searcher for it, was admirably located to escape detection. South Middleton at that time was located in the opposite direction from the lands earliest settled by the Scotch-Irish and the countryside about, in the year 1762 was as yet sparsely inhabited. But if it were the object of the owners of the Carlisle Iron Company to escape the notice of officers of the Crown in their enterprise, they were abundantly supported in their undertaking by a people who resisted the "Laws of Trade" vigorously and afterwards in the Revolution knew no Tories throughout the entire section.

Michael Ege in 1768 became a part owner of the Carlisle Iron Works and in a short time acquired the entire works. Under his management the iron industry flourished and as he added a forge and a new metal furnace, as well as a slitting and rolling mill which tradition says was installed in his lifetime, the entire section about Boiling Springs was drawn into the prosperity it engendered. He also erected at Mount Holly a furnace and forge, and a furnace at Pine Grove. Near the year 1794 he erected, about ten miles southwest of Carlisle, a furnace which he named "the Cumberland." So vast had become the possessions of Michael Ege that it is said he owned everything upon which his eye rested as he looked from his own doorway of the "Big House." The South Mountain was dotted with rude cabins which housed the ore miners, charcoal burners and woodcutters and these men together with the large number employed about the active duties of furnace and forge made Michael Ege a gigantic figure of industry at the beginning of the 19th Century employing many hundreds of men. A wrought iron cannon now in

the possession of J. C. Bucher, Boiling Springs, bears the legend "A Carr fecit, 1785," and is thought to have been one of the cannons manufactured for use of the Revolutionary army and similar to that captured at Brandywine by the British which is said to have been for long years, on exhibition in the Tower of London. There are still to be seen iron fire dogs, ten plate stoves, and hearth backs which came from these furnaces of Michael Ege and testify to the excellence of his products. Until his death in 1815, the industry was in a flourishing condition. He was followed by his son Michael Ege, Jr., who inherited the Carlisle Iron Works, and who was a worthy successor for he continued to improve and enlarge the works. His death in 1827, however, marked the beginning of the slow decline of the Industry at Boiling Springs, brought about by frequent changes of ownership and newer methods of production of iron and steel which superseded the charcoal methods.

The personality of Michael Ege is such that his line of descent is of interest. For many years it was said that he was a native of Holland. But recently the Rev. P. C. Croll, D.D., in his "Annals of Womelsdorf" gives his descent from Bernard Ege who came to this country from Wurtemberg in 1738. Bernard's son Michael, a soldier of the French and Indian wars who died in 1759, was the father of George, then aged about 11 years, and of Michael then about 9 years old. Henry W. Stiegel, known as Baron Von Stiegel was an uncle of the boys by the Baron's second marriage and he took the widow and sons into his home at "Charming Forge," Berks County, where he was a thriving iron master. He taught the boys the knowledge of the industry which was to make both of them greater producers in future years than their uncle. This kindness of Stiegel proved one of his wisest investments, for when he was compelled by debt later in life to turn over his holdings, George Ege in time became the owner of "Charming Forge" and when the Baron was released from prison he installed him at his home where he became school master to the Ege children and the employees of the furnaces. The Ege brothers especially Michael possessed to a marked degree the ability to produce iron on a paying basis and to enlarge and broaden the scope of the industry wherever they directed it.

One of the earliest settlers in the county was Rev. Thomas Craighead an early Presbyterian pastor who preached at Meeting House Springs and Silvers Spring and died as pastor of the Big Spring Church, Newville, in 1739. His fourth son, John a merchant of Philadelphia, took up large holdings along the Yellow Breeches, in South Middleton Township in 1742, and his descendents for many years have been prominently identified with the history of the county. The settlement of Craighead's marks the site of many of his descendents' homesteads. Branches of the family went into Virginia and North Carolina. Other prominent families in early years were the McGowans, Brechbills, Dickeys, Armstrongs and Crocketts, the

letter of the same family, tradition says of the pioneer "Davy" Crockett.

The lake at Boiling Springs which gives the town its name is made up of many springs which flow from the limestone rocks in the bottom to a height of eighteen inches from the bed of the lake. The "boils" as they are known send their water into the lake with a boiling appearance which cannot otherwise be described. In 1872, while under the ownership of C. W. Ahl, the lake was enclosed with a stone wall and trees were planted around the lake. For many years the lake and trees surrounding it have been a favorite spot for tourists and in recent years a Park has been maintained, and boating and swimming are enjoyed. The latter has been made possible by the erection in 1927 of a large swimming pool on the site of the Catherine furnace, erected in 1883.

Of historic interest was the arrival in Boiling Springs, on July 4, 1785, of the Rev. Charles Nesbit, D.D., of Montrose, Scotland, the eminent scholar selected by the Board of Trustees of Dickinson College, Carlisle, as its first president. Dr. Nesbit, accompanied by his family and friends, arrived in Boiling Springs and was met by a large number of trustees of the new college and townspeople from Carlisle who escorted the new president with much state to Carlisle, where he came at evening while a celebration of the Fourth of July was in progress.

In the period immediately preceding the Civil War the Township of South Middleton was known as one of the centers of the underground railway, which secreted runaway slaves during daylight hours and conveyed them under cover of night to the next station en route to the Canadian line where they were safe from their masters. Daniel Kauffman, Stephen Weakley and Philip Brechbill of South Middleton Township were in charge of the underground railway and from the year 1837, until the outbreak of the Civil War, thousands of slaves travelled over this route to freedom. While stables and many places of hiding were used in the concealment of the run-aways, the principal hiding place was known as "Island Grove" situated along the south side of the Yellow Breeches Creek, and within a mile of the South Mountain, about half a mile from the town itself. This grove which is not really situated upon an island was so overgrown with high trees and interspersed with low vines and shrubbery as to make it almost impassible. It was said to have been so thick with growth that "not even a squirrel could find a way through it unless it had been there before." But this jungle like wilderness made an excellent hiding for escaped slaves, and here they were kept sometimes for days at a time until danger of pursuit was evaded, and the way to the next station safe. Here they were fed, often given better clothing, and made as comfortable as conditions warranted by the men responsible for the station.

These men were made defendants in a famous suit *Oliver vs. Daniel Kauffman* in the Cumberland County Courts, 1847. Mrs. Oliver of Maryland won the suit for damages against Kauffman but the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania reversed the decision. Again in a later suit instituted in the United States Court against the three men, Kauffman, Weakley and Brechbill a verdict was rendered against Kauffman only for \$2000 damages and costs of \$1200. Abolition societies of the North contributed to retain such noted anti-slavery lawyers as Thaddeus Stevens, William B. Reed and David Paul Brown. The societies also paid some of the damages for Kauffman but it is said that Stephen Weakley bore the greatest burden and paid the largest amount of the monetary fines imposed.

Boiling Springs today has no industries except a milk receiving station where milk is carried from neighboring farms to be shipped to Philadelphia. The Reading Railroad Company runs through the southern section of the little town westward to Shippensburg and Gettysburg from Harrisburg. The town is prosperous with retired farmers living within its limits and many commuters from surrounding towns also live there. There are several stores, and a State Bank. The park continues to be the center for picnics and family parties during the summer months. The Old Iron Works are now in ruins and rapidly disintegrating. Some very old stone houses are still to be seen about the town, notably one owned by Philip Brechbill, a grandson of the Philip Brechbill who was one of the owners of the "Underground Railway." This old house was formerly in part at least the earliest hotel or tavern and is constructed on very interesting Colonial lines from an architectural standpoint. Across the street from the Brechbill home stands the stone house used for perhaps a century and a half as a hotel but which has recently been used in part as a residence. Another old stone house is that formerly used by the Miller along the lake and one situated near the Yellow Breeches Creek, and not far from the lake on Front Street extended south. The fine old mansion or the "Big House" of the Carlisle Iron Works still stands in excellent condition at the lower end of the lake and is approached from the stream by several broad terraces. It is occupied by J. C. Bucher the last Iron Master who operated the iron furnaces at Boiling Springs and who became owner a few years before the operations of the furnaces ceased, about 1885. Mr. Bucher now operates an electric light and power plant with water from the lake.

In the year 1921, South Middleton made a sweeping change in its school system and placed itself in line with the progressive idea of rural educational enterprise. At that time by vote of the citizens of the township, the vocational high school program was accomplished and the high school built in Boiling Springs was ready for occupancy in August, 1922. All but three of the township schools use the facilities of the consolidated schools in Boiling Springs which run from first grade through high school. These three schools are situ-

ated in the mountains near Mount Holly, too far for children to be reached. Eleven bus lines carry children from all parts of the township. W. G. Rice of Carlisle is principal of the high school which in 1929-30 term began its first year as an academic school with a vocational department instead of the whole school having been vocational as before. The township of South Middleton was the first in Cumberland County to adopt the consolidated school plan but has been followed since by others.

Two free libraries have been placed in South Middleton Township under the direction of the State library extension department and are located one in the upper part of the township at the home of W. H. Hoffman with Miss Margaret Hoffman as the Librarian. It supplies books to residents of this part of the township and also to persons living in Dickinson, Penn and parts of West Pennsboro Townships. The other library is located in almost the center of South Middleton Township in the home of Austin Hertzler where Mrs. Hertzler is Librarian. Both libraries are free to the patrons, and the books are changed every six months.

MOUNT HOLLY SPRINGS—Mount Holly Springs became a borough in the year 1873, but its existence as a settlement had been known for a hundred years previously. Early in the history of the county the Gap now known as Mt. Holly Gap was known as Trent's Gap, so named for William Trent, brother-in-law of George Croghan, who brought many pack horses through this Gap as he came across the mountains from York County and from the State of Maryland on various business ventures. Trent was well known as an Indian trader and did much trading with the Indians of the west, although for some years he made his home near or in Carlisle. Later the settlement was called Papertown because of the prosperous paper mills first owned by William Barber, Joseph Knox, and John McClure and later operated very successfully by the late W. A. and A. F. Mullin. The town which was laid in lots in the year 1815, by Barber, McClure and Archibald Loudon was christened by them "South Middleton" but this name did not become popular and Papertown and Upper and Lower Holly succeeded it until the incorporation fixed the name as Mount Holly Springs.

Extensive ore deposits early turned the attention of iron masters to the site of Mount Holly and in 1785 Stephen Foulk and William Cox, Jr., built a furnace. However, it is pretty generally believed that as early as 1770 a Mr. Stevenson, presumably George Stevenson had erected a furnace and a forge. Tradition says that in the forge at Mount Holly, William Denning the blacksmith and forgerman of the company of artificers commanded by Col. Benjamin Flower at Carlisle, made the wrought iron cannons for which he was celebrated. This furnace, like those of the Valley, came into the possession in 1803 of Michael Ege of Boiling Springs, and in 1812, George Ege his

son built a new furnace near the site of that occupied by the one of Foulk and Cox. However, the iron industry in Mount Holly was not for long the dominant one. It was succeeded by paper mills which have always been the main support of the town and which by their success or failure have measured the prosperity of the town. In 1855, the furnace was torn down to make room for a paper mill.

Elizabeth McKinney was the first settler to live in Holly Gap, or the upper part of the town. She lived in a log house that was formerly on the site of the old stone house now standing, erected many years ago. Tradition says that Elizabeth McKinney came from a fort at Shippensburg following the French and Indian wars, and the year of her coming is placed as early as 1768. Research however, seems to show conclusively that Elizabeth McKinney was the widow of William McKinney who served in the Revolution as late as 1782, and who was dead when his father Joseph McKinney the founder of the family in Cumberland County died in 1785. In the same year he made a will leaving two daughters-in-law named Elizabeth, one without children, the widow of his son Samuel, and the other the widow of his son William with four daughters, Elenor and three others. Elizabeth McKinney of Mt. Holly, mentioned in her will, proven 1824, one daughter Elenor to whose daughters she leaves her home in which Elenor is to live. It is likely therefore that Elizabeth McKinney came to Mount Holly between 1782 and 1785, probably nearer the latter date. The tradition about the fort at Shippensburg arises probably from the fact that the McKinney's lived between Newville and Shippensburg and it is very probable that in the French and Indian wars she had been a frequent visitor to this old Fort Morris.

Mt. Holly Springs has been the scene of many adventures. During the Civil War the Gap with its point of ingress from the South was much discussed and soldiers of both armies were seen about the environs of the town, especially during the shelling of Carlisle and the subsequent battle of Gettysburg. For many years the Inn at Mount Holly was the resort in summer of many families from Washington and Maryland towns and cities. Now it is a thriving little town with two paper mills, a National Bank and many attractive homes. Near by, but outside the town are sand banks and clay mines.

Cumberland County's native poet, the late Bennett Bellman, a member of the Cumberland County Bar, and well known as writer and historian was a descendent of two well known families. His father was the Rev. Henry W. Bellman and through his mother he was descended from the Thompson-Bennett family of Mount Holly.

The lumber for the earliest buildings of the old Carlisle garrison then known as Fort Washington was sawed at mill near Mt. Holly Springs, tradition and historians tell us, and was probably cut from the mountains about the mill. The old Hessian guard house built in

1777, still standing at the garrison in Carlisle, is the last remaining building of that period.

MONROE TOWNSHIP—Monroe Township was organized from Allen in the year 1825, and comprises the western part of what formerly was Allen. The principal settlement commonly known as Churchtown, but whose post office is called Allen, was begun about the year 1804, when the stone house which for many years was used as a hotel, was built by Jacob Wise. Lots were offered for sale in the year 1830, by Peter Leivinger who owned much of the land. As early as the year 1790, the Lutheran and Reformed Churches had united in building a church and the little town grew slowly about this building somewhat to the south of it. The churchyard or cemetery occupied a corner of what might have been termed the town square and as years passed many of the graves were of families who had no descendents living any longer in the county. The cemetery was long unkept and unsightly with broken headstones, and sunken ground. About twenty years ago the plot was cleared and the names of the dead taken from the various stones. A central monument was erected with the names thereon and the plot was leveled and sodded with grass so that it is now in orderly condition. The original church was torn down in 1849 and the present structure was erected.

Monroe Township was the early meeting place of a sect which for about seventy-five years were known as "Zullingerites." The founder of the sect was Dr. John Zullinger a practicing physician of Carlisle who believed in the direct influence of the Spirit and was opposed to all forms of dogma and of church organization. The sect except for a few followers of Dr. Zullinger in York and Dauphin Counties where he preached, were almost exclusively confined to the section bordering Monroe Township and the ridge upon which stood and still stands in dilapidated condition the old school house where meetings of the Zullingerites were held.

Another settlement in Monroe Township is Lutztown called for the family of the name. An old tavern or road house was kept here in a frame house built about one hundred and fifty years ago. A spring which runs through the village is a natural curiosity. It rises under the house originally occupied by John Lutz and has two sources which are but a few feet removed from each other. One source has soft water flowing from a silicious deposit, while the other is seen flowing from a limestone formation and consequently the water is hard.

Other small settlements in Monroe Township are Leidigh's Mill, and Station, Brand't Station and Worleystown. The trolley line running from Harrisburg to Carlisle traverses the entire length of Monroe Township, passing through Churchtown and Lutztown.

COOKE TOWNSHIP, CUMBERLAND COUNTY—Cooke Township which was created from Penn on the 18th day of June, 1872, took its name from the owner of most of the mountain land, the late Jay Cooke. This township which has only nineteen voters, augments its population each summer when many cottagers spend the season in the mountains which comprise its area. The little town about ten miles beyond Mount Holly Springs, is called Pine Grove Furnace and takes its name from the former industry which made the community prosperous for many years.

In the year 1762, by grant of the Proprietaries 150 acres of land was granted to Samuel Pope who in turn conveyed it to George Stevenson of Carlisle then actively engaged as a partner in the iron business at Boiling Springs. No direct mention is made in deeds at this time of any iron activity. It passed rapidly through the hands of Findley McGrew who in 1773, conveyed it to Jacob Simon. When that owner in 1782 conveyed to a company of which Michael Ege the iron master of Boiling Springs, was a partner the land was described as having been already improved. Edward B. Wiestling in his history "Old Iron Works of the Cumberland Valley" says it was probably built by Robert Thornburg and John Arthur about 1770. This was during the ownership of Jacob Simon and even if Simon held the title it is probable that no furnace would have been built at that time without the advice and aid of Robert Thornburg of the Carlisle Iron Works at Boiling Springs, who was a leading iron expert of his day and who sank large sums of money in support of his belief in the Iron industry in Pennsylvania.

After the death of Michael Ege the Pine Grove furnace passed into the hands of Peter Ege his son who retained the chief interest until the year 1838 when it was sold to C. B. Penrose and Frederick Watts. In 1848 William Watts became active head of furnace, forge and farms, until 1864 William G. Moorehead became owner. Shortly thereafter the furnace was sold to the South Mountain Mining and Iron Company of which J. C. Fuller was president. The furnace at Pine Grove knew an era of great prosperity when in 1877 it was remodelled, and in the year 1883 had reached its high period of production of six thousand net tons of pig iron annually. In the year 1830 Laurel forge was built some distance from the furnace and was run by water power. It burned six fires, had a run out, and a trip hammer. Its annual production was two thousand net tons of blooms. Laurel two miles below Pine Grove was the site of this forge and has been in recent years the summer home of many people from neighboring towns who have built cottages here. It is the camp of the Boy Scouts of the Cumberland Valley and also is used for other camp sites also. At Pine Grove is a large camp used by the Harrisburg Council Girl Scouts of America and a camp is also maintained there by the Y. W. C. A. of Carlisle.

Pine Grove is located midway between Carlisle and Gettysburg.

The "Big House" which was built probably by Michael Ege for his son Peter in the years just preceding 1800 was burned some years ago and has been rebuilt along somewhat the same lines, but has lost much of its architectural beauty, because it is now used by hunting parties and campers. For many years it was the scene of much hospitality as shown in a letter quoted by Mr. Wiestling in his history. "No one thought the distance too great for driving, so there was plenty of company and of course they came for the night or for several days. The old garrison in Carlisle added too, to the gayety. In those days there were fewer people in the world and they were closer together. If they happened in the neighborhood they were expected to stop as a matter of course. Winter was perhaps gayer than the other seasons. The only fuel was wood, and the big hearth fires were not only comfortable but lent a cheer that nothing else will do. As at other Works all supplies were bought in large quantities and brought to the furnace by wagon. Sugar, coffee, cheese, crackers, and the like including a goodly supply of wines. Flour was ground at the mill from wheat grown on the place for farms were worked for the support of man and beast."

The earliest burying ground for the settlers in Pine Grove Furnace was located a short distance away in the mountain and to it a road was built and the graveyard was enclosed by a fence with wide gates. The plot was well cared for and looked after by subsequent owners of the furnaces until some time in the 1880 decade when "cave ins" occurred near the plot and graves were undermined. From this time on burials were less frequent and finally the place was no longer used. Today it is in a distressing state of ruin. Overgrown by trees some now of large size and choked by undergrowth it is only to be located by a few old settlers and those who have been guided to the spot by them. The old graveyard however holds records of some of the earliest citizens of the township and county and even the grave of the lady of the Big House is found here, with her son. The oldest stone reads "In memory of Joseph A. Blackford son of Benj. and Is. died June 17th 1797". Tradition says the Blackfords "polished stones at Pine Grove before the furnaces were built".

The next oldest stone is that of a week old baby, in the Wahley family lot, while the third oldest is that of the mistress of the "Big House". "Sacred to the memory of Jane consort of Peter Ege who was born May 9th 1774 and departed this life at Pine Grove Furnace, Feb. 1st 1811 aged 36 years 8 months and 22 days". A place beside her is vacant probably reserved for the body of her husband who however was buried in the graveyard at Dickinson Church, in 1847. At the feet of Jane Ege is placed the stone of her son which reads "In memory of George H. Ege, son of Peter and Jane Ege who departed this life at Pine Grove on Thursday the 18th of August 1831 aged 23 years."

The above inscriptions were taken in July 1925 and many of the stones were disintegrating.

After over a century of usefulness as an iron producing plant the Pine Grove furnace became the property of the State Forestry department. The "Ore Hole" at Pine Grove now as "Lake Fuller" a favorite swimming place for summer visitors is one of the last reminders to the tourist of the thriving industry that once made the place profitable.

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP was taken from North Middleton in the year 1859 and its boundaries were re-established in the year 1868. With North Middleton Township as its western boundary the eastern boundary follows the line of Stony Ridge beginning at a point on the Trindle Road. The Cumberland Valley Railroad, now a division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, serves as the southern boundary and the line between Perry and Cumberland Counties on the North Mountain is the northern boundary. The township was named for a grant, which later included the little village of the name, of 560 acres on the Letort Spring which furnished the motive power for various grist, fulling and saw mills in early years. The grist and saw mill and several houses were erected by John Chambers, Sr., before 1757. The Chambers family owned considerable land about Middlesex before they settled finally in what is now Franklin County and some of the land was probably in their possession afterwards. Other famous owners of the mill were Robert Callender a captain in the Indian wars, and Ephraim Blaine who was deputy Commissary General for the Middle District of the Continental Army became a close friend of General Washington whose host he afterwards was for a week in Carlisle. Several old stone houses still remain and the little town has a quaint attractive air reminiscent of its years. Long before the coming of the whites who settled here first in the persons of the Chambers brothers and others of their party about the year 1730, Middlesex had been known to the Indians as the place where the main trail running through the Valley from the Susquehanna River westward crossed the Conodoguinet and where it began the ascent of the mountain. The trail then led through the gap known successively as Croghan's and Sterretts, through the present counties of Huntingdon and Bedford and on to the Allegheny. Croghan himself the great trader of the English who once had his home in the eastern portion of Cumberland County and later knew so intimately the great west three fourths of a century before its general occupancy used the route constantly. This trail which turned to the north and west from Middlesex was known to the Indian nations for many years and was long the avenue by which swift passage was made through the wilderness.

Middlesex Township in the year 1925 was selected as the site of the Carlisle country club when a farm which a few years before, had been one of the United States Indian school farms, was purchased.

The club house was erected in the year 1926. The land purchased contains 157 acres and is attractively situated along the Conodoguinet Creek. It is rolling and presents a beautiful view from the porches of the club house. Eleven holes are finished of a possible eighteen on the excellent golf course. The club membership is about two hundred from Carlisle and other points in the county. The buildings and grounds have been erected and put into order at an approximate cost of \$100,000 dollars. A concrete highway from Carlisle to Harrisburg runs past the club grounds.

Carlisle Springs, a small settlement in this township, once enjoyed much popularity and its hotel did a thriving business with guests from cities and towns in this and neighboring States. Early discovery of Sulphur Springs caused the erection of a small two story frame hotel, by William Ramsey, a prominent land owner, whose deed to this property bears a date prior to 1830. The first hotel was under the management of Jacob Weibley and Henry Hacket and Mr. Ramsey. The owner further improved the appearance of the spring by the erection of a stone basin into which the water which was celebrated as a "cure," emptied.

In 1832 following the death of Mr. Ramsey his executors deeded the hotel to David Cornman, who managed it successfully for a period of twenty-one years. During the year 1854 the hotel property changed hands, and its new owners, finding the old building too small, erected a new one shortly thereafter which had capacity for several hundred guests, a very large structure for its period. A picture of this hotel now hangs in the Hamilton Library, Carlisle, and the advertisement beneath the picture reads:

"Carlisle White Sulphur Springs, Norton, Owen, and Wade, Proprietors, Cumberland county, Pa. Open for accommodation of visitors from 10th of June to 1st of October.

"Wagner and McGuigan, Lith. Phila. From nature by H. F. Bridgems, Carlisle. Stages leave Carlisle Depot daily. Distance five miles Northeast Carlisle."

The hotel is depicted with one main building and two wings. Wide porches surround it on all sides and open from each floor. The main building has four stories, with basement and four dormer windows in attic. It is surmounted by a cupola with flag shown flying. The left wing was three stories in height with five dormer windows and a basement. The wing shown in the right of the picture is three stories high with four dormer windows. The side of this wing is shown having ten dormer windows. The hotel fronts upon a wide esplanade as shown in the picture and this space is represented as a scene of much activity. Ladies in hoop skirts are shown walking about with quaintly dressed children, while horsemen wearing high silk hats, disport themselves on prancing steeds. Trees figure in the scheme of landscape decoration and driving up the avenue are pictured two coaches and a two horse buggy. The mountains of



FIRST HOUSE IN WAYNESBORO



AIRPLANE VIEW OF WAYNESBORO



HOOVER MILL NEAR WAYNESBORO



WELTY'S BRIDGE OVER ANTIETAM CREEK

the Kittochtinny show in the distance and as a scene of ante-bellum hospitality and leisure, the picture is notable. That the pictured advertisement must have been a success in its time, the writer believes because even at this distance its invitation is alluring. The business of this hotel was practically ruined by the Civil war, as was that of many other Northern resorts which were near enough to the Mason and Dixon Line to draw much of their patronage from the South. When the hotel was destroyed by fire about the year 1867, no effort was made to rebuild. Instead a small structure, designed for the accommodation of local needs only, took its place and it has long since outlived its usefulness.

On Saturday, October 26, 1929, a marker was unveiled showing the point "Farthest North" reached by the Confederate army. The marker which is a limestone boulder six feet in height bears a bronze tablet with the following inscription: "The Farthest North attained by any organized body of the Confederate Army of General Robert E. Lee, was reached here at the farm of Joseph Miller on the morning of June 28, 1863. Hearing that Sterrett's Gap was occupied by Union Troops these outposts returned to their command at Carlisle. From these Hills the tide of Confederate Invasion receded destined never to return. Marked by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Hamilton Library Association."

The presentation of the tablet was made by Col. Henry W. Shoemaker, chairman of the Historical Commission, and was unveiled by great grandchildren of Joseph Miller. The principal address of the afternoon was made by the Rev. John A. Miller, of Carlisle, a son of Joseph Miller, who told how as a small boy seated in a cherry tree he had watched the advance of the Confederates who talked to an older sister and others in the vicinity and then returned toward Carlisle. Mrs. John Pryor Cowan, president of the Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, made an address also and introduced her four year old daughter who bore in her veins the blood of the North and the South, her maternal grandfather having been a Southern officer and her paternal grandfather an officer of the Northern army.

SHIPPENSBURG TOWNSHIP—This township which is venerable in years, having been organized in the year 1784, is the smallest one in the county. Originally it included what is now the borough of Shippensburg but since the incorporation of that town in 1819, its size has been reduced and is in reality the environs of the borough which bears its name, and which it encircles on all sides of its Cumberland boundaries.

Its history is that of the town itself. Its educational features are however unique, owing to the fact that schools are used as the training schools for the State Teachers training college at Shippensburg which college is situated in the township. These schools are located on

the college campus and at Pleasant Hill. All children from the first to seventh grades are under the tuition of student teachers and pupils of the junior and senior high schools go into the borough of Shippensburg for further school work. An active Parent-Teachers association aids the educational standards of this township which are of high order. Many prominent Cumberland County teachers and those of other counties as well, received valuable instruction in their professions while teaching pupils of this township.

SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP was erected in the year 1791, having been a part of Hopewell and Newton Townships. Its oldest settlement takes its name from the Middle Spring Presbyterian Church, which in a primitive log cabin or some rude kind of Meeting House held services under the Donegal Presbytery as early as 1737. The Scotch-Irish who settled along springs and usually in a thickly wooded section, tilled a soil not nearly so productive as that which lay in the sparsely timbered section of the valley. The residents of Middle Spring led by the educated ministry of their church early developed leadership which was of much importance in the Revolutionary war when such men as Benjamin Blythe, Robert Peebles, Isaac Miller, William Scott, and Abraham Smith, commanded regiments as colonels with James Herron as a major, from this same congregation. Others who served as captains were Matthew Henderson of Shippensburg, John McKee, William Strain, Joseph Brady, Robert Quigley, David McKnight, with Charles Leeper who fell in the Battle of Crooked Billet in 1778. The families of still other heroes who served in the Revolution are today scattered all over the United States. Isaac Jenkins and four of his brothers all of whom died of contagious disease in the army camps of the Continental army are buried in the lower graveyard. The Campbells, McCunes, McKinneys, MacClays, Reynolds, Heaps, Sterritts, Duncans, and many others, were prominent early in the life of Southampton Township and their sons saw active service in the Revolutionary war.

This old Middle Spring congregation, worships today on or near the site of the original log church, first built about 1738. This structure was replaced by a somewhat larger one in 1765, which still later was made to seat larger numbers by a gallery reached from an outside stairway. From this gallery the Rev. Dr. Robert Cooper made impassioned appeals to the patriotism of his people, which resulted in large numbers joining the militia of the continental forces. In 1781 further growth of the congregation made the erection of a large stone church which stood close to the site of the present church building. The list of those who contributed to the erection of this old stone church in the year 1781, and of those women who contributed to the pulpit fund in 1786 show the names of many of the proud old Scotch-Irish families known now from coast to coast in America. The old stone church which was erected immediately after the Revolution and indeed was begun while the struggle for freedom was in doubt as

to the final decision, held many things which would be of rare value today. The windows at right and left of the pulpit, we are told, each had one hundred panes of glass. Contributions of money were given when money was hard to obtain, and many hours of volunteer work were given by the people of the congregation. This old church remained in existence until the year 1847 when the present structure was erected, and it too has been much altered in the years since its erection to meet modern conditions.

Middle Spring has an active Grange association with a Grange hall. Southampton has two small villages besides Middle Spring one formerly called Leesburg but known for many years as Lees's Cross Roads. This is located a short distance south of the Walnut Bottom road at an intersection of the road. The settlement grew from one log house built by a German, Conrad Muterspaugh, who about the year 1819 or before that date sold it to George Lee who conducted a tavern in the house and from him the settlement which grew about the tavern took its name. The tavern was erected when the Walnut Bottom road ran through an almost primeval forest, with few clearings until within a mile of Shippensburg. In 1879 the village had about four hundred inhabitants and in 1929 its population was about the same number, at times having been even less. The population of the township like most rural communities has steadily decreased during the past thirty years. Cleversburg, the smallest town in the township was named for George Clever who about 1860 was interested in its development. The land was originally owned for some years by George Croft, Sr., and there had been a mill and a few houses located about it. It now numbers a few dozen houses and has stores and churches. The little village is situated about one mile from the South Mountain and about two and a half miles southwest of Lees Cross Roads.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP—The township of Hopewell is one of the two oldest in the county, having with Pennsboro been named in 1735 as one of the two farther western divisions of the county of Lancaster and both lying beyond the Susquehanna in what is now Cumberland. In 1741, Hopewell was divided by having its most westwardly section made into a new township called Antrim and named for the county in Ireland from which many of the settlers of that township had come. Antrim embraced what is now Franklin County.

All settlement as early as 1735 or indeed prior to that date when the first settlers had penetrated the wilderness was precarious, because actual treaty rights to this part of Penn's domain were not yet secured from the Six Nations. If the Pennsborough settlement was difficult that of Hopewell was even more so, for every added mile westward was to penetrate yet further into the heart of the unclaimed forest.

The early settlers of what is now, in its final division, Hopewell Township chose lands, which afterwards proved to be of little fertility,

lying for the most part within the area between the Conodoguinet Creek and the North Mountain and having slate. This was excellent for the growth of timber but not comparable with the rich limestone lands lying in the central part of the valley in the portion between the Conodoguinet and Yellow Breeches Creeks which because of its scarcity of trees was referred to by the earliest settlers as the "Barrens".

These people who were of one nationality, Scotch-Irish, many of whom had migrated to this section at the same time, were congenial spirits and with the same religion and ideals were, we are told, "like one family" in general interest which softened the hardships of pioneer days. Early families were the Peebles and Laughlins for whom runs are named, the Nesbits, Scroggs, Trimbles, McIlvaines, Pollocks, Leckys, Stuarts, Wrays, McCormicks, McKinney, McKeehan and many other families whose descendents live throughout the United States today.

Newburg the little town of the township was laid out with four houses in the year 1819 by Thomas Trimble. For a time it showed little progress but after about two decades it began to develop until about 1880 it numbered nearly four hundred inhabitants. In 1858 Mrs. Caroline Williams opened the "Sunny Side Seminary" which was a few years later chartered by the State legislature and for a decade or so was a promising institution, granting diplomas and having an educational influence in the township. Dr. David Smith practiced medicine in Newburg from about the year 1833 until his death in 1863. Although a borough corporation it has steadily declined in population as census returns show in 1920 only 180 residents as compared with 376 in the year 1890.

NORTH AND SOUTH NEWTON TOWNSHIPS—In the tax lists in the county Commissioners office at Carlisle, Newton was shown as a township first in the returns made in the year 1773. In the lists made in the year 1767, the preceding lists filed, the township did not exist. It is probable that it became a township later in that year, 1767. Its geographical position on the county map is almost that of a perfect V, except for its irregular top where its northern boundaries are separated from Upper Mifflin Township by the tortuous windings of the Conodoguinet Creek. The southern boundary forms a perfect apex in the South Mountain where narrowed to form a point by Southampton and Cooke Townships it touches Adams County.

In 1929 Newton was divided into North Newton and South Newton Townships the line dividing it being the old Chambersburg and Harrisburg Pike. North Newton, because of its width is much the larger of the two, and has but one town that of Oakville which is a settlement containing stores and a mill with a few dozen houses. This town which clusters about the Cumberland Valley Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, dates its historical beginnings from the erection of this railroad about the year 1834 or 35.

South Newton, has two towns one of them Stoughstown which has changed little in the eighty-four years since Rupp wrote of it as "a Post town containing a store and tavern with twelve or fifteen houses." The town began its existence about the year 1800 when John Stough was the genial proprietor of the tavern and served such good food to those who came through the little settlement that its fame grew. Enough people we are told made this Hotel their stopping place to have made "Mine host" a man of wealth had not the prices of the day been so moderate.

About the year 1819 a small settlement grew along the Walnut Bottom road, and at first was called Frystown for a resident of the town—Peter Fry. Later it was called Canada and then for many years it was officially called Jacksonville, by which name it is yet known. The Reading Railroad christened its station at this place Graythorne and the Post Office is known as Walnut Bottom after the road which runs through its length.

The Newtons are progressive in the matter of educational advantages for their children and are rapidly completing the consolidation of schools in the townships. The schools are about equally divided in graded form—Oakville and Jacksonville both having grades from the 1st to the 8th inclusive. Bus lines running through the townships carry the pupils from their homes to the schools and return them again at the close of the school session. Among some of the early inhabitants of the Newtons were the Miceys, Graceys, McCunes, Sterretts, Bowens, Sharps, Fultons and Beatties. Of the later German settlers, names such as Stough, Bachman, Fry, Thrush, and Seavers are found.

UPPER AND LOWER FRANKFORD TOWNSHIPS—Frankford Township was erected in the year 1795, from West Pennsboro Township. In the year 1921, it was further divided into Upper Frankford and Lower Frankford Townships, but in writing the history of them it is apparent that the division has been so recent as to allow but one common background for the two.

Lower Frankford Township has no villages. The dividing line separating it from Upper Frankford begins about the center of the U bend made by the Conodoguinet Creek which is the boundary between West Pennsboro and Frankford. This U is about midway along the boundary line and is logically the place for division. The line runs to the North Mountain, slightly northeast of the McClure's Gap road.

Upper Frankford has the little village of Entlerville, situated near the North Mountain, within its boundaries, but its principal town is Bloserville begun about 1847 and containing perhaps forty houses with churches and stores. But early Frankford, then West Pennsboro Township was the home of the "Fighting Butlers" who settled near the present site of Bloserville in the year 1761. Thomas and Eleanore Parker Butler who had left Dublin, Ireland, with three

small sons, (one had died before) settled in Lancaster County in 1748. In the year 1760 they came to Carlisle and Thomas opened a gun shop in Dickinson alley, which is still standing. Just where they lived in Carlisle is not known but perhaps on lot 61 on West High Street, directly west of the present site of the Pennsylvania Railroad station. This house was in the name of Thomas Butler in the year 1764, when a survey was made of the town. The fourth son Pierce Butler was born in Carlisle in 1760. In January, 1761, Thomas Butler obtained a grant of land in what is now Upper Frankford for 246 acres and 132 perches and he called his estate "Mount Pleasant." That he at once made this his home is shown by the fact that the last son Edward was born at "Mt. Pleasant in 1762." In the year 1768, he added a grant of 145 acres and 80 perches. The town of Blosserville now occupies a portion of this tract. The name of Thomas Butler occurs regularly in West Pennsboro Township in the tax lists from 1762 until 1790. His will was proven July 23, 1791, at Carlisle.

The Butlers are famous because all five of the sons were officers in the Revolutionary War and the father himself declared that he too would join the forces of his country. The neighbors it is said remonstrated with him, saying that he ought to remain with his wife. She however, as a fit mother of heroes replied "Let him go. I can get along without him and have something to feed the army in the bargain. This country needs every man that can shoulder a musket."

Washington at one time at his own table proposed the toast "To the Butlers and their five sons."

Major General Richard Butler the eldest son was killed in the St. Clair expedition against the Indians on the Miami, in 1791. William Butler the second son commanded a regiment in the Battle of Monmouth, and was a gallant officer during the entire Revolution. Thomas Butler the third son, became a lieutenant and afterwards a captain serving from 1776 until Yorktown, having been a participant in such famous battles as Brandywine, Germantown, Newark, Monmouth, etc. Following the Revolution he returned to what is now Upper Frankford Township and purchased two tracts of land, adjoining his father's one of 215 acres and 110 perches which he called "Friendship," and another of 100 acres 10 perches which he called "Bloomfield." Here he spent some years until called again to military service, and returned home once more wounded from the St. Clair expedition. Later Washington when President sent him South to deal with Indian troubles and he remained in the regular army until his death in 1805. The last days of Colonel Thomas Butler were full of protest against the new methods of army practices. Thus ended a life of military achievement. It is interesting to know that at the outbreak of the Revolution, Thomas Butler had been a student of the law in the office of James Wilson, the signer, in Carlisle.

Pierce Butler at 17 was commissioned a first lieutenant in the regiment in which his brothers Richard and William were officers. He served throughout the Revolution ending his military career at Yorktown, where he received a sword from General Lafayette. Following the war he went to Kentucky where he lived as a planter. He was made the 1st Adjutant General of that state. He died in September, 1861, age 61, the longest lived of all the Butler sons.

Edward Butler the youngest son, too young to fight when the Revolution began, was commissioned in 1778 before he was quite seventeen as an ensign. For meritorious service on the field of battle he was promoted to be first lieutenant in 1779. He served throughout the war and with two others of the "fighting Butlers" was present at Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown. He continued in service against the Indians and with Richard and Thomas his brothers was at the battle of the Miami where Richard was killed in St. Clair's expedition against the Indians. In the western campaign with General Wayne's command, Edward Butler died at the age of forty-one in the winter of 1793-4.

Other early settlers in what is now Upper and Lower Frankford were the families of Allen, Armstrong, Bell, Brown, Douglas, Espy, Galbraith, Gillespie, Hayes, Leckey, Logan, Laird, McCommon, Sharp, Stoner, Powers, Woods, and Wards. German settlers who came later were, Dillers, Benders, Nickeys, Mountz, Lutz, Wagner, etc.

In Upper Frankford Township is located one of the most interesting objects of Nature to be found in the county. This is known as "Flat Rock" situated approximately at the top of the mountain, and for many years it was visited by tourists from many parts of the United States. Since the days of the automobile its existence has almost been forgotten, and no road approaches it nearly enough to make it easy of access. Only those who delight in mountain exploration will find it, but once found, it is well worthy of the climb. It is a rock with a surface of about 400 square feet, with a drop of about fifty feet from its highest to lowest elevation. The view commanded by one standing on its surface is unexcelled and on a clear day the Cumberland Valley stretches before the tourist to its farthest flung boundaries, the Susquehanna and Potomac Rivers. No citizen of Frankford Township whose childhood memories include visits innumerable on summer days to this rock, can forget it.

Another Natural phenomenon is claimed by tradition to have been caused by a cloudburst in an August of the years 1778-80, when the Conodoguinet Creek rose suddenly ten feet beyond its usual level, causing heavy loss of cattle, through inundations, and sending settlers along its banks to higher levels for safety. The phenomenon is a ravine which extends from the top to the bottom of the North Mountain about one-half mile east of Flat Rock. Originally its width was from twenty to twenty-five feet and its depth about the same

number of feet. Through the years the forest vegetation has covered and made less awe inspiring this breach in the mountain side but to the early settlers who had such heavy odds against which to battle, the giant cleft was a matter of much importance and was eagerly spoken of and much visited.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP was erected as early as the year 1766 from East Pennsboro and functioned as a large and prosperous township until the year 1849 when because of its increased population it was divided into Upper and Lower Allen. The former township which has for its southern boundary the Yellow Breeches Creek, dividing it from York County, has numerous country houses along the banks of the stream or on the hills overlooking it. The most thriving little town in the township is Bowmansdale, situated along the creek and the center of trade for the section around it. It was named for Jacob Bowman a former Sheriff of Cumberland County who owned much land in the neighborhood. Another settlement, set high on a hill overlooking the hills of York County is Shepherdstown named for a land owner, William Shepherd. The first settler we are told was a widow, Mrs. McFall. The first store in Shepherdstown was about the year 1822. Subsequently a hotel was erected which was the social center of the community for many years having on its upper floor a large room used for meetings of various kinds, and here also parties and other forms of entertainment were held. The hotel is now well known to the epicure serving dinners and luncheons for tourist and private parties. Since the advent of the automobile the roads about Shepherdstown have been much improved making them desirable for traffic.

One of the oldest buildings in the township was preserved for many years on a farm known years ago as the Garrett farm. Here about one hundred years ago there grew over two hundred cherry trees which yielded so abundantly that people came from the farms adjoining and from a distance to mingle in a "Cherry Fair" held annually when the trees were bearing. "Cherry Bounce" was served to the crowds, and tradition says that the owner of this Cherry Tree Farm made more profit from his trees than from the sale of any of his other farm products.

Among the industries of Upper Allen Township in earlier years there existed every known form of mill, the motive power for which came from the Yellow Breeches Creek. Flour mills, clover mills, which separated the seed of the clover from the pod, a mill for manufacturing linseed oil, for carding wool, and a mill for making plaster. Grist or flour mills, saw mills and woolen or fulling mills were the most numerous and most needed. The fulling mills to made the sheep raising industry a good one for the farmers of this township. Through many vicissitudes the wool carding and fulling process finally led into the more general manufacture of wool stuffs which industry still remains in operation in New Cumberland.

It is said that in an early period of the 19th Century every farm in Upper Allen Township had its stills or distilleries for the manufacture of spirituous liquors. This fact is not primarily indicative of an extreme fondness for whiskey among the early Scotch-Irish and German settlers of this section, but rather shows the ability they displayed in marketing their crops when good roads were unknown and neither the canal nor the railroad was as yet in use. The grain of each farm was converted into rye or corn whiskey or other beverages and loaded into great wagons with sturdy oaken beds, and with heavy wheels designed to withstand the almost impassible roads which were so frequently encountered en route to Philadelphia and Baltimore which were the logical markets for these goods. In the cities the liquors made by Cumberland County farmers found a ready sale and the producers in turn returned with household supplies of clothing, groceries and sometimes furniture. The trips to the cities were made by these "wagoners" in companies of eight to twelve in number and they stayed overnight along the way at the old taverns which were heated by great open hearths. Many were the tales of adventure recounted by these early wagoners and they represent an interesting and little known part of America's history of pioneer life.

About 1840 hematite ore was discovered in large quantities in the township not far from Shepherdstown. It was taken in quantity to the iron furnace at Bolling Springs and to the Dauphin furnace. Although the mine from which it was obtained was not exhausted, the accidents attendant upon its excavation were numerous and work was discontinued. Magnetic ore was discovered about 1853, also in the Shepherdstown district not far from the Yellow Breeches Creek. A shaft was sunk to a distance of about thirty-three feet and the deposit was found to be richer as excavations went deeper into the earth. However the price obtained for the ore was not enough to make its production profitable, and the second shaft sunk nearby at a distance of fourteen feet found water to interfere with further development.

Early settlers in this township were the Pattersons, Grahams, Quigleys, Landises, Mohlers, the last two having been represented in the Civil War by descendents in the persons of the late Captain John B. Landis of Carlisle and the late Captain Henry S. Mohler, of Upper Allen, other families were the Wertzes, the Staymans, Eberleys, Bowmans, Gehrs, and Cocklins.

The first school house was built before 1800 on the farm later owned by the Coover family. It was a log structure with thatched roof and a desk for the teacher but none for the pupils. Other schools of like structure were built in 1805 and 1809, and showed the desire of the people under pioneer conditions for education advantages. The township now has eight schools and pupils of high school grade are taken care of in neighboring boroughs through arrangement with the township.

SILVER SPRING TOWNSHIP which was erected from East Pennsboro in the year 1787 took its name from the spring which in turn was named for James Silver who was an extensive land owner in the lower end of the county and who in the colonial period exerted much influence and was conspicuous in the life of his time. The land of James Silver adjoined the spring which was known for many years as Silver's Spring but which after the family had disappeared from the township became known as Silver Spring a name well adapted to the clear waters.

Settlers quite early began to claim lands in this township and as early as the year 1734 the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians from this section asked Donegal Presbytery to send supplies for preaching. The first supply sent to the congregation which lived in a country where Indian trails were the roads used by the people and the "Great Road" which was not authorized until the year 1735 by the Courts at Lancaster was as yet a dream. The little congregation which first gathered in the homes of the people who formed it, erected a log church somewhere near the present structure in the year 1735. In the year 1738 the congregation together with the congregation at Meeting House Springs called its first pastor the Rev. Samuel Thompson. The pastors of this congregation, natives of Scotland or the North of Ireland were men trained in university and in theological schools and the loneliness of the wilderness must have been difficult. Janet Thompson the wife of the first pastor is buried in Meeting House Springs with a gravestone on which is shown her coat of arms and a minister of a later period the Rev. Samuel Cravon who was installed at Silver Spring in August, 1749, died November, 1750, and is buried in the Silver Spring graveyard.

A stone church was built in the year 1783 and was remodelled in keeping with a wave of desire for modern church buildings in 1866. However this same old stone church which has stood long enough to become a part of the land itself was restored recently by careful study of the Architect, R. Brognard Okie, to its original form. A tablet within the building shows "This church was restored to the original form of 1783 in the year 1928 in memory of Henry McCormick and Annie Criswell McCormick by their children Henry B. McCormick, Vance C. McCormick, Anne McCormick." The occasion of the rededication of the restored church was interesting as descendants of the old congregations worshipped again within the walls of the church on that day, May 23, 1929. The Rev. Edward J. Ardis, pastor of the church presided and the early history of the church was given by the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Ferguson for fifty years its pastor. An address was made by the Honorable John S. Fisher, Governor of Pennsylvania, while two descendants of the church, Rev. Walter J. Hogue, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of York, gave an address on "Founders of Silver Spring Church," and the Rev. Glenn M. Sheaffer, D.D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian

Church, Carlisle, offered prayer, as did also ministers of nearby congregations. The key of the church was presented by Henry B. McCormick, representing the donors, and was accepted by Albert L. Brubaker as President of the Board of Trustees.

In the year 1885, the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry McCormick in whose memory the old church was restored, built a memorial chapel next to the Manse in memory of their daughter Mary. This chapel which is ivy covered is used as a Sunday School room, and for vestry and other meetings of the church. In it are housed some of the churches' treasurers some wood used in construction about the chancel which was a part of the original log church, and some church documents. In the stone church are to be found encased in a cabinet constructed from the case of the church's first organ, the original pewter communion tokens, used by those in good standing in the church, and a pewter communion set which was in use about 1785.

The Silver Spring Church was so much the center of both the religious and social life of the township and those adjoining that it is a part of it, and its history is inseparably linked with that of the township itself.

Away from the outside world which reaches it by a winding road running between Mechanicsburg and the "Great Road" which James Silver had such a large part in building, the enclosure is one of much beauty and to the historian a source of unending delight. The "Great Road" known as the Chambersburg and Harrisburg pike is now thronged with long lines of passing automobiles and many in the summer months turn off to enter the little by-road leading to Silver Spring where the Manse and Church, with the Chapel and old graveyard where many old stones tell the story of the pioneer settlement of the primeval forest, attract the tourist by their air of absolute peace and the beauty and serenity of a former time.

The earliest arrivals avoided in settlement what was known to them as "The Barrens" the section of country west of the Susquehanna River for ten or twelve miles, lying between the Conodoguinet and Yellow Breeches Creeks. "Not a tree was to be seen on a thousand acres" Rupp tells us.

Wild life was abundant and well known to the first settlers of the Valley. Bears, wolves, panthers, deer, wild turkeys, and wild cats were seen in great numbers. Farmers found their stock destroyed by the wolves which preyed constantly over the land. Rupp the historian tells a story of his father having seen wolves pursuing a sheep for a mile or more in the vicinity of Mechanicsburg. The wolves were not easily caught by steel traps set for them but could more readily be caught by building a pen of logs or stout poles shelving inward on all sides with the top left open. Here the farmer placed as bait a half eaten sheep previously attacked by wolves. The wolf who easily reached the inside of the pen by means of the

inclined logs, when he had completed his task of eating the sheep found it impossible to get out, and was killed by the farmer.

The fisherman of an earlier day had access to immense shoals of shad which came up the Susquehanna River and entering the mouth of the Conodoguinet Creek, were to be found in its waters as far as ten or more miles above its conjunction with the Susquehanna. Fish of every kind later known to fishermen abounded in the early days and they and the shad were taken in large quantities with the simplest kind of net made of boughs or branches attached to grape vines and thrown into the stream. With this primitive contrivance known as the "Brush Net" scores of fishes were taken in a manner which was perhaps justified by primitive needs and the abundance of the fish but which would be frowned upon today as unsportsmanlike by disciples of "Izaak Walton."

The early settlers used the simplest of furniture with wooden utensils even to forks and spoons. As soon as possible the pewter spoons and knives were used and dishes and bowls, etc., made their appearance. But the poorer people had earthen floors in their cabins and used dried squash shells for many table uses, and dried thorns for pins.

But we are reminded by early historians that the hardships of primitive conditions in the early Cumberland Valley settlement were not to be compared with the distress and suffering endured by the inhabitants during the period preceding the French and Indian Wars, the expedition of Bouquet in 1764 brought relief.

Many springs run through Silver Spring Township and upon each of these in the early days sprang little settlements. Hogues Run, named for the family which owned much land in this township and were famous through Jonathan and David Hogue of that day later through their descendents. The Rev. Samuel Waugh one of the most influential and best loved early pastors of Silver Spring Church who served from 1782 until his death in 1807 married Eliza Hogue daughter of David Hogue. The Rev. Samuel Waugh was a member of an early Scotch-Irish family from Carroll's tract, Adams County. Other members of the Waugh family, lived near Silver Spring Church for many years prior to the coming of the Rev. Mr. Waugh. Other families in the neighborhood who played prominent parts in the development of the township were McCormick, Boyd, Uries, Greason, Galbreath, Orr, Walker, Wallace, Junkins, Sailor, Laird, Mateer, Silver and Sample.

Other families among the earliest to settle in the township were Adams, Clendennin, Houston, McHoe, Trimble, Henderson, Mather, Fisher, Barnhill, etc. These settlers had chosen as they thought wisely the wooded section which was slate land, leaving the Barrens which was the rich land of the limestone section to other settlers like the Hogues. On the southern side of the township runs Trindle Spring named for an early resident. For many years there has

been a little settlement here now the extreme end of Mechanicsburg. Some time after 1800 a Lutheran and Reformed congregation built a church near here called after the spring. It is still in use and has a thriving congregation to which it ministers. German settlers later in coming were the Kasts, Kellers, Boors and Longsdorfs.

Beside Trindle Spring Run which connects Trindle with Silver Spring there is a Simmons Run in the northern part of the township. The entire township is only five miles in length but the Conodoguinet Creek curves in many devious routes through eleven miles. A famous early bathing spot was called Salmon Plum's Jumping Off Place and was much used as a recreation center about 1800 and afterwards having been fitted with swings and hammocks along the creek. The old proverb that the Conodoguinet takes the toll of many lives was demonstrated about 1800 when John Orr a young man of the neighborhood lost his life at this point.

NEW KINGSTON a quaint little town about six miles east of Carlisle has a number of houses, churches and stores. It was named for John King and was laid out about the year 1825.

SHIREMANSTOWN which is situated about twelve miles east of Carlisle and five miles west of Harrisburg is located on the road leading from Carlisle to New Cumberland and was long known as the "Simpson's Ferry Road." The town which now numbers between six and seven hundred people, was incorporated in 1875. It takes its name from an early settler of the town, Daniel Shireman, who owned much of the land upon which houses were erected in the years 1827-8. The first house was built for the widow of George Schnebely by Daniel Scherbahn who did the construction work. This house built in 1813 and the one erected the following year by John Davis were on the north side of the road while the southern portion of the road across from the houses was still a dense forest. Within a few years however a clearing was made on the south side and Henry Zearing built a house which was used as a public house. Martin Zearing a little later erected a brick house nearby. The little settlement was later augmented by houses built by George Sipe, Isaac Goshert and Christian Shroll. The Cumberland Valley Division of The Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the northern section of the town. In 1841 the Executors of Daniel Shireman, John Rupp and George Rupp, Jr., laid off additional lots which were built upon. In 1845 Jacob Merkel sold some building lots known as "Merkel's addition" which were later incorporated within the limits of the borough. The schools of Shiremanstown are so graded as to fit the pupil for entrance to the high school at Mechanicsburg, the borough having made suitable arrangement with the latter schools for this continuance, of school work. There are three churches in the town of Shiremanstown, The Keller Memorial Lutheran, The United Brethren and the Church of God. Shiremanstown has a ware-

house, a garage, one store and a wholesale meat store. The relation of Shiremanstown to Harrisburg is important as many of the people of the town commute daily by automobile and railroad to the latter city.

HAMPDEN TOWNSHIP until the year 1845 was a part of East Pennsboro Township and as such was settled in its northern part by the Scotch-Irish early. The land occupied by these settlers was limited because of the adjacent section which formed a part of Louthor or Paxton Manor set aside by the Penns for the use of the Delaware Indians who had gone into Ohio before the coming of the White Settlers into the Cumberland Valley but whose rights were safeguarded in this Manor by the Proprietaries. However, in 1765 and in 1767, the Manor lands were surveyed and resurveyed and opened to settlement, having been divided by Col. John Armstrong into twenty-eight "parcels" of ground. Several of these parcels or tracts were located in what is now Hampden Township. A road crossing the township running by Friendens Kirch shows relatively the location of the Manor and that part of the township lying east of this road was included in the Manor.

Among the early Scotch settlers who arrived about 1730 and within the next two decades were the families of McMean, Bryson, McCormick, Physick and McConnell. After the division of the Manor land into farm tracts there came into the township many families of German and Swiss origin, numbers coming from Lancaster County. Among these were the Seelys, Maneschmidts, and Rupps which latter family gave to Cumberland the painstaking and exact historian, I. Daniel Rupp, whose History of Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford and Perry published in 1846 is the foundation of much information of the early settlers. Other families who settled on the Manor lands at slightly later dates were the Eberley, Merkel, Wild, Schnevely, Heck, Schwartz, Wolf, Lang, Wisler, Hausser, Colb, and Wuermle (Wormley) families.

Until its incorporation into a borough in 1874 the section of the town of Shiremanstown which lay north of its Main Street was a part of Hampden Township. Two very small settlements one known as Good Hope called for a mill of that name erected about 1820, and another called Sporting Hill, each contain a few houses. The latter runs back into history, as far as the French and Indian Wars when Rupp, the historian, tells a story told to his kinsman, George Rupp, Sr., by an eye witness to the event, Mr. Silvers. "During the French and Indian War a man was shot near this place. Several persons had met on public business at Mr. Wood's, late John Eberley's. One of the company went down toward McMean's (Kreitzer's) Spring when he was shot and scalped. He had been recently married; they sent for his wife. She was, to use the language of Mr. Silver, who was present at the time; almost distracted, casting herself upon the

corpse of her husband exclaiming 'Oh! Oh! my husband! my husband!'

Roads cross the township in each direction north to south and east to west. The oldest road laid out by Court order, while the county was yet a part of Lancaster in the year 1734, had one of the most distinguished men of East Pennsboro Township on the commission to build the road, James Silvers. This road which was to connect Harris Ferry with distant points in the Valley as far toward the Potomac River as it could successfully be run, was known after 1816 as the Chambersburg-Harrisburg turnpike. In early colonial days this road was used by Indian traders foremost of whom in the valley was George Croghan, and it was used during the French and Indian Wars in the period of 1757-8, to move great numbers of fleeing inhabitants from the frontier section of the county on to Lancaster and to Philadelphia.

In Hampden Township is located the old Friedens Kirch or Peace church often called the old Stone church. The church was built by Martin Rupp and Thomas Anderson in the year 1798. The contract was let by the German Reformed congregation which had been organized a few years before and which had in the year 1797 built a school house and this was used as a house of worship until the ground for the church adjoining was purchased and built upon. Meanwhile in the years 1791 or 1792 a Lutheran congregation had been formed in Louthier Manor a few miles distant. After the erection of Frienden's Kirch which probably took a year or more to build, the Lutheran congregation made formal offers to the Vestry of the Reformed Church for permission to pay one-half of the building cost of the new Stone church and use it jointly with the Reformed congregation. The date of the agreement was May 18, 1806, and the amount determined upon and paid by the Lutheran congregation as one-half of the cost of the building was four hundred and five pounds, seventeen shillings, and three pence. This sum was ordered placed on interest for the use of the Reformed congregation. Part of it was later withdrawn when the two congregations purchased for the church the first pipe organ said to have been used in the Cumberland Valley. The unique privilege of owning and hearing this organ was enjoyed by the two congregations for many years. The organ was purchased from Conrad Doll of Lancaster. In the year 1866, the Lutheran congregation purchased ground adjoining the Stone church and began the erection of a brick church known as St. John's. On the other side of Frienden's Kirch was the old graveyard which is known also as St. John's although it was laid out for the use of the two congregations long before the Lutheran church—St. John's—was built. Before 1866, the German Reformed congregation was merged with the Reformed congregation in Mechanicsburg and when the new Lutheran church asked for the pipe organ for their church the Reformed congregation sold their share in it for \$65.00. The pipe

organ stands to the right of the altar in St. John's Church and its tone still pure and sweet may be heard. The Lutherans holding service in their new building, and the Reformed congregation merged with Mechanicsburg, left the old Peace church standing unchanged and unoccupied. Fortunate indeed in an era of drastic changes in church buildings that this old edifice should be kept for the study of architect and antiquarian.

In January, 1908, the cornerstone of Keller Memorial Lutheran Church, Shiremanstown, was laid and in August of the same year the dedicatory services were held. This church has since housed the congregation of St. John's and the latter church is used now only two months in the summer when afternoon sessions of Sunday School are held there. However, the church is still carefully preserved and is sometimes used for funeral services for some one buried in the cemetery adjoining the old Frieden's Kirch, which was established jointly by the two congregations soon after the old church was erected. In 1929, a severe storm partly destroyed the steeple of St. John's Church and it was at once restored, surmounted by a cross, and the windows in the belfry replaced.

In 1927, a committee composed of Alfred Rupp and Miss Clara Titzel of Mechanicsburg solicited descendants of the congregation of the old stone church,—Frieden's Kirch—and friends of the congregations which had once worshipped within its walls and secured enough money to put the building into good condition so that it may weather another century of time. The walls and ceilings were painted, the old wooden floors which had been placed over the brick walks which led through the church aisles of earlier days were removed and the brick walks again put into good condition. The old fat lamps once used for illumination were put back into place, and with the wood-work painted and old hinges repaired the church was once again its former self. On the gallery may be found original benches which are a half section of tree placed on pegs, and the lower part of the bench shows the bark of the trees of the forest which once surrounded the old church of 1798. The Reformed congregation which had not used its privilege of holding service as half owner of the church, for many years, has again established this fact and holds at least one service a year in the old building. Situated along a good road, with many tourists passing, the old church has had many visitors within recent years.

UPPER AND LOWER MIFFLIN TOWNSHIPS. Mifflin Township was created from Hopewell in the year 1797, and the township was later divided into two parts: Upper and Lower Mifflin by court action, August 26, 1886. The line of division briefly given "beginning with an oak on the North Branch of the Conodoguinet Creek in a westwardly course from Bowman's Fording, thence by the public road leading from said crossing to the North Mountain."

This township of Mifflin was originally settled by the Scotch-Irish and an early settler in what is now Lower Mifflin was John Scouller who came from Lanarkshire Scotland to America in the year 1753. Settling for a time in Lancaster he moved on to York County and in the year 1762, settled in Hopewell in the part now known as Lower Mifflin. Mifflin Townships have four runs and one small creek which flow into the large Conodoguinet. John Scouller named the one which ran along his grant from the Penns in Lower Mifflin "Big Run" and another which lay at the rear boundary of his land "Back Run." These names remain today.

Upper Mifflin was settled a short time before the lower section of the township and it also had two runs. "Whiskey Run" takes its name from the fact that farmers along its banks and in the general vicinity converted their overplus of corn into whiskey and the Scotch-Irish from a general sense of fitness of things named the stream in honor of the principal industry along its banks—whiskey stills. Scotch humor named the stream a mile farther on from Whiskey Run, "Brandy Run" for the reason, we are told, that "Brandy is next to Whiskey," is close to it in content and the Scotch held it a little higher in estimation. And of the two Brandy Run is slightly larger and longer than Whiskey Run a mile away.

The little creek which issues from the heart of North Mountain had its beginning in a Gap which was said to resemble to early Scotch-Irish settlers a triangle and was called "Three Square Hollow" and the creek was also named.

These townships have never had a settlement of their own from which to obtain professional services, food, etc., but have for the most part been commercially a part of Newville, although to get to this town it was necessary for early settlers to ford the Conodoguinet Creek which was often dangerous in times of flood and in winter ice. The first bridge was built on the Doubling Gap road, about 1824, followed in the next twenty years by a bridge at Thompsons Crossing and still later by a bridge at the crossing at Green Spring.

Doubling Gap for many years a famous hostelry with wide spreading porches was well known throughout the North and South as a mineral spring resort. About 1800, its medicinal properties were discovered and in the next decade or two the fame of its waters had spread until it first had a number of boarding houses near by and still later the hotel building itself was erected. The water of the main spring known as the Sulphur spring contains sulphuretted hydrogen, carbanote and sulphates of magnesia and soda, and sodium chloride. A short distance away the Chalybeate spring adds bicarbonate of iron to many of the minerals found in the sulphur spring.

The hotel which accommodated one hundred guests in the days preceding and following the Civil War for several decades, is now used only for occasional week-end parties, or conventions. Directly

in front of the hotel the mountain rises about 1400 feet above sea level. This elevation is known as Round Knob and at its height is Flat Rock. This rock affording an unexcelled view of the valley while lying relatively in Upper Frankford Township, can best be reached from the Doubling Gap approach to the mountain. On the road leading to the knob is the cave used by Lewis, the robber. Many are the tales which have grown about the personality of this man. That he was however, a man of much kindness to the poor has often been remarked and the fact that he never killed a man and robbed only those whom he considered rich, has made his memory like that of his prototype Robin Hood, to be held in kindly remembrance, unlike many of the early and desperate criminals of pioneer days. A widely known "Confession of David Lewis" is said to have been written as a campaign document during the campaign of Governor Mifflin, by one of his opponents. Governor Mifflin was said to have been friendly to Lewis' family which was of good stock.

Mifflin Township was early settled by sturdy Scotch-Irish. Among the earliest settler was Andrew McElwain who settled on a warrant of land known as the "Fountain of Health Farm" as early it is thought as 1730. He came with his brothers-in-law, Robert Mickey and William Thompson from Chester County and they also settled in the same township. Before the erection of the county or about that time came such well known families as Carnahan (who had a block house built on their farm which was much used by residents of Mifflin during the French and Indian Wars) Williamson, Porterfield, Shannon, Nicholson, Stevenson, Laughlin and Lightcap. Within the next two decades these settlers were followed by others among whom were McLaughlin, Brown, McElhenny, Martin, Bell, Sterrett, Lusk, Morrow, Brady, Ager, etc. The Bradys were noted for their fighting qualities which brought them fame in the Revolution. The Shannons produced Captain Robert Shannon of the Revolution and one Shannon who is said to have gone shortly after 1800 into Ohio on foot to ply his trade as a shoemaker. Many of these early Scotch-Irish were slaveholders in Mifflin townships and following the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania, the Nicholsons went into Kentucky with their slaves. Prior to the Revolutionary war came Adam Bratton with his brothers-in-law the Gillespies, and about the same time or a little before we find the names of James McFarlin, Samuel McCormick and the Galbreaths. It is difficult to say just when these men first came to Mifflin as only a record that they bought and sold land is obtainable.

German settlers followed the first of whom George Buck settled about 1783. They became numerous after the year 1790. The Christleibs, Henrys, Knettles and Wolfs added to the growth of the township.

Mifflin Township suffered from Indian depredations as did the county as a whole and tales are told of the losses among several families such as the Nicholsons and Williamsons. One story is told of a family of McElwains who in the dead of night were alarmed by Indians and went to Carnahans Block House for protection. They then discovered that no one had brought the baby, asleep in a cradle. A visiting relative made the trip back to the house rescued the baby who grew to womanhood and was the progenitor of the Harlan family. The township has not grown numerically in the past few decades but the schools are well kept and the farms and homes of the people reflect the comfort and development which modern methods of agriculture have brought.

NORTH MIDDLETON with its twin township SOUTH MIDDLETON was formed in the year 1810. It extends from the environs of Carlisle north to the Kittochtinny or North Mountain. South Middleton from Carlisle runs south to the South Mountain, both townships having formed the once large township of Middleton.

North Middleton because it lay in the section first followed by the Scotch-Irish, along the wooded country side, where many small springs abounded was at first settled in greater numbers than South Middleton which in the later division embraced much the greater area. However, because of the quality of its soil, which for most of its acreage comprised that part lying between the Conodoguinet and the mountain, was slate land, later settlement did not proceed so rapidly. It has but one village that of Caprivi. Two gaps in the mountains were used extensively by early settlers in crossing the mountains and are still used, Long's Gap, and Wagner's Gap. Both have roads leading to them bearing the name of the gap. The Carlisle Indian School was situated in this township and here the old and very famous fortifications which began probably in the French and Indian Wars, under the direction of Colonel Stanwix, who "erected breast works east of the town," were located.

Perhaps no fortifications or at least no inland Army Post has a more continuous history than this former Carlisle Indian School which since 1918, has again come under the control of the War Department first as an Army Base Hospital during and immediately following the World War and since 1925 it has been the largest Medical Field Service School in the United States. Here reserve officers from points east of the Mississippi River are sent in large numbers in two camp periods each summer. Reserve 300 Officer Training Corps for upper class students in medical schools east of the Mississippi are sent also in two camps, each of six weeks' training during the summer. Two schools of four months' periods each are maintained, one in the spring and one in the fall. These schools give active medical officers their final training in military surgery. They rank in importance with similar schools for artillery, cavalry, infantry and engineer officers in various parts of the United States.

The Carlisle Indian School located here for a period of almost forty years was an institution which carried the ideals of its founder the late Brigadier General Pratt, who entered upon his work of establishing the school as a young captain, as nearly to perfection as ideals may be carried. Here is to be found the old Guard House erected as a powder magazine by Hessian soldiers captured at the battle of Trenton, who were sent to the Carlisle Barracks, for safe keeping. The Old Army Post originally was in possession of many such powder magazines, some of which were later used presumably with some improvements as living quarters.

Early settlers of the township of North Middleton, were the McClures, Holmes, Hamiltons, Gibsons, Pattersons, Eliots, etc. Later came those families of German origin the Wolfs, Failors, Wagners, Longs, etc.

One of the two oldest church yards in the county is located in North Middleton Township—Meeting House Springs. Its congregation with Silver were organized within a week or ten days of each other in the year 1734. The valley at this point was populous enough to support a pastor and the Scotch-Irish were eager to have a minister among them. Accordingly a plea was sent to the Donegal Presbytery for a minister and the Rev. Alexander Graighead was ordered to supply two or three Sabbaths in November the "People over the River."

Just where the meeting house was situated is not known but presumably on the side of the graveyard to the left of the gate, as in 1859 when a new fence was being erected by two descendants of the early settlers John Dunbar and William Henderson, dressed stones were dug up in laying the foundations for the fence. But the old graveyard remains and is a point of much interest to all who view it. Exceedingly peaceful in its detachment from the life of today.

Following the location of the town of Carlisle two miles from Meeting House Springs, the Presbyterian congregation shortly afterwards held meetings in the town and the original congregation was divided for a time into the "Old Lights" and "New Lights" by the schism which rent Presbyterianism at that day. The map of Carlisle drawn by John Creigh which is in the possession of the Hamilton Library in Carlisle and made in 1764 shows that at that date grounds were already reserved for the erection of a church as the space now occupied by the First Presbyterian Church is marked "Presbyterian grounds" although no church is shown sketched, as on the Episcopal space. However, it is likely that a very short time after 1764 the church, which stands today as the direct descendant of the Meeting House Springs congregation, was erected and it has been the scene of the most historic meetings the town has ever known.

DICKINSON TOWNSHIP. West Pennsboro Township by rapid population had become unwieldy and accordingly the following petition was addressed:

“To the Worshipful Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peaces for the County of Cumberland, April Term, 1785.

“The humble petition of the freeholders of West Pennsboro Township humbly sheweth.

“That said township is much too large for officers to perform their respective duties without uncommon fatigue far above what the officers of our neighboring townships do feel—

“That we pray your worships to appoint and confirm and appoint a line to divide said township and as the Great Road leading from Carlisle to Shippensburg doth appear to be nearly Centerable we pray said Road to be confirmed for a line between the North and South divisions, the care and upholding said road to fall to the north division or district and your petitioners as duty bound will pray.”

The names which follow were those of the first and second generations of West Pennsboro settlers who asked for the erection of the township now known as Dickinson named for Pennsylvania's Governor of the name. They are submitted herewith because they constitute names which are carried throughout the length and breadth of America today in the person of their descendants. The signers follow: Alexander McBride, Alexander McBride, Jr., Robert McBride, Samuel Weakley, Matthew Lared, James Huston, William Milligan, James Smith, Thomas Campbell, Robert Weakley, Alexander Martin, Thomas Hornbugh, William Lusk, William McFarlane, Edward Weakley, Samuel Briere, Nathaniel Weakley, James Ewing, James Irvine, John Buchanan, William Laughlin, Acheson Laughlin, Archibald Sweanet, John Goorl, Robert Patterson, Andrew Patterson, Thomas Ewing, John Brown, Moses Glen, Thomas Glen, John Huft, David Blair, Allen Leeper, James Neal, Ralph Martin, David King, Robert Duncan, Jacob Drollinger, William Woodburn, William Clark, Adam Hays, Charles Leeper, Joshua Martin, John Gibson, Thomas Foster, Samuel Postlewaite, Alexander McKeegan, Robert Semple, George Peffer, David Reed, Thomas Morton, Alexander McDonald, James Carothers, John Parker, Andrew McAllister, William Parker, John Dunbar, John Love, Joseph Hays, Paul Pierce, Joseph Pierce, Richard Woods, John Woods. Another early and well known family was the Moore for whom villages were named.

Shortly after 1800, David Glenn settled in Dickinson Township where he purchased a large estate which adjoined that of the Munro family. The father of David Glenn, Gabriel Glenn had been an early settler near Big Spring and had been a Revolutionary soldier. The Glenn and Munro farms in Dickinson Township remain in the hands of descendants of the family.

Dickinson Township has two creeks both of good size, one the Yellow Breeches which runs along the southern boundary of the limestone belt which proved of much value to the earliest settlers. The other, Mountain Creek, flowing through the mountainous section along the extreme southern end of the township is fed by many smaller streams which run down the mountain side. This township has Piney Mountain with its beauty of scenery and is topped by a hotel called "Piney Mountain Inn" which is well known throughout the county and beyond its limits. This section too, is noted for its excellent trout fishing as indeed are many of the mountain streams in the county. The Yellow Breeches fed by Cold Spring Run and Spruce Run in this township, widens its bed and grows increasingly beautiful in scenery as it winds its way through the valley. This creek while much smaller than the Conodoguinet Creek on the north of the valley is much more notable for its beauty of scenery as in most places it has a high bank on one side and lowlands along the other, in contrast to the more level banks of the former stream.

The township has for its northern boundary the "Great Road" which is the Harrisburg and Chambersburg turnpike, and is crossed by the Walnut Bottom which intersects the York Road at Mooredale. The Reading Railroad runs through the central section of the township on its way to Shippensburg, while the Gettysburg and Harrisburg branch of the Reading runs to the south. Agriculture is thriving in the township with numerous clubs for boys and girls, organized along the lines of farm advancement.

Clay and sand banks in the southern section of the township are in active operation, Toland being the seat of the clay banks.

The township preceding the Civil War was in deep sympathy with the underground railroad system which aided the run away slave in his dash for the Canadian border. One incident which happened in 1859, shows this feeling. A negro with his wife and young child settled in Dickinson Township having been freed by their mistress before her death in Maryland. They lived for a little over a year in the township when their hurried departure and the condition of their cabin after their flight gave evidence that they had been kidnapped. Citizens of the township led by Richard Woods and John Morrison employed Council and succeeded in finding the man who lived across the border in Maryland who had acted as negro catcher. His name was Emanuel Myers and while in Pennsylvania he was arrested and brought to Carlisle for trial. The affair caused much interest far into the South and through many Northern states. Three eminent Maryland lawyers were sent to defend Myers and the Dickinson committee were represented by such legal lights of the Carlisle Bar as A. B. Sharpe and the Hon. Frederick Watts. Myers was found guilty by the jury but before sentence was rendered he asked to be permitted on his own recognizance to return the negro family named Butler to their Dickinson home. This was permitted

and shortly thereafter the couple returned to Dickinson where they lived for years. The defense while not actually admitting the kidnapping showed that while the former mistress of the Butler family, Elizabeth Warfield of Frederick, had freed the negroes yet as she left an estate insolvent it was contended that her action was unfair and that her Executors were justified in selling the emancipated slaves to pay her creditors. Cumberland County as late as the year 1828, still held a few slaves who would escape only by death from bondage, Dickinson, Frankford and Newton Townships had no slaves within their borders. The well kept farms and villages of this township attest to the sturdy race of people which gave character to the early settlement.

PENN TOWNSHIP was created from Dickinson by court decree, October 23, 1860. Until the year 1872, it embraced all that territory lying between Newton and Dickinson townships, from the Harrisburg and Chambersburg pike on the north to the top of South Mountain on the south. With the formation of Cooke Township in the latter year the boundary of the latter was made from the first ridge of the South Mountain to its top, leaving the territory of Penn the township to be the remainder and by far the most fertile part of the township. The limestone soil is rich in productivity and the smaller acreage between the Yellow Breeches Creek and the Cooke Township line although composed of shale land has been well farmed and is also fruitful.

Penn Township when first erected had within it the Pine Grove Iron Works which later came within the scope of Cooke. However, the remains of Cumberland furnace are still to be traced about Huntsdale where it was built by Michael Ege in the year 1794. It continued in operation with varying success as a business venture until the year 1854 when it blew out and was never again started. Huntsdale is a station on the Reading Railroad.

The Walnut Bottom road, the thoroughfare running from Carlisle to Shippensburg passes through this township as the main artery of travel. This old road which had its origin in early days was formerly used by western drovers to reach more easterly markets. For many years it is said that this road in summer was congested with the great numbers of cattle passing through to the disgust of other travellers. Farmers who put many acres in pasturage along the Walnut Bottom to feed these wondering herds, found ready market for their grass. With the coming of the railroad the cattle were shipped to the east by freight and for many years the Walnut Bottom was used only for local travel. With the coming of the automobile however, and the subsequent improvement of the road by the State the old and historic highway has been the connecting link once more between East and West and is a delightful avenue of travel.

Many small towns are found along the course of the Walnut Bottom road. Cumminstown near which is located the church which

bears the name "Dickinson Presbyterian," was erected in the year 1829, and had for its first pastor the Rev. McKnight Williamson, who united two famous early families of Cumberland County in his lineage. The town takes its name from the second pastor the Rev. Charles P. Cummins who was a graduate of medicine as well as theology. He blended his pastoral duties with that of physician to the countryside and tradition says his ministry was one of much success and that he was much loved by his people. Peter Ege, iron master of the Pine Grove furnace is buried at Cumminstown, in the Dickinson Presbyterian burying ground near the church. Many graves of interest are found here.

Centerville the town one mile west of Cumminstown is a thriving village with stores and other business places. The Lutheran church begun here in the early part of the nineteenth century has a large membership and its first pastor was Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller. Under the pastorate of the Rev. Charles Klink the present building was erected in 1852. The Rev. David Swope, father of a well known historian of the county the late Gilbert Swope of Newville was also one of its pastors. Other churches such as the Church of the Brethren or Dunkards, United Brethren and Disciples of Christ have had churches, which are still standing. The United Brethren at Hayes Grove, built in 1758, is a thriving congregation. Other settlements are Hoekerville, Longsdorf, Hays Grove and the still smaller ones known as Brushtown and Sidetown, these latter on the Pine road.

The Yellow Breeches Creek which enters as a small stream not far from its source, grows larger as it passes through Penn Township, being fed by the waters of Peach Orchard Run and that of Beetem Hollow. The schools of Penn Township have recently entered upon a consolidation program which is meeting with success and is constantly being strengthened under the supervision of county and State guidance.

In 1856, a private school was begun in Centerville by R. Lowry Sibbett later a well known physician of Carlisle. Mr. Sibbett who had but recently graduated from Pennsylvania college, now Gettysburg college, taught a classical course to his students and for a time the school was very successful. Mr. Sibbett was succeeded by the Rev. George P. Hays, later President of Washington and Jefferson college at Washington, Pennsylvania, and the latter was succeeded by E. M. Hays. The school closed about 1862 when the outbreak of the Civil War had scattered the students many of whom entered the army. Among the earliest settlers of Penn Township were the families of Woods, Ross, Davidson, McCulloch, Mateer, Donaldson, Weakley, and Williams. Some of the Scotch-Irish who came early were Covenanters and an old stone church was erected as their first place of worship, not far from the site of the Dickinson church.

WEST PENNSBORO TOWNSHIP, named for the sons of Pennsylvania's founder was divided in 1754 from its sister township

East Pennsboro, the two together having been formed in 1735, as Pennsboro and with Hopewell created in the same year occupied the area of the present county of Cumberland. But township after township was carved from the parent township until the year 1795, when Frankfort officially was cut off, Dickinson having been taken from West Pennsboro a decade before.

This township early had its influx of Scotch-Irish settlers who with avidity seized upon lands adjacent to springs preferably wooded. The fertility or kind of soil on which these springs were located seemed not to have entered into the consideration of the settlers.

Perhaps the wooded land filled with springs offering as it did a supply of good water gave them an added sense of security, and as many of the Scotch-Irish know much about mills in their homeland the future use to which these streams might be put, doubtless also appealed to them. It has been thought too, that in the earliest periods of these settlements some remnants of earlier Indian habitations might have pointed the way. But from whatever cause, these early settlers did seek the streams with unerring fidelity, and in this particular township the Conodoguinet and Big Spring were the Meccas. The earliest settlers were the Archesons, McFarlans, Dunbars, McAllisters, Dunnings, Ross, Mitchells, Pierces. John Davidson was a settler as early as 1745, while most of the above list came between 1730 and the latter date. John Forbes who owned a mill on the Big Spring, later known as Lindsey's and Elliott's was in the township about 1743. On the Atcheson land was erected about 1733, a fort which as early as ten years later gave its name to a tract of land purchased by James McFarlan and known as the "Old Fort." The McKeehans came to this township before the Revolution and other families such as the Laughlins, Elliotts, etc., were here in the decade preceding.

The township had many mills, and the old Harrisburg and Chambersburg turnpike did a thriving business in its day. Taverns were to be found every few miles along its way and at places, at least two in the township, stops were made by stages, to secure fresh horses. These relay stations were known as stage offices and one was located three miles west of Carlisle, conducted by Philip Rhoads. Another some miles farther on was kept by John Palm. The railroad about 1833-34 changed the travel from stage coach to railroad train and did away with the business of the turnpike to a large extent. Blacksmith shops and carriage factories too, did thriving businesses along the turnpike and the road leading from Carlisle to Newville. But with the cycle of time bringing new methods of transportation, the highways improved by macadam or concrete roadbeds, have again come into their own and each little town boasts its gas stations and its accessory shop for the ever increasing line of cars which pass over the roads.

Plainfield once known as Smoketown, when the Blacksmiths made their own charcoal and the air about was impregnated with clouds of smoke, maintains a neat well-cared for appearance. One of the earliest of the German settlers, who came in increasing numbers into the township after 1790, was Jacob Alter who came from Lancaster County and settled along the Conodoguinet Creek, at what was later known as Alter's Mill. He took an active interest in the county and both he and his son Jacob Alter, Jr., represented it in the State legislature for many sessions. Samuel McKeehan represented the county also from this township in the earlier years of the 19th Century. Governor Ritner who came as a young man to West Pennsboro Township from an eastern county worked here as a farm laborer and married Susannah a daughter of Jacob Alter. Soon after the marriage Joseph Ritner left for Washington County where he cleared a large part of a farm purchased there and soon entered public life. He served in the War of 1812 under General Harrison in the Northwestern territory. In 1820, he was elected to the State legislature representing Washington County and served six terms. During two of these terms he served as Speaker of the House of Representatives, once having had the honor of being the unanimous choice of his colleagues. In 1835 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania and in his treatment of public questions won the admiration of Whittier who wrote a poem called "Ritner." After leaving the Governor's Chair he once more returned to West Pennsboro Township where he made his home at Mount Rock. In 1840 he was made elector for President. He was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens of the township all of whom practically knew him intimately. He died in October, 1869, leaving his farm to his son Peter Ritner, who was prominent in political life in Pennsylvania for a time.

Governor Ritner was buried in Mount Rock Cemetery and in October, 1902, a monument was erected there by the State. The bill for the marker was introduced during the 1901 session of the Pennsylvania legislature by Hon. Robert L. Myers in the House and by State Senator William E. Miller in the senate. It was signed by Governor William E. Stone. The monument shows a bust of Governor Ritner within a large niche surmounted with handsome cornice, and supported by four Ionic columns on a series of pedestals. The unveiling by four descendants was largely attended. Addresses were made by Governor Stone, with the historical address by Hon. Edward W. Biddle, of Carlisle. Other addresses were made, Hon. William Penn Lloyd and Hon. Milton A. Embick. A large number of persons from the county, State and neighboring States were in attendance.

Greason, a little town on The Pennsylvania Railroad, Cumberland Valley Division, was named for the principal land owners of the section, heirs of James Douglas Greason, who graduated from Dick-

inson College, Carlisle, in 1798, and after being admitted to the Bar, settled without practicing his profession in West Pennsboro Township, near lands of his father-in-law James Carothers. The Carothers were early settlers of the township, about 1745, and James Carothers served several terms as Justice of the Peace before the Revolutionary War. As a young man with others from his township he served in the expedition against Kittanning, under Colonel John Armstrong. The first house was built in Greason in 1854, by John Dunbar a son-in-law of James D. Greason. This house is now occupied by a Mr. Williamson and was formerly woned by Oliver Huston. A fine oak tree near the station has been fenced in by the railroad company in deference to the wishes of the late Robert Greason who sold his land near that of his brother John Greason whereon the station stands, with the understanding that the large oak tree which was even then of great size should always be cared for by the railroad company. Although the railroad has owned the land since 1856, and the tree has been in its possession since a slightly later date, it has been the subject of much care, is still an object of much beauty and seems destined to live for another century, spreading its friendly shade over the traveller, as well as being a symbol of a promise faithfully kept.

For some years the little village of Greason enjoyed the privilege of a classical school called "The Greason Academy" which was begun by Frank M. L. Gillelen, who successfully prepared many young men for college some of them for Yale and Princeton. This academy was in existence during the period preceding the Civil War but shortly thereafter it began to decrease in students. It was lodged in an attractive building near the station at the end of the village street and was designed in classic style with Doric columns. This academy building is now used as the United Brethren Church. Mr. Gillelen who was a son-in-law of James D. Greason was succeeded in the conduct of the academy by Miss Rachel Walk, Erasmus H. Saunders, and G. W. Leshar.

A HISTORY
of the
CUMBERLAND VALLEY
IN
PENNSYLVANIA

By
DR. GEORGE P. DONEHOO
Editor-In-Chief

VOLUME II

Published by
THE SUSQUEHANNA HISTORY ASSOCIATION
HARRISBURG

1930

TELEGRAPH PRESS
HARRISBURG, PA.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Personal Records

James Agnew, son of David and Rebecca (Sample) Agnew, was born May 6, 1841, in Fulton County, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of McConnellsburg and the academies of Strasburg and Mount Joy, Lancaster County. After completion of his education he became engaged in farming, and Oct. 3, 1862, shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company K, 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry. On March 1st of the following year meritorious service won him promotion to the rank of corporal, and on May 15, 1863, he was promoted to sergeant. His regiment was assigned to the army of the Cumberland under Gen. Roscerans. He participated in the battle of Stone River and in the campaign of 1863, at Chattanooga. From there he went to Chickamauga and then back to Chattanooga. Under the command of Gen. George H. Thomas he participated in the Battle of Lookout Mountain and the engagements at Missionary Ridge. His regiment was then assigned to Sherman's Army for the Georgia campaign and he was on the famous march from Atlanta to the sea. Sergeant Agnew was mustered out with his company at Nashville, Tenn., June 21, 1865, two months after the signing of the treaty of peace. He returned to Lancaster County, and the following year removed to Mercersburg with his father. There he engaged in farming for 20 years. In politics he always was a member of the Republican party, and took part in the campaign for Fremont, although not then of age. He was appointed postmaster of Mercersburg by President McKinley in 1898, as a reward for his work in behalf of the Republican candidate. In June, 1903, he was re-appointed by President Roosevelt. He served for six years as school director and also served as assessor of Montgomery Township. He was a member of the Mercersburg Post, G. A. R., and was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church. Dec. 21, 1865, six months after his discharge from the Union Army, he married Harriet E., daughter of John L. and Martha (Rankin) Rhea. They have issue: 1. John Rhea, 1867, married Nettie Hay of New Castle, Pa. 2. Rebecca Sample, 1869. 3. Harriet Witherow, 1872, married Thomas C. McDowell. 4. David Finley, 1878. 5. James Kenworthy, 1881, 1884. The Agnew family traces itself back to Clan Colla. James Agnew, born in Ireland, 1711, died on the Manor of Masque, Adams County, Pa., 1770, emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled in Donegal, Lancaster County, with Arthur Patterson in 1729. Both were blacksmiths. The father of Gen. James Agnew, a British officer killed in

the Battle of Germantown, was a brother of the pioneer. The latter was one of the first squatters on the Manor of Masque. He asked for a warrant to his land on Marsh Creek in 1738, and settled on it the following year. This tract was situated in what is now Highland, Chahada Township, Adams County. Title was not fully determined until 1802. He was captain of an associated company of York County in 1756, and assisted in the defense of the frontier against the French and Indians. He married first in 1731, but the name of his wife, is unknown. She left two children—John, 1732, 1814, was a member of the York County committee of observation in 1775 and was one of the first associate judges of Adams County; and Janet, 1735, 1814, married in 1754 to Hugh Scott, blacksmith of near Fairfield. They had nine children—Rebecca, Abraham, James, Hugh, John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Margaret and Josiah. James Agnew, following the death of his first wife, married in 1737 Rebecca, 1707, 1789, daughter of Abraham Scott of Donegal. Of this union were born nine children—Samuel, 1738; James II; David III; Abraham, 1750, 1753; Martha; Margaret; Rebecca; Sarah and Ann; David, father of the subject of this sketch, was a descendent of the third son of this marriage.

Charles Luther Albert, is of that splendid caliber of American manhood who places their life and service at the command of their country, proudly and uncomplainingly bears the scars of battle. He was born in Baltimore, Md., on May 2, 1900, the son of Charles W. and Ella (Royston) Albert. His father was connected with the DeFrehm Chair Manufacturing Company. Mr. Albert began his education in the public schools of Baltimore and continued it in the Polytechnic Institute at Baltimore. He matriculated for one year at the College of Commerce of the University of Maryland. On April 17, 1917, he enlisted in the United States Army for service in the World War and was assigned to duty in the 4th Company of Coast Artillery of the Maryland National Guards. Overseas, he was attached to the 117th Trench Mortar Battery of the famous 42nd Rainbow Division. He was in the important action at the Baccarae Section on March 1, to March 25, 1918; the Champagne-Marne Defensive, July 15-18, 1918; the Aisne-Marne Offensive, July 18 to August 6, 1918; St. Mihiel Offensive, September 12-16, 1918; Meuse-Argonne Offensive, September 16-November 11, 1918. During these actions he was badly gassed twice, in May of 1918 and on November 1st of the same year. At the close of the war, he was discharged from Camp Lee, Virginia on April 17, 1919, two years to the day, from his enlistment. Returning to civil life, he was auditor for the United States Shipping Board at Baltimore for about two years. In 1922, he suffered a health relapse as a result of his gas attacks in France and was forced, on the advice of his physicians, to give up this position and to seek the purified mountain air. He went to the Blue Ridge Mountain district and there clerked, for two years, in

the post office. In the year of 1926, he resigned from his office and accepted a position as city editor of the *Record Herald* newspaper of Waynesboro, Pa., and remained there until June 4, 1928, when he was appointed acting post master of Blue Ridge Summit under the Coolidge administration. On January 19, 1929, he was commissioned postmaster for a term of four years. He is married to Clara Virginia Nutter of Baltimore, Md., and they have one son, Charles, Jr. Mr. Albert is a member of the following organizations: the Masonic lodge, Blue Lodge and Chapter; the American Legion; the Rainbow Veterans, Maryland Chapter; the Pennsylvania Postmasters' Association; the Republican party; and the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Fred Allen Alleman, a prominent business man of Chambersburg, was born in Harrisburg, August 5, 1900, the son of Ethan C. and Minnie C. (Lees) Alleman, both natives of Harrisburg, the former having died in 1923, and the latter in 1921. In the year of 1918, he moved his family to Chambersburg where he organized the Chambersburg Coca Cola Bottling Works. This business grew and at his death in 1923, the son Fred Allen Alleman who had been associated with his father many years, took over the business and further advanced it. A few years later he, together with Paul Sensemy started a new business with Mr. Sensemy as president and himself as treasurer known as Chambersburg Bottling Co. Fred Allen Alleman was educated in the public schools of Steelton and in 1917 graduated from the Pierce school of Philadelphia. In politics he favors the Republican principles. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. August 12, 1917, he was married to Gertrude daughter of Dr. Granville and Ida (Stoner) Brubaker, of Mercersburg, Pa. For a number of years Dr. Brubaker was associated with the Mercersburg Academy. The Allemans are the parents of two children: Vivian Marie and Betty Ann. Fred Alleman is very active in civic and social affairs as was his father. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. The Allemans are descendents of some of the earliest German settlers in the Cumberland Valley.

John Gerald Allen, widely known educator and principal of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans School at Scotland, comes of a long line of Scotch-Irish merchants and patriots who have figured prominently in the history of the Commonwealth. He was born in Allen's Mills, Jefferson County, Pa., in 1895, the son of Dillis and Nina (Baker) Allen. His father is a miller and operates a mercantile establishment in Allen's Mills. He has been in that business all his life, and two generations of the Allens before him followed the same calling. He is a Republican and has for years been active in civic and political affairs of his community. There were five children—three sons and two daughters. They are: Charles, who is manager of the Brookville Dairy Co.; Margaret M., who is supervisor of nurses of St. Margaret's Hospital in Pittsburgh; Sarah Elizabeth, who is a high

school teacher in Brookville; Major M., who is employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad as an assistant buyer, Union Station, Chicago, Ill., and John Gerald. The last named attended the public schools of Allen's Mills, and after graduation from high school enrolled in Grove City college where he took his B.S. degree. In 1929, he graduated from Pennsylvania State College, with his M.S. degree. He spent the next three years teaching in the Grove City High School, after which he served one year as principal of the McDonald, Pa., high school. In 1924 he moved to Scotland and became principal of the State Soldiers' Orphans' School, a position he still occupies. He is a Republican and has always been a leader in civic affairs aside from his teaching duties. He is vitally interested in juvenile education and has brought about many refinements in the system in vogue at the state institution which he heads. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, and a Past National President of Iota Lambda Sigma, professional fraternity of teachers of industrial education. He was married Aug. 16, 1924, to Alice Niece of Grove City. There are two daughters: Alice, born in December, 1925, and Phoebe Jane, born Jan., 1930. His wife is active in affairs of the Presbyterian Church and in social circles and is an ardent member of the Eastern Star. In December, 1917, shortly after the entry of the United States into the World War, he enlisted in the First Army Corps and in July, 1918, was sent overseas where he served on the St. Mihiel front and in several other major engagements. He returned to this country in the spring of the following year and was mustered out shortly after his arrival. Since his discharge he was commissioned second lieutenant of the 1st Battalion Headquarters, 112th Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guards. He is listed now as a first lieutenant in reserve, assigned to the 309th Heavy Tank Battalion. He is a member of the American Legion, Chambersburg post.

Merle White Allen, a partner in one of Cumberland Counties oldest and largest retail merchantile establishments, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., May 28, 1888, the son of Josiah Thomas and Ellen (Houser) Allen. Mr. Allen, Jr., was educated in the public schools, academy, and commercial college of his native town. He began his business career in the newspaper work in 1905, and in 1909 until 1913 he was engaged in the merchantile business in Chambersburg. From 1913 until 1920 he was located in Philadelphia and Harrisburg as a broker in Industrial hardware. In 1921, he became associated as a partner with Cochran and Allen, a wholesale hardware firm in Carlisle. This firm was organized in 1879. Mr. Allen is much interested in church work especially that of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, of which he is a member of the Board of Trustees. April 15, 1915, he took for his wife Mrs. Elizabeth Frederic Stewart, daughter of George and Catherine (Lizman) Frederic of Carlisle. Mr. Allen is well known in social and civic affairs of Carlisle, some of the organizations of which he is a member are:

Carlisle Country Club; Kiwanis Club; Chamber of Commerce, of which he is President; Trustee of the Carlisle Community Chest; President of the Carlisle Young Men's Christian Association; and a member of B. P. O. E.; Kearney Lodge Knights of Pythias of Chambersburg, Pa.

Herbert William Allison, born August 31, 1884, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Herbert W. Allison was one of eleven children born to David William and Lydia Catherine (Railing) Allison. They were natives of Pennsylvania. The former was born May 30, 1857, and died January 29, 1920; the mother was born May 24, 1857, and at the present time is residing at Shippensburg, Pa. Mr. Allison was a retired farmer at the time of his death. Both the parents were long active members of the Church of the Brethren. The subject, Herbert W. Allison, received his education in the public schools of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and on completion of his schooling commenced to farm, specializing in fruit growing. He has continued his farming business up to the present time. His farm consists of 300 acres of fruit trees and is known as Southampton Heights. On December 25, 1908, he was united in marriage to Bessie, daughter of Daniel A. and Matilda (Ferree) Smith, of Shippensburg, Pa., the former being a merchant and farmer of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Allison are the parents of three children, Ellsworth Ferree, born June 7, 1909; Herbert William, born January 11, 1911, and Gerald Hugh, born October 30, 1913. Mr. Allison is a member of the Knights of Malta and Knights of Pythias of Shippensburg. He is a director of the Farm Extension Bureau, and has held this office for a number of years. He is also deeply interested in breeding Holstein cattle, and is a member of the Holstein Friesian Association of Cumberland County, and a member of the county and state horticultural societies. He has long been active in Republican politics, and is a member of the Grace Reformed Church. Cyrus Allison, the grandfather of Mr. Allison, was the second son of Hugh and Catherine (Franciscus) Allison. He was born December 31, 1831. Was married to Miss Sarah Mower, born March 24, 1834. They were the parents of five children.

James B. Amberson, M. D., a well-known physician of Waynesboro, was born in that place May 14, 1845, the eldest son of William S. and Rosanna (Burns) Amberson. His ancestors were of the first settlers in Amberson Valley, Franklin County. His great grandfather served in the Revolutionary War, was commissioned an officer and served as an ensign on Gen. Washington's Staff. His father was born in Mercer County, Nov. 11, 1816, a son of Presley N. and Sarah (Cunningham) Amberson, natives of Pennsylvania. They were of English and Welsh descent. The father was a tanner in early life, later a farmer, and when he was twenty-six years of age, clerked in a store. The father moved to Waynesboro in 1840 where, for forty-

two years he was a partner with Peter Benedict in the dry goods business. From 1883 until he retired he was engaged in the grain and coal business. Dr. Amberson was brought up in Waynesboro where he attended public and private schools. In 1860-61, he attended Mercersburg Academy and in the fall of 1861, entered Westminster College at New Wilmington, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in 1865. He then entered the office of Dr. Benjamin Prantz and I. N. Snively as a student of medicine, and in the fall of 1865 entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He received his degree in March, 1868, and immediately began practice in Waynesboro. He carried on a drug business in connection with his large and growing practice until 1876. The following year he located at Walnut Bottom, Cumberland County, where he practiced his profession until 1880, when he returned to Waynesboro. In 1882, he entered into partnership with Dr. A. H. Strickler, with whom he practiced until 1887. Since that, he has practiced alone. As a general practitioner he ranks with the leading physicians of Franklin County. He is a man of great culture who has supplemented a broad and liberal education by diligent reading and study, not only in matters connected with his profession. He is a member of the Franklin County Medical Society of which he was one of the re-organizers. He served as the first vice-president of this organization and is a member of the State Medical Association. On Dec. 1, 1873, Dr. Amberson married Mary K. Good, daughter of the late David M. Good, who was of Swiss origin. They had seven children: Mary Eva, William Smith, Gurney Good, Ruth Detrich, deceased, James Burns, Catherine Good and Jean Downey. Mary M. Detrich mother of Mrs. Amberson was daughter of the Mayor of Strasburg during French Revolution. The composer of the French National Anthem, the Marseillaise, was a friend of the family. In politics Dr. Amberson is a Republican and has served as auditor of the Borough of Waynesboro. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and has served as an elder. He is also a member of the Fraternal Mystic Circle. While attending Westminster College during the threatened invasion by the Confederates, he joined the Pennsylvania State Reserves, first during the battle of Antietam and later at the battle of Gettysburg. He served as color bearer.

William Homer Ames, third son of William Cree and Margaret Catherine (Demory) Ames, was born at Pittsville, Maryland, March 19, 1876. He is of Revolutionary ancestry through both father and mother, and is descended from William Ames, son of John Ames, of Bruton, Somersetshire, England, who emigrated to Duxbury, Mass. in 1638, and afterwards removed to Braintree, Mass., where he was admitted as a citizen in 1647, and where all his children were born. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Westminster, Maryland, and Dickinson preparatory school, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to which place he came with

his mother and brother, Chester Nichols Ames, in 1888, and was graduated from Dickinson college with the degree of Ph. B. in 1901. During his college course, he received literary and newspaper training as associate editor of the college publications, the *Dickinsonian* and the *Microcosm*, and as reporter on the *Carlisle Leader* and *Sentinel*, also as assistant compiler of the fourth series of Pennsylvania Archives Papers of the Governors. He was assistant in the preparatory medical department of Dickinson college, 1899-1901; professor of experimental chemistry at Metzger college for Young Women, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1901-7; and professor of economics and sociology at Irving college for Young Women, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, 1902-3. He has been librarian of the J. Herman Bosler Memorial Library, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1903 to date, with the exception that in 1909-10 he was general representative in New York City of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.; and has been librarian of the Hamilton Library and Historical association of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania 1928 to date. In addition to numerous magazine articles and stories, he is the author of "One Hundred Master Speeches," 2 vols. (1922-3); "The Speaker's Library," 10 vols. (1926), and is managing editor of *The Public Speaker's Magazine*. He contributed the historical sketch of Carlisle, Pennsylvania to the present work, and has in preparation a comprehensive genealogy to be called "The Ames Family in America." He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Methodist Episcopal church. Residence, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; business address, 158-166 West High street.

David Kenower Angle, born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1862; David K. Angle, is a man who has gained for himself a fine reputation, due to his faithfulness, in the town of his birth. He is the son of Jeremiah and Catherine Angle, both natives of that town, the former being a well-known farmer of that district. Both the parents are deceased. Mr. Angle received his public school education in Shippensburg, Pa., and at the age of seventeen he entered the business world, working for some time for the DuPont Company. He did not continue with this company for a very long time, when he returned to Shippensburg, Pa., where he accepted a position with the local post office. He has been in the employ of the same for the past 46 years, serving as assistant postmaster, until June, 1927, when he was made postmaster. Due to ill health Mr. Angle was compelled to retire from active service, and he now is receiving a pension from the Government for such faithful performance of his duties. He is fraternally affiliated with the Cumberland Valley Lodge No. 315, Masonic Order, Cumberland Lodge No. 90, and the Valley Encampment. Mr. Angle married Miss Grace Spangler of Shippensburg, and five children were born to them, Grace and Catherine twin daughters, Margaret A., David S., and

Harry Edwin. All the children attend the public schools. Mr. Angle and the family are all very active members of the local Church of God.

William B. Angle, has drunk deeply of the romance of business in many corners of the world. His has been the life of a scientist and his the satisfaction that comes with accomplishment. He was born in Shippensburg, Pa., in 1877, the son of William J. and Mary I. (Baughman) Angle, both of whom are deceased. His father was a native of Shippensburg and was active in mercantile business practically all of his life retiring just a few years before his death. He was a leader in the Republican party. The son attended the rural schools near his home, Shippensburg Normal School and Chambersburg Academy. He then matriculated at Princeton University, taking his degree of bachelor of science in 1900, having specialized in chemistry and other scientific studies. His first business connection was with M. Guggenheim Sons, in the Mexican branch. While in Parral, Mexico, he opened a laboratory of his own, doing assaying and chemical analyses for various industries. Deserting this venture, he went to Indian Head, Md., where he entered the government employ at the United States naval proving grounds as a chemist. Later he became associated with E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co., at its eastern laboratories in New Jersey. His next venture was with the Brazilian government in the powder works at Piquete, Sao Paulo, Brazil. In 1921, he removed to Chambersburg and went into business for himself at 208 North Main Street. His line includes coal, feed, building supplies. The firm is one of the best known in that section of the State and enjoys a large and prosperous business. He is a leader in civic affairs and an enthusiastic member of the Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce. He is a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian Church of Shippensburg. In 1906 he was married to Martha Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William A. McCarrell, of Shippensburg, who has held the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church for the past thirty-one years. There are two children—William McCarrell and Martha I. The latter is a student in Wilson College from which her mother graduated in 1898. The son is a 1928 graduate of Princeton University and is at present associated with the Amerada corporation of Shawnee, Okla. He is doing geological work and oil analyses. The company with which he is connected produces crude oil. Mrs. Angle is very active in church and social affairs and is vice-regent of the Franklin County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Henry Stanley Appenzellar, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1889, the son of W. O. Appenzellar, dry goods merchant for many years, and a man who was active in church and civic affairs. He is now dead. His mother, Anna Mary (Eckhart) Appenzellar, still lives in Chambersburg. When she was a young woman southern soldiers

during the Civil War swooped down upon Chambersburg and burned her home, together with the residences of many other citizens. Young Appenzellar attended the public schools of his native city, graduating from high school in 1906. He then enrolled in Penn State College, with the class of 1911. His first position was with the Western Electric Co., which he served as telephone engineer in Chicago for two years. In 1913, he returned to Chambersburg and was associated with his father until 1917. When the United States declared war upon the Central powers in 1917, he was one of the first in Chambersburg to enlist. He joined the 79th Division, being commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry. After a short period of training here his regiment was sent overseas. He took part in engagements on the Meuse and in Argonne Forest with the Second Division which distinguished itself for bravery under fire. The end of the war saw him a first lieutenant. In 1919, after the signing of the Armistice, he returned to the United States and was honorably discharged. He is a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps with the rank of first lieutenant, a member of the American Legion and a past commander of the local post of that ex-servicemen's organization. He also is a member of the Independent Order Odd Fellows and the Republican party. He attends the U. B. Church. In 1918, he was married to Margaret Hazel Small, Chambersburg. There are four children—Margaret Louise, Urn Stanley, Dorothy Elizabeth and Mariana. His wife is a social leader and is active in affairs of her church. In 1919, he accepted employment with the state engineering department, retaining the post for four years when he went with the Lake View Milling Company as secretary. This position he still occupies with credit to himself and his firm.

Wilbur Stover Arbegast, Register of Wills of Cumberland County, Pa., was born in Mechanicsburg, May 22, 1896, the son of George H. and Sadie (Smith) Arbegast. His father, who was born near Brantsville, Pa., is a bricklayer and is still following his trade in Cumberland County. His mother is a native of Lewisberry, York County. The son was educated in the public schools of Mechanicsburg. He was connected for twelve years with the Pennsylvania Railway as machinist, the service being interrupted during his army life during the World War. In November, 1917, he enlisted in the 132nd Aero Squadron of Pennsylvania and was sent to Kelly Field, Texas, where he was instructed in the theory and practice of flying. He remained there for two months and was then sent to Camp Morrison, Virginia. His aeronautical education was continued there, and six weeks after his transfer, he was sent overseas and was stationed in France for the remainder of the war. He was discharged from Camp Mills, Long Island, in 1919, and resumed his connection with the Pennsylvania Railway. He resigned that position in 1927, when he was elected to the office of county register of wills, on the Republican ticket in the November election of 1927. He has always

taken an active part in public and community matters. He is affiliated with the Church of the Brethren. He married Charlotte Hess of Mechanicsburg. There is one child, a daughter—Lois Joan. Her father is one of the most active men of the state in ex-service men's organizations, being commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, a member of the American Legion, which he served as post commander in 1926-1927. He also is vice-president of the Lions Club and an enthusiastic worker in that organization.

Dr. Guy Phillip Asper was born in York Springs, Pa., April 17, 1880. His father, John Asper, was a contractor and resided in Chambersburg, Pa., from 1881 until the time of his death in 1921. His mother, Sarah Elizabeth (Myers) Asper died there in April, 1927. The son, who removed to Chambersburg with his parents when he was but one year old, was educated in the public schools of that city, and upon graduation in 1899 enrolled in the University of Maryland where he specialized in medicine. He took his M.D. degree in 1903 and spent the greater part of the following year as interne. He began the practice of medicine and surgery in Chambersburg in 1904. During the next 14 years he built up a large clientele and was numbered among the best medical men of the county. At the entry of the United States into the World war he enlisted as first lieutenant in the medical corps, being stationed at the U. S. General Army hospital No. 6 at Ft. McPherson, Ga. He was discharged honorably in July, 1919, and returned to Chambersburg where he resumed his practice. After a year he became associated with the United States Public Health service, being assigned to the Veterans' Bureau as a medical expert doing chest surgery. In this assignment he has performed many difficult surgical operations and is regarded as one of the most able practitioners in the service. He is a member of the American Medical association and in 1917 served as president of the Franklin County Medical society. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He was married February 4, 1904 to Leona May McElwain, of Chambersburg. There are three children. The eldest, Margaret Leona, born February 2, 1905, has served with the American Red Cross for several years. The second child, John McElwain Asper, was born April 6, 1908, and is now associated with the Asher Construction Co. of New York City. The youngest child, Guy Phillip, Jr., is at home, attending school. Mrs. Asper's father was a business man of prominence in Chambersburg for many years. The Aspers are active in church and social work. The husband and father is a member of the Republican party and served on the city board of health for several years. They maintain their home at Castle Point, N. Y.

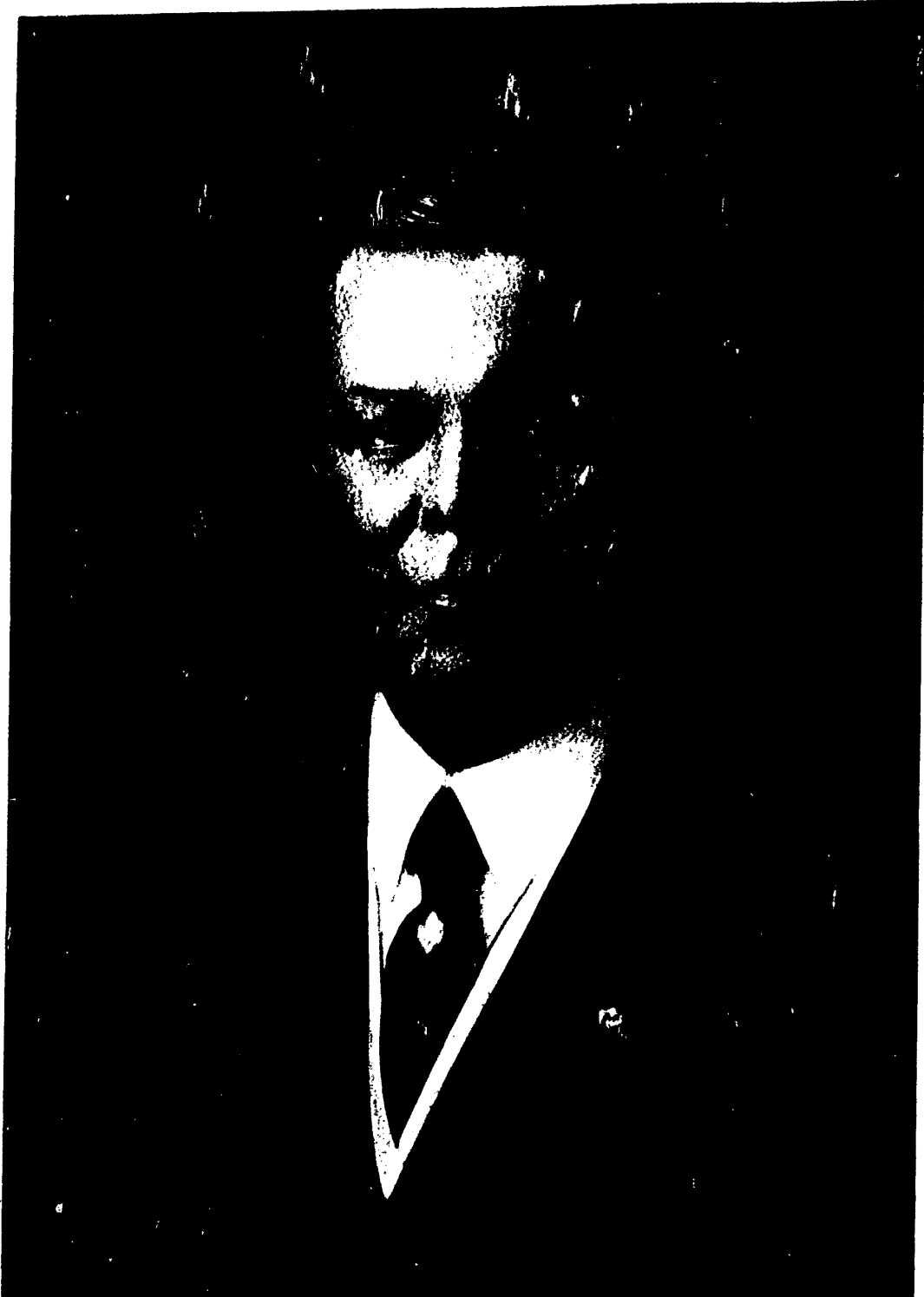
A. H. Baer, is well-known in business and industrial circles in Waynesboro. He was born August 26, 1878, at Kerrsville, Cumberland County, Pa. He was the son of David G. and Elizabeth (Doner)

Baer. The father was born November 20, 1845, and the mother July 5, 1850. They were both of Swiss descent. Mr. Baer's paternal grand parents were John and Martha (Diller) Baer. His maternal grand parents were David and Susan (Miller) Doner. These ancestors were all of the Carlisle-Newville district in Cumberland County. Our subject received his elementary education in the county school. This was followed with a correspondence course and self improvement by night study. The first twenty years of Mr. Baer's life was spent at home—an ideal place for the development of real manhood. Since the age of twenty he has been in the employ of the Frick Company, in Waynesboro, and has been the sales manager since 1916. Previous to that time he was a draftsman in the employ of the same company, then a refrigerating engineer. Refrigeration is his chosen field of work in which he has been a leader. His name is associated with many organizations connected with this industry. He is a past president of "The Refrigerating Machinery Association," vice-president of "The American Society of Refrigerating Engineers" and vice-president of "The American Institute of Refrigeration." In all of these he is an active adviser and a participant in their deliberations. Mr. Baer is also director and secretary of the Autodex Company of Waynesboro. This is a new concern, organized only a few years ago. The product of this company is becoming very popular. Politically, he is associated with the Republican party, and is an active member of the Waynesboro Chamber of Commerce and the president of the Waynesboro Free Library. In social and fraternal circles Mr. Baer is very active, being a member of the Acacia Lodge, F. and A. M. 586 since 1908. He was master in 1912 and a director and past president of the Masonic Building Association, also a member of George Washington Chapter, R. A. Masons, King David Commandery Knights Templar, and Zembo Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a leader in the club life of Waynesboro and vicinity being a past director of the Rotary Club, director of the Masonic Club, and a member of the Fountain Head Country Club of Hagerstown, of the Waynesboro Country Club and of the Boy Scout Council of Waynesboro. In church affiliations he belongs to the Evangelical Church of Waynesboro, and an active worker in the Sunday School, also a member of the Y. M. C. A. November 11, 1903, Mr. Baer was married to Miss Alys Roderick Weldy of Shippenburg, Pa., who was born March 19, 1881. She was the daughter of Sylvester B. and Martha (Brown) Weldy both deceased. Mrs. Baer was a former vice-president of the Civic Club of Waynesboro, a Woman's organization, now dissolved. Her father was a lieutenant in Company "D" 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Civil War. Her paternal grand parents were Barnett Weldy and Rachel (Ruffer) Weldy and her maternal grand parents were Jeremiah S. Brown and Martha (Metz) Brown. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Baer consist of the following children—Martha Elizabeth, at home; David Weldy (deceased), Robert Weldy, at home. Mr. Baer has

long been an active worker in the welfare of the community, and has a large circle of friends.

Donald E. Bair, superintendent of highways for Franklin County, Pennsylvania, was born at Spring Run, this county, March 24, 1884. His parents, Dolphus and Mary C. (Barelay) Bair, are both of Scotch-Irish extraction.

William Clayton Bambrick, to protect those who need protection and to father and educate orphans—that has been the life work of William Clayton Bambrick. For more than a quarter of a century he was as teacher, principal and superintendent, an inspiration and a guiding light to the inmates of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School at Scotland, Pennsylvania. Bambrick was born at Fairview, Hancock County, West Virginia, September 25, 1871, the son of Lewis Steenrod and Sarah (Baxter) Bambrick. His father was farmer, teacher and business man at various times during his long and useful life. Mr. Bambrick received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and completed his institutional training at West Virginia University. For a time after his graduation he taught in the public schools of West Virginia, where he showed marked ability in the handling and instruction of youth. With this experience as a valuable background, he became associated with the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School at Scotland, Pennsylvania. His first duties were those of a teacher, and during the more than a quarter of a century which followed he successively was promoted to the posts of principal, assistant superintendent and finally superintendent. He put his whole heart and the whole force of his personality into his work, for it was a work that he loved. Hundreds of young men who have left that institution and stepped out into the fields of business owe to him whatever success they have won. During their tender, impressionable years, it was he who guided their thoughts into clean, wholesome channels, it was he who inspired in them a desire to lead useful lives for the sake of human kind and it was he who taught them that honesty and charity and morality are the highest virtues. October 5, 1910, Mr. Bambrick was joined in wedlock to Anna Morton, a school teacher, in Kingston, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Bambrick is the daughter of the Rev. Allen John Morton, and his wife, Mary Anne Morton. So successfully did Mr. Bambrick manage the industrial school that the good people of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in recognition of his meritorious service, and because of a desire to bring his qualities into public office, elected him county treasurer in the fall of 1921. Five years later he was elected assistant to the president of the National Bank of Chambersburg, and has acquitted himself with credit in both positions. Mr. Bambrick is a member of George Washington Lodge No. 143, Free and Accepted Masons; of the George Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Pennsyl-



Frank Barnett.
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vania, and of Continental Commandery, No. 156, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Temple, Commercial Men, and the Chambersburg Golf Clubs, and is keenly interested in the work of the Kittochtinny Historical Society, of which he is member. With all of these affiliations demanding his attention, Mr. Bambrick also finds time to take an active part in the Baptist Church.

Frank R. Barnett, was born May 4, 1874, at St. Thomas, Pa., the son of Daniel B. and Margaret E. (Besore) Barnett. The father was born in Chambersburg, in 1848 and spent an active life in business and hotel management. From 1875 until 1890 he was proprietor of a hostelry in St. Thomas. After leaving that place he moved to Waynesboro where he purchased the Leland hotel which he operated for a period of 12 years until 1902 when he retired. His son then took over the establishment and ran it for six years when he, too, withdrew from the business. The elder Barnett by his first marriage had three children, Frank R., Sue D. and Emma F. Barnett. After the death of his first wife he was united in matrimony with Alice Miller of St. Thomas. Two children were born of this union—Nellie B. and Fred M. Barnett. The latter for the past 15 years has been in Professional School of the Blind at Janesville, Wis., as an instructor. After retiring from the hotel business in 1908 Frank R. Barnett became interested in manufacturing and was elected as director of the Landis Tool Company. Being of a versatile nature and a tireless worker, he chose to form other business connections and to expand the field of his operations. At present he is a director of the Citizens National Bank and Trust Company, in the affairs of which he has taken an active part. He also is director of the Waynesboro Hospital and of the Waynesboro Building and Loan Association. He was married in 1902 to Amy E. Vance, Greencastle, Pa., a graduate of the public schools of that city. She is active in church and social affairs and a regular attendant at the Trinity Reformed Church. Mr. Barnett has always taken a leading part in civic movements and athletic events. He is an enthusiastic member of the Waynesboro Country Club. As hotel operator, manufacturer and banker he has contributed much to the progress of his community and is a highly respected and popular citizen.

Samuel Elmer Basehore. The name Basehore was originally LeBaiseur. The family were Huguenots, and during the Reformation, some fled to England. One Jacques LeBaiseur and family were members of the French Protestant church at Norwich, England, as early as 1614. One, John Bezar, was chosen by William Penn, in a letter to James Harrison dated August 25, 1681, to assist in locating and laying out the "great town" of Philadelphia. The emigrants of the German branch were Brethren, or Dunkards, a faith to which hundreds of their descendants cling to the present day. A Jacob Basehore appears upon the records of Lancaster county in 1735, a

Baltzer Boeszhaar upon the records of Earltown, Lancaster county, as early as 1739. A Matthias Boeshor lived in the Swatara Valley, now Berks county, as early as 1748, and near Fort Swatara had a personal encounter with an Indian in which he was wounded. A John Basehore was a member of the Revolutionary committee of Bethel township, was a member of the Fourth District Associated Battalion of Militia, and in 1775 was a delegate to the Revolutionary Convention at Lancaster. He was killed by the Indians near the headquarters of the Indian Chief Shekellimy in 1778. Peter Basehore was ensign in Capt. Valentine Shouffler's company under Colonel Greenawalt, and a George Beasore was sergeant in Captain Thomas Koppenheffer's Lancaster County Associators and in 1777 was commissioned a second lieutenant. A George Boeshor settled in what is now Berks county at a very early date. He received a patent January 3, 1733, for 100 acres on a branch of Mill creek, a patent for 100 acres in Leacock township March 8, 1734, and afterward patents for several more tracts in Swatara township, where he resided. This George Boeshor was the great-great-great-great-grandfather of Samuel Elmer Basehore, the subject of this sketch. He had a son, Michael, who had four sons, Johannes, Daniel, Johan Michael, and Johan Jacob. Daniel, the second son, was born September 16, 1752, in Bethel township, Berks county. In 1772, he married Anna Maria Wolf, born March 6, 1749, in Amsterdam, Holland, daughter of Paul Michael Wolf, who settled in Bethel township in 1755. Daniel Boeshor, in the spring of 1791, removed to what is now Hampden township, Cumberland county, where he purchased a farm known as the "Rye Gate Tract," the greater portion of which is now owned by Albert Radabaugh. Here, he lived and engaged in farming until his death in East Pennsboro township, December 13, 1822. His wife died June 19, 1817. They had four children: Michael, John, Christina, and Elizabeth. Christina married George Rupp and became the mother of Isaac Daniel Rupp, noted historian and geneologist. John Boeshor (or Basehore) the second son, was born in Berks county, December 17, 1776, and married Mary Bricker, of Allen township, Cumberland county, daughter of Peter and Mary (Barr) Bricker. After their marriage, John Basehore and his wife lived at "Rye Gate" and it was Mrs. Basehore who gave the alarm to the neighbors when Lewis the Robber, in the spring of 1820, attempted to rob their home. (See history of Lewis the Robber.) John Basehore died January 28, 1856, and his wife October 1, 1853. Their children were John, Polly, Samuel, Peter, and Elizabeth. Samuel Basehore, the second son, was born at the "Rye Gate Tract," December 26, 1805, and always lived in that locality. He was married January 21, 1830, to Barbara Moltz, also a native of that township, born October 6, 1810, daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Olewine) Moltz. He died October 23, 1876, and his wife July 29, 1879. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom these grew to maturity: John L., Jacob A., Catharine E., Samuel Augustus, Mary

A., Susan R., and Margaret Ellen. John L. removed to Iowa, was a captain in the Sixth Iowa Cavalry in the Civil war, and was killed in line of duty, October 1, 1864. Jacob A., of Cumberland county, was a private in Company B, 147th P. V. I. Catharine E. died unmarried, March 20, 1887. Mary A. married Joseph Hursh. Susan R. married Joseph Erb. Margaret Ellen married Simon Eberly. Samuel Augustus Basehore was born on the homestead in Hampden township, March 22, 1839, was reared on the farm, and was educated in the public schools and the academies at Newville and White Hall. In September, 1862, he enlisted and served in the Antietam campaign with the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. He engaged in farming until the spring of 1897, when he removed to Mechanicsburg, residing there until the time of his death, August 6, 1914. He was twice married. On December 3, 1861, he married Ella Barbara Gleim, who bore him the following children: Frank G., Annie B., Wilmer A., Edgar E., and John G. The wife died April 24, 1872, and for his second wife he took Emma L. Gleim, sister of his first wife. She was born May 25, 1849, in Monroe township, Cumberland county, the youngest daughter of John and Anna (Stambaugh) Gleim, and now resides in Mechanicsburg. The ancestors of both the Basehores and the Gleims came from adjoining countries in Europe. Rev. John Godfried Gleim, the great-grandfather of John Gleim, came to America from Wiesbaden, Germany, in 1754 and settled at Germantown, Pa., where he died October 20, 1757. George Christian Gleim, his son, was born April 7, 1736, and came to America with his father. As a soldier in the Revolution, he was severely wounded in the Battle of Germantown. He first married Elizabeth Oppe, of Germantown, who died in 1772, leaving two children, the older of whom was named Frederick, and afterward married Anna Maria Matthias, daughter of Benjamin Matthias. Their son, Christian, was ensign in Capt. Thomas Walker's company in the War of 1812 and was elected sheriff of Dauphin county. Frederick Gleim was born August 16, 1762, and married Elizabeth Keller, born October 24, 1773, a daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Landes) Keller, of Swiss ancestry. They were the parents of John Gleim, who was born October 6, 1803, in Lancaster county, removed with his parents to Cumberland county, there grew to manhood, and on May 17, 1829, married Anna Stambaugh, who was born January 15, 1811, in York county. He died March 31, 1878, and his wife March 27, 1892. Samuel Augustus and Emma (Gleim) Basehore had three children, as follows: Samuel Elmer, Bessie Irene, and a daughter who died in infancy. Bessie Irene is a graduate of the Mechanicsburg high school and of Hood college, Frederick, Maryland, and is at present a teacher in the high school of Mechanicsburg. Samuel Elmer Basehore, subject of this sketch, was born on the old homestead in Hampden township, October 3, 1875. He attended the schools of his native township until he was ten years of age, the public schools of York for two years, and the public schools of Mechanicsburg, graduating

from the high school of that town, June 1, 1893. He entered Franklin and Marshall academy at Lancaster, and in September, 1894, Franklin and Marshall college, whence he graduated June 9, 1898, with the degree of A.B. Having completed this college course, he entered Dickinson School of Law at Carlisle, and graduated therefrom in June, 1901, with the degree of LL.B. While in the law school, he was business manager of the *Forum*, the legal magazine of the college. He is a member of Theta Nu Epsilon and Delta Chi fraternities. At the completion of his studies, the degree of A.M., in course, was conferred upon him by both Dickinson and Franklin and Marshall colleges. He was admitted to the Cumberland county bar, June 5, 1901, and to practice before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, June 2, 1902, and also before the Superior Court of Pennsylvania and the United States District court. Immediately upon his admission to the bar he began practice at Mechanicsburg, where he has since continued. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar association since 1902, and served as its treasurer from 1911 to 1922; also member of the American Bar association, the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, the Huguenot society of Pennsylvania, The Pennsylvania German society, the Cumberland County Historical society of which he served as a director for a number of years, and the Sons of Veterans. Fraternally, he is a thirty-second degree Mason, being the secretary and a past master of Eureka Lodge, No. 302, F. & A. M., the secretary and a past high priest of Samuel C. Perkins Royal Arch Chapter, No. 209, Mechanicsburg, a past thrice illustrious master of Harrisburg Council, No. 7, Royal and Elect Masters, honorary member of York Council, No. 21, R. & S. M., York, Pa., member of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar, Harrisburg, and Harrisburg Consistory, S. P. R. S., charter member of Zembo Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., past most puissant grand master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Pennsylvania. He held the position of secretary of the Borough of Mechanicsburg for eighteen years and its solicitor for several years. He is vice-president of the Basehore Family association, which holds annual meetings at Elizabethtown, Pa. Since 1918 he has served on the Board of Directors of the First National Bank, now The First Bank & Trust company of Mechanicsburg, and is now a vice-president and the solicitor of the last named institution. He is treasurer of the Allen & East Pennsboro' Mutual Fire Insurance company since 1914; and the secretary of the J. K. Hinkel Manufacturing company since its incorporation in 1913. During the World war he served as Legal Advisor of the United States selective service system, and as an assistant food administrator for Cumberland county. He is a member of the Reformed church since April 6, 1890; is now vice-president (1930) of the Synod of the Potomac of the Reformed church in the United States, the highest position filled by a layman; Delegate to the General Synod of the Reformed church in the United States and appointed by that body to serve on a committee looking

forward to church union, and vice-president of Carlisle Classis and the Consistory of his local church. On October 20, 1910, he married Mary Joanna Bueschel, of Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of Gustave and Sarah (Popè) Bueschel; they have one daughter Mary Joanna, born September 1, 1915, who is now a sophomore in the Mechanicsburg high school.

Dr. J. D. Bashore, born in Mowersville, Franklin County, Pa., October 25, 1859, Dr. Bashore, is one of the outstanding citizens in Shippensburg, having practiced dentistry for nearly half a century, at that place. He is the son of Emanuel Bashore, born November 8, 1824, and Eliza (Rebock) Bashore, born September 25, 1825, both parents being natives of Franklin County. On February 8, 1883, Dr. Bashore, was united in marriage to Madge L., daughter of George W. and Susan E. (Waines) Hartley, of Baltimore, Maryland. They are the parents of two children, E. Gorgas, and Lillian M. Dr. Bashore and his family are members of the Grace Reformed Church of Shippensburg, Pa.

John B. Baumgardner, who is intimately connected with the business, civic and fraternal life of Chambersburg, is a native of Allentown, Pa. He was born there May 20, 1884, the son of J. G. and Anna (Brehm) Baumgardner. His father removed to Chambersburg that same year and was associated with what is now the Wolf Company, as a mechanic and millwright. He now resides in Manheim, Lancaster County, Pa. In addition to the subject of this sketch there are three children surviving—Paul J., now residing in Harrisburg, Mrs. Amy Metz and Mrs. Kathleen Wishard, both of Chambersburg. Two children deceased, Robert B. and Anna M. He obtained his education in the schools of Lancaster County, and later attended Gettysburg College where he specialized in chemical work. Following completion of his education he joined the engineering staff of the State Health Department, remaining there from 1908 until 1910. At that time he moved to Chambersburg and became associated with J. M. Runk in the real estate and automobile business. The firm is known as Schaal & Baumgardner and has the Chambersburg agency for the Ford automobile. His has been an unusually active life in civic affairs. In 1911 he was one of the organizers of the Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce and served as its secretary until 1916 when he resigned because of private business. His interest in the organization is still keen and he is always found at the front when the chamber has a campaign under way or is fighting to bring about some civic improvement. He assisted in organizing the local Rotary Club, of which he is still a director. He is a Shriner and is a member of all the Masonic bodies except the Consistory. From 1922 until the present time he has been a member of the city school board and is now serving as treasurer of it. He is a director of the Chambersburg National Bank and vice-president and director of

Nute, McGehee Gary Co. He is a member of the Independent Order Odd Fellows and is treasurer and member of the official board of the Trinity Lutheran Church. In 1910, he was married to Mary Orth of Lewistown. There are two children, John B., Jr., who was born April 20, 1917, and Anna. His wife is active in church and social affairs and is a member of various clubs and organizations.

Dr. Clarence W. Beard, was born in Waynesboro, Pa., May 4, 1882, and is the son of Jesse Garfield and Mary Etta (Buhrman) Beard. Jesse Beard, the father of the subject of this sketch during his life was a respected citizen of Waynesboro. He was a mill-wright, that is a maker of water wheels by trade. He was in the wood department of the old Geiser Manufacturing Company for thirty years and during this long service had formed the friendship of many of the employees of this company. His work was of the most satisfactory character to his employers. He was recognized as a skilled mechanic. He was a soldier in the Civil War, and made an enviable record in the defense of his flag. Dr. Beard was educated in the public schools of Waynesboro. He is a graduate of the local high school. Upon his graduation he selected dentistry as his profession. To prepare for this he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from that institution in the department of dentistry in 1903. He located in Waynesboro and has been practicing his profession for the past twenty-five years and has met with success. April 11, 1904, he married Catherine Detrich, daughter of the late Benjamin F. and Cora D. Welty, one of the prominent families of Washington Township. Her father was one of the leading citizens of Waynesboro at the time of his death, and an ex-member of the Pennsylvania legislature from Franklin County, and was born in Washington County, Md., son of Samuel and Sarah (Good) Welty. Mrs. Beard's mother was the daughter of S. G. Martin of Washington County, Md., one of the leading families of that section. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Welty were: Elsie May, John, David M., Samuel Chester (deceased), Stephen G. (deceased), Catherine D, Ethel G., Benjamin H., and Cora Rachel. Mrs. Beard is very active in the social and community life of Waynesboro. Dr. Beard is active in the business affairs of Waynesboro. He is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank and Trust Company of Waynesboro, and also concerned in various industries of his town. He is an ardent supporter of the Republican party and assists in formulating its policies and naming candidates. He is a prominent man in the Masonic Fraternity, and has taken all the degrees. He is also a Shriner and a strong supporter of it. He is a member of the local Masonic Club and a director of the Waynesboro Country Club. He is a careful adviser in both of these and encourages all the athletic activities of the community. In church affairs he is a Methodist, and is a member of the local church choir, is a fine singer and is not only a valuable aid to the church, but also gives of his talent to a number of the musical clubs of the town.

Dr. and Mrs. Beard have one child, Clarence Welty Beard. He is a graduate of the Waynesboro High School, and is now employed by Penna. Power & Light Co., Allentown. Dr. Beard has the following brothers and sisters living: Arthur B.; Jesse G.; Mary F. (member of the D. A. R.); Grace K.; Hazel I. (Mrs. W. B. Stottlemyer). Both Dr. and Mrs. Beard have a large circle of friends.

Jacob Gross Beaver, was born November 17, 1878, in Fairfield, Adams County, Pa. His father, Dr. A. P. Beaver, was of German and French descent and had a general medical practice in Fairfield. He received his medical degree from the Jefferson College of Medicine. His mother was Julia A. Musselman of German parentage. Mr. Beaver received his early education in the public and high schools of Fairfield, Pa., and afterwards attended the Bryant-Stratton Business College in Baltimore, Md. At the completion of his courses there, he became associated with the Geiser Brothers and was engaged in general electrical work. In the year 1903, he took charge of the United Telephone and Telegraph Company as manager of exchange. In August, 1904, he became connected with the Landis Tool Company in the capacity of electrician and after working through all the departments in the electrical division, is now manager of that department. Mr. Beaver is a stockholder in many successful local enterprises. He is a member of the following organizations: Republican party; Masonic lodge, all branches; I. O. O. F., Junior Order of United American Mechanics; Trinity Reformed Church and in that institution for 15 years held the honorary office of elder. At Fairfield, Pa. October 1, 1902, he was joined in marriage with Drucie King. Mrs. Beaver's father was a merchant at Virginia Mills. She is active in local and civic affairs and for some time was organist in the St. John's Reformed Church of Fairfield. They have five children: Nina K., a graduate of the Shippensburg Normal School, and now teaching in the High School at Waynesboro, Pierce E., is associated with the Landis Tool Co., in their office; Julia M., now attending the Mansfield Teachers' Training School; and Mary E. and Martha E., now attending the public schools of Waynesboro.

Alonzo Francis Bedford. Carlisle, Pa., is one of Cumberland Valley's most progressive and up-to-date cities, due to the ability and foresight of the progressive men who were in business or residents in that place. Among them was one, now deceased, who was a leader of the type of men aforementioned. Alonzo Francis Bedford came to Carlisle and organized one of the largest manufacturing firms in that city, the Bedford Shoe Co. John William Bedford, the father of A. F. Bedford, was born 1836, the son of Francis Bedford, and Mary Greene, both of England, was a coal operator at Mahanoy City, Pa., and later a merchant at Lost Creek, Pa., where he died March 25, 1897. John William Bedford married Emeline

Davison, daughter of Rev. W. Torry, a Presbyterian minister and missionary in Buenos Aires, South America. Alonzo F. Bedford, was born August 7, 1863, in Centralia, Columbia County, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Lost Creek and Shenandoah, Pa. In the business world he was first associated with his father at Lost Creek, then became bookkeeper for Bright & Lerch in Reading, and later for the Orwigsburg Shoe Company, at Orwigsburg, until 1890 when he removed to Carlisle. With the organization of the Bedford Shoe Company the father became president and the son general-manager. The business continued under this management until the father's death, when A. F. Bedford became the president and remained in this capacity until his death. This business expanded under his leadership and in 1917, when he ceased active control, it was one of the town's most substantial business. For many years Mr. Bedford was a director of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, and at one time, its president. A man of keen civic pride, he took an active interest in everything designed for the welfare and growth of Carlisle, serving as president and director of the Y. M. C. A., and during the World War he served as chairman of the Fuel committee in Cumberland County. In politics he was a Republican. A Presbyterian in religion, he was a former member of the sessions of the Second Presbyterian Church, in which, for many years, he held membership. Alonzo F. Bedford, in Carlisle, May 29, 1895, took for his wife Martha Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas McElwain and Lucinda J. (Richards) Richards, descendents of old Pennsylvania families. Mrs. Bedford was an ideal helpmate for her progressive and public-spirited husband. Her character and ideals were unusually similar to his. Mr. Bedford's service and leadership, which he so willingly gave, was greatly missed by the community and business associates, for men of A. F. Bedford's character and exceptional talent are not of the commonplace. His death took place Sept. 26, 1926.

M. L. Beistle. We hear much today of the self-made man and his achievements, and in nearly every county and town in the United States will be narrated to the visitor some man of position and genius who has attained fame by his own efforts. One of the prominent business men of Shippensburg is Mr. M. L. Beistle who is a good example of a self-made man. He was born on a farm in Newton Township, Cumberland County, Pa., June 26, 1875. His father was David W. Beistle and his mother, Mary E. Redick, both farmer folks and they were born and brought up in Cumberland County, Pa. Mr. Beistle's ancestors took an active part in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. His great grand-father was Christopher Beistle who served in the Fourth Company, 2nd Battalion, Lancaster County Militia under David Krause. His mother's grand-father, Jacob Redick served in the company of Adam Mitchel in the War of 1812. Mr. Beistle received a common school

education at Walnut Bottom, Pa. His early mercantile experience was in a country store at Green Spring, with the firm of Zellinger and Bard, where he remained two years. After leaving the country store, he spent 13 years in Pittsburgh. His great ambition was to be in a position to manufacture his own ideas in merchandise. He came back to the Cumberland Valley in 1907, and organized the Beistle Company in Shippensburg, of which he is president and general manager. This company was incorporated in 1908, beginning in a small way to manufacture holiday paper novelties, and steadily increasing to the present. Mr. Beistle shows genius as an inventor of the many novelties manufactured by the company. The plant began in a single room, while the factory buildings now cover an entire square, valued at \$325,000.00 and employing 160 men and women. The products are sold successfully throughout the United States and Canada. Their New York office is 200 Fifth Avenue. The manufacturing of holiday novelties is not common in the United States, only two other factories of this type being found in the States. Mr. Beistle has always been active in everything for the betterment of Shippensburg and has been instrumental in bringing several industries to the town. He has been a director for many years in the Peoples National Bank and is a very large real estate holder—recently purchasing the old Reddig block and Kell buildings in the square of the town. Mr. Beistle has spent much time in collecting half dollars. In this he found the need for a reference work and has, during 1929, published a Register of Half Dollar Die varieties, a volume of 261 pages that has become a standard work on the subject. An old Chinese teacher, Mencius, spoke truly when he said, "Happy and Great is that man who does not lose his child's heart"—This is surely true in regard to the subject of this sketch for the products of his entire factory are to bring joy and happiness to girls and boys, which includes men and women, at Easter, Christmas, Hallowe'en and St. Valentine's Day. Mr. Beistle was married to Anna DeWalt of Oakville, Cumberland County, in 1894. They have a family of six children (5 daughters and 1 son) Arthur I., Ruth, Pearl, Edna, Anna and Dorothy, and several grand-children. His commodious residence is in the west end of Shippensburg and the grounds around his home show the love his family has for the beautiful, in flowers and trees. Mr. Beistle and family are active members of the Memorial Lutheran Church.

Daniel Norris Benedict, is recognized as one of the industrial leaders of Waynesboro. He was born January 23, 1882, near the village of Quincy, a few miles north of the town of which he is now a resident. He is the son of Daniel M. and Isabella Price (Norris) Benedict, both deceased. His father was a farmer and a minister in the Old Order German Baptist Church. As a farmer he was successful and was recognized as a leader among the tillers of the soil of his community in his day. Our subject when a boy received

the training of a farmer's lad, and acquired an elementary education in the public schools of Quincy Township. He then entered the Cumberland Valley State Normal School at Shippensburg, Pa., now known as the Shippensburg State Teachers' College. At this institution he took the regular normal course, and prepared himself for teaching. He taught school several years in Quincy Township and he was active in the school affairs of the county. Having previously taken a course at the Chambersburg Business College and prepared himself for business life, in 1902 he became associated with Frick Company, and now is treasurer and general-manager and director of the company. Notwithstanding his busy life in this connection, he also finds time to devote to many other lines with which he is connected. Mr. Benedict is a director and vice-president of the Citizens National Bank of Waynesboro, a director of the South Penn Power Company. He is also a director of the C. G. & W. Street Railway Company and of the Waynesboro Knitting Company. He is a director of the Waynesboro Hotel Company, the Waynesboro Realty Company and the Waynesboro Ice & Cold Storage Company. He is active in community life and interested in the public welfare. He is secretary of the Waynesboro Hospital Board, and interested in the Waynesboro Public Library and the Y. M. C. A. He is a member of the Elks and the Waynesboro County Club; Kittochtinny Historical Society of Franklin County; the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers. In politics Mr. Benedict is a Republican and has always been active in its organization work. He had the honor of being a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Kansas City convention in 1928, which nominated Herbert Hoover for the presidency. Mr. Benedict has always been a leader in Civic Affairs—doing his best to advance his community in municipal improvements and good highways and other means of transportation and communication. In 1917, Mr. Benedict was married to Ethel Grace Washabaugh, and their home is situated on Clayton Avenue. They have one daughter, Amy Katherine, now a student in the Waynesboro schools. Mrs. Benedict is active in church and social affairs. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Waynesboro and interested in all its work. She is also secretary of the Red Cross and of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Waynesboro Hospital. She is an active worker in all lines of community welfare.

James Glenn Benedict, one of the most promising of the younger members of the Franklin County Bar Association, is a member of one of the oldest and most respected families in the State. He was born in 1901 in Quincy, Pa., a son of George D. and Ellen M. (May) Benedict. His father was a farmer most of his life, but is now retired and lives in Quincy. Another son, John A., lives on the homestead. The land originally was granted by William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, and Richard Penn, to Veronica Knepper, a direct ancestor of the Benedicts. The family still has the original license for the



J. G. Benedict.

land, which, after the Revolutionary War, was re-granted by Benjamin Franklin. The subject of this sketch attended the public and high schools of Quincy and later Temple University High School from which he graduated in 1921. He then matriculated in Gettysburg College, completing his A.B. course in 1924. Three years later he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania law school and was admitted to the bar the same year. He began practice in Chambersburg and has built up an extensive practice. He was named referee in bankruptcy in July, 1928, and has administered the duties of that office in a highly efficient manner. Politically he is a Republican and his friends predict that he not only will make his mark as a lawyer, but will be heard from politically before many years have passed. He is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association and is interested in all civic movements. He was married June 27, 1929, to Meda F. Greenawalt, of Waynesboro. Their home is now at 581 East King Street, Chambersburg, Pa.

John Good Benedict, there is perhaps no man more intimately and widely connected with the industrial and civic affairs of Waynesboro, than is John Good Benedict, born 1872, at Ringgold, Md., the son of John D. and Susan (Good) Benedict. His father is still living at Mt. Alto, at the age of 90 years, and is now a retired farmer. The son was educated in the public schools of his native place and later attended Teachers College at Shippensburg, Business College in Chambersburg, and took a course in engineering in the International Corresponding Schools of Scranton. Upon completion of his education, and while casting about to determine upon his life's work, he taught school for a period of six years, then moved to Waynesboro in 1900, and for a short time was cost accountant for the Landis Tool Company and later became secretary of the Fred Frick Clock Co. of Waynesboro. In 1902 he was sent to Minneapolis, as branch manager for the Geiser Manufacturing Co. of Waynesboro. He remained there for two years, then returned to Waynesboro and became secretary of the Landis Machine Co., which at that time employed but six men. Later he was made treasurer and general-manager. He still holds these positions and in addition is a director of the company which now employs about 800 men and is numbered among the largest industrial concerns in this part of the State. The company manufactures a wide range of machines and die heads for threading screws, bolts, pipe and all products taking external threads, also a line of collapsible taps for large internal threading. Its products are disposed of direct and through jobbers in all parts of the world. He is and always has been active in civic affairs. In addition to being connected with the Landis Machine Co., he is associated with a large number of industrial and financial enterprises. He is a vice-president of the Frick Company, president of the First National Bank & Trust Company, president of the Landis Machine Company of Canada, Ltd., a member of the board of directors of

the South Penn Power Company, of the C. G. & W. Street Railway Company, a trustee of the Shippensburg State Teachers College and of the Cumberland Valley State Institution for Male Mental Defectives. He has long been a member of the Kittochtinny Historical Society and is vice-president of it at the present time. He is president of the National Metal Trades Association, a member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, director and vice-president of the local hospital board and the Waynesboro Library, a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Fountain Head Country Club, the Waynesboro Country Club, and the Rotary Club. Politically he is a Republican and was a delegate to the National convention of 1916. He has always been interested in public affairs and especially in matters affecting the public schools. Mr. Benedict was married in 1909 to Zula S. Downey of Washington, D. C. There are two children: J. Downey, who was born in 1910, who is now taking an engineering course in Lehigh University, and Helen E., who was born in 1913, is a graduate of the Waynesboro High School. Mrs. Benedict is active in work of the Lutheran Church, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and participates in all civic and literary movements of the city.

Silas Good Benedict, came to Waynesboro in 1905. He was connected with the Bank of Waynesboro until it merged with the First National Bank and Trust Company. From 1923 until Jan. 1, 1927, he served as secretary and treasury for Waynesboro Trust Co. He is now the secretary and trust officer of this institution and is recognized as one of the best officials in this modern department of banking in this section. He is courteous and obliging in his official duties, giving careful consideration to his patrons as well as to his bank. In his official activities in connection with the trust department of the bank, he comes in touch with many people and has made a host of friends. Mr. Benedict was born in Quincy Township, Franklin County, July 14, 1883. He is the son of John D. and Susan (Good) Benedict. Both father, who was of German descent, and mother were of old and well-known families in this section of Pennsylvania. They belonged to a successful and industrious family of farmers, who add much to the development of the industrial life of this section. Mr. Benedict has a keen mind, a fluency of expression and considerable talent in elocutionary effort. He was a close student in his school life and came out of the elementary schools with a rich fund of knowledge. He spent one year at the Shippensburg State Teachers' College, when it was known as the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, and while there took a prominent part in all the activities of the school; after which he took a course in the Pennsylvania Business College, Lancaster, Pa., which admirably fitted him for his present position. In politics Mr. Benedict is a Republican, although not an active politician he is interested to the extent to aid in up-

holding the interests of his party in promoting the welfare of his community as well as his state. He is a prominent member of the Waynesboro Rotary Club and holds positions on important committees, thus aiding materially in advancing the best interests of the organization. He is also an active member of the Waynesboro Country Club and since its organization has taken an active interest in all its initial movements and used his influence in creating a strong organization. May 20, 1912, Mr. Benedict was married to Lillian Du Val Clark of Bradford, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Benedict is a cultured and educated woman, is active in the social life of her town, and does much good work as a welfare worker and at the same time gives much attention to her home life. She has many friends, here and elsewhere.

Appleton Berger, a mechanic and manufacturer of Cove Gap, Franklin County, Pa., is known throughout a large part of southern Pennsylvania for his fine workmanship and for the quality of the products of his shop. Mr. Berger, born near Mercersburg, 1853, is the son of David Berger and Sarah Jane Berger. David and Sarah Berger had four daughters and three sons. Of this family, Appleton alone survives. The father was a skilled millwright, in which trade he conducted a business of his own. After receiving a public school education Appleton Berger learned the trade of machinist from his father, with whom he worked until 1887. In that year the son started a business of his own at Cove Gap, where for forty-two years he has served a large number of patrons from a wide territory in fine wood and metal work demanding a mechanics's utmost skill. He makes small turbine wheels for electric light plants, water wheels, as well as many other things in metal on special order, and does much skilled work in wood, and is an artistic woodturner. In connection with his shop he runs a planing mill. Besides these industries he has the care of twenty acres of land, some of which is well set in choice fruit. Mr. Berger is a member of the Reformed Church. In politics he is an active Republican, has held a number of local offices and for one term of three years he was clerk of the County Commissioners of Franklin County. He is well versed and keenly interested in local history; and living as he does at a beautiful mountain gap by a beautiful stream he is well versed in nature lore, and is a skillful fisherman. Mr. Berger in June 1882, took for his wife Emma S. Greenawalt of Upton, Pa. Mrs. Berger was always active in church and community affairs. She read widely, and like her husband, was a student of nature, being especially interested in trees. She was a member of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Berger died in the spring of 1929. Mr. and Mrs. Berger had the following children: Edna, Myra, Mabel, Ruth, Rhoda, and David Russell. The latter, like his father, from whom he learned his trade, is a skillful workman. He now works for the Robinson Engineering Co. in the erection of large steam plants.

C. Bruce Berry, a well-known citizen of Shippensburg, Pa., is C. Bruce Berry who was born in Juniata County, November 18, 1886. He is the son of Rev. Edward E. and Abigail (Bulkley) Berry, his mother having been a member of a very old Connecticut family. Both the parents are deceased. Mr. Berry's early education was acquired in the public schools of Juniata County, and a more extensive educational training was secured at the Shippensburg Normal School. In the year 1914, Mr. Berry, opened a furniture and undertaking establishment in Shippensburg, in which business he is still actively engaged. In 1912, he was united in marriage to Miss Francis J. Myers. They have four children; Nora Abigail, Ruth, Helen Frances and C. Bruce Berry, Jr. Mr. Berry and his family are members of the Lutheran Church of Shippensburg.

Charles Edwin Besore, born Jan. 14, 1857, in the Besore building, which is 109 years old, and in which his father for many years conducted his mercantile business, Charles Edwin Besore, retired merchant and leading citizen of Waynesboro, has carried on the traditions of his family which since Revolutionary War days has been one of the most highly respected in that section of the state, and has contributed immeasurably to the progress of Waynesboro and vicinity. His great-grandfather, Daniel Besore, before the Revolution, removed from Lancaster County, to what is now Franklin County, but was known in those days as Cumberland County. The Besore family, according to tradition, is descended from French Huguenots who fled from their native country to the German Palatinate of Switzerland, and from there turned to America as a haven from persecution. The family name at that time was Le Besure. Daniel Besore settled in the Marsh district, building his home beside a large spring and adding to it as his family and his fortune made necessary and permitted. The farm is today owned by C. A. Barlup, and the house, which is built mostly of stone, with one section of brick, is in a fine state of preservation. There are three distinct additions to the original structure. Daniel Besore served as a private under Captain Findlay in 1780 in the Cumberland County Militia, 8th Battalion. In the records of that time his name also appears among the taxable persons of Cumberland County, in the year 1779. He was a member of the German Reformed Church and was active in organizing the first Salem Church, which was then known as Besore's Church. Tradition has it that the first Besore to come to America landed in Philadelphia shortly after the colonization of this country started. The family settled in Lancaster County, and one branch moved to Cumberland County. There Daniel was born July 31, 1732, the same year that saw the birth of the first president of the new country which came into being as a result of the war in which Daniel Besore fought. He died Jan. 24, 1811. March 30, 1756, he was married to Catherina Rudy, the ceremony being performed by Rev. John Waldschmidt, pastor of the Cocalico Reformed Church



Chas. E. Besora

in Lancaster County, and recorded in the records of that church. His wife was born April 1, 1734 and died April 30, 1814. The parents and a son, Daniel, who died in 1790 at the age of 16 years, are buried in the Salem Reformed cemetery. There were eight other children, Daniel being the ninth and youngest. They were: David, who married Barbara Schnoderle; John, who married Elizabeth Cook; Christiana, who married Heinrich Domm; Elizabeth, who married George Rummel; Mary, who married Phillip Stiffey, sometimes spelled Stephey; Margretha, who married Samuel Sell; Catharina, who married Shristophel Adams, and Magdalena, who married Phillip Sprecher. The farm was divided between David and John, the latter's portion being the homestead and adjoining land. David previously had married and erected a stone house on the other half of the farm, within sight of the old home. David Besore, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born April 6, 1760, and died July 9, 1844. His wife, Barbara, was born Nov. 9, 1772, and died Jan. 25, 1854. They were married June 25, 1789 by Rev. Jacob Weymer, the marriage being recorded in the records of Salem Reformed Church. About 1818, he purchased a small farm on the western edge of Waynesboro and moving to this place, led a retired life. The house was located on Main Street where the home of D. L. Miller now stands and was called the Hermitage. Like his father, he was active in the Reformed Church and aided in organizing Trinity Reformed congregation, serving on the building committee. He, too, served during the Revolutionary War, being a private under Captain Daniel Clapsaddle of the 1st company, 1st battalion. David and Barbara Besore had twelve children, as follows: Samuel, born in 1790, married; Eva Elizabeth, born Dec. 24, 1792, married George Uhler; Catherina, born Feb. 27, 1794, married Christian Russell; John, born Oct. 5, 1795; Daniel, born Aug. 29, 1797; George, born Dec. 21, 1799, married Eliza Snively, born in Greencastle; David, born March 10, 1802; Jacob, born Feb. 12, 1804; Henry, born Oct. 22, 1807, married Mary Funk; Magdalena Barbara, born Oct. 25, 1809, married Rev. George W. Glessner; Jeremiah, born Jan. 31, 1812, married Elizabeth Shank of Smithsburg and Josiah, born March 1, 1816, married Sarah Vonderau of Greencastle who was born on what is the Moss Spring farm now a part of that borough. Four of the sons later became merchants. George established a store in a structure he built in 1828 on the northwest corner of the square now owned and occupied by his daughter, Mrs. A. H. Strickler. During the Civil War a large number of the Confederate army passed through Waynesboro. The store of Josiah Besore was the object of attack because of his Northern sympathies, and the lives of his family were threatened but were saved by Mrs. Besore appealing to an officer for protection which was granted and a guard was placed at the home. There are marks of bayonets on a door of the old home. He was a very prominent man, taking an active part in the affairs of the Reformed Church and in business. For many

years he was treasurer of the board of Marshall College, both in Mercersburg and after it had been moved to Lancaster and consolidated with Franklin College, becoming Franklin and Marshall College. At this time James Buchanan, later president of the United States, was president of the board of the merged colleges. George Besore was a firm believer in education and always showed a willingness to lend a helping hand to those who were striving for learning. In the church he was known throughout the Reformed denomination and at various times held offices in the organization. Associated with him in business was his brother, Jacob, who later went to Baltimore and became a prominent merchant there. Josiah also was associated in the business, continuing the firm for a time on the north side of the Square and then removing to the south side where he purchased a house and storeroom in 1854. He continued in business there until his death. Jeremiah, the fourth brother to engage in mercantile lines, conducted a store in Smithsburg, Md., where he resided until his death. The store conducted by Josiah Besore on the corner of Church Street and the Square dealt in both dry goods and groceries. At his death the establishment was sold and was carried on for a number of years, but the property remained in possession of the family and is now occupied by his son, Charles E. Besore. The latter, as noted at the beginning of this sketch, was born Jan. 14, 1857. He had two elder brothers, Alfred N., who lives in Baltimore, and Edgar P., deceased. He attended the public schools of Waynesboro and for five years studied at Mercersburg College, now Mercersburg Academy. He entered business with his uncle, Samuel L. Hoeflich and Joseph Price. The business was conducted very successfully for a number of years. Price retired on account of ill health and D. M. Good was taken into the firm, continuing the association for several years. He retired to become affiliated with the Geiser Co. Mr. Hoeflich later gave his interest in the business to Mr. Besore and he acquired the interest of D. M. Good and conducted the firm until 1915 when he, too, retired because of poor health. H. C. Gorpon and Frank O. Schiess, who had been employed in the store, formed a partnership with Ira N. Hoover and incorporated the business under the name of the Besore Dry Goods Co. The business was continued until 1928, when the goods were sold out and the building was leased to Leiter Bros. who now occupy it. The location has always been considered one of the best in Waynesboro. While he was active as the head of the business Mr. Besore always advertised it as "Besore on the Square"—a slogan which by making a play on the word "Square" pointed out that the store was located on the Square and was square and honest in its dealings with the public. It was always considered one of the leading mercantile establishments in Waynesboro, its owner being an influential and public-spirited citizen who always had the interest of the community at heart and who took an active part in civic matters. His business policy was well expressed in the slogan of the store and the public

accepted the representations of the proprietor literally and found him at all times a bond for his word. He is a member of the Republican party and attends St. Paul's Reformed Church. He was married in 1909 to Kathryn L. Diffenderfer of Waynesboro, daughter of James B. and Ella B. (Hammaker) Diffenderfer. The father is a native of Waynesboro, Pa. They have one son, Karl Vanderale, born in 1912 and at this writing is a senior in Waynesboro high school. His father is one of the most substantial residents of Waynesboro from the standpoint of business, church, social and civic activities and a highly honored and respected member of the community. In the accompanying engraving an excellent likeness of Mr. Besore is shown.

Edward W. Biddle, one of the prominent residents of the Cumberland Valley, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1852, the son of Edward M. and Juliana (Watts) Biddle. He entered Dickinson college, at Carlisle, receiving therefrom the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts in 1870 and 1873, respectively. He was admitted to the bar in the latter year and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Carlisle. He became so prominent in legal circles during the ensuing years, that in 1895 he was appointed judge of the Ninth Judicial District, continuing in that capacity until 1905. Since that time, he has given his time to general business, literary, and philanthropic pursuits. He is the author of numerous published judicial opinions, articles, and addresses on local history. He is president of the board of trustees of Dickinson college and holds a similar position on the board of the J. Herman Bosler Memorial library. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity and of the Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity. He was married to Gertrude D. Bosler, of Carlisle, February 2, 1882, and they maintain their home in this city.

John Pieffer Bietsch, dentist, was born May 13, 1894, a son of Emil F. and Elizabeth G. (Pieffer) Bietsch, of Chambersburg, Pa. His father was a lifelong resident of Chambersburg. Dr. Bietsch was educated in the public school and received his degree at the Thomas W. Evans Dental Museum and Institute of the University of Pennsylvania in 1916. He immediately began to practice his profession with Dr. N. C. Grove in Chambersburg and has been associated with him up to the present time except during the World War. On June 12, 1918, he reported to Medical Officers Training Camp, Camp Greenleaf, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. On Aug. 1 of that same year he was transferred overseas and remained in this service until Mar. 1, 1919, when he returned to the United States. He was discharged on March 31, 1919, and saw service with the Dental Clinic, Base Hospital 57 at Juilly and Paris, France. After receiving his discharge Dr. Bietsch returned to Chambersburg and immediately resumed his practice. Dr. Bietsch is one of the active professional men of Cham-

bersburg and is interested in civic and other local affairs. He is a public spirited and highly respected citizen and regarded as a leader in the community. He is a member of the First Lutheran Church of Chambersburg and of George Washington Lodge, 143 F. & A. M. He is a 32nd Degree Mason, a member of the Harrisburg Dental Society, the Pennsylvania State Dental Society, the American Dental Association and the American Legion. Dr. Bietsch was married in 1918 to Mary J., a daughter of George and Naomi Miller of Chambersburg. They have one child, Louise Ellen, born Jan. 1920.

William Otterbein Bingham, orchardist, was born May 26, 1873, near Mt. Parnell, St. Thomas Township, a son of George W. and Martha J. (Bryan) Bingham. His father, of English descent, was born in St. Thomas Township, and his mother, of English and Irish blood, was born in the same township and our subject was born in the same house of his mother's nativity. Mr. Bingham was educated in the public schools of his native county and the first nineteen years of his life was spent in Perry, York and Franklin Counties. He later removed to Illinois where he remained four years. He also resided in the state of Washington about a year and then enlisted in Co. M., 1st Wash. Vol. Infantry and was sent to the Philippine Islands with his regiment in 1898. He received his discharge in Sept. 1899, having served as a private and participating in numerous engagements. After being mustered out of the United States service he remained in the Philippine Islands until 1910, and while there was employed as a photographer, merchant and mining prospector and as a pearl fisher. In 1910, he returned to his home by way of the Far East and purchased the homestead of his grandfather, original part of which had been acquired by his grandfather in 1832. He is the owner of approximately one thousand acres of mountain and orchard land and specializes in the growing of apples and peaches. Since taking over the farm in 1918 he has expanded and planted many acres of fruit. He was one who was prominent in organizing the Mt. Parnell Fruit Association, the only one of its kind in Franklin County. He is a stockholder and vice-president of the St. Thomas Bank and also a stockholder in several other enterprises. During his travels he made a collection of valuable relics and has continued his search up to the present time. His collection of Indian arrows which he gathered himself, is one of the largest and most complete in Franklin County. He is an active member of the Kittochtinny Historical Society of Franklin County and is very much interested in all branches of history. In politics he is a Republican and served for a few years as a deputy sheriff. He is a member of the Masons, of the Blue Lodge, the Consistory and Shrine. He is unmarried. He has built for himself one of the finest orchards in southern Pennsylvania. He has made it prosperous and taken a keen supervision over all the details of the business. He is intensely social and jovial in disposition and has twinkling eyes which show his good nature. He

is a typical American of an early school with unusual business foresight and rare courage. He is widely known and popular with a large circle of intimate friends.

Blaine Charles Bishop is the son of U. Grant and Lulu (Zullinger) Bishop. He was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, January 1st, 1900. His father was of French descent and his mother of Irish lineage. Mr. Bishop received his elementary education in the public schools. The family located in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania and Blaine received the most of his education in the town. While a student in the schools, he was connected with all the different extra curricular activities and was popular with his class mates and instructors, and while in school he was also prominent in all functions of the younger set of the town. He has a social and courteous disposition, with a strong personality which counted much for him in his student life. His home influence was of the best, the parental training being strong and such that gave him the very best environment. After completing the public school course he entered the University of Maryland and spent 1922, 1923 and 1924 there, after which he entered Loyola University, New Orleans and was there during 1925-1926. In all his University career he was a strong and popular student. He prepared for the profession of dentistry and is now located in Waynesboro, where he is an active practitioner and through his kind, courteous and genial manner is building up a large practice. He is skilled in all the latest technique of the profession and is equipped with all the latest appliances necessary in modern dentistry. In politics he is a Republican. In church relations he is a Lutheran and has been, and is at present, an active member of the Waynesboro congregation and takes a leading part in many of the church activities. His kind personality makes him a popular member of the congregation. He is a brother of Max Bishop of baseball fame. Both boys were brought up in Waynesboro. One, Blaine, was humanely machined and became a dentist. Max entered the ball field and today is known throughout the baseball world. Our subject, with the professional background he has, will, no doubt win distinction in his chosen field. He is now alligning himself with some of the best clubs and organizations of the town which will bring him in touch with various activities and give him an opportunity for a very active life.

David E. Bishop was born March 4, 1860, on the old homestead of his great grandfather, located one half mile south of Bowmansdale, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Jacob B. and Frances (Park) Bishop, the former of whom was born in 1821 on Cocklin's spring farm which was owned by the Cocklins for more than a century. He devoted his life to farming, died in 1893. Frances (Parke) Bishop was born in 1824 and died 1880. They were the parents of these children, Mary, Leah, Maggie, William, Jacob M., Emma F., and the subject, all of whom have died but the latter three, who lived and

farmed the acreage of the homestead until the year 1927 when they sold to Mrs. Francis J. Hall, having been in the Bishop name for 79 years. David E., was educated in the public schools of Bowmansdale, when after the completion of his public school training attended the Bryant and Stratton Commercial college at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for one term. David E., served as a school director in Bowmansdale to which he was elected by the highest vote of any candidate of said election, and filled various other political offices. Mr. Bishop with the aid of his brother and sister was able to defray the preliminary expenses of having the Yellow Breeches creek bridged which is now known as Gilbert's and Bishop's fording.

David E. Bishop at a very early age took an interest in the religious betterment of his community and with the assistance of other citizens of Bowmansdale, in the year 1891, built the First Church of God, and several other churches in that district which were aided financially through his efforts. Mr. Bishop cherishes a firm faith in his religious views and is a man of high moral standards, as well as being regarded one of the most respected citizens of Bowmansdale and surrounding communities. He never married and at present lives retired. Emma F. Bishop was born July 15, 1865. She attended the public schools of Bowmansdale until the time of the death of her mother in the year 1880, when she was compelled to leave school and take charge of the home, which she did until the death of her father in 1893, when she purchased a third interest in her father's farm, at which she worked dilligently, with her two brothers, until the year 1927, when the farm was sold, and a small one rented, where at this time she lives a retired life. Jacob Murray Bishop, the other surviving son of Jacob and Frances (Park) Bishop, was born June 10, 1861 on his father's farm at Bowmansdale, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of Bowmansdale, and, at the completion of his educational training, worked on his father's farm until the time of the latter's death in 1893, when he purchased one third interest of same which he farmed until 1927 when he sold his share and has since lived retired with his sister and brother. He has served as supervisor of roads in his township. Politically, Mr. Bishop is a Democrat. The Bishops are widely known in the community and have gained the respect of their fellow citizens.

Augustus F. Bitner, register and recorder of Franklin County, was born Dec. 11, 1887, at Harrisburg. He was a son of Charles B. and Rebecca (Bittinger) Bitner. His father was born at Greencastle and for many years was employed by the Cumberland Valley Railroad. He was killed in a railroad accident in 1888. His mother was born near Fayetteville and was a member of an old Cumberland Valley family. Mr. Bitner was educated in the public schools and continued his education with the International Correspondence School and took special training in electrical branches. After completing

his education he began his business life as an electrician continuing in this work until the World War. He enlisted in the service as a private, in Co. C., 112th Infantry, Penna. National Guards, on June 30, 1917, and participated in many engagements during the war, including the fifth German offensive, Orcq-Vesle, Meuse-Argonne, Thiacourt, and many other decisive battles. He served in France from May 7, 1918, to April 30, 1919, and for meritorious service was promoted to sergeant on Aug. 15, 1918. He was mustered out on his return to the United States May 7, 1919. On his return to Chambersburg he engaged in the oil business and for a time represented the Gulf Refining and Sinclair oil companies. He then entered politics and in 1926 was elected register and recorder on the Republican ticket. He is now serving in that office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and served this organization as master of ceremonies. He is also a past commander of the Burt J. Asper Post, American Legion, and a member of the Junior Order American Mechanics and of the Commercial Club of Chambersburg. An outstanding element in Mr. Bitner's life is his generosity and his appreciation of the work of others. He has a personality full of charm and his sense of humor so keen and intelligent that his career is an illumined pathway to his associates. He is a warm supporter of the Republican party but prior to his election, in 1926, had never been a politician in the usual sense. Despite this fact, however, he was elected over a strong Democratic opponent by a most flattering majority. He is always prominent in any movement for the betterment of his community, and is a member of the Episcopal Church. On June 22, 1922, he married Margaretta, a daughter of D. Watson and Myrtle Byers of Greencastle.

Jay Turner Blair was born in Orrstown, Franklin Co., Pa., May 18, 1886, the son of William H. and Mary J. Blair. His father was a native of Orrstown, while his mother was born in Upper Strasburg and lived there until her marriage. Young Blair attended the public schools and later the Shippensburg State Normal School and the West Chester State Normal School. He has been a farmer most of his life and during the past several years has been in the employ of the Federal government as a rural mail carrier. In the latter capacity he has won the praise of his superiors by his promptness and the efficient manner in which he has attended his duties. He is a Republican politically and has always been active in the councils of his party. He has served his community as township superintendent and constable, discharging the duties of both offices in a highly satisfactory and efficient manner. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is a regular attendant at services. On June 30, 1909 he was married to Mabel R., daughter of Robert and Lucy Ann (Reber) Cline of Orrstown. Two children were born of this union—William Hooper, who is dead, and Lucy Marie Blair, who was born Jan. 26, 1911. Robert Cline, father of Mrs. Blair, was a soldier during the

Civil War, being a member of Company A, 126th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The farm on which the Blairs reside is located three-quarters of a mile west of Orrstown and in the early pioneer days was a rendezvous for the settlers of that vicinity. It was their custom to congregate there to discuss transportation and other important problems which faced them. The farm afforded a central meeting place and the pioneers would follow the creek through the woods to this convenient high point where they had a commanding view of the surrounding countryside.

Aaron Christian Book—Born in Southampton Township, November 11, 1871, Aaron C. Book, is one of the most progressive and successful businessmen of Hopewell Township, dealing in hardwood, lumber and bark. He occupies offices at Newburg, Pa. Mr. Book comes of an old Lancaster County family, which was established there by David Book. David Book, the grandfather of Aaron C., was born September 29, 1794, in Germany, and died October 29, 1861. He was married to Miss Anna Howery. He left ten children, John, David, Elias, Isaac, Jacob, Abraham, Susie, Katie, Elizabeth, and Mary Ann Book. There are two survivors, Elias, a resident of Talmadge, Kansas, and Katie, a resident of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Isaac H., the father of Mr. Book, was born June 3, 1837, in Lancaster County, where he was educated and after graduating taught in the Lebanon County schools. He then moved to Hopewell Township, where he became interested in milling and farming. He purchased a farm in said township consisting of about 200 acres, which was about four and a half miles from Shippensburg, and was actively engaged in farming until about one year prior to his death. On September 29, 1864 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarge, who died November 25, 1869, at the age of twenty-nine years. There were three children born of this marriage, Mary, married Elias Feeman of West Lebanon, Ellen, born 1867, married John H. Lerch of West Lebanon; and John, born 1869, died 1869. On November 3, 1870, he married Rebecca, daughter of Christian and Anna (Byers) Hoover, of Cumberland County, Pa. Aaron C. was the only child of the second marriage. The father died at the age of thirty-five, and was buried by the side of his first wife at Jonestown, in Lebanon County. The mother married John Burkhart, and she died in Mifflin Township in 1896. Mr. Book received his education in the rural schools of Franklin and Cumberland Counties, also in the graded schools of Oakville, Cumberland County. After completion of his schooling, he became engaged in farming in Hopewell Township, where he bought, first, a farm consisting of eighty-two acres and later a tract of sixty acres more, which he sold in 1904. On March 30 of that same year, he moved to Newburg, Pa., where he has been a very successful lumber dealer up to this time. In the year 1908 Mr. Book moved to Shippensburg, Pa., where he is still actively engaged in the aforesaid business. He has long been active in Democratic

politics, and is now serving on the town council. He is also a member of the Shippensburg lodge No. 315, and the Harrisburg Consistory. On November 17, 1891, Mr. Book was united in marriage to Anna Jane, daughter of B. F. and Harriet L. Heberlig of Hopewell Township. They are the parents of five children—Anna Elizabeth, 1892; Mary Ellen, 1895; Florence Grace, 1898, (deceased); Frank Oscar, 1901; and Mark Heberlig, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Book are leading members of the Grace Reformed Church at Shippensburg, the former being an elder for the past 16 years. Their children are all members of this same church. The Books are highly regarded residents of this section where they have acquired many friends and have a large number of kindred.

Abram Bosler, bank executive and business leader, was born in Carlisle, Pa., Sept. 5, 1884, the son of George M. Bosler who was born near Carlisle and was a life-long resident of that section. He was educated in Dickinson College where he specialized in science, graduating in 1905. For several months he was in Wyoming where, with his cousin, Frank C. Bosler, he was engaged in the business of raising cattle. He returned to Carlisle upon the death of his father and succeeded him as director of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, which has since become the Carlisle Deposit Bank and Trust Co., and succeeded his father as director of the Fidelity and Deposit Co., of Baltimore. Since then he has assumed the presidency of the banking company and is prominently identified with other business and civic interests. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Carlisle hospital and occupies a similar position on the board of Dickinson College, his alma mater. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce he is identified with all civic and community enterprises and for several years has been considered one of the leading citizens and among those who promote the various undertakings which have brought progress and prosperity to Carlisle. He is a member of the board of directors of the Carlisle Country Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Shrine Zembo Temple, Harrisburg, Pa. He also is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a member of the St. John's Episcopal Church. He was married, June 19, 1912 to Grace Freeborn of White Stone, Long Island. There are four children—George M., Abram, Jr., Martha R. and Mary Wood Bosler. Mrs. Bosler is quite active in civic and social affairs and a worker in the St. John's Episcopal Church. She is a daughter of Emma Wood of Jersey Shore, N. J. Mr. Bosler is a member of the Republican party and served four years on the city council, being president of that body for two years. He is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia and Phi Kappa Psi, college fraternity.

William E. Bowers, son of Samuel Noah and Elizabeth (Shank) Bowers, was born August 11, 1885 at Biglerville, Adams county, Penn-

sylvania. His father was a coach-smith and practiced this profession in Biglerville from 1876 to 1920. He then came to Waynesboro and took over the management of a grocery store there until the time of his death, December 2, 1928. His mother died September 2, 1922. Both parents were prominent in the political, church, civic and social affairs of their community. William E. Bowers received his early education in the public schools of Adams county and was graduated from the high school of that place. He is also a graduate of numerous correspondence schools. Until November 3, 1903, when he moved to Waynesboro, he lived his entire life in Biglerville. In his new community he operated a grocery store until he was appointed clerk in the Waynesboro post office, April 8, 1906. In January, 1924, he received the presidential appointment to the office of postmaster, and since then has occupied that position performing innumerable and invaluable service to the community. He is a stock holder in many local enterprises. He is a member and office holder in many organizations: he was superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years; he has been an active member of the Chamber of Commerce of Waynesboro; he is a director of the Y. M. C. A.; a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He married in Waynesboro June 17, 1913, Miss Elizabeth R. Saylor, of Waynesboro. Mr. Saylor was an ordained minister of the Church of the Brethren. Mrs. Bowers belongs to the reading circle and is very active in church, civic and social affairs. They have two children: Rachael Helen, aged eleven years; and Daniel Saylor, aged seven years.

Addison M. Bowman, attorney and member of one of the best known legal firms of Carlisle, Pa., was born at Camp Hill, Pa., April 16, 1880, the son of Henry N. and Jennie M. (Kline) Bowman. His father, who was a native of Camp Hill, was in the real estate business there for many years, and held the office of justice of the peace. He was one of the most prominent citizens of Camp Hill and was very influential in community and civic affairs. He has been dead for several years. Mrs. Bowman was a native of Churchtown. Their son attended the public schools of his native town and continued his education in the Harrisburg Academy and the Shippensburg State Normal School. Upon completion of his course in the latter institution he enrolled in Dickinson Law School and took up his degree work there. In 1905 he launched upon the practice of law in Cumberland County. He has always been very active in public affairs and in 1903 to 1905 served as deputy register of wills in Cumberland County. He has also held the office of borough solicitor at Camp Hill and is now referee in bankruptcy for the County. From the beginning, his law practice was successful and within a short time he had established an enviable reputation for his court work. He was equally strong in the preparation and presentation of his cases and has taken part in many of the outstanding legal battles in Cumberland County in recent years. He is now a member of the

firm of Bowman & Reese in Carlisle. This partnership is one of the best known in this section of the Commonwealth and enjoys an extensive practice in corporation work and criminal law. Mr. Bowman is a member of Delta Chi fraternity of Dickinson Law School, is a trustee of the Carlisle Country Club and president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Camp Hill.

John W. Bowman, M. D.—Born in Wormleysburg, Dec. 20, 1846, Dr. Bowman is the son of Samuel (1820-1906) and Susanna (Koons, 1821-1916) Bowman. The parents were both born on farms, the former near Boiling Springs, Pa., and the latter near Enola, Pa. The father has followed the vocation of farming most of his life until he retired a short time before his death, to live in Lemoyne, Pa. Besides Dr. Bowman, there are four other children in the family: Christian, a resident of Lemoyne; Samuel, now in Oklahoma; Susan living in Mechanicsburg; and Catherine, also living in Lemoyne. Two other children died in infancy. Dr. Bowman was educated in the public schools of Wormleysburg and at White Hall Academy, where he studied medicine. Later he entered Jefferson Medical College from which he graduated with honors in 1877. He then came to Lemoyne and started his practice of medicine which has kept him there since. Besides his general practice he has also served as surgeon for both the Cumberland Valley and Philadelphia Divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroads, since his appointment in 1900. Dr. Bowman is active in business and political affairs in central Pennsylvania. He is one of the original founders of the Lemoyne Trust Co. For two terms, 1907 and 1909, he was a member of the State Legislature. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party. In other affiliations he is an elder, trustee and charter member of the Lemoyne Church of Christ, Past-master Eureka Blue Lodge No. 302, Mechanicsburg, and a member of the Masonic order. He was first married to Nettie Oyster, who died in 1907. To this marriage were born two sons: David G., resident of Lemoyne and employed by the State in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and William C., Superintendent of the Lemoyne schools for twenty years, and for one term a member of the State Legislature. He served several years as game warden later transferred to the office of Game Commission. No children were born to his second marriage, when Elizabeth C. Dietz became his wife. Dr. Bowman is one of the oldest practicing physicians in the Cumberland Valley, and one of the most successful. In 1906 Doctor Bowman was chairman of the board of the city of Riverton, the name of which was later changed to Lemoyne, a selection made by Dr. Bowman.

Dr. John Linsay Bradley was born in Mercersburg, Franklin Co., Pa., Jan. 25, 1863, the son of S. A. Bradley, and Mary A. (Metcalf) Bradley, descendent of English-Scotch ancestors. He attended the public schools and the Mercersburg Academy, and later was a

student at New York University, where he specialized in veterinary surgery. Upon completion of his schooling he returned to Mercersburg and launched into the practice of his profession. He was the second veterinarian to locate in the whole of Franklin County. His services are in big demand among the farmers and live stock breeders of Franklin and surrounding counties, who know him as a friend and efficient veterinarian. He is a member of the state veterinary medical association and of the Cumberland Valley society. A life-long resident of Mercersburg, he is widely and favorably known, not alone in professional circles, but as a public-spirited citizen who has always taken a leading part in community affairs. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Republican party. He married Nancy M. Boyd and has one daughter, Mrs. Helen Lindsay Wolfe.

David Dickson Brandt—Born at Big Spring, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1878, was David D. Brandt, the son of David E. and Sadie Rupp (Shopp) Brandt, the former also having been born at Big Spring, May 19, 1845, and the latter near Shiremanstown, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1844. Mr. Brandt's paternal ancestors were of German descent. His father was the son of David Brandt, and he the son of Jacob Brandt, who came from Brandt's in the eastern end of the county. His mother was of German descent, and was the daughter of Samuel Shopp and Anna (Rupp) Shopp, through whom there is Revolutionary war history. David D. Brandt's education was acquired in the country school in Newton Township, now called Cross Roads, and then known as Piper's school. He graduated from the Shippensburg high school in 1905, and matriculated at the Lebanon Valley College, where he specialized in a historical-political course, graduating from this college with the A. B. degree. He then entered the University Biblical Seminary at Dayton, Ohio, where he took a regular Hebrew-Greek course, from which institution he received the Bachelor of Divinity degree. He served the following charges as pastor: New Castle, Ohio, (Methodist) when a student in Seminary in 1907; Riverside, California, 1906; Beloit, Wisconsin, at the Union Chapel. He was an instructor in the Shenandoah Collegiate Institute, located at Dayton, Virginia, from 1907 until 1910, when he became principal of the Hershey high school, which post he held for but one year 1910-11, when he resigned to enter the ministry. Mr. Brandt was pastor of the United Brethren Church at Schuylkill Haven, from 1911 to 1913, which he left to accept a charge with the First United Brethren Church of Reading. He remained here from 1913 until 1916, then returned to Dayton, Virginia where he was called, and also became Dean of the college. He stayed in Dayton, until 1921, when he moved to Mechanicsburg, Penna., and became principal of the high school, which post he holds at the present time. Mr. Brandt was scout master of troops in Schuylkill Haven, and in Dayton, Virginia. He has been interested in Republican politics since he reached his "majority". Mr. Brandt became

a member of the Blue lodge in 1910, and of the Royal Arch in 1916, at Virginia. He is also a member of the Harrisburg Consistory, where he received his 32nd degree in 1928. He is a Past Master of the Patrons of Husbandry, and a member of both the State and National Grange. On September 5, 1907, Reverend Brandt was united in marriage to Emma Frances Engle, a daughter of Benjamin F. and Emma F. (Hershey) Engle, the former being a contractor and builder in Harrisburg. They have three children: Charles Richard, who is attending the Pennsylvania University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Doris Elise and Marian Lenore Brandt. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brandt take a keen interest in the welfare of the community.

Charles Edgar Branthaver was born November 8, 1881, near Chambersburg, a son of Samuel and Martha (Reed) Branthaver, who were of Dutch descent. His father was a member of an old Franklin County family and served in the Civil War. His early life was spent on his father's farm. He was educated in the public schools of his native county in which he has spent his entire life. When a young man he engaged in farming and continued in this vocation until 1916, when he entered the grain and feed business at Fayetteville. A few years later he engaged in similar business at Mercersburg where he has remained for the past several years doing a general buying and selling of grains, feeds, and fertilizer. He now conducts a grain elevator in Mercersburg, and he has built up a very successful enterprise. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion is a member of the Lutheran Church. On March 2, 1915, he was married to Elizabeth Peters, who is of an old Cumberland Valley family. She is active in local and civic affairs. They have two children living, Harold Edgar and Elizabeth Irene, and Eugene Peters, deceased.

Henry H. Brechbill was born December 5, 1845, four miles north of Chambersburg. The Brechbill family were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. The family is of Swiss origin, and forms a large connection that settled in Lancaster County. We find that the first of the name of which there is any knowledge was one Ulrich Brechbill, who was a Mennonite Minister before 1725. Abraham Brechbill, the father of Henry W., was of German descent. The mother Mary (Hoover) Brechbill was also of German descent and was born in Franklin County. The parents were farmers, thrifty and industrious. Mr. Brechbill has reached a ripe old age. He has lived in Franklin County all his life. He attended the public schools of the vicinity of his boyhood days and received what was considered a good, practical education in those days. He farmed all his life and was considered one of the best, practical and successful patrons of husbandry in Franklin County. He is now retired, but still manifests much interest in the work of the farm and the condition of the farmer today. He is a stockholder in the Farmer's and Merchant's Trust

Company of Chambersburg and takes quite an interest in other financial lines. Mr. Brechbill was married to Catherine S. Sollenberger of near Woodstock. Both have been active in the work of the Church of the Brethren in Christ. Mr. Brechbill was elected minister of the church when about fifty years old. Mrs. Brechbill gave much of her time to the various demands. She is also known to be a liberal giver to charity, being of a kind and loving disposition she has many friends, both in and out of the church, who look to her as a friend indeed and a friend in need. Their family consists of these seven children; Isaac; Amos S.; Mary S.; Leah; Catherine; Amos S. died when he was two months old and Susan died at the age of twenty-eight.

Jacob J. Brenize—Born of stern German parents, Jacob J. Brenize, grew to be a most admirable and respected farmer in his community. At the completion of his schooling, he became interested in farming, having known no other occupation from the time of his birth in Path Valley, Pennsylvania. At an early age, he moved to Mowerville, Pennsylvania, where he became a merchant, operating one of the most progressive business places of that town. He was a very active member of the Otterbein United Brethren Church, having held an office in this church for a good many years. He was a man who devoted all of his active life to his business and his church work, and found great happiness in them. He was a member of the P. O. S. of A. Mr. Brenize, was the proud parent of seven children: Nora, a resident of Mowersville; J. W., who followed in the footsteps of his father, and devotes his time to farming; Mae R., now Mrs. Clippinger of Harrisburg, Penna.; Simon M., of Harrisburg, Penna.; Arthur A., of Mowersville, Penna.; Sharpe A., also of Mowersville, Penna.; and Zook S., of Orrstown, Penna.

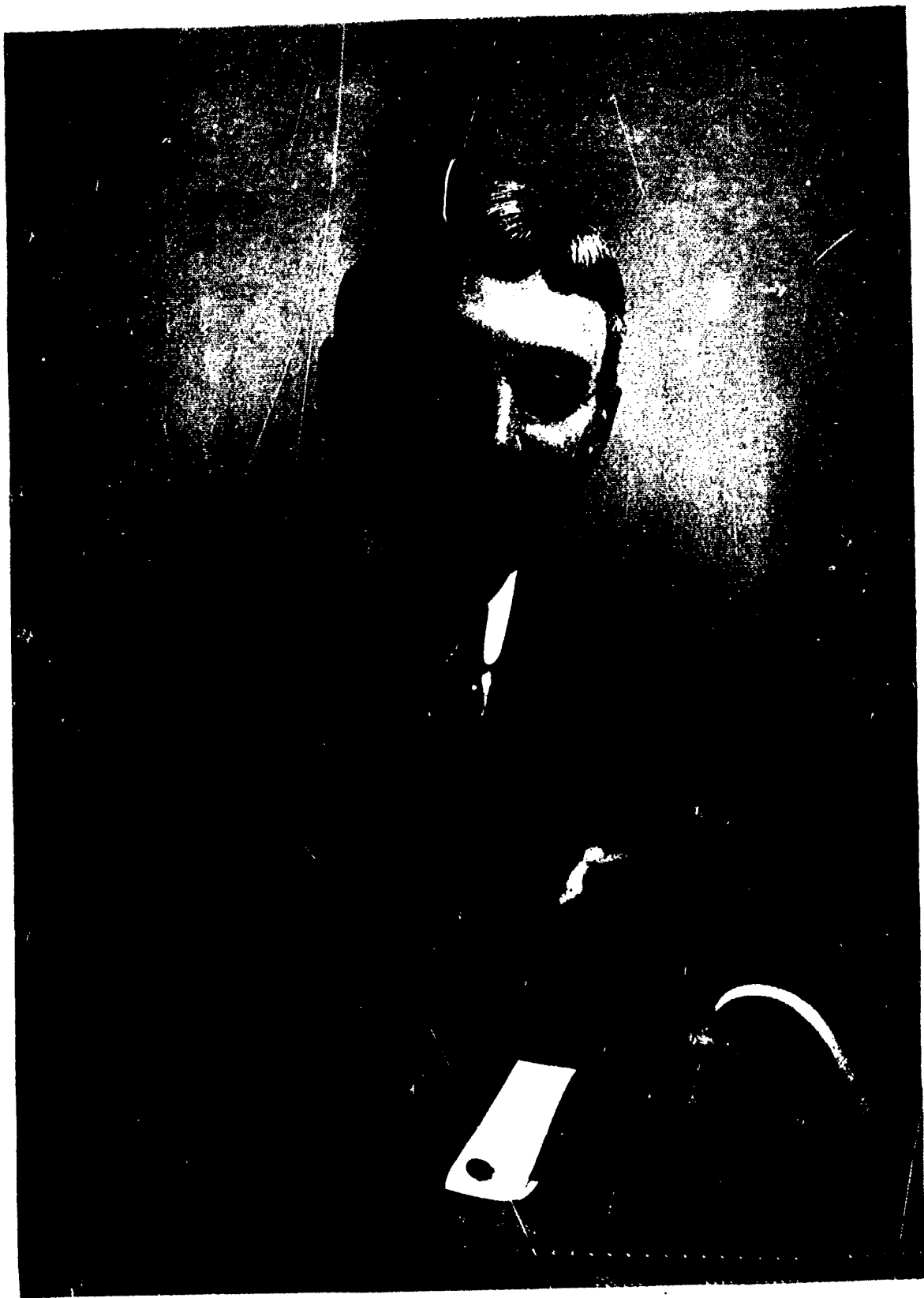
Zook Samuel Brenize, was born at Willow Hill, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1877. He is the son of Jacob J. and Almedia (Haynes) Brenize, both natives of Path Valley, Pennsylvania, the former was a very prominent farmer and church worker all of his active life. Mr. Brenize's grandparents, Andrew and Mary Brenize, came to this country from Germany, and first settled in Lancaster County, but later moved to Path Valley, where they became farmers, having some of the best farmlands in that district. Mr. Brenize's grandfather, on his mother's side was a volunteer in the Civil War, being a member of the Pennsylvania Infantry. He fought and died for his country in the great Battle of Bull Run. Mr. Brenize received his early education in the public schools of Willow Hill and Mowersville, Pennsylvania, and latter attended the Shippensburg Normal School. After he finished his schooling, he taught for four terms in the schools of Lurgan Township, during the school year, and attended summer school while not teaching. In the spring of 1909, Mr. Brenize and his father purchased a general store

in Mowersville, which business they were actively engaged in for a period of ten years. In 1919, Mr. Brenize moved to Orrstown, and on April 1, 1920, was elected cashier of the Orrstown Bank, which position he has filled very faithfully and efficiently up to the present date. He has long been active in Republican politics, and has always been especially interested in local politics, having held the office as justice of the peace for one term, or a period of six years, in Lurgan Township. He takes an active part in the affairs of the local St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and is teacher of the Young Men's Bible class. On December 14, 1914, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara E., a daughter of George B. and Annie M. Heberlig of Newburg, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Brenize is a member, and takes an active part in the St. Paul's Lutheran Church. She is secretary of the Ladies' Bible Class; treasurer of the Ladies' Aid Society, and is quite interested in the civic educational work. Mr. Brenize, aside from his business interests, is kept busy with his affiliation with many organizations and clubs. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Newburg; Valley Encampment; I. O. O. F., Shippensburg Fraternal Home Insurance Society, Shippensburg; P. O. S. of A., Orrstown, of which he has been secretary since 1921 and is still holding same position as well as county chairman of afore mentioned organization; Sons and Daughters of Liberty, Orrstown; Knights of Malta, Chambersburg; Chambersburg Motor Club; and the Middle Spring Grange. He also is secretary and treasurer of the Electric Light Company of Orrstown; treasurer of Orrstown town council; manager of Orrstown P. O. S. of A. Orchestra; and manager of Orrstown Baseball Club. Mr. Brenize, owns 117 acres of tillage soil in Lurgan Township, which is operated by a man hired by Mr. Brenize. He owns and operates the Pinola Lime plant.

Chester Abraham Brenneman, office holder, farmer, business man, was born in Cumberland County, Pa. in the vicinity of Carlisle, on Dec. 29, 1882. He was the son of Abraham Hertzler and Mary (Heagy) Brenneman. Both his parents were of German descent; were born and lived their entire lives in and about Carlisle. Mr. Hertzler, senior, owned farms and in the early part of his life took over the active management of these. He later developed a wide reputation as an auctioneer throughout this section of the country. This he promoted until the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Brenneman were well-known in social and civic affairs and were members of the United Brethren congregation. Their death was a great affliction to family, relatives and friends. Chester Brenneman received his education in the public schools of Cumberland County, being, however, of the energetic spirit which in after life he developed in many ways, he forsook the boyhood school-room walls for the wide field of business. At first he was connected with a painting establishment. At the completion of his apprenticeship in that line he went into the retail hardware business in the firm of Cochran and Alcock; the

coal and grain business in association with a Mr. Rice who owned a large granery in the vicinity. This occupied ten years of his life. Throughout his business career he had always been vitally interested in politics. Because of his varied business interest, his wide acquaintance with the citizens and conditions in his community, the Republican party persuaded him to run for the office of clerk of the courts and recorder in 1907. This he accepted as he felt this office to hold a wider scope for his abilities and was successfully elected. He has held this office since then and has and will justify the confidence placed in him by his political party and his numerous constituents. On Sept. 6, 1906, Mr. Brenneman married Myrtle E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Natcher of Carlisle. To this union have been born two sons, Hanes Sponsler, aged 21 and Marshall Eugene, aged 17. The family attends the Lutheran Church. Mr. Brenneman is a member of various organizations among which are the Masonic lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias.

Thomas J. Brereton, railroad official and prominent citizen, was born September 21, 1858, and died February 3, 1929. He was a son of Capt. Thomas J. and Amelia M. (Denny) Brereton. The Brereton family is of English and Irish extraction. He was educated in the public schools, at Columbia College, received his degree in 1879, and at the School of Mines in 1883, as a civil engineer. Soon after leaving college he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the department of surveys and construction. He was located at Altoona, Pittsburgh and Tyrone, successively, and in 1893, was named as chief engineer of the Cumberland Valley Railroad at Chambersburg. In 1909, he retired from the railroad business and purchased an interest in the *Valley Spirit*, a Chambersburg newspaper. He served in the capacity of editor until after the World War when he retired from business pursuits. Mr. Brereton was a potent figure in the life of Chambersburg. For many years he was in touch with almost every phase of Chambersburg activities. He was identified with outstanding social and fraternal organizations and held many positions in the cultural and philanthropic agencies of the community. He served as president of the borough council and was a willing spirit in the movement for "Greater Chambersburg." During his administration the gravity water system, the sanitary sewer and paving programs were adopted, and his engineering ability was found very helpful in these projects. He served as president of the council for two terms. He was an active and influential member of Trinity Episcopal Church, at the time of his death being a senior warden of that denomination. He belonged to a number of fraternal organizations, including the Masons, the Knights Templar and the B. P. O. E. He was deeply interested in the early history of the Cumberland Valley and had served at various times as president of the Kittochtinny Historical Society. He prepared and read a number of



Joseph P. Penebaer

excellent papers on historical subjects before that organization. He also served as a trustee of the Children's Home, of Wilson College and of the Chambersburg Hospital. He was selected as the consulting engineer when the new hospital was constructed, and was in direct charge of the remodelling of that institution. During the World War he served very capably as coal administrator for Chambersburg. When the utilities program was adopted in Chambersburg none of these utilities was as popular as they now are and it was Mr. Brereton's organization capacity that resulted in having these issues approved. He was an outstanding citizen of Chambersburg and he gave freely and generously of his time. From the time of his retirement from the railroad until within a year or two of his death, practically all of his time was given to the betterment and advancement of Chambersburg, his adopted home. On Dec. 31, 1884, he married Frances, a daughter of William H. and Jane (Seton) Lindsay. Mrs. Brereton is descended from the family of Seton of old Scotch nobility. They had these children: Thomas L. and Seton L. of Landsdowne; Francis M. of Ligonier, Amelia and O'Hara Denny of Chambersburg.

George Denton Brewer, deceased, was a farmer and teacher in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, for many years. He was born at Sylvan, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1867. His public school education was supplemented by a teacher training course at Millersville Normal school, augmenting this training by special education courses from time to time during his career. Establishing himself in Montgomery township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Brewer engaged in farming, in which he continued during the thirty-nine years spent as a school teacher at Mercersburg. His work in the schools of the county made him known as a leader in educational work in this section, and he was also prominent in business circles as a charter member in the organization of the First National bank, at Mercersburg, and as a stockholder in various local enterprises. During a period of twenty-five years, he held the office of justice of the peace of Montgomery township, to which he was elected on the Republican ticket. Throughout his life, Mr. Brewer took an active interest in all communal affairs, and as a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, he was the superintendent of the Sunday school for many years. On June 16, 1909, Mr. Brewer married Ada Elizabeth Long, and to this union was born a daughter, Mary Emma, who is nineteen years of age and is studying music at the State Teachers college, Indiana, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Ada Elizabeth (Long) Brewer was born at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1872, the daughter of David Smith and Mary Emma (Shaffer) Long, the former a native of Williamsport, Maryland, and the latter of Mercersburg, where she was born in 1845. For many years, the father followed the trade of coach smith

at Mercersburg. Mrs. Brewer was educated in the public schools of her home community, and as above stated, was married June 16, 1909. Like her husband, she was always taken a deep interest in the affairs of the city in which she makes her home and is an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal church. She is a member of the local chapter of the American Red Cross and the Woman's club. Mrs. Brewer was second in order of birth of a family of five children, the others being William Coyle, Frank Shaffer, Sarah Maud, and Anna Margaret Long, of whom the last named is dead, her birth having occurred July 18, 1878. William Coyle Long was born at Mercersburg, April 15, 1870. He engaged in the butcher business but was eventually forced to abandon that work due to ill health. He married Alice Embly. Frank Shaffer Long, also born at Mercersburg, his birth occurring September 10, 1876, was educated in the public schools. Thirty-eight years ago, he established himself as a barber and is now associated in that business with Harold C. Drury. He is a stockholder in Mercersburg's two banks. Sarah Maud Long was born February 14, 1874, at Mercersburg, and was a teacher in the public schools for twenty-nine years. For some years past, she has been treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal church and is active in all civic affairs.

Harry Clifton Bridgers, the son of A. S. Bridgers and Mary (Coggins) Bridgers, was born in Northampton County, North Carolina, September 2, 1885. His parents were native farmers of North Carolina, and both are deceased. After his preparation for college in the public and high schools of North Carolina, and Vanderbilt University, he entered Branham and Hughes Military Academy located at Spring Hill, Tennessee. Graduated from the academy in 1910 and in the fall of that year entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in the year 1915. After taking a post graduate course in chest work in the University of Maryland and the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, he served his internship in the University Hospital in Maryland. In 1917, he began the practice of medicine in Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania, where he is still very active in the work and is an added asset to the community. Dr. Bridgers with his remarkable personality has gained the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Franklin County and the Cumberland Medical Societies, and takes a leading part in the local and civic affairs of Blue Ridge Summit. Since becoming a resident of the above mentioned town, Mr. Bridgers has been elected to the presidency of the First National Bank, and the Blue Ridge Sanitary Products Corporation. The doctor, in his short career, can boast of attending some notable personages, among them the former secretary of the treasury William MacAdoo, and at fourteen foreign embassies, proving that his intelligence is acute. Dr. Bridgers is interested politically in the Democratic party, and

is affiliated fraternally with the following: Masonic Order Acacia Lodge No. 586, and the Zembo Temple. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church. On December 21, 1916, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Nordt, of Baltimore, Maryland, a graduate of University of Maryland Hospital and Nurses' Training School. They have three daughters, Elizabeth Augusta, Adwarda Mary and Undine Bridgers. Mrs. Bridgers is an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and like here husband is greatly interested in the local and civic affairs of the community.

Calvin Austin Brown, as head of the department of mathematics of Mercersburg Academy, has a deep appreciation of his responsibilities. He was born March 27, 1881, in Wayne Township, Schuylkill County, Pa., the son of Jared S. Brown, Wayne Township, and Sarah Ann Berkheiser, who, at the time of her marriage, resided in South Manheim Township, Schuylkill County. His ancestors on both sides were of German descent. His great-great-grandfather, John Adam Brown, was a Revolutionary War hero, and was with Washington at Valley Forge during that severe winter when the spirits of the little band of patriots was tested to the utmost and when hardships which almost defy description were endured. Following an elementary education in the public schools of Wayne Township, he attended the Keystone State Normal College, graduating in 1899. Four years later he graduated from Franklin and Marshall College with an A.B. degree. In 1922, he was awarded the honorary degree of Pd.D. by the same institution in recognition of his meritorious services as an educator of outstanding ability and genius. Following his graduation from Franklin and Marshall College in 1903, he removed to Mercersburg where he has since made his home. There, in the Mercersburg Academy, he is in charge of the department of mathematics where he is rated as one of the most learned men on the teaching staff. Aside from his professional duties he has found time to take an active part in the civic and religious life of his community. He is president of the Fairview Cemetery Association and vice-president of the Mercersburg Rotary Club, in which capacity he has taken an active part in all civic programs of note. While a registered Democrat he is non-partisan in his practices, supporting those issues and individuals which in his opinion will reflect greatest good to his community and its residents. He is a member of the Trinity Reformed Church, a deacon of the congregation and superintendent of the church Sunday School. He has been married three times, June 23, 1914, at Mercersburg; July 7, 1921, at Butler and December 23, 1924, at Welsh Run, Pa. His first two wives are dead. The present Mrs. Brown, nee Mary Bowles, was born in Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 13, 1891, of Scotch-Irish and English ancestry. Her father and mother, Thomas Oliver and Alla Forker Bowles, are now living in Mercersburg. There are two children: Jared Spencer Brown, son of the

second wife, Della Blanche Hayes, and Joan Elise Brown, daughter Mary Bowles, both of whom are at home.

C. Earl Brown, was born in Lantz, Frederick County, Maryland, September 11, 1888, the son of Joseph Washington and Mary Elsie (Harbaugh) Brown, both natives of Mt. Zion, Washington County, Maryland. The father is a retired farmer and real estate operator. Through his keen business judgment he was successful in the management of his farms and real estate operations, thereby permitting him to retire to his present home in Maryland. Mr. Brown, Sr., is deeply interested in church work and at one time or another has held some of the highest offices in the Reformed Church, of which both he and his wife are members. The ancestors of the Browns were all of Scotch-Irish and Dutch blood and some of the first settlers in Maryland. C. Earl Brown was educated in the public schools of Lantz, and graduated from the Waynesboro Business College. His first employment was with the Cumberland Valley Railroad as clerk and private secretary to the general freight agent. In 1911, he resigned and was appointed assistant traffic manager to the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company of Philadelphia. In 1915, he became traffic manager of the Tide-Water Portland Cement Company of Baltimore. In the latter part of 1916, Mr. Brown was appointed transportation expert of the Bureau of Transportation of the War Trade Board in Washington, and later appointed director of the bureau. His appointment to this board of picked men came only because of his past fine record and executive ability. During the war he served with this bureau which directed shipments of food supplies and fuel. This office also maintained its own secret service force. After the war Mr. Brown engaged in the garage business in Chambersburg. Since then he has developed this to the extent that today, together with the garage, he operates a sale's agency for White and Reo trucks and Reo passenger automobiles. He also operates a fleet of trucks, doing contract hauling, in addition to a farm and fruit orchard. Mr. Brown is a member of the Elks, Chamber of Commerce, and the Pennsylvania Automotive Association. He is very keenly interested in civic affairs of his community. In 1914, he married Frances Margaret, daughter of Adolphus A. and Susan E. Skinner of Chambersburg. To them have been born two sons: Robert Skinner and Jack. Mr. Brown is a citizen of high standing in his community and much respected as a man.

Morris T. Brown, was born in 1870, in Cavetown, Washington County, Maryland, the son of George I. and Mary C. (Bussard) Brown. His father was in the mercantile business in Cavetown for many years, and it was in this business that young Brown gained the experience which was to stand him in such good stead later in both the merchandising and banking business. He attended the public schools of Washington County, and later the high school of



ROBERT B. BROWN

Hagerstown, from which he graduated in 1888. He enrolled in Gettysburg College, taking his degree four years later. That same year, 1892, he moved to Waynesboro, and obtained employment as a clerk in a mercantile establishment. In 1900, he went into business for himself, being a member of the firm of Brown & Miller. He continued that connection for sixteen years, then sold his interest in the business in 1916 to become cashier of the Bank of Waynesboro. He held that responsible position until 1924 when he was elected vice-president and cashier of the First National Bank. He also served as president of the Waynesboro Trust Company from 1924 until 1927, when it was merged with the First National. Although very active in business, he did not neglect his civic obligations and during the past quarter of a century has taken an active part in all movements looking toward the advancement of his community. He has been director and treasurer of the Waynesboro Hospital since its inception. He is a member of the Democratic party and has been active in the affairs of the organization, although he never held or sought public office. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights Templar, Shrine Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married in 1922 to Mrs. Maud L. Miller. His wife is active in affairs of the Reformed Church and in civic and social matters. He is a member of the Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Dr. Robert Bahner Brown, is a native of Waynesboro. He was born and reared in the town. He was born April 22, 1894. He was educated in the schools of the town, being a pupil in the elementary schools, and completing the work by graduating from the high school. His father was W. H. Brown and was of German descent. He was employed for many years as foreman of the lumber department of the Geiser Manufacturing Company. He was a Democrat and in his time was one of the leaders of his party and one of the leaders in the development of his town. His name was connected with many of the public improvements and numerous projects completed today stand as monuments to William Brown. Dr. Brown's mother, Mrs. Sarah J. (McCleary) Brown was of Scotch-Irish descent and was of the type of woman that made a good home maker. She is remembered by many people of Waynesboro today. After Dr. Brown finished his high school course, he entered Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. He completed the course, graduating with honors in 1917. He was a lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps and served with distinction in the World War. He spent a year overseas and while there, he took a post graduate course in medicine in Lyons, France. Upon his return to the states, he began to practice medicine in his home town and has successfully established a large practice. He is a member of the American Legion, the Waynesboro Rotary Club, the Waynesboro Chamber of Commerce. He is an Elk, a Mason, a Shriner belonging to Zembo Temple, Harrisburg, Pennsyl-

vania, while he gives close attention to his profession, yet he gives of his time and attention to these various organizations. Dr. Brown's wife was Marie Bell, a very accomplished lady who was born in Waynesboro, July 15, 1894. Her ancestors were among the early settlers of Waynesboro, and the family name is very prominently connected with the town and the community. Dr. and Mrs. Brown have two children, Robert T. and Peggy. The doctor has a fine home on the corner of Broad and Second Streets, one of the prettiest locations in town. He has also a downtown office. The doctor and his wife are numbered among the leading young people of Waynesboro and he has established himself as one of the leading men of his profession in the county.

James Buchanan, fifteenth president of the United States and the only Pennsylvanian to occupy that position, was a native of the Cumberland Valley, having been born in a log cabin on a farm near Mercersburg, Franklin county, April 23, 1791. His college education was received at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1809. Three years later he was admitted to the bar and practiced law at Lancaster. In 1820, he was elected to Congress and in 1831 was appointed ambassador to Russia. His election to the United States Senate came in 1833, his re-election following to give him a second term in the same body. Upon the conclusion of his duties in the senate, he accepted the portfolio of secretary of state under President Polk. From 1853-56, he was minister to England, and while he was holding that position, he was nominated for the presidency by the Democratic party. His election in 1856 followed, he receiving 174 of the 303 electoral votes cast. He was succeeded in the presidency by Lincoln, and after retiring from office, he spent his life in retirement at his home, Wheatland, near Lancaster. There his death occurred June 1, 1868.

Milton K. Burgner, a prominent resident and recognized political leader in Franklin County, was born in Upper Strasburg, April 12, 1870. He is a son of Samuel A. and Rebecca (Utz) Burgner of Horse Valley, Franklin County. Mrs. Burgner was a native of Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Pa. The Burgner family comes from one of the oldest families in the Cumberland Valley, the ancestors emigrating to America from Germany in the year 1734. The Utz family emigrated from Holland about the same period. Mr. Burgner is a product of the little red school house at Upper Strasburg where he received his early education. In early life he accepted a clerical position in a general store at that place and then, at the age of twenty began teaching in the public schools. He continued in this vocation approximately three years after which he became deputy prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in 1895. In 1899, he was elected prothonotary on the Republican ticket and served until 1906. When his term as prothonotary expired he was

appointed deputy United States revenue collector for this district, a position he filled for five years. In 1911, he was appointed as superintendent of highways for this district under the Pennsylvania State Highway Department. In 1913, he was chosen superintendent of the Chambersburg Gas Company. He continued in this position until 1925 when he retired. In 1919 he was appointed resident clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and has served in that position continuously up to the present time. Mr. Burgner is widely-known in business circles and is identified with the leading enterprises in Chambersburg. He is a director of the Chambersburg Trust Company, the Chambersburg Hospital and is treasurer of the Coyle Free Library. He is also interested in and a director of several other Chambersburg organizations. Mr. Burgner is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a past commander of the Knights Templar, and of the Consistory and Shrine. In politics he is a Republican and is prominent and popular not only in his own party but with those of other political tenets. He has always taken a keen interest in public and civic affairs and is an active member of the Kittochtinny Historical Society. He has rendered distinguished service to the county and through his efforts, unaided, has secured miles of good roads for this community. In addition he has purchased a suitable site for an armory for housing Troop E, 104th Cavalry, which he has deeded to the State without cost. Mr. Burgner is the owner of a beautiful, well appointed homestead near Scotland, Franklin County, where he has approximately 200 acres of land all planted in fruit. His orchards consist of apple and peach trees and are probably the largest individual planting in the Cumberland Valley. He has made a specialty of the work and has won wide recognition for the quality of his fruit. To this pursuit he gives his personal attention and management. In his orchards as in all his public relations he is a leader, a typical representative of that awakened spirit of progress and enterprise to which we all owe our high development and rank.

Dr. James A. Burk, who was born in Franklin County, Pa., February 12, 1890, has prospered and progressed to a great extent in the profession he has chosen for his work. He is the son of Lemuel and Rachel (Morrow) Burk, both natives of Pennsylvania, having lived in Willow Hill, Franklin County, for a good many years. The former has been a lifelong farmer of Franklin County. Dr. Burk's education was acquired in the public schools of Metal Township, and after graduating from the high school in the year 1910, he attended the Ohio State University specializing in veterinary work. He graduated from this school in 1913, and in February, 1914, opened offices in Shippensburg, Pa. Dr. Burk is active in Republican politics, and is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. He was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of David and Anna (Fleming) Clippinger of Fannettsburg, Pa. Dr. and Mrs. Burk are the parents of four children: Anna, Catherine, James and

Walter Burk. They are very active members of the Reformed Church of Shippensburg, Pa.

Harold Winchester Byron, a leading citizen, financier and manufacturer of southern Pennsylvania, has lived during the greater part of his business life in Mercersburg. He is the youngest son of William Devereux and Harriet Newell Cook Byron. The family traces its line to Luke Byron, a Yorkshire man, who came with Cromwell to Ireland about 1650. The Protector gave him a grant of land in Wexford. Here he married a Wexford girl, a Miss Brown. John Byron, great-grandson of Luke came to Nova Scotia in 1816, and died the next year. He left a son Joseph who was eight years old when his father died. The mother, formerly Penelope Hatchell, married as her second husband a Mr. Devereux. The boy Joseph was apprenticed to a tanner for a term of eight years. In 1829, he married Georgianna Rebecca Jones. He was employed in the tanning business for a number of years until about 1830, when he started a store. After a few years at merchandising he returned to his trade in the Boston leather district. He then had a family of three children of whom the youngest was William Devereux. Joseph the father, was a skilled and very careful workman. In 1855, he formed a company, Joseph Byron & Sons, the sons being John and his younger brother, William Devereux. In 1857 or 1858, William D. withdrew from the firm and went to Buffalo. William Devereux, the son of Joseph and Georgianna Jones Byron, was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, August, 1832. Before the family was brought to Boston they lived for a time at Eastport, Maine. At the age of eleven William began to work in the tannery when not in school. In the school at Jamaica Plain he was graduated from the grade schools, and desiring to earn his own living, became an apprentice. Under his father, apprentices received besides board and clothes, one dollar pocket money on holidays. After two years at tanning William tired of it and wanted to become a merchant. He became a clerk at a dollar a week, but after carrying a fourth of a barrel of flour across Boston Common and down Charles Street, he decided that he would sooner work with leather. As a partner of his brother-in-law, James Cook, and later as a skilled foreman he prospered in the Boston leather district. In the winter of 1873-1874 he was asked by his old friend, Ex-Governor Claflin of Massachusetts, a man of wide experience in the tanning business, to take charge of three large tanneries at Pine Lake above Johnstown, New York. This position he held for eight years. He then returned to Boston where with his sons, William C. and Edward W. he organized the firm of W. D. Byron & Sons, at his old home Jamaica Plain. Later the firm bought a factory at Stoneham, Massachusetts. From here he was influenced to come to Mercersburg where he organized a very successful tanning business. William Devereux Byron married, December 24, 1854, Harriet Newell Cook, born near Grove Hall, Boston, (Dorchester)

August 29, 1836. Their children were: William C. Edward W., Joseph C., Hattie, James T., Lewis T., and Harold W. Of these Hattie died at the age of twenty-one and James T. at twenty-five. Joseph C. was graduated from West Point and served in the army during the earlier part of his life. He saw service in the war with Spain; and in the campaign in Porto Rico he was senior aide on Gen. Swan's staff. At Megnez he was shot through the foot. He saw service in China, the Philippines, and in the Boxer uprising. In 1903, at the request of his father he resigned after attaining the rank of major, to become a member of the firm. During the World War he gave his services to the government and was given the title of colonel. The other sons became members of the firm as soon as they were old enough to do so. William Devereux and Mrs. Byron were residents of Mercersburg until 1897, when the firm built the large tannery at Williamsport, Maryland. At Mercersburg they enjoyed a wide circle of friends and were active socially and in all forms of community betterment. At Williamsport they built a fine home overlooking the Potomac. Here with their children about them and with a wide circle of friends their last years were very happy ones. As a token of his kind memories of the days in Mercersburg, Mr. Byron placed on the Town Hall in that place a clock tower and a clock. Mrs. Byron died 1909, and her husband 1915. Harold Winchester Byron was born at Winchester, Massachusetts, May 31, 1872. After receiving a good school education he gave his attention to the family business. Always interested in mechanics and chemical science he has kept the factories of the firm most modern both in machinery and in technical processes. As a citizen Mr. Byron has been active and forward-looking. When a young man he was made a member of the town council; and he has been a school director for several terms. During the World War he was the chairman of a large and effective war work organization of men of Mercersburg. This body contributed regularly to the Emergency Aid and to similar organizations. To this and to other forms of war work Mr. Byron gave liberally; and a large investor in war bonds himself, he did much to sell the bonds in the community. He is president of the Farmer's Bank of Mercersburg and also of the Mercersburg Water Company. He has been president of W. D. Byron & Sons, Inc., and at the present time he is chairman of the Board of Directors of that firm. He is a director and chief owner of the Hagerstown Shoe and Legging Company, a firm that has developed a large business during the last fifteen years. The firm also has a plant in Hanover, Pennsylvania, for leather products. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Chambersburg Trust Company and a director of the E. L. Patch Company, an old and well-known firm of pharmaceutical manufacturers in Boston. Mr. Byron is president of the organization of the Chambersburg Hospital, and to none of his other interests does he give more time and attention. He has traveled widely in many countries or colonies of the world. In all of his

trips he has combined business with pleasure; and has visited all countries in the world that have developed the tanning business to any notable extent. In all of them he has studied their processes, methods and materials. In these travels, too, he has established business contacts which have brought to the firm its large foreign trade. The firm of W. D. Byron & Sons, Inc., has been made a member of the Rice Leaders of the World Association. Only after an unannounced visit to the factories and after interviewing many customers does the Rice organization invite a firm to become the one member from its particular industry. No accomplishment of Mr. Byron and his associates has given them more satisfaction than this testimonial which from its very nature must be unsolicited. In 1897, Harold Winchester Byron married Ione Johonnott of Stoneham, Massachusetts. Her parents were Amos E. and Alma Tidd Johonnott. Mrs. Byron is active in community and social work. She was the organizer and first president of the Mercersburg Woman's Club; and has always been active in the work of that organization. In 1915, she was made a trustee of the Mother's Assistance Fund, and for fifteen years she has given much time and thought to that very important work. She is a member of the local chapter of the D. A. R. by descent from a dozen Revolutionary ancestors. Mrs. Byron is also a member of the Massachusetts society of the Mayflower Descendants by lineal descent from Isaac Allerton and Richard Warren, passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. Mrs. Byron, as her husband, has traveled extensively. Harold W. and Ione Johnnott Byron are the parents of three sons. Vaughn Johonnott, the eldest, was born September 5, 1899. He was educated at St. James in Maryland, at Philips Exeter Academy and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was graduated from the institute 1920. While at College he joined the army for the World War. He wrote to his father that he had enlisted, he "hoped with his permission." Vaughn Byron is now in charge of the Mercersburg Tannery. He married Helen Ridenour of Hagerstown, Maryland. They have one son, Harold Winchester the 2nd. James Winchester Byron was born January 26, 1907, was educated at St. James, Philips-Exeter, and was graduated from Princeton in 1928. He is now employed by a financial organization in Hagerstown. He married Alison Crampton. They have a son, David Hinchman. Samuel Tidd Byron born April 25, 1910, the youngest son of Harold W. and Ione Byron received his secondary education at Mercersburg Academy and at Philips-Exeter. He is now a student at Yale.

Pacxon M. Cantner, was born in Greencastle, Pa., in 1867, the son of Michael and Rebecca J. Cantner. His father was a mechanic in Greencastle. He obtained his education in the public schools of his native city, and entered into the hardware business. The firm in which he was a partner was known as the D. B. Keefer Company. It was in this business that he obtained the deep insight into

mercantile matters for which he is noted, and there laid the groundwork for his later success with the Geiser Company, of Waynesboro. In 1910, he disposed of his interest in the hardware store and became attached to the Geiser Company. The greater part of the nearly twenty years he has been with that concern have been spent in the sales department where his natural affability has aided him in forming many friendships valuable to the rapid success of his firm. Aside from his service with the Geiser Company he has found time to form other business connections and to devote his attention to civic affairs both in Greencastle and Chambersburg. In the latter city he is a director of the children's home, while in the place of his residence he is active in community affairs and philanthropic matters. He is a director of the First National Bank of Greencastle. In Masonic circles he has always manifested a keen interest in the activities of his lodge in which he has attained the rank of thirty-second degree Mason. He is a regular attendant at the Presbyterian Church. In 1893, he was married to Rebecca B. Brown who departed this life in 1908. He is considered one of the leading business figures in the life of Greencastle and is well liked and respected.

Charles Wingard Carl, civil engineer, was born at Greencastle, Franklin County, October 4, 1891, a son of Pitt Fessenden and Emma Lantz (Fletcher) Carl. His father was born September 15, 1864, and his mother, April 21, 1868. They reside at Greencastle. Among the early ancestors of Charles W. Carl were: Henry Prather, who was commissioned a justice of the peace in Antrim Township, May 3, 1770; James Watson, a captain in the 2nd Company of Col. Cunningham's Battalion of the Flying Camp, and a colonel in the 2nd Battalion of Militia in Lancaster County; Frederick Ziegler, captain and colonel of the Seventh Company and Ninth Battalion, Lancaster County Militia. He was educated in the public schools of Greencastle, at Chambersburg Academy, graduated from St. Paul's School, Garden City, N. Y., Philips Academy, Andover, Mass., and Yale. He began his business career with the Riter-Conley Manufacturing Company at Pittsburgh and has been associated with the Du Pont Co., at Wilmington, Del., the Gould Storage Battery Company at Depew, N. Y., the Western Cartridge Company, East Alton, Ill., the Laluz & Los Angeles Mining Company, of Nicaragua, C. A., and MacDonald Bros. of Boston, Mass. In politics he is Republican and he is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church and Mt. Pisgah Lodge, F. & A. M. 443, of Greencastle, the St. Elmo Club, New Haven, Conn., and the Sons of the American Revolution. He married Marie Schuster Smith on December 28, 1929, at Bronxville, N. Y.

Pitt F. Carl, was born in Greencastle, Pa., September 15, 1864, the grandson of Dr. Adam Carl, deceased, and the son of John and Martha Ritchey (Wingard) Carl. The grandfather was one of the oldest and most honored citizens of Greencastle. He was born in

Hanover, York County, Pa., December 16, 1800, and moved to Greencastle in 1825. He was a graduate of Washington Medical College, Class of 1829. He returned to this town to begin his life practice here. In 1825, he took for his bride Anne Marie Michael, of Hanover, to them were born the following children: William M.; Charles H. and Xavier B., deceased, George D., Henrietta J., John and Mary Ellen. John Carl was born February 19, 1828, and educated in the Greencastle public schools. For a few years he farmed and then entered the mercantile business, in which he continued until his death in 1887. Mr. Carl in politics was a Republican. He was financially interested in the local First National Bank and served as a director. John Carl was the father of the following: Charles B., John Adam, E. Dorsey, Pitt F., Eugenia, Mary E., Carrie A., and three others who died in infancy. Pitt F. Carl was educated in the public schools of Greencastle. In 1886, he opened a book and stationery store that still continues under his management. For a period of thirty years he was manager of the Western Union Telegraph Office and also for a number of years was in charge of the local real estate department of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. He was superintendent of the Greencastle Water Works for 15 years after its inception. November 6, 1890, he was united in marriage with Emily Lantz, daughter of Louis Henry and Martha E. Fletcher of Greencastle, and is the father of the following: Charles W., Mary Lillian, and Pitt F., Jr. Mr. Carl has always been active in civic affairs especially during the late war. He is a member of the following organizations: Mt. Pisgah Lodge No. 443 F. & A. M., Junior Order of American Mechanics, and the I. O. O. F. Mr. Carl's store on Center Square besides being up-to-date and modern in every way, has been a gathering place for the business men of the town. Here the inception of ideas both for the betterment of local business and civic affairs began. The most notable projects were: "Old Home Week" and the installation of city water. Due to Mr. Carl's genial nature and high standards, boys and girls alike, could be found here meeting their chums. He took great pride and delight in helping young men, some by employment or by teaching telegraphy and it was through him that many were able to go to college. Both of his own sons are Yale graduates. Mr. Carl has always been held in high esteem, and his advice accepted on matters of importance. Pitt Carl is a worthy descendent of his ancestors who were among the first settlers in the Valley. This community owes much to the Carl family who have been instrumental in making it the pleasant and prosperous place it is today.

Pitt Fessenden Carl, Jr., civil engineer, of Bronxville, N. Y., was born at Greencastle, Franklin County, April 20, 1895, a son of Pitt Fessenden and Emily Lantz (Fletcher) Carl. Among the early ancestors of Mr. Carl were: Henry Prather, who was commissioned a Justice of the Peace in Antrim Township, May 3, 1770; James Wat-

son, a captain in the 2nd Company of Col. Cunningham's Battalion of the Flying Camp and a colonel in the 2nd Battalion of Militia in Lancaster County; Frederick Ziegler, captain and colonel of the Seventh Company and Ninth Battalion Lancaster County Militia. Mr. Carl was educated in the public schools at Greencastle and at Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he received his Ph.B. degree in civil engineering. On May 11, 1917, he enlisted in the army as a cadet in Company 14, First Provisional Regiment, at Fort Niagara, N. Y. On October 26, 1917, he was appointed a provisional second lieutenant of the U. S. Field Artillery and was assigned to the Twenty-first Field Artillery at Leon Springs, Texas. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the service on October 26, 1917, and in France was transferred to the air service on April 18, 1918, and assigned to the Eighty-ninth U. S. Aero Squadron on July 12, 1918. He was transferred to the Eighty-eighth Aero Squadron on July 25, 1918, and was aide-de-camp to General Douglas MacArthur, superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., from June 25, 1919, to June 1, 1920, when he resigned. During the activities of the World War he participated in the following major campaigns; the Chateau Thierry Defensive, Aisne-Marne Defensive, St. Mihiel Offensive and the Meuse Argonne Offensive. For distinguished service he received the French Croix de Guerre with Palm; the Belgian Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Couronne, as well as two American citations. After resigning from the army he began an active business career. He was associated with the St. Louis Coke and Chemical Company of Granite City, Ill., until March, 1921. From that period until January 31, 1922, he was employed by the Pennsylvania State Highway Department at Harrisburg. He entered the telephone business with the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, February 6, 1922, and rose rapidly in the business. In Philadelphia he was appointed successively to the positions of commercial service supervisor, division commercial supervisor and commercial supervisor. On January 1, 1928, he was transferred to the New York Telephone Company in New York City as division manager. He was appointed as general sales manager on September 1, 1929, and then elevated to assistant vice-president in charge of advertising and general information on August 1, 1929, a position he still holds. In politics he is a Republican and is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, the Advertising Club of New York and the New York Junior Board of Trade. On November 10, 1920, he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Harry Clay and Elizabeth Irene (Herr) Ross of Harrisburg, Dauphin County. They have two children: Emily Elizabeth, born March 9, 1922, and Mary Lillian, born February 2, 1926.

Samuel Henderson Carothers, Justice of Peace in Carlisle, Pa., is a descendent of one of the oldest families in the valley. He was

born in Penn Township, January 17, 1861, and is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Carl) Carothers, who were born in the same township, of Scotch-Irish and Dutch parentage. Both parents are dead. All of his life the father was a farmer near Dickinson Church, and was successful in this vocation. The parents were very active in church work, Mr. Carothers having been for many years an elder in the Dickinson Presbyterian Church, and for which he hauled brick when the church was built. Samuel H. Carothers was educated in the public schools of Penn Township and at Shippensburg State Teachers' College. For forty-one years he taught school in Cumberland County, and for the last eight years in the Carlisle public schools, where he is much liked by all who know him. In 1929, he was elected justice of peace in Carlisle. As a member of the Democratic party he is very active in local politics, and has held the office of assessor and for a number of years was a member of the school board of Penn Township. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Carlisle. March 18, 1885, he married Sarah E., daughter of Reuben and Mary Ann (Baker), Ogle of Shippensburg, Pa. To them have been born three children: Carl Ogle 1887, Alda Blanche 1889, died 1916, and Margaret E. who married Dr. W. F. Burdick of Washington, D. C. Carl Carothers is a graduate of Shippensburg State Teachers' College and taught school for four years. Later he studied electrical engineering and followed this vocation until his enlistment in 1917, as a private in Company F, 2nd Regiment of the Engineering Corps. He served overseas for nineteen months and saw action at Belleau Woods where he was seriously wounded and shell shocked. He was honorably discharged in 1919, and is now married and living in Pittsburgh where he is employed by the Standard Scale Company. The Carothers have been prominent in civic and community affairs and have always been much respected by their fellowmen.

Paul Floyd Chalfant, the son of James Fletcher and Eliza Minerva (Reeves) Chalfant, was born in Fordyce, Greene County, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1889. The father was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and was of Norman-French and Dutch descent. His line of descent is associated with William Penn. The mother was Scotch-English. Floyd Chalfant received his education in the grade and high schools of Charleroi, Pennsylvania, where the family went in 1897 from Fordyce. He worked on a newspaper known as the *Charleroi Mail*, starting as a newsboy, then advancing to reporter, and later becoming city editor. He moved to Beaver, Pennsylvania where he took a position as editor of the *Daily Times*. From there he went to Waynesboro, where he became chief owner and publisher of the *Record Herald*, which position he holds at the present time. The *Record Herald* was founded in 1847, but was published under a different name. It became a daily newspaper about 1900 and was published by Robert C. Gordon until 1925. The newspaper

was then taken over by a newly formed corporation, which consisted of Floyd and Julia S. Chalfant, and a third stockholder, A. Stewart Etter of Waynesboro. During the World War Mr. Chalfant was listed in the draft but was not called so he became engaged in various war-time activities at home. He is a Republican. He is associated with the following societies: Charleroi Lodge No. 615, F. & A. M., Chambersburg George Washington Royal Arch Chapter No. 176, Continental Commandery No. 56, Knights Templar, Waynesboro Lodge I. O. O. F. He is affiliated with the following social organizations: past president of the Waynesboro Rotary Club, Waynesboro Masonic Club and the Waynesboro Country Club, and is a member of the local First Methodist Episcopal Church. On June 15, 1915, Mr. Chalfant was married to Julia S. Settles in West Somerville, Massachusetts. She is the daughter of John H. Settles, a native of Indiana, and Elizabeth (Clarke) Settles, who was born in England. Mrs. Chalfant is active in music. She formerly was a private teacher of piano in Boston and after marriage taught piano in Beaver College. Mr. and Mrs. Chalfant have three children, Dorothy Dell, seven years old; Jean Kathryn and Paul Floyd Chalfant, three years old.

Dr. Harry Brant Chritzman, Mercersburg has known two generations of Chritzmans in the medical profession. Dr. Harry Brant Chritzman, like his father before him, has spent practically his entire life practicing medicine there. He was born at Welsh Run, Franklin County, Pa., October 20, 1867, the son of Dr. Henry G. and Emma A. (Newcomer) Chritzman. The former was born in Harrisburg, but practiced in Welsh Run soon after obtaining his license. He was a member of one of the oldest families of the State and was a highly respected and efficient member of the medical profession. He served as major in the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry and was in the medical corps during the battles of Gettysburg and Spottsylvania. A year before moving to Welsh Run he practiced in Keedysville, Md. The second Dr. Chritzman attended the public schools of his native town and graduated from Mercersburg Academy with the class of 1884. He then attended Lafayette College and later enrolled in Jefferson Medical College, completing the course in 1889. Since then he has practiced continuously in Franklin County. He is considered one of the most able practitioners in that section, and has a very lucrative business. Not satisfied with what he learned in medical school, he has kept pace with the advances of medical science and employs the latest methods in diagnosis and treatment. He is a member of the Republican party, and although never an aspirant for public office he has maintained a keen interest in community affairs. He was married May 4, 1904, to Nellie B., daughter of Samuel and Anna (Spiekler) Firey of Fairview, Md. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Chritzman is an Odd Fellow and a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity of Lafayette College.

James Coyle Clark, born December 10, 1876, is a son of David Coyle and Margaret (Sharp) Clark (married in 1867) and grandson of James and Ann (Coyle) Clark. Margaret E. Sharp was a daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Weaver) Sharp and granddaughter of William and Jane (McClintoc) Sharp. The Clarks were from Perry County, Pa., and the Sharp homestead east of Scotland, Franklin County, after the Revolution was known as "Eglantine." David and his wife came from Perry County and settled one mile north of Chambersburg in 1867, and it was here their son James was born. They later moved into Chambersburg where they resided until their death, the former in 1907 and the latter in 1908. David served as county auditor, and was an ardent Republican. He and his wife were members of Falling Springs Presbyterian Church. They have four children: James C., A. Mitchell, Roberta S. and Eva S. After attending the Chambersburg high school James C. Clark attended Dickinson College preparatory school one year and December, 1895, entered the service of the Cumberland Valley Railroad as ticket clerk and telegraph operator in which he continued until June, 1900. He then served a brief term at Harrisburg and in December of that year was transferred to Hagerstown as assistant joint freight agent for the Cumberland Valley and the Norfolk and Western Railroads. In January, 1910, he was assigned to Chambersburg as local freight agent, where he has since remained. As a Republican he has taken a lively interest in public affairs but has held no office. He is a member of the Sons of American Revolution, and director of Mechanics Building and Loan Association. He and his family are members of Falling Springs Presbyterian Church. In November, 1904, he was married to Nora, daughter of Joseph B. and Leoma (Lemasters) Freese. She was born in November, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have one child, James Coyle, Jr., born August 17, 1910, who is now attending Blair Academy at Blairstown, N. J.

Charles Brotherton Clayton, was born in Waynesboro, Penna., in 1867, lived there all of his life, and died November, 1925, after an honorable and successful career. His parents, James H. and Sally (Miley) Clayton, were Scotch Presbyterians and highly respected members of their community. He was educated in the public schools of Waynesboro, and shortly after graduation entered the field of insurance in which he remained until the last with unusual success. A Republican politically he always took an active interest in the affairs of the community and held a number of elective offices locally. He was secretary and treasurer of the Waynesboro Ice and Cold Storage Company, secretary of the Burns Hill Cemetery Association, secretary of Acacia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons for twenty-five years, and treasurer and grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He was married to Myrtle E. Beamer of Baltimore, Maryland, who died August, 1926, three children survive: Gladys, now Mrs. Hermann C. Crueger of Baltimore, Md., Cornelia Susanna and



Engraved by Campbell N.Y.

W A Corbett

Victoria Virginia. Mr. Clayton served one term as burgess of Waynesboro. He always took a deep interest in music and for a number of years was director of the Wayne band which was widely known for its high quality of music and was frequently called on to give concerts in many surrounding states. The eastern section of the city was at one time a farm owned by the Clayton Estate. In the last thirty-five years it has been incorporated in the borough and subdivided into city lots. Clayton Avenue was named for the Clayton family and Myrtle Avenue was named for Mrs. Clayton, while Virginia Avenue will be named for his daughter Victoria Virginia.

John Gehr Corbett, one of the well-known citizens and business men of Waynesboro, Franklin County, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, September 8, 1856. He is the son of Jacob B., and Louise (Honodel) Corbett, the former of whom was born in Washington County, Maryland, 1826, while his wife was born in Quincy Township, Franklin County, in 1834. The father died in 1871, and the mother in 1916. Mr. Corbett, in 1914, was one of the organizers of the Waynesboro Trust Company, and holds the honor of being the first president of that institution. He held this position until 1921, when he was succeeded by Elmer Frantz. He was elected chairman of the board of directors of this bank until its consolidation in 1926, with the First National Bank and Trust Company, and is now a director. John Corbett in the past was a member of the Board of Directors of the Frick Company, and is interested in a number of other concerns in this town, among them being the Waynesboro Ice & Cold Storage Company, Rouzerville Water Company and the Burns Hill Cemetery Association. He is active as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has been trustee of that body for over half a century. Mr. Corbett acted as recording steward at the Pennsylvania conference. He is affiliated with the Motor Club of Waynesboro. He has always met with success in all of his undertakings, and is considered one of the leading citizens in his community. At the present time he is a member of the board of directors and finance committee of the Waynesboro Building and Loan Association. Mr. Corbett married Mary F. Adams, on August 24, 1899. She is the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Crooks) Adams. To this union was born one son, William Adams Corbett, now deceased.

William Adams Corbett, the son of John Gehr Corbett, completed a prescribed course of study at the Dickinson Law School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, after which he became interested in newspaper work. He was employed by the *Associated Press*, the *North American*, and the *Inquirer*, all of which are newspapers of Philadelphia. At the time of his death, which occurred August 18, 1928, he was manager of the *Gettysburg Times*, where he and his family resided. Mr. Corbett was molding into prominence through his ability in news-

paper work. He took active interest in all civic affairs and his passing was deeply mourned by all those who knew and loved him. He is survived by his wife Helen (Craig) Corbett and a three-year-old daughter, Mary Jane. Mrs. Corbett is an active member of the Episcopal Church of Gettysburg and is interested in all local civic and social affairs, specializing in the work of the Young Women's Christian Association of this town.

William Alexander Cornman. Born in Monroe Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, William A. Cornman, was one of seven children born to Frederick and Anna Rachel (Diller) Cornman. The others being Charles F., who now resides in New York; Sarah, who died in infancy; Ada May, deceased; Irvin E., deceased; Harry Milton, deceased; Laura Belle, deceased. Frederick the father was born near Carlisle, Penna., and until the time of his death he devoted his time to the trade of wagonmaker. The mother was born at Churchtown, Penna. William Alexander Cornman received his early education in the public schools of Monroe Township, and later attended the Harrisburg Business College. After he had completed his schooling, he taught for a period of eight years. He resigned from teaching, and accepted a position as bookkeeper and cashier with the Wehrun Supply Company of Ellsworth, Washington County, Pennsylvania. After serving with this company for a number of years, Mr. Cornman, came east and became interested in trucking, near Brandtsville, Penna. He did not follow this business for a very long time, when he became employed as a clerk for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Harrisburg, Pa., where he remained until the time he was elected justice of the peace. At the present time in conjunction with his work as justice of the peace, he operates a small grocery store in Mechanicsburg, Penna. In the year 1911, Mr. Cornman was united in marriage to Emma B., a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Hershey) Hurst, both natives of Pennsylvania, and are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cornman are very active members of the Church of God of Mechanicsburg, and are also very active in the affairs of the Republican party, Mrs. Cornman being the community worker for the second ward in Mechanicsburg.

Selden S. Cowell, physician and surgeon, was born in East Smithfield, Pa., February 13, 1887, the son of Selden S. and Margaret M. (Duff) Cowell. His father, now deceased, was of English ancestry and was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. He practiced medicine in East Smithfield his entire life and enjoyed a large country practice for many years in Bradford County. His death in 1894 deeply affected the entire community. His mother, Margaret (Duff) Cowell's ancestry was Scotch-Irish and was herself born in Ireland and came to America at the age of seventeen. She died November 15, 1929, in Camden, N. J. At the completion of his courses there, he was a student for three years at Temple University,

Philadelphia and entered Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. From that institution he received his medical degree and acted as resident physician at the West Jersey Hospital. After which he began practicing his profession of medicine in Huntsdale, Pa., in 1911. He lived there until 1921, when he moved to Carlisle. On October 9, 1912, Dr. Cowell married Dr. Katherine R. Sherk, daughter of Dr. H. H. and Emma (Light) Sherk of Camden, N. J., both now deceased. They have two children: Emma Katherine, aged fourteen, and Margaret Duff, aged eleven. Dr. Katherine Cowell specializes in eye work. She received her early education in the Camden public schools; finished her high school course there; then, firm in her decision to follow her father's profession, she attended the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia and from that institution received her medical degree. Both Drs. Cowell are active in professional circles. They are Republican in politics and attend the Presbyterian Church.

Howard E. Craig, was born in Welsh Run, Pa., in 1876, the son of David V. and Louisa J. Craig, farmers. He was one of four children, two of whom, with the parents, are deceased. His brother, Wallace, is identified with the coal business of this section. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and later attended Pennsylvania Business College at Lancaster, Pa. In 1903, he accepted a position with the First National Bank of Greencastle, Pa., as bookkeeper. Conscientious service and hard work brought him promotions and at the end of nine years' of service with the institution he was rewarded by being advanced to the position of cashier. He spent three years in Central America as representative of the LaLuz & Los Angeles Mining Company. Returning to Waynesboro he entered the insurance business and during the intervening years has built up an establishment that is providing a lucrative income. He has always, during the years of his residence in Waynesboro, been prominently identified with all social and civic activities, and has given unstintingly of his time and money in the furtherance of all worthy projects which would reflect credit upon the community and its citizens. He is a member of the Rotary Club and the Waynesboro Country Club. In fraternal circles he has risen to a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of the Commandery, Consistory and Shrine. He is identified with the Chamber of Commerce and assists in all undertakings of that organization. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

James Weakley Craighead, the families of Craighead and Weakley long remembered, and long illustrious in the historical annals of Cumberland County of Pa., have a worthy scion in James Weakley Craighead. His ancestral history is replete with the colorful, adventurous and gallant southwest part of one of the earliest colonies in the United States. The original Craigheads were Scotch-

Irish and receiving a large grant of land from William Penn, that famed and glorious founder of Pennsylvania History, moved themselves, their goods and chattels to their given section of "Penn's Woods." They survived the arduous trials of colonization: clearing land; planting; building; in short, helping to establish the far famed reputation of Pennsylvania for the finest farm land in the country. All the succeeding generations have been land gentry, a fine tradition and a noble heritage. In a family of such characteristics Pennsylvania justly prides herself. James Weakley Craighead, a living descendant of this family, was born in South Middleton Township, Cumberland County, Pa., December 17, 1883. His father was Thomas Moore Craighead; his mother Martha Weakley Craighead, (now deceased) both born in South Middleton Township. They carried on the tradition of the two families and were the proprietors of large and prosperous farms. Mr. Craighead received his education in the schools of Cumberland County and at the completion of this study, took over the management of the farming and stock raising estates of his father upon his retirement. He is tremendously interested and active in politics, of Democratic persuasion. Realizing the value of such men as he in the discharge of civic affairs, his political party asked him to undertake the democratic nomination for the sheriff's office of Cumberland County. This he accepted and was successfully elected on the democratic ticket in 1925. This office he now upholds with dignity and integrity graciously fulfilling his obligations to his fellow citizens and his historical traditions. On September 26, 1917, he was joined in marriage with Lena M., daughter of John and Bird F. Johnson of Mansfield, Ohio. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Craighead attend the Second Presbyterian Church.

John Benedict Crawford, was born in Guilford Township, June 4, 1858. He is one of six children born to Walter B. and Mary E. (Benedict) Crawford, the former born in the year 1831. Mary E. was a daughter of John and Mary Benedict of Guilford Township, Penna. Walter B., the father, served three years and three months in the Civil War, taking part in the following engagements: Lookout Mt., Missionary Ridge, Battle of the Cloud's and with the Army of the Potomac when the Battle of Gettysburg was fought. He was honorably discharged at the close of the War in 1865, as Corporal. The other children are: Martha Lindsay, married J. H. Breckenridge of Greene Township; Walter B., Jr., died in 1903; Thomas H., born 1866, married Margaret Greenawalt. They had one child, Martha Lindsay. She married Paul Schoen of Scranton, Penna. He is quite active in boy scout work, and the two are active members of the local Methodist Episcopal Church. Thomas H. Crawford is a partner in the fruit growing business with his brother John Benedict Crawford. Margaret Black Crawford married Chas. C. Reber of Greene Township. They have three children: Edward C., married Helen Oyler of Chambersburg, Pa., now deceased; Helen

Reber married Thomas Norris of Philipsburg, Pa.; and Crawford Reber who resides with his parents. May Elizabeth Crawford married W. G. Long of Fayetteville. They had two children: Catherine M., and Nancy Rhoda married Fred Schullely. They have one child, Fred Jr., who resides at Knoxville, Tenn. The subject, John Benedict Crawford's father's sister, Martha Lindsay, married Henry Clay Greenawalt, a resident of Fayetteville, Pa. He served two terms as a member of the State Legislature, and thirty years in Harrisburg, Penna., as deputy of the State Treasurer. He was actively engaged in the affairs of the Republican party and was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Fayetteville, Pa. They had six children. Dr. John C. Greenawalt; Harry Lee Greenawalt, a resident of Fayetteville, who married Laura Taylor. They had five children: Edward Crawford, Elizabeth Taylor, Frank Lindsay, Henry Clay and Nancy Jane Greenawalt. Dr. Frank Lindsay Greenawalt is resident physician of Girard College. He married Mary Hallock, they have one son, Crawford Greenawalt who married a DuPont. Jane Renfrew Greenawalt married Rev. Frank Reber, a Presbyterian minister. They have one child, Margaret G. Reber who married Charles McFarland. Margaret Black Greenawalt married Thomas H. Crawford, a brother of the subject, John B. Crawford. The two, Thomas H. and John B. own and operate land consisting of one hundred and sixty-five acres, fifty-five acres of which are cultivated for fruit growing, the remaining one hundred and ten acres for general farming. The land is located in Green Township, and is considered one of the finest orchards in Cumberland Valley. They dispose of apples from their land through the city produce exchange, and also export some fruit. They have sold some of their produce to J. O. Sims in London, England. John B. Crawford received his education in the public schools of Guilford Township, Pa., and the Chambersburg Academy, after which he devoted his entire time to farming. He has long been active in Republican politics, and has served as a school director of Guilford and Greene Townships, for the past twenty years. He is an active member of the St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Fayetteville, where he has served as deacon and elder for a number of years. Mr. Crawford married February 12, 1885, to Ida L. Etter, a daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Fleck) Etter of Greene Township. She died August, 1927; and on February 12, 1929, he was united in marriage to Blanche Colby Boggs of Greene Township, a daughter of Joseph O. and Margaret (Colby) Boggs, the former having served in the Civil War. Both are deceased. She is an active member of the local Lutheran Church and is interested in all local and civic affairs in the community. Mr. Crawford is president of the Agricultural Extension Association of Franklin County; director of the F. and M. Trust Company of Chambersburg, Pa., and also adjuster and director of the Friendship Mutual Fire Insurance Company. John B. Crawford's name will always be spoken of with pride and respect, having gained the confidence of his many friends through his honesty

and integrity. Walter Beatty Crawford, Jr., brother of subject, was educated in the public schools of Chambersburg and a graduate of Chambersburg Academy and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He was employed as a druggist at Germantown, Pittsburgh, Atlantic City and Philadelphia, returning to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, to take charge of the interests of Mrs. Charles H. Cressler after the death of her husband until the business was sold out.

Paul Mower Crider, an attorney of repute, is a resident of Chambersburg, Pa., where he was born November 2, 1894, the son of Abraham L. and Minnie Z. (Mower) Crider, natives respectively of St. Thomas and Lurgan Townships. Paul spent his youth in his native town and graduated from the local high school in 1911. Succeeding this he attended Gettysburg College where he was given his A.B. degree in 1915. Subsequently he attended Dickinson and Temple Law Schools. In 1921, he began to practice law in Chambersburg. In the World War he served overseas as a private in Base Hospital No. 10 until 1919, when he was honorably discharged. He is a member of the American Legion, Masonic Order, and a member of the United Brethren Church in Christ. He has always been a member of the Republican party. In September, 1922, he was united in marriage with Dorothy Grace Hinkel, a native of Quakertown, Pa., and daughter of Harry W. and Olivia (Clymer) Hinkel, also natives of that place. To them have been born two children: Thomas Hinkel and Olivia Grace.

Andrew McElwain Criswell, was born in 1824, at Scotland, Franklin county, graduated from Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., and after several years in farming, turned to school teaching. Later, he turned his attention to merchandising and for a number of years operated a store at Scotland. He retired from active business in advanced years and removed to Chambersburg to spend the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1899. He married Louisa Renfrew, of Scotch extraction, who was born on a farm near Fayetteville, Pa. The Renfrew family is one of the oldest in that section of the state and the title to the farm on which Mrs. Criswell was born has rested in the Renfrew family for 127 years. Robert Thomson Criswell, of Chambersburg, was born in Green Village, Franklin county, Pa., January 19, 1869, and was one of a family of four children. He attended the public schools and Chambersburg academy, from which he graduated in 1887, and then matriculated at Lafayette college, attended one year. He applied himself to the study of law, and though he was admitted to the bar in Franklin county in 1895, he never practiced the profession. From December, 1888, to March, 1918, he was connected with the Cumberland Valley railroad company in the accounting division, his last nine years with the company being spent in the capacity of assistant auditor. He resigned his position in the latter year to engage in fruit raising, a vocation to which he has



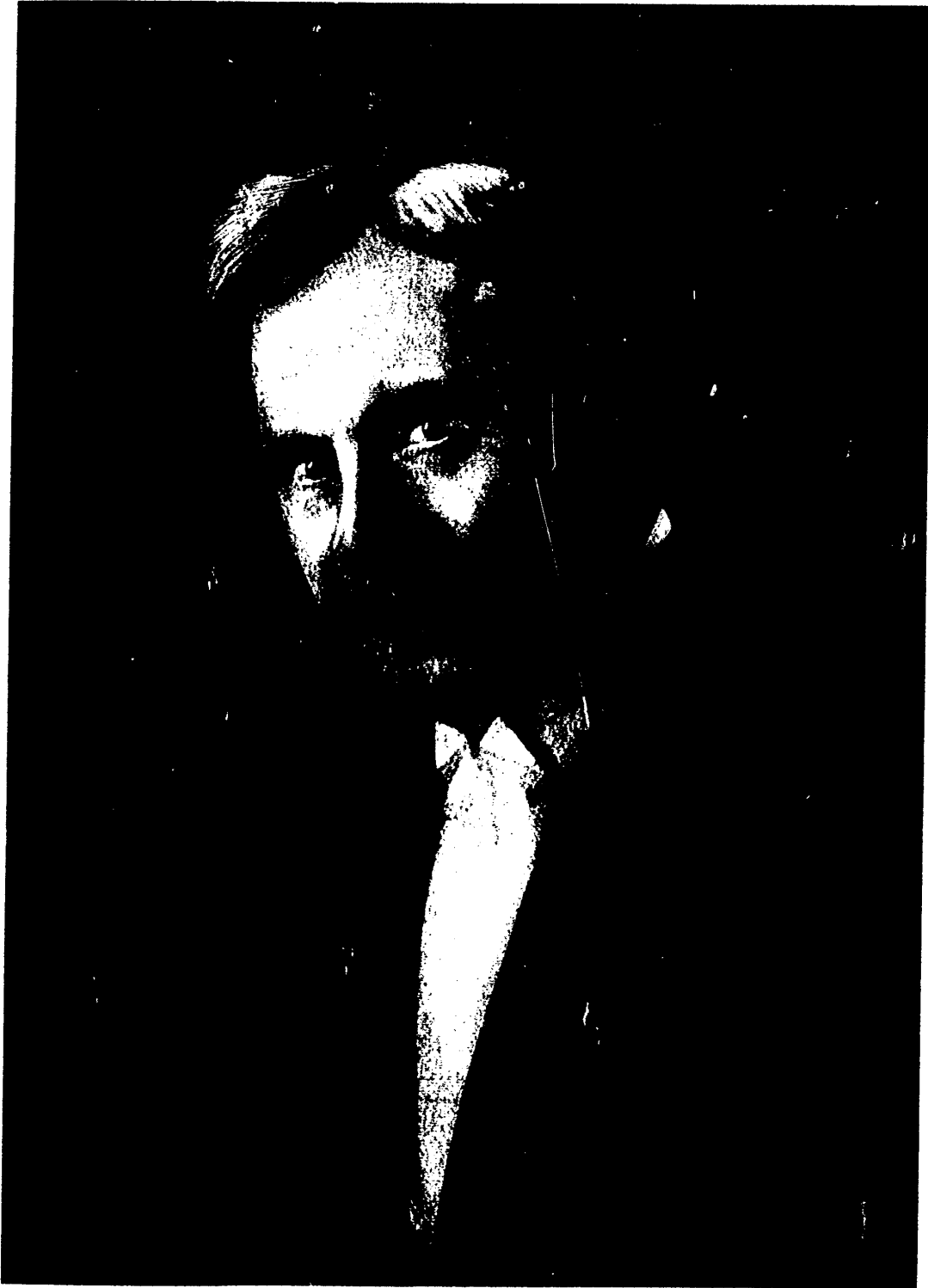
A. M. Griswold

since given his time. He operates three farms of 285 acres, most of which is planted to apple and peach trees, and such is the quality of the fruit he raises that he distributes widely in this country and exports apples to foreign countries. He maintains a deep interest in the affairs of his community, Chambersburg, and supports the Republican party in politics. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Falling Spring Presbyterian church. Mr. Criswell makes his home with his sister, Nancy Jane Criswell, who was also born at Green Village, Franklin county. Miss Criswell, after a preparatory education, studied at Wilson college, Chambersburg, and after her graduation therefrom in 1889, won her Master of Arts degree from Columbia university. Returning to Chambersburg, she became a teacher in the Latin department of Wilson college, and for the past twenty years, she has been the head of that department of the college. Henrietta Alice Criswell, also a sister of Robert T. Criswell, is deceased. John Renfrew, a brother, who died January 11, 1923, was the only one of the four children of the family to marry. He was born August 3, 1873, and obtained his early education in the public schools and the Chambersburg academy. He studied civil engineering at Lafayette college, and after his graduation followed his chosen profession. During the later years of his life, road and bridge building in New York and Pennsylvania occupied his attention, his home being maintained at Philadelphia for the last decade of his life, where his family still resides. He has a son, John Renfrew, Jr., who received his education at Swavely school and Franklin and Marshall College, and a daughter Louise R. Criswell who is a graduate of Wilson college and Drexel Institute. At Lafayette college, John R. Criswell was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity, and in politics, he was a member of the Republican party.

Edmund L. Criswell. One of the most respected citizens of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, is Edmund L. Criswell, born July 1, 1867, in the above named town. He is the son of John H. and Mary Lee (Ellis) Criswell, the former being born in Shippensburg, and the latter at Staten Island, New York. Mr. Criswell received his education in the public schools of Shippensburg, and furthered his educational training at the normal school of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. At the completion of his schooling, he took a position with the railroad company, and has been connected with this company since the year 1886, serving first as a clerk operator then as freight and passenger agent, assuming the latter position in 1902. Mr. Criswell married Miss Kate Craig, daughter of Rev. William B. Craig and Catherine H. (Singer) Craig, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. They have one son, William Singer Criswell. He received his education in the public schools of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and was attending Lehigh university at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, when the United States entered the World war. He was a volunteer with the

Medical corps. He was united in marriage to Miss Martha Robertson. William Singer Criswell is employed by the Pennsylvania State Game Commission, and they reside in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Edmund L. Criswell, is an active member of democratic politics. He is a mason and a member of the Rotary club.

John Calvin Criswell, business, political, social and fraternal leader, was born in Scotland, Franklin County, Pa., the son of John H. and Susan (Immel) Criswell, of Scotch-Irish descent. His early education was received in the rural schools of Franklin County. At the age of nineteen he moved to Waynesboro with his parents, and until his death, July 6, 1929, made that city his home. Immediately after taking up his residence in Waynesboro he became associated with the Geiser Manufacturing Company, in the Engineering Department, there acquiring the knowledge of the engineering profession that resulted in his appointment as erection engineer in 1894, on a construction job in Egypt. Upon his return to Waynesboro, after successfully carrying out his foreign assignment, he resumed his connection with the Geiser Company. Shortly after this he took up the study of dentistry, first in Philadelphia, Pa., and later at the University of Maryland, at Baltimore. In 1895, he took his M.D. and D.D.S. degrees and launched himself in the practice in Waynesboro. He was an unusually successful practitioner, and at the time of his retirement in 1923 was enjoying a large clientele. Following his retirement he lived a life of leisure until his death which occurred in July, 1929. He was active politically and served as burgess of Waynesboro for one term. When a comparatively young man he was a candidate during convention days for State legislature, losing out in one of the most hotly-contested races in Pennsylvania politics by but half a vote. He was a man who loved children, and whom children loved. In fact so marked was this affection that at the time of his death his associates on the board of directors of the First National Bank and Trust Company, commented upon and many stories were told of his relations with children—how he would seek them out at all gatherings and on all occasions and how they just seemed to gravitate toward him. He was married in 1902 to A. Belle, the eldest daughter of William H. and Sarah B. Snyder, Waynesboro. Her father was vice-president and superintendent of the Frick Company, and was widely and favorably known in manufacturing circles in which all his interests were centered. Of this marriage one son, Carmer, was born. After graduating from the public schools the son spent one year at Haverford preparatory school and attended three years at Princeton University, then entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology from which he graduated June, 1928, and a year later received his master's degree and is now employed in the research department General Motors Corp. He is a member of Acacia lodge, F. & A. M. Dr. Criswell, while enjoying a huge practice, still found time for mingling socially with his friends and associates.



J. C. Criswell

He was extremely active in fraternal circles and was honored more by the Acacia lodge than any other Waynesboro man ever has been, being elected master of the organization four times. He was a charter member of the lodge and was the founder of the Masonic Club. He was also a member of the Knights Templar and the Shrine. He attended the Methodist Church. At the time of his death he was a director of the Frick Company, the Landis Tool Company and the First National Bank and Trust Company, also was president of the Burns Hill Cemetery Association. He was a Republican politically.

Dr. John Walker Croft, is one of the well-known family names in Franklin County. John Walker Croft, was born in St. Thomas, Franklin County, November 6, 1874. He was the son of George W. and Sarah Jane Walker Croft. The father was of German descent and was born August 6, 1844. He was a man of strong character. He lead a very active and industrious life, following farming until his retirement. He served in Company "L" 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry in the Civil War. He took part in a number of active engagements. He proved a faithful and loyal soldier. Up to the time of his death he was very active in the work of the G. A. R. The mother was of Scotch-Irish descent and was the daughter of the late John Walker also prominent in the history of Franklin County. Her death occurred February 18, 1899, when she was only forty-six years of age. There were three children: John Walker, Clarence and Martha E. Dr. Croft was reared on his father's farm and given the advantages of a common school education. The St. Thomas public school which he attended at that time had the reputation of being one of the best in the county, if not the State. The records of the school show that at that time the scholarship was high and many teachers and professional men were trained there and sent out into life. Dr. Croft taught school for a year in St. Thomas Township, 1894, and then he began reading medicine with Dr. F. W. Skinner of Chambersburg. After studying this for a year he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1895, from which he was graduated, June 21, 1899. He lived in St. Thomas until he completed his medical course and moved to Waynesboro July 1, 1899, and has resided here since. He began the practice of medicine in Waynesboro July 2, 1899, and has succeeded in establishing a loyal and extensive practice. He is a member of the Franklin County Medical Society and the Waynesboro Academy of Medicine. He was prominently connected with the establishing of the Waynesboro Hospital and today is a member of the medical staff. He has specialized in X-Ray work and today his advice and skill along this line is constantly in demand. His offices are located at the corner of Main and S. Grant Streets, where for a long time the late Dr. Benjamin Frantz had his residence and offices. Since Dr. Croft has come into possession of the property, he has remodeled it and made it into a

very modern residence. Dr. Croft was married in Chambersburg, Pa., September 6, 1899, to Carrie Grace Brant of St. Thomas. Mrs. Croft was born March 4, 1876, and is the daughter of Levi C. and Emma (Sites) Brant. Her father, Levi C. Brant, was born in St. Thomas, Nov. 24, 1845, and was one of the leading citizens of the county. He now is living retired in Chambersburg. The mother Emma Sites Brant was born in Greencastle, Pa., October 5, 1849, and is now deceased. They were of German and Welsh lineage. Mrs. Croft is very active in various lines of community work. She is actively connected with the Y. M. C. A. Auxiliary of Waynesboro, and the Woman's Auxiliary of the Franklin County Medical Society and also the Country Club of Waynesboro. Dr. and Mrs. Croft have two children: Robert Walker, born May 19, 1907 and Sylvia, born December, 1911, both reside at home. While Dr. Croft is professionally very busy, yet he finds some time to devote to other lines. He is interested in agriculture and in the improvement of highways. He is a director of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Waynesboro. Religiously he is a member of the Lutheran Church and very active in its work. He belongs to the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Elks and the Royal Arcanum. He is a charter member of the Waynesboro Chamber of Commerce. To all these he gives some of his time and attention. Dr. Croft has always been very much interested in the best for the government and municipal improvement of his town. He was a member of the borough council and president of this body for eight years. During this time many perplexing problems were solved by the borough council and Croft's decisions as the presiding officer were always for the best for the community. When the late Burgess W. H. Morrison died, Dr. Croft was appointed to serve the remainder of the term. He did this with such satisfaction to all the citizens of the town, that at the election in November, 1929, he was the unanimous choice of the voters for burgess of the town for the next term. In social, business, professional, community and municipal life Dr. Croft is considered a leader.

Foster G. Cromleigh, ranks high among the leading and successful business men of Carlisle. He was born in Carlisle, May 31, 1882, and is the son of Harry and Susan E. (Farenbaugh) Cromleigh, both natives of the Cumberland Valley. Harry Cromleigh engaged in the carpentry business and now lives retired in Carlisle. His wife is deceased. Foster G. Cromleigh received his education in the public schools of Carlisle, and in 1912 engaged in the stationery business. He took for his wife, Cora Norris of Hagerstown, Maryland, December 8, 1906. Mr. Cromleigh is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Knights of Malta and Rotary Club.

John P. Culbertson, was born August 26, 1827, and died October 23, 1900. He was the son of Samuel Duncan and Nancy (Purviance)

Culbertson. The Culbertson family has long been connected with the early history of Franklin County. His father was one of the Culbertsons of "Culbertson Row," Franklin County. The ancestors emigrated from "Culbertson Row" at Ballygan, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1730. Three brothers came to this country from Ireland. His mother was Nancy Purviance, born in 1786, and died January 1, 1850, a daughter of Samuel and Nancy Purviance. The Purviance family was of French-Huguenot origin and her father was an early paper manufacturer at Chambersburg. The father was a distinguished physician and surgeon and studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Walmsley at Chambersburg. He was an early practitioner and during the war with England in 1812 shared in the struggle. He left Chambersburg September 5, 1812, and marched to Buffalo where they remained until 1813. He was a first lieutenant. When the British threatened Baltimore he was captain of a company of eighty-five men from Franklin County that moved to the defense of the city. Later he engaged in the manufacture of straw boards in Chambersburg. He later turned this business over to his sons Edmund and John Purviance Culbertson. He also served as president of the Bank of Chambersburg for several years. John Purviance Culbertson remained in the straw board business with his father for several years and was injured when the mill was blown down by a storm in 1844. The mill was located on the site of the Chambersburg Woolen Mill. His brother, Dr. Edmund Culbertson, was also caught and injured when the mill was blown down. Later, Mr. Culbertson went to Monongahela City where he established and operated a straw board mill. It was the first plant of this character west of the Alleghenies. Sometime afterward he returned to Chambersburg and after the Civil War engaged in various business enterprises. He was a director of the National Bank of Chambersburg and was elected to the borough council in 1870. He served several terms. He was also interested in the railroad business and was a director of the Baltimore & Cumberland Valley Railroad. He was married three times. His first wife was Mary Belle Watson, a daughter of James Watson; his second, Bird Sturgeon of Shippensburg, and third, Julia Wunderlich, daughter of Daniel K. Wunderlich. By the last marriage there were three children: John Purviance, who died January, 1928, in Carlisle; Charles A., of Philadelphia, and William A., of Chambersburg.

William A. Culbertson, of Chambersburg, a leading business man, was born July 16, 1874. He was the youngest son of John P. and Julia (Wunderlich) Culbertson. He was educated in the public schools of Franklin County, and supplemented this with special training. In early life he was engaged in business in York but returned to Chambersburg and entered into business as a part owner of the Chambersburg Ice and Cold Storage Company. In a short time he became president and general manager of the plant, which is now one of the largest and most successful of its kind in the valley. From

1891 to 1897 he was a member of Company C, of the 8th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guards. Mr. Culbertson has always been actively interested in the affairs of his community and for eight years has served as a member of the town council, taking an active and conscientious part in the management of the town affairs. He gives much time to the work of important committees. He is also a member of the Kittochtinny Historical Society and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican. In all his affairs he has prospered and his success is attributed to his close application and the personal attention he gives his enterprise. He has a number of important inventions to his credit. On April 18, 1925, he married, in Philadelphia, Pauline L., a daughter of John R. and Margaret W. (Lawshe) Ruthrauff. She is a member of the Wilson College alumnae and of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Both Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson are esteemed members of the historic Falling Spring Presbyterian Church.

Charles Edward Cump, contractor and builder, was born December 18, 1879, in Franklin County, near Cashtown, son of David B. and Sarah A. (Sweigert) Cump, followed in the footsteps of his father who was a well-known and prosperous contractor. David B. Cump, his father, was born in Franklin County, March 17, 1854, a son of David S. and Sarah A. Cump. His mother was a daughter of Gideon and Elizabeth Sweigert. David B. Cump, his father was educated in the public schools of Franklin County and learned his trade as a carpenter and builder with Martin Hayes of Mercersburg. He married, March 28, 1875, Sarah A. Sweigert. They had the following children: Charles Edward; Carrie A. wife of David Gsell near Clay Hill; George L., Percy W.; Viola B.; Sarah Ruth, married to Wm. Smith, all living, and David S., Norman J., Merle, and Elizabeth L., deceased. David B. Cump was a Republican in politics and followed the contracting business until he retired in 1918. He now resides in Greencastle. Charles E. Cump, our subject, was educated in the public schools of Franklin County and has been a prominent contractor and builder in Chambersburg since 1906. He has been very successful having a number of large contracts, among them being the Penn Hall School for girls, the Valley National Bank, the Buchanan Public School building in Chambersburg, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School at Scotland, Pa. Like his father he is a Republican and an active member in the Mennonite Church. On April 27, 1899, he was united in marriage to Leannah Leshner, the daughter of Philip H. and Catherine (Leshner) Parret, farmers of Chambersburg, who had retired from active pursuits. To Mr. and Mrs. Cump were born six children: Catherine M., who married Russel Hause of Scranton, Pa.; Earl L., married to Loraine King of Chambersburg; Mabel P., married to Damon S. Light of Annville; Verna May, deceased; Charles L. and Dorothy L. at home.

James Michael Curran, soldier, athletic instructor and athlete, was born in Scotland in the town of Galashiels, January 7, 1880. His father, John Curran was born in 1847 in Scotland near Ayr. His mother, Mrs. Ellen (Henry) Curran was born in Sligo County on the west side of Ireland. His father was interested in the produce business in Scotland. Mr. Curran began his career as a soldier in the British Army with the rank of corporal, and served with the First Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry. During his five-year period of enlistment he was stationed in many dominions of the British Empire. He served one year in Egypt and had service in South Africa, and Ireland. He was educated in the public schools of Galashiels, Scotland. On leaving the army, always interested in athletics he decided to come to the United States to pursue that profession. He arrived in this country in October, 1907, on the Lusitania, and for two years was assistant track coach of the University of Pennsylvania. He came to Mercersburg Academy in September, 1910, as track coach and now occupies that position. He has been instrumental in training some splendid track men and has established quite a reputation in his professional circle. He is a Republican in politics and a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church. In February, 1906, he was married to Janet Mabon of Galashiels, Scotland. They have five children: Mary Davidson; Ellen Henry; James Michael, Margaret Irvine and Jean. Mr. Curran is a member of the Scottish Society of Philadelphia.

Robert M. Currens, of Shippensburg, Pa., has aligned himself with the progressive and enterprising projects of his community. He was born in Adams County, December 29, 1890, the son of John F. and Laura (Wintrode) Currens. His father was a native of Adams County and had farm land there. Robert Currens was educated in the public schools of Adams County and subsequent to that took a business course in the Gettysburg Commercial School. On his graduation from that institution, he entered into the employ of the Reaser Furniture Company of Gettysburg, manufacturers of dining room furniture, remaining with that company from 1909 until 1916. In 1916, he resigned his position with the Reaser Company and moved to Shippensburg. There he took a position with the Peerless Furniture Company, one of the largest manufacturing concerns in its field in the country. For some time he held the position of assistant manager of the concern and his ability being recognized in 1918 he was made manager of the factory. Under his management the business has expanded and enlarged. He is a member of the following organizations: the Republican party; all the Masonic Orders including the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Knights of Malta; Zembo Temple; the Gettysburg Chapter, Patriotic Order Sons of America; the Rotary Club; the Business Men's Club of Shippensburg. Grace A., daughter of George J. Martz, of Adams County, Pa., was married to Robert M. Currens on

September 4, 1913. They have two children: Hazel I.; and Gale R. Mr. and Mrs. Currens are active members of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Curren being an elder in that church.

Clarence E. Daub—Vitaly interested in the welfare of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and its citizens, Clarence E. Daub for years has taken a leading part in all civic movements and has given unstintedly of his time and money in the furtherance of all enterprises which are of a community nature. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1883, the son of John and Anna Margaret (Robitzer) Daub, both natives of Pittsburgh. His father for years conducted a grocery store in that city, remaining in business until the time of his death. He was a Republican and a member of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Daub is still living and is a member of First Presbyterian church of Aspinwall, Pennsylvania. Their son obtained his education in the public schools of Pittsburgh and in Mercersburg academy graduating from the latter institution in 1902. For the past sixteen years he has been connected with Lippincott & Co., dealers in fancy groceries. He has been of inestimable service to his employers in building up the business, and by reason of his wide acquaintance throughout the surrounding territory has brought many clients to the firm. He is always keenly interested in the progress of his community and in the personal welfare of its citizens. Any movement of this nature is certain to enlist his ardent and enthusiastic support. He is a member of the Republican party and has served two terms as councilman followed by two terms as president of the Board of Health. He was married Nov. 24, 1909, to Bessie Steiger, daughter of Adam and Orpha Alice (Myers) Steiger of Mercersburg. They have four children, Clarence Theodore, a junior at Princeton; Dorothy B., aged fourteen; Lee Steiger, aged eleven years; and Anna Katherine, aged ten years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the Kittochtinny Historical Society, Board of Governors of the Waynesboro Motor club, and vice-president of the Mercersburg Volunteer Fire company. Mr. Daub is a member of the Alumni Council of Mercersburg academy, being one of fifteen elective members of that body. He is affiliated with the First Presbyterian church, of Mercersburg. His wife is a member of the Woman's club of Mercersburg and is active in club and social life. It is a fact of historic interest that the foundation of the Daub residence was that of the first United Presbyterian church in Mercersburg.

Joseph Light Daugherty, was born November 24, 1885, one and a half miles northeast of Lebanon, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Rev. S. S. Daugherty, a United Brethren minister, who was with the Eastern Pennsylvania conference, for a period of thirty-five years. He died October 17, 1913. His mother, Barbara Fannie (Light) Daugherty, born at Avon, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, resides in Harrisburg, Penna., at the present time. Joseph L. Daugherty received his

preparatory education at the Franklin-Marshall Academy. He also attended the Lebanon Valley College at Annville, Pennsylvania, and the Medico Chirurgical College at Philadelphia, now merged with the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in the class of June 1910. He served his internship at the Medico Chirurgical hospital for one year, after which he moved to Shiremanstown, Penna., where he began to build up a practice, September 11, 1911. He was in Shiremanstown until April 1919, when he came to Mechanicsburg, Penna., where he became actively engaged in a very successful practice, which is also true at this time. Dr. Daugherty is professionally affiliated with the following medical associations; The Cumberland County and Cumberland Valley Medical societies; the American Medical association, and the Harrisburg Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the Phi Beta Pi, a National Medical fraternity. Dr. Daugherty is a Republican and has long been active in local, County and State politics. He served on the local Board of Health for the past nine years. In addition to his profession, he is interested in the banking life of the town, being a stockholder in both the First Bank and Trust Co., and the Second National bank. On May 1, 1916, Dr. Daugherty was united in marriage to Miss Helen Kathryn Roth of Shiremanstown, Penna. Mrs. Daugherty is quite interested in the civic welfare, and the social affairs of the community. She is also a member of the Women's club.

Watson Rowe Davison. Born in Greencastle, Franklin County, October 15, 1870, Watson Rowe Davison will always be considered a self-made man by the citizens of his native town. He was the son of William H. Davison, who was born in Antrim Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1836, died September 8, 1875. His mother Florence (Rowe) Davison was born in Greencastle, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1846, and died there December 8, 1888. His father William H., was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was the son of Andrew Davison, whose ancestors settled in Antrim Township early in the eighteenth century and resided there continuously. His mother, Florence (Rowe) was of Scotch-Irish and English descent, and was the daughter of John Rowe who was surveyor general of the State of Pennsylvania, and speaker of the House of Representatives of this same state. Her great grandfather was James Watson, a colonel in the Revolutionary war. Watson R., received his education in the public schools of Antrim Township, Greencastle and the Chambersburg Academy. He passed his early life in Greencastle and Antrim Township until 1901 when he moved to Waynesboro, where he remained until 1926 when he located in Chambersburg. He learned the printing trade and edited a small country newspaper until 1893 when he was admitted to the bar. He practiced law until elected judge of the various courts of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1925. He went on the bench of

that county the first Monday of January 1926. At present he is judge of the thirty-ninth Judicial district. Mr. Davison was chairman of the Local Draft Board No. 1 during the World war. He is a Republican and a member of the Falling Spring Presbyterian church. On December 6, 1898, he was married to Mary Clippinger who was born March 18, 1877, at Greencastle, Pa., the daughter of Hamsher and Anna (Hade) Clippinger. She is of German and Swiss descent. Her parents are both deceased. Six children were born of this union named: Elizabeth S., married to John R. Lashley, Jr., who reside in Waynesboro, Pa.; Mary C., married to Guy E. Elden, Jr., also in Waynesboro; Jane Watson, Katrina H., Watson R., and Charles H., all at home.

William Grubb Davison, prominent business man, was born October 5, 1849, in Antrim Township, Franklin County a son of Abraham Smith and Sarah (Latta) Davison. The ancestor of the Davison family was William Davison, of Scotch-Irish origin, who came to Franklin County from what is now York County, Pennsylvania, in 1755. His son, Joseph, succeeded to his father's mansion farm, located east of Marion, Pennsylvania, a tract of three hundred and seventy-nine acres. This land was purchased from the Chambers family, who took title direct from Richard and John Penn, sons of William Penn. Joseph Davison was the father of Abraham Smith Davison, the latter born in Antrim Township, Franklin County, in 1800, and died 1855. William G. Davison was born in the same house, on the mansion farm in Antrim Township in which his father was born. His mother, Sarah Latta, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1806, a daughter of Alexander and Jean (Gaff) Latta. Mr. Davison was educated in the public schools of Greencastle and Antrim Township. He moved with his parents to Greencastle in 1852, where he resided until 1891, when he moved to Chambersburg to accept a position as storekeeper of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company. In the year 1907 the offices of storekeeper and purchasing agent of the company were combined, and Mr. Davison served as purchasing agent and storekeeper until the date of his retirement, in 1920. In early life he entered the grocery business in Greencastle where he remained three years, at the end of which time he became clerk in the office of the Cumberland Valley Railroad company at Greencastle, where he remained until 1873 and then returned to the grocery business. From 1879 to 1891 he was associated with J. Stouffer Snively in the grain and lumber business. He served as a school director in Greencastle, 1878 to 1891, and also as a member of the town council for a number of years. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of Chambersburg. He is also a member of the Kittochtinny Historical society and of the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish society. Mr. Davison married September 5, 1876, Martha Jane, daughter of General David and Margaret Detrich. She was born in Greencastle where she took

an active part in community affairs. She died in Chambersburg September 24, 1916. They had two daughters: Charlotte Isabel and Mary Jean, both of whom are graduates of Wilson College. Charlotte Davison is now professor and head of the department of mathematics in Wilson college. The younger daughter, Jean Davison, is the wife of Robert C. Gordon, Chambersburg. It is interesting to note that the original Davison mansion farm has never passed out of the family, and is at present owned by two direct descendents of the original William Davison.

William Richardson Davison. Among the native sons of Greencastle, Pa., who has won a high place in the esteem of those who know him is the man whose name introduces this sketch. He was born March 31, 1876 to Joseph Robinson and Laura Virginia (Wampler) Davison. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent and came of a line of Revolutionary and War of 1812 ancestors. The mother was of Swiss extraction and had two great-grandfathers in the Revolutionary war. Joseph Robinson Davison served two enlistments in the Civil War and was attached to the staff of General Sheridan as private dispatch bearer. He accompanied Sheridan to the Confederate lines to receive General Lee's surrender overtures from General Gordon and was present at the McLean house during the negotiations of the surrender. William Richardson Davison received his preliminary schooling in Greencastle where he graduated from high school in 1892. Subsequently he graduated from the Chambersburg Academy in 1894, from Lafayette college in 1898 with the degree of A. B. and in 1901 the A. M. degree. Having selected the profession of law as his life occupation he was admitted to the Bar in 1900 and in the courts of Pennsylvania has continued in the practice since that time. From 1907 to 1912 he relieved the routine of law by editing the *Greencastle Press*, a well known weekly newspaper. In the acquisition of worldly goods he has been successful and is a director of the First National bank of Greencastle. His political views are made manifest through the Republican party. In religion he is a Presbyterian and serves the congregation as elder. In college he became a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity and in his home town is affiliated with the Masonic order. He belongs to the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish society, the Kittochtinny Historical Society and the State Bar association. April 30, 1902 Mr. Davison was united in marriage to Frances Winger, born at Greencastle, June 19, 1879. She is a daughter of Col. Benj. F. and Margaret (Byer) Winger and great-great Granddaughter of Capt. Frederick Byer, a Revolutionary War soldier. Col. Benj. F. Winger was with the 2nd. Pa. heavy artillery in charge of the siege of Petersburg; was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, Loyal Legion and the Army and Navy club of Washington D. C. Mrs. Margaret Winger was a daughter of Dr. Frederick Byer of Leitersburg Md. Mrs. Davison is a member of

the D. A. R. the Woman's Club of Hagerstown Md. and is active in all local organizations.

William Herbert Derbyshire was born March 27, 1859, in Peoria, Illinois, and died April 13, 1907. He was a son of George and Mary Ann Pickering (Kirk) Derbyshire. His father, George Derbyshire, who was born at Coalport, England, May 10, 1831, and died in Chester, Pennsylvania, on June 9, 1872, was a shipbuilder with the shipyards at Chester where he built schooners, small sailing vessels, tug boats and barges. His mother was a daughter of John and Mary Ann (Pickering) Kirk. She was born in Castle Dunnington, England, March 11, 1830, and died in Chester, Pennsylvania, June 1871. The earliest American ancestors of the Derbyshire family, William Derbyshire and Hanah Derbyshire of Coalport, England, came to the United States in 1850, and settled at Peoria, Illinois. They afterwards moved to Philadelphia. John Kirk and Mary Ann Kirk, parents of Mrs. Derbyshire, came from Castle Dunnington, England, to the United States and settled in Peoria, Illinois. They also moved to Philadelphia and later to Chester. William Herbert Derbyshire was educated in the public schools of Chester and Philadelphia. He attended the Polytechnic college located at Market street near Seventh, Philadelphia, and was graduated from this institution in 1877, at the age of eighteen, with the highest honors in the mechanical engineering course. He began his professional career in the drawing room of the John Roach ship building and Engine company, Chester, in 1877. In 1879, he went to Philadelphia and entered the Machine Tool Works under B. F. Miles. While there he developed a line of superior machine tools. In 1885, the Machine Tool Works consolidated with the firm of William B. Bement & Son under the firm name of Bement, Miles & Company, and Mr. Derbyshire went with the new company as general superintendent. He remained with this company until November 1897, when he formed the Chambersburg Engineering company and located at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Here he developed two lines of machinery for forging, bending, pressing and riveting. Up until this date, 1897, steam hammers and hydraulic machinery were usually built along with mechanical tools and were not a separate line. In 1898, Mr. Derbyshire developed special hydraulic riveters and presses for use in building the then new all steel freight cars brought out by Charles T. Schoen of Pittsburgh. At this time he also developed a new line of steam forging hammers and steam drop hammers for use in making the forged parts used in the new steel cars. These two lines of tools were enlarged to include special hydraulic and forging tools for the locomotive and ship building trades. As the automobile industry grew especial attention was given to the development of steam drop hammers for use in forging the crank shafts, connecting rods, gears, crank-shafts, etc., used in auto and other engines. Due to the superiority of the tools developed by Mr. Derbyshire and to his keen business ability the Chambersburg

Engineering Co. started in 1897, with eleven men, has grown to be the largest plant in the United States devoted exclusively to the building of steam hammers and hydraulic machinery. Mr. Derbyshire served an enlistment of four years in Co. B, 6th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guards, enlisting at Chester in 1879. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Engineers club and the Philadelphia and the Manufacturers club of Philadelphia. His favorite diversions in his active life were traveling, drawing and yachting. His dominating personal characteristics were his open frankness of manner, his great ability to meet people and to hold their friendship both socially and in business. He was a close student and a constant reader. His strict integrity, his high moral character and his pleasant manner secured for him a host of true friends in business and in the social world. He was married on January 10, 1893, to Katharine Austin of Philadelphia, a daughter of John B. Austin, a retired banker of Philadelphia, now deceased. Mrs. Derbyshire died July 22, 1920. They had two children, a daughter, Mary Alexander Derbyshire, who died in infancy, and a son, William Herbert Derbyshire, Jr., who is now president of the Chambersburg Engineering Co. His son, was born in 1893, and is married to Irene A. Hunter, of Philadelphia. They have two children, Irene Austin Derbyshire, born January 18, 1925, and William Herbert Derbyshire, III, born July 24, 1926. His son, William Herbert Derbyshire, Jr., has succeeded to the presidency of the Chambersburg Engineering Co.

Lewis Washington Detrich, deceased, Attorney-at-Law, Waynesboro, Pa. was born at Oak Grove, Franklin County, Pa., December 26, 1840, and died at his home in Waynesboro, June 10, 1883. Lew W. Detrich, as he was usually known, was the second son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Price) Detrich, and grandson of Lewis and Maria (Frontz) Detrich. He was the great-grandson of Ludwig Lewis Detrich, pioneer from the German Palatinate, and soldier of the American colonies in the Revolution. Ludwig and Julianna (Gus-hart) Detrich were the parents of thirteen children, whose names and births follow: George, 1778; Catharine, 1780; Christian, 1781; Christina, 1783; Elizabeth, 1784; David, 1785; Nelly, 1787; Lewis, 1788; Samuel, 1789; Mary, 1792; Emmanuel, 1794; John, 1796, Susan, 1798. Lew. W. Detrich began teaching in 1858. He entered Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa., May 30, 1860 and pursued his studies until August 1, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B. 138th. Penna. Volunteers. He served as sergeant Major of the company on detached service until appointed second lieutenant 30th Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops, Feb. 7, 1864. His commission as first lieutenant reached him while hospitalized because of the loss of his left hand. He was honorably discharged in 1865. He became a charter member of Capt. John E. Walker Post, G. A. R. and was its chaplain at the time of his death. After returning to civil life he

read law with the late Colonel Theodore McGowan and was admitted to practice in 1870. In 1872 he was elected clerk of the courts of Franklin County, and served three years. He pursued the practice of law in Waynesboro until his death, October 5, 1876, he married Lottie E. Nevin, whose mother was Matilda Nevin, born 1811, daughter of Lewis and Margaret (Johnson) Ripple. Miss Nevin's father was Andrew Gailey Nevin, born, 1802 in Philadelphia, son of David and Catharine (Gailey) Nevin. Andrew Nevin was a contractor on the Tape Worm railroad until its abandonment in 1838, subsequently becoming a resident of Waynesboro, carrying on the profession of bridge building. He was the postmaster of Waynesboro under three presidents. Lew. W. and Lottie E. (Nevin) Detrich had two children: Matilda Ripple, 1878, and residing in Waynesboro with her Mother, and Andrew Nevin, 1879, now a resident of Philadelphia. The latter entered newspaper work and followed it in various capacities and with several papers until he volunteered for service in the World war in which he attained the rank of captain. Since then he has been active in the affairs of the Republican party in Pennsylvania and held several official positions. He married Stella Andrus Yerick in Martinsburg, W. Va., March 23, 1904, and they are the parents of three children. Andrew Detrick, father of Lewis W., married for his second wife a cousin Nancy (Brindle) Detrich, widow of David Shartzler, and to them were born four children three of whom are living.

Seth Dickey, was born in Franklin County, Pa., April 7, 1841, and died April 15, 1925. He was the son of James Dickey, and a descendent of one of the oldest families in the state. His paternal grandfather bought a section of land from the Indians when Pennsylvania was a virgin wilderness. Down through the years until the present time the Dickeys, as pioneers, farmers and business men, have played an important role in the history of the commonwealth. Of German and Scotch-Irish stock, they were hardy frontiersmen who carved for themselves and their children out of the wilderness homes and fortunes of which they had just cause to be proud. Seth Dickey lived to the age of 84 and was active up until within a few years of his death. His life was devoted to the tilling of the soil. Having inherited from his father the land originally bought from the red men in the eighteenth century, he continued the vocation of the family, that of tilling the fertile soil and wresting from it a comfortable livelihood. At the time of his death he had a large farm, having added considerable acreage to his original holdings. He was educated in the public schools of Mercersburg, Pa. In his early twenties he enlisted for service in the Civil war with the Pennsylvania infantry shortly after the outbreak of hostilities between the two sections of the union and fought for the preservation of that country which his ancestors had fought to create. Among other



Engraved by G. S. Smith N.Y.

Dr. A. W. Hill

engagements he took part in the one at Fredericksburg. Wounded in action about six months after his enlistment, he was given an honorable discharge. This ended his military service for his country. June 27, 1905 he was married to Mary R., daughter of Agnew and Rachel (McClellan) Patterson of Mercersburg, Pa. No children came to this union. Mr. Dickey was too interested in agriculture to have time for politics or fraternities. Leisure did not come into his life until just a few years before his death—not because he could not afford surcease from toil, but because that toil was his whole life and enjoyment. For him it had the same meaning that lodge affiliations and social activities have for others. This, together with his religion—he was a member of the Presbyterian church—filled his life to overflowing, and gave him an enjoyment that few attain in this world.

Harold Fay Diehl, was born January 1, 1903, in Chambersburg, a son of John Clayton and Olive (Bowers) Diehl. His father was of German descent and his mother of English descent. His father was born near Marion and spent much of his early life on a farm. Mr. Diehl was educated in the public schools and the Chambersburg high school and completed his education at Carnegie Technical Institute in 1926. While attending school in Pittsburgh he was employed by the Duquesne Light & Power Company in an engineering capacity. He remained with this company for five years and in 1927 returned to Chambersburg and formed the Diehl Electric Company. He specializes in general contracting and supply business including electric refrigerating equipment, both wholesale and retail. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Chambersburg and the Falling Spring Presbyterian church. He married in Pittsburgh October 12, 1925, Sarah Reed, a daughter of Charles E. Hoke of Chambersburg. They have two children, Anna Louise and Daniel Fay.

John Andrew Diehl. On March 21, 1930, there passed to life eternal one of Franklin County's most notable citizens, who for many years held a position of high esteem in his community. Mr. Diehl was born in Butler Township, Adams County, June 9, 1849, a son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Brough) Diehl. The ancestor of the Diehl family in southern Pennsylvania was John Frederick Diehl who was born in Germany January 5, 1743, and died on May 13, 1816. He landed at Philadelphia October 21, 1761, coming over on the "Snow Squirrel," and settled in Menallen Township, Adams county. John A. Diehl was reared in Gettysburg where his father was a grain dealer. He was educated in the public schools of that place and at Gettysburg college. He moved with his parents at the age of seventeen to Franklin County and located at Marion where he afterward made his home. In 1868, he entered the grain business at Marion and five years later opened a branch office at Richmond Furnace. In 1890, he purchased the interest of Samuel M. Linn in the

business of Linn & Coyle, at Chambersburg, and later took over the Linn interests. This business was long operated under the name of Coyle & Diehl and Company with elevators at Chambersburg, Fayetteville, Marion, Greencastle, Shippensburg and Richmond Furnace. He was also interested in elevators at other points in the county. He was an energetic and ardent Democrat and took a very active interest in making the party to which he belonged worth serving and his purpose was to strengthen the party in its whole fibre so that when men were elected by the Democratic party they were men worthy of the offices to which they were elected. He never aspired to political office, because his business occupied his entire time. He was a delegate to several national conventions of the Democratic party and served as a delegate at large from Pennsylvania at one of the recent conventions held in St. Louis. He was a member and leader in Heidelberg Reformed church. He was also a member of the Kittochtinny historical society and for many years took an active part in its activities. It was as a man of ardent interest in the community in which he lived that he served best and most. He was continually working for the betterment of Franklin County and its affairs. He gave unselfishly of his time and ability whenever needed for the improvement of his community. Mr. Diehl disposed of his various business interest some years previous to his death, and yet in the affairs of Franklin County he took a most active part up to the very time of his death. On December 28, 1876, he married Hannah Mary, a daughter of Peter and Christiana (Shearer) Stenger of Fort Loudon. To this union were born the following children: Mabel S., married to John B. Diehl, present county treasurer; Mary Edith, at home; George Edgar, of Chambersburg; Miriam Brough, at home; John Linn and Robert Markle, now engaged in the grain business at Chambersburg. Although some may not have agreed with Mr. Diehl in all of his activities, he had a host of very sincere friends. As head of his family he gave every energy he possessed to help those who were nearest to him. His children were his great pride and the ardent love he displayed for them showed he was a great father. A tenderness of heart and love of his fellowmen was a natural characteristic, one that will keep his memory fresh in the hearts of those who loved him.

Robert Markle Diehl was born in Marion, Pa., on January 23, 1892, the son of John Andrew and Hannah Mary (Stenger) Diehl. He received his early education in the public and high schools of his community. Having prepared for college, in 1909 he entered Penn State college and in 1913 was graduated from there as a mechanical engineer. He first took up his profession with a steel construction company. After two years of this, he engaged in a granery business. On the entrance of the United States into the World war, he enlisted in the United States army and was commissioned as a 2nd lieutenant in the quarter-master corps, unattached.

He sailed from Hoboken, N. J., December 26, 1917, landed at Brest, France, on January 10, 1918. He acquitted himself brilliantly, serving with lines of communication in an advanced area in France for almost two years. At the close of the war he returned to this country and was discharged in 1919. Returning to civil life, Mr. Diehl entered the granery business established by his grand-father and then managed by his father. Under his supervision and management the business continued to increase and expand. The firm is a partnership under the name of R. M. Diehl & Co. and has branches at Chambersburg, Culbertson, Marion and Richmond Furnace. Elizabeth Eyster married Mr. Diehl at Chambersburg on December 19, 1919. They have three children now living: Mary Ellen, 1920; Robert Markle, 1922; and Christina Elizabeth, 1926. Another son, John Frederick born 1928, died 1929. Robert Markle Diehl is an influential and prominent member of many organizations: the Mt. Pisgah lodge, No. 443, free and accepted Masons of Greencastle; the George Washington chapter, No. 176, Royal Arch Masons and Continental Commandry No. 56, both of Chambersburg, Pa., the American Legion; the Commercial club. The Diehl family have for generations been respected and esteemed members of the Reformed church.

George Christian Dietz, is one of Mechanicsburg's most respected and progressive young businessmen. He was born in Hampden Township, Cumberland County, Pa., September 16, 1891, the son of Milton C., and Flora Jennie (Sheaffer) Dietz. For sketch of parents refer to that of J. Wilbur Dietz. George C. Dietz was educated in the public schools of Hampden Township and Mechanicsburg, and at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., where he graduated with the class of 1914 with the A. B. degree. In 1914 he was employed by the Mechanicsburg Trust Company as a teller, until 1919 when he transferred to the Second National Bank also of Mechanicsburg, and served in the same capacity. He remained here until 1920 when he became associated with his father and brother in the business known as M. C. Dietz and Sons. In 1926 the firms name was changed to M. C. Dietz's Sons, due to the fathers death. Mr. Dietz like his father and family has always been associated with the Democratic party, and in 1929 was a candidate for county sheriff. Mr. Dietz is a member of the First United Brethren church of Mechanicsburg, Pa., and for the past twenty years has been chorister of the church, and for fifteen years choir leader. His other activities in the church include that of teacher and a member of the official board, this position he has also held for the past fifteen years. In local civic and fraternal affairs he has been just as active as in church work. Some of his affiliations are: Eureka lodge No. 302 F. and A. M., past-master; Zenbo Temple of Mystic Shrine; Samuel C. Perkins Chapter No. 209 R. A. M.; A. A. S. R., Lodge of Perfection, council Princes of Jerusalem, chapter Rose Croix, Hamburg consistory; I. O. O. F.

lodge No. 215, past-grand, Melita lodge No. 63 K. of P. In Greencastle, Pa., June 22, 1916 he was married to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel H., and Susan Elsie (Raymer) Barnhart. The Barnhart family is quite prominent throughout the Greencastle district. Frank Barnhart, an uncle of Mrs. Dietz, is at present President Judge of Pierce County, Nebraska, while another uncle is a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. To Mr. and Mrs. Dietz have been born four children: Robert Christian, Richard Milton deceased, Janet Marie, George William. Mrs. Dietz is also active in civic affairs of Mechanicsburg, and is a member of the Woman's club of that town.

J. Wilbur Dietz. Born in Mechanicsburg, Penna., in the year 1890, J. Wilbur Dietz has progressed to the height that he is considered one of the leading citizens of the town of his birth. He is the son of Milton C. Dietz, who was born in Hampden Township, the son of Christian and Elizabeth (Wilt) Dietz, July 12, 1864. Milton C. Dietz was educated in the public schools of that Township and continued to assist his father on the farm until he was twenty-five years old. He was considered one of the best farmers in that part of the County, and took an active interest in local affairs. At one time he served as the township auditor and again as a school director of the same township. He took great interest in county political affairs. He was a member of the Democratic party and in 1923 was elected as county commissioner, which position he held until his death in 1925. In 1905 he retired from active management of the farm and in 1913 he and his son J. Wilbur, bought the J. H. Uhrich estate, one of the oldest established business places in Mechanicsburg. They specialize in grain, feed and coal. J. Wilbur Dietz is very much interested in the welfare of his community, and his name appears on the boards of many of the business organizations of that place. He is a director in the Mechanicsburg Trust Company, a director of the Patrons Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and secretary of the Chestnut Hill Cemetery Association. He is also vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Shriner. Mr. Dietz, has long been active in the Democratic party, taking part in the local, county and state politics. Flora S. Dietz, the mother, resides in Mechanicsburg, Penna. Mr. Dietz has always been a great church worker, and is a member of the First United Brethren Church, serving on the Board of Trustees for a period of eighteen years. He is assistant superintendent of the church school, and has taught a class for the past twelve years. In 1913, Mr. Dietz was united in marriage to Alda M., a daughter of G. L. Strock, the latter being a prominent personage in Mechanicsburg, where he has resided practically all of his life. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dietz: John Wilbur, Jr., born 1918; Kathryn Elizabeth, born 1920; Dorothy Jane, born 1922; and Donald G., born 1924. Mrs. Dietz is a very active and interested leader of both the church and social affairs of the community. She has been soprano soloist

for the past fifteen years in the First United Brethren Church of Mechanicsburg. George C. Dietz, a brother of J. Wilbur has been his partner in business since 1923. This business has been increased many times as it was in a run down condition when they purchased it, and it is at the present time one of the largest business houses of its kind in the county. They have a branch office at Williams Grove, Penna. All told, the business has been very progressive and successful, and Mr. Dietz has made for himself a name that will be long remembered among his fellow citizens, and his many friends whom he has acquired through his association.

Charles Wayne Diffenderfer. Born in Saint Thomas, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1900, Charles Wayne Diffenderfer, was very progressive in the trade which he followed after he finished his education in the public schools of Saint Thomas. He is the son of Charles A., and Martha Pauls (Dove) Diffenderfer, native farm folks of said town. His father died in the year 1916, but the mother still survives. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, two deceased. They are, Frank, Clarence, Lottie, Beulah, Ruth, Emma, (deceased), Stover, (deceased), and Charles Diffenderfer. The subject, Charles W., followed the trade of machinist with the H. G. Wolf Company, whose employ he was in for quite some time. He came to Chambersburg in 1921, as a machinist with the Interwoven mills, which position he held until 1923 when he was promoted to assistant manager of the Chambersburg plant. He was later transferred to Greencastle, where the responsible position as manager was bestowed on him. This rank he still occupies at the present time. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also the United Brethren Church of Chambersburg. In the year 1923, Mr. Diffenderfer was married to Kathryn Byers of Edenville, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. They have one son, Charles W., Jr., born in 1925. Mrs. Diffenderfer is a member of the United Brethren Church of Chambersburg, and is quite active in church and social affairs.

William Lawrence Donaldson, was born in Fairfield, Adams County, Pa., on November 8, 1889. He is the son of W. C. and Frances (Scott) Donaldson. His father owned extensive farms in Adams County and successfully operated them for the period of his life. Both parents were of Scotch-Irish ancestry, esteemed members of the Presbyterian Church and Republicans in politics. Mr. Donaldson was educated in the public schools of Adams County, attended the high school of that community and entered the Gettysburg Academy in 1917. He then spent one year in the Shippensburg Normal School. He received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from the Gettysburg College in 1924, and in 1927 received his Master of Arts Degree from that same institution. At the completion of his student training he began the profession of teaching. He was professor of

mathematics from 1924 to 1927 in the Waynesboro high school, and in 1927 he was elected principal of the Waynesboro high school, which position he now occupies with the respect and esteem of his entire community. He is married to Miss Helen Eigenbrode of Waynesboro. The marriage took place July 20, 1925. Mrs. Donaldson is the daughter of William and Ann Eigenbrode. Mr. Eigenbrode is associated with the Landis Tool Company of Waynesboro. They have one child, a son, named William Clair.

William Henry Dotter, president of the Frog, Switch and Manufacturing Company, is one of the leading industrial and political figures of Carlisle. From a minor capacity he worked his way by sheer merit and ability to the presidency of the Frog, Switch and Manufacturing Company, one of the largest industrial concerns in that section of the state. He was born in Chambersburg, July 14, 1867, the son of George W. and Elizabeth (Dietrick) Dotter. His father, who was a native of St. Thomas, Franklin County, was a confectioner by trade, but spent the last years of his life in the employ of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company. The son, after obtaining his education in the public schools of Fort Loudon, worked on a farm until he was seventeen years of age. Then for two years he was connected with the Cumberland Valley Railway. On June 7, 1886, he entered the employ of the Carlisle Manufacturing Company, now the Frog, Switch and Manufacturing Company, which he now heads. His first position was a minor one, but he attended to his work so assiduously and handled his duties so efficiently that promotion followed promotion and in July, 1905, he was made general foreman of the company. Five years later he was made superintendent. In 1917, he was elected a director of the company and three years later was elevated to the vice-presidency. In 1924, the board of directors and stockholders, further recognizing his sterling executive abilities, elected him president. That position, the highest in the company in which he started as a humble employe, he still retains. The Frog, Switch and Manufacturing Company produces railroad frogs, switches and other railroad accessories, and is among the largest of the iron and steel companies of the state. During the years he has been in the employ of the company, the now president has displayed a keen interest in civic and political affairs of Carlisle. He is a Republican and as a candidate on that ticket in 1910 he was elected to the city council, serving until 1913. At that time he was general foreman of the business he now heads. He is a member of Carlisle lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Carlisle lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, the Carlisle Forest, Modern Woodmen of the World and the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia and a charter member of the Carlisle Country Club. He attends the First Lutheran Church.

Milton Maust Dougherty. One of the oldest respected citizens and physicians of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, is Dr. Milton M. Dougherty. He is quite an active character in the local, county, and state politics, being a firm backer of the Democratic party. He was born November 16, 1869, at Sheppardstown, Penna., and is the son of W. H. and Sara Anna (Maust) Dougherty, the former having been a member of the town council at the well-earned age of eighty-nine years, was re-elected November, 1929. Milton Maust Dougherty received his early education in the public schools of Mechanicsburg, Penna., graduating from the high school in 1886. After reading medicine with J. H. Boyer of Mechanicsburg, Penna., he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from this school in the class of 1891. He then returned to Mechanicsburg, his native town, where he became engaged in a very successful practice, and is now the second to the oldest physician in that section in both age and service. Dr. Dougherty for two years, was a member of the local board of health, and was one of the organizers. He was elected to serve on the town council in 1896, for a period of three years, and was re-elected to serve an additional three year term in 1900. Clerk of the Courts at Carlisle, Penna., in the years 1906-7-8, and postmaster of Mechanicsburg, Penna., in 1915, with a reappointment in 1919, gives an explicit idea of Dr. Dougherty's intelligence and ability, makes it reasonably true that he is capable of being a representative for his community. Dr. Dougherty's term as postmaster expired November, 1923, after he had served for a period of eight years and nine months. He was a member of the Mechanicsburg school board for two years, 1915-1916, and was a National delegate to the convention at Baltimore in the year 1912 of which Woodrow Wilson was nominee and later elected president of the United States. Dr. Dougherty aside from his professional duties in which he is still very active, finds time to fill the responsible position as president of the Mechanicsburg Manufacturing Company, which concern sold hosiery for men, amounting to \$250,000 this year, 1929. He is vice-president of the Mechanicsburg Trust Company, which was organized from the Mechanicsburg National Bank in 1923. He is the only surviving charter member of this bank, the National bank being twenty years old; and the trust company six years old. This is a very successful concern in Mechanicsburg, Penna. Dr. Dougherty's professional affiliations are: The Cumberland County Medical Society; and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, and is very active in the affairs of the United Brethren Church of Mechanicsburg, Penna. He is past master Blue Lodge Mechanicsburg, member of Consistory and Zembo Temple, Harrisburg; Member of St. John Commandry No. 8, Carlisle, Pa. In 1893, Dr. Dougherty was united in marriage to Gertrude Ritter, now deceased of Philadelphia, a daughter of John H. Ritter, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, Penna. They had two sons: William R. and Fillmore Maust Dougherty. In the year 1923, Dr.

Dougherty was married to Maude Kinsley Ulrich of Mechanicsburg, Penna. They have one son: Milton Maust Dougherty, Jr., born May 8, 1925.

William Douglas, a prominent instructor at Mercersburg Academy, was born at Fredericktown, Mo., October 12, 1871, a son of Francis Wayland who was born at Providence, R. I., July 10, 1846, and Elizabeth Jane (Nichols) Douglas, who was born at Bay City, Mich. Mr. Douglas was educated at Brown University, receiving his A.B. degree in 1894. He took post graduate study at the University of Chicago for two years, 1898 and 1899. After completing his education he began his professional career as a teacher of Latin at University School, Chicago, 1899-1900. The next year he taught the same branch in the Chicago Manual Training School. From 1901 to 1903 he taught the Classics at Sachs Collegiate Institute, New York City. The next year, 1903 to 1904, he returned to the teaching of Latin at Asheville School, Asheville, N. C., and from 1904 to 1917 taught Latin and Greek and was head of the Latin department in Shadyside Academy, Pittsburgh. In the fall of 1917 he removed to Mercersburg where he has been engaged as an instructor in Greek and is head of the Greek department of that institution. In politics he is a Republican and he is affiliated with the Baptist Church. He was twice married. On December 23, 1909, he married Anna Brewster Stanton, who died at Mercersburg, October 11, 1918. She was a daughter of Rev. William Alonzo and Sarah Louise (Rogers) Stanton of Pittsburgh, Pa. They had two children: William Stanton and Anna Jean. On June 7, 1922, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Henry Thomas and Mary Ann (Walcott) Cook of Toledo, Ohio. He is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities.

John Milton Drumm, was born March 29, 1874, at Lancaster, Pa., the son of George M., born December 9, 1849 in Providence Township, Lancaster County, Pa., and Fanny H. (Sheirick) Drumm, born November 17, 1856, in Manor Township, Lancaster County, Pa. His father was a farmer but has recently been living retired at Lancaster. Mr. Drumm obtained his early education at the first Pennsylvania State Normal School, Millersville, Pa., from which he graduated in 1897. He taught in the public schools of Lancaster County over a period of seven years, the first five being before his graduation from normal school. In 1898 he entered the Pennsylvania Business College where he completed the courses in business practice and administration. Immediately afterward he became associated with the Partridge Shoe Company of Philadelphia. On July 30, 1900, Mr. Drumm went to Mercersburg as private secretary to Dr. William Mann Irvine, headmaster of the Mercersburg Academy. He retained this position for five years when he was elected treasurer of the academy which post he has since held. Since living in Mercersburg Mr. Drumm has taken a leading part in business and civic affairs; he is vice-president

and director of the Farmer's Bank; director of the Chambersburg Hospital; member of the Lamberton Lodge No. 476, F. & A. M.; member of the George Washington Royal Arch Chapter No. 176; Continental Commandery No. 56, Knights Templar; the Avon Literary Society and Trinity Reformed Church of Mercersburg, which he has served as elder, deacon, treasurer and trustee. He is serving his fourth term as president of the Mercersburg School Board, of which he has been a member for six years. In 1925, Mr. Drumm was appointed chairman of a committee to investigate the advantages of common composite buying by all the preparatory schools in the East. In 1926, the year book of the Mercersburg Academy was dedicated to him. He was at that time finishing his twenty-sixth year of service at the academy, where he is held in high esteem, confidence and affection. In the dedicatory inscription of this year book reference is made to Mr. Drumm's wisdom in buying, in spending, and in making investments; his courage in making collections; his honesty and conscientiousness in caring for the funds of the school. It also speaks of his prophetic insight while preparing for future needs and his courtesy to patrons and associates. In 1928, the Association of Business Officers of Preparatory Schools elected Mr. Drumm to the office of president. He had previously served as vice-president of this association. The organization is composed of the business officers of twenty-six of the leading boys' preparatory schools of the East. In addition to the office of treasurer of the academy, Mr. Drumm serves as secretary of the Academy Board of Regents. On August 16, 1905, he was married to Ida A. Baker, daughter of Martin B. Baker (born April 19, 1847) and Susan Shreiner Baker (born April 1, 1848). They have one child, Ethel Baker Drumm, born at Mercersburg, Pa., June 29, 1910, who is a student at Mount Holyoke College at South Hadley, Mass. Mrs. Drumm is active in all affairs of civic nature. She is a member of the Woman's Club of Mercersburg, the Avon Literary Society; and of all of the women's organizations of Trinity Reformed Church. Much of the credit for the material growth of the Mercersburg Academy may be given to Mr. Drumm. His loyalty to the school, his wise business judgment, and the efficient management of the finances of the institution were great factors in the success and development of the academy.

Charles E. Duffield, business man, musician and musical director, was born in Guilford Township, Franklin County, November, 1882, in the old Duffield homestead. He was a son of Simon Jefferson and Sarah R. (Horn) Duffield. The Duffield family of Franklin County was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. William Duffield, the ancestor of the family in this community, was the second son of George and Margaret Duffield who emigrated from Ireland in 1730 and settled in Lancaster County. William Duffield, born in Lancaster County, November 24, 1731, settled on the West Conococheague Creek near Mercers-

burg about 1760. He served with Col. Boquet's expedition against the Indians in 1763-64 and 65. His son William was a farmer in Guilford Township and married Rebecca, daughter of William and Ann Wallace. They had a son Simon who was born in 1780 and died January, 1856, who was also a farmer in Guilford Township and owner of the Duffield homestead. Simon Duffield married and had two children: Arthur and Pharez. Pharez also resided in Guilford Township, on the Duffield homestead and married in 1849, Sarah Jane Cook. They had six children: Cassius W., Simon Jefferson, Marshall Cook, Sarah Emma, married to John V. Small, Ida Jane, married to M. S. Herman and George Pharez. Simon Jefferson, the father of Charles E. Duffield, died in 1902. He married Sarah Horn and they had these children: Bessie, Charles, Olive, Mary, Bertha, Anna and Helen. His wife was a daughter of the late John Horn of Grindstone Hill. In early life Mr. Duffield engaged in farming in Quincy Township. Afterwards he removed to Duffield, Guilford Township, where he conducted a general store until his death. He also served as postmaster of Duffield until the office was abolished by the establishment of the rural mail delivery. Mr. Duffield was a noteworthy citizen and had a successful business career. He was imbued with deep respect for the opinions of others and throughout his life was an exemplary merchant. He was deeply interested in the affairs of his community and took an active part in the Democratic party, although he never aspired to public office. His opinions and counsel were much sought after by his neighbors. Charles E. Duffield was educated in the public schools of his native township. In early life he took up the study of music and he has found much joy and happiness through his exceptional and interesting musical career. He is composer of several musical numbers for band and piano. When quite young he became a director of the Chambersburg Band, and for a long period directed dance orchestras. After completing his musical studies, in February, 1912, he established a music store and specialized in band and orchestra instruments. This business progressed rapidly until he conducted the only exclusive music store in Chambersburg. After the store had been permanently established he extended its scope by adding radios, victrolas and pianos to his other lines. The business is conducted under the firm name of Duffield Music House. He is also affiliated with the following organizations: the Rotary Club, of which organization he is song leader, the Chamber of Commerce; Knights of Pythias; B. P. O. E.; I. O. O. F. and the Kittochtinny Historical Society. In politics he is a Democrat and he is also interested in all local and civil undertakings of his community.

Harrison Morton Earley, one of Carlisle's businessmen, was born November 3, 1888, in Shippensburg, Pa., the son of Geo. E. and Mary (Ritchey) Earley. The mother died in 1925, and the father is living, retired, in Shippensburg. He is a former farmer and latter a mer-

chant in Shippensburg. Harrison Earley went to school in the public schools of Cumberland County and worked at different vocations until 1917 when he moved to Carlisle and became the owner of the Earley furniture store. Mae, daughter of Joseph S. and Annie (Gorley) Talhelm of Newville, Pa., became Mr. Earley's wife July 25, 1912. They are the parents of one daughter, Joan Jobson. Mr. Earley is well-known in Carlisle and is affiliated with a number of fraternal and civic organizations, some of which are: Masonic, Cumberland Star Lodge No. 197, past master of same; St. John's Chapter, St. John Commandry, and Zembo Temple of Harrisburg; The Elks, the Kiwanis Club, the Carlisle Country Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and active in its work.

Charles Z. Eby, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., 1882. His first position was with a bakery near his home, and since then his activities have been devoted entirely to that calling. At the present time he is general manager of the Wyand Baking Company, of Waynesboro. This company was incorporated January 1, 1916, and the following year he became associated with it. Under his management the business of the concern has grown until today it is housed in one of the most modern bakeries. The building itself is a model of sanitation and cleanliness, while the machinery, from the dough mixers to the huge ovens, is of the most modern type. The plant has a capacity of ten thousand loaves of bread daily and most of the time is operated at capacity. In addition to bread the plant turns out large quantities of rolls and other confections. It employs twenty-one men and covers the territory within a radius of twenty-five or thirty miles of Waynesboro. The manager of this plant has found time to interest himself in all civic and philanthropic matters. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club, and also belongs to the Waynesboro Country Club.

Dr. Boyd Edwards, educator and minister, who is headmaster of the Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa., was born at Lisle, N. Y., May 5, 1876. His father, Mortimer Burr Edwards, (born at Lisle, N. Y., June 6, 1851), was a lumberman and member of the New York State Assembly, who through all his mature life was an officer of the church, serving as trustee, deacon and Sunday School superintendent. His mother, Harriet Louise Boyd, (born August 27, 1852 at Cincinnatus, N. Y.), was a teacher in her early life and tutored her son in Caesar and Virgil. Dr. Edwards comes from an old English-Welsh family, being a grandson four times removed of Jonathan Edwards, the noted New England preacher, theologian and president of Princeton College. On his mother's side he is a direct descendant of the Boyd family of Dean Castle, Kilmarnock, Scotland. One of his relatives on his mother's side was John Halbert who fought in the battle of Bennington in the Revolutionary War.

Dr. Edwards attended the public schools of Lisle and from 1894 to 1896 was enrolled at Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., from which preparatory school he was graduated. While at the academy he was a member of the school baseball team, president of the Society of Inquiry, and of the Debating Society. He was graduated from Williams College in 1900, with the degree of A.B. At Williams he was president of his class, president of the Y. M. C. A., and member of the varsity baseball and football teams and of the Zeta Psi fraternity. In 1920, he was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by Williams College which he served as an alumni trustee from 1923 to 1928 and president of General Alumni Association, 1924-1925. This degree was given at the special War Memorial Commencement, when degrees were also awarded to General Pershing, Admiral Sims, Clarence A. Barbour, Lewis Perry, Franklin K. Lane, and Robert K. Moton. From 1901 to 1904 he attended the Union Theological Seminary in New York City. In 1925, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology from the University of Pennsylvania. After graduation from college he served for one year with the international council of the Y. M. C. A. as preparatory school secretary, visiting schools and colleges in the United States and Canada, speaking and organizing. From 1901 to 1904, while studying at Union Theological Seminary in New York City, he did outside work as bible teacher at the Holbrook School at Ossining, and as superintendent of young people's work in the Tompkins Avenue Congregation Church, Brooklyn. He was ordained in the Congregation Church at Brooklyn on May 20, 1904, and served for one year as assistant pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Church. From 1905 to 1910 he was pastor of the South Congregational Church of Brooklyn. From 1910 to 1922 he was pastor of the Hillside Presbyterian Church of Orange, N. J. During the war he was a special speaker in nineteen camps on the Pacific Coast and Mexican Border under the Y. M. C. A. In 1922, he became headmaster of the Hill School at Pottstown, Pa., continuing in that capacity until 1928 when he was appointed headmaster of the Mercersburg Academy. During his service at the Hill School the War Memorial Building was completed containing Assembly Hall, Library, Masters' Club and rooms for various literary and musical organizations. Through his guidance five other buildings also were added to the property. The endowment was doubled and the scholarship standard was markedly advanced. The enrollment reached its highest point during his administration. At his departure from the Hill School, the affection of the faculty, student-body and the patrons was shown in many very fine tokens of admiration. At the close of his service, the student-body of the Hill School provided funds for the publication of sermons and addresses delivered by their headmaster. This book is entitled "Have Faith in Youth" and is worthy of a place in any library. The introduction to this volume was written by Dr. Howard Bement, headmaster of the Asheville School, North Carolina. Dr. Bement

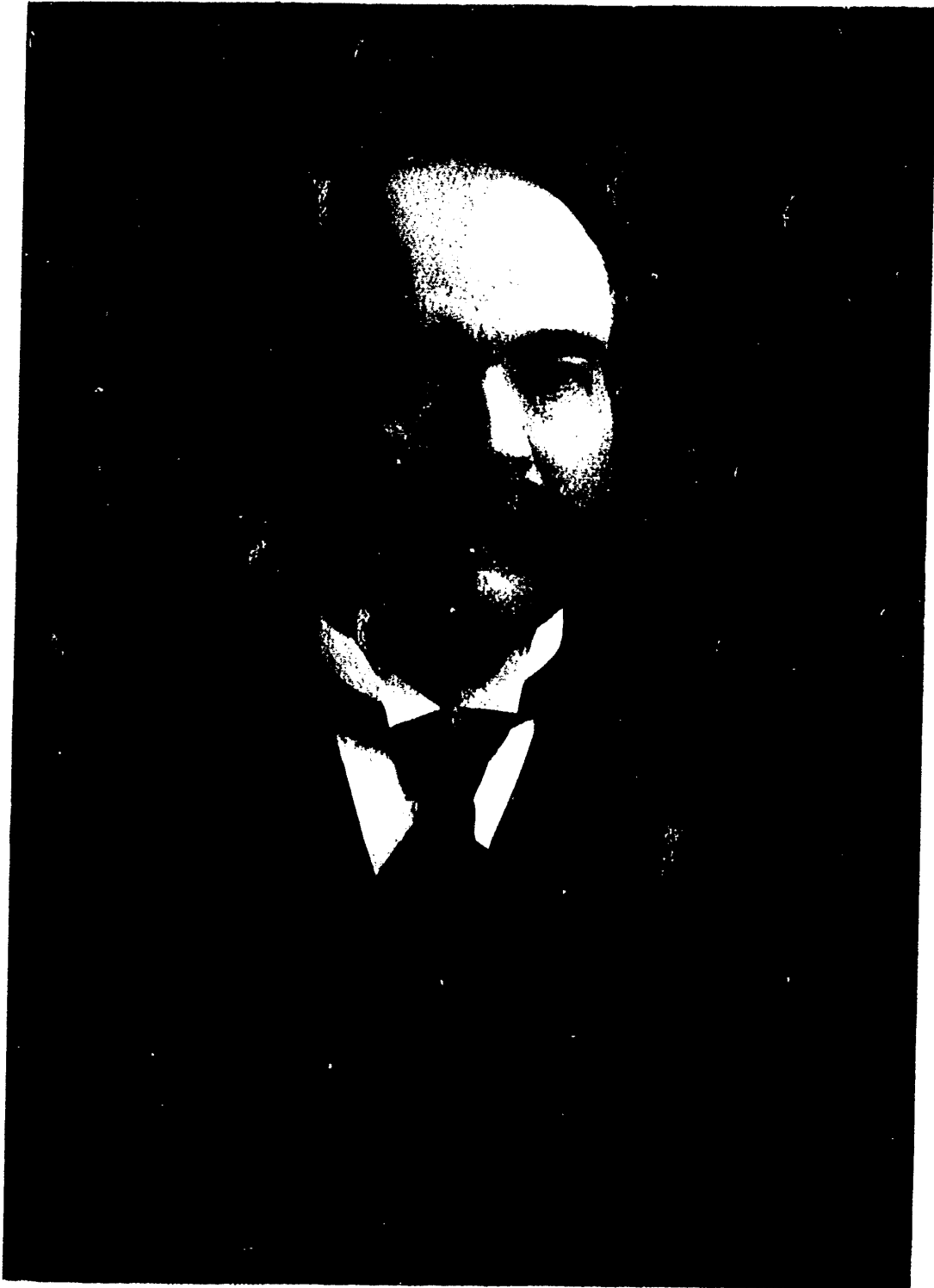
sums up a great life when he states: "Out of his past has come sentiment, and out of sentiment he has forged power." He also says that few boys can have heard Dr. Edwards during the period of their school life without having acquired more cleanness of heart and more honesty of soul than would have been theirs otherwise. His words "will flower in finer thinking and better living long after the voice of the speaker has been finally stilled." He has been a trustee of Mt. Holyoke College since 1920; is a member of the Reformed Church in the United States; the National Headmasters' Association; the Headmasters' Club of Philadelphia, which he served as president (1926-1927); and chairman of the Preparatory School Committee of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. On May 24, 1904, he was married in Brooklyn, to Frances McCarroll, (born February 14, 1880), daughter of the Hon. William McCarroll of New York. Mrs. Edwards is a graduate of Smith College, 1903. She is of Scotch-Irish extraction. Her grandfather, William McCarroll, was a minister in Belfast. Her father was president of the American Leather Company, vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers, president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, vice-president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Public Service Commission of New York. They have one child, Beatrice Clyde Edwards, who was graduated from Miss Beard's School in 1924 and from Smith College in 1928. She was married June 28, 1928, to David Richardson Fall (Williams, 1928), who is a teacher in The Asheville School. They have one son, David Richardson Fall, Jr., born May 27, 1929. During his entire ministry Dr. Edwards has been interested in the religious life of the academic world. As a preacher his ability to reach the hearts of boys of preparatory school age is unsurpassed, for "no audience is more critical than that which faces the preacher from the pews of a preparatory school." "His power of presenting the truth is wonderfully vivid and he commands figures of speech and illuminating analogies which make his utterances difficult to forget." Since his graduation from college in 1900 he has been on the regular preachers' list of many of the colleges and preparatory schools of the East.

The Elden family, of English origin, migrated to Ireland at an early date. William Elden was born in southern Ireland in the year 1770. On the 17th of March, 1794, he married Martha Delap of Clenakle, Armagh County, Ireland. In the year 1800, William and Martha (Delap) Elden came to America and settled in Adams County, Pennsylvania. William died in the year 1808. He had the following children: John, Robert, Betty, Joseph, Mary, and William. According to a tradition in the Elden family, a child in the kinship was born at sea while the parents were on their way to America. In the year 1819, John Elden and his brother Joseph, embarked in the mercantile business at Welsh Run. In 1830 John Elden was appointed first postmaster of Welsh Run. After his death in 1833,

Joseph sold out the business and engaged in the milling business near Waynesboro. In 1850 Joseph went into business in the town of Waynesboro, continuing in business there until his death in the year 1878. In 1853 he was elected a director in the Waynesboro Savings Fund Society, which was the first bank to be organized in Waynesboro. Joseph Elden married Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Stoner) Stouffer; they had the following children: Ezekiel, Melchor, Margaret, Elizabeth and James.

Corwin W. Elden, a highly respected resident of Mont Alto, was born and reared in that borough and is one of its leading citizens. His father, the well-known late Melchor Elden, was of English origin, and his mother, Elizabeth (Knepper) Elden, was of German descent; her ancestors being among the pioneer settlers of this community, a number of whom did valiant service in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Elden attended the public schools of Mont Alto and the State Teachers College at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, of which institution his uncle, Dr. James Elden, was for many years, president. He later attended a business college in Philadelphia where he fitted himself for a business career. He and his brother, George K. Elden, now deceased, succeeded their father in the mercantile business, continuing the same very successfully. He was later appointed postmaster with his brother as assistant; they were instrumental in getting the post office at Mont Alto rated as a third class office, and were successful in having the first rural delivery route established from the Mont Alto office. Mr. Elden was one of the prime movers in having the concrete highway pass through the Borough of Mont Alto, connecting with the Lincoln Highway, an improvement to the town, and a great convenience to the traveling public. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He is a director of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Waynesboro, an institution with which the Elden name has been identified for about seventy-five years, and is interested in other industrial enterprises of Waynesboro. He is a member of George Washington Lodge of the F. and A. M. of Chambersburg, a member of the Chapter and Commandery, also a member of A. A. O. N. M. S., Zembo Temple of Harrisburg, and of the Masonic clubs of Chambersburg and Waynesboro. He is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mont Alto. In politics he has always been Republican, and active in the work of his party.

Melchor Elden (deceased), the second son of Joseph Elden, and father of Corwin W. Elden, was born in Washington Township near Waynesboro, January 12, 1840. He was one of the successful business men of Franklin County. His advice and influence was many times sought by those who knew him. In early life he was educated in the township schools, and later studied under the late Professor George Pearson of Smithburg, Maryland, with whom he took a



Melchor Elden

course in the languages and in higher mathematics. He afterwards taught school for a number of years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Knepper, and had the following children: George K., May, Corwin, Virginia, Ada, and Clara B. He embarked in the mercantile business with his father-in-law at Mont Alto, and later with his brother-in-law, David Knepper, the firm being known as Knepper and Elden. He and his brother-in-law were instrumental in having the Southern Pipe Line Company locate their pumping station near Mont Alto, known as Knepper Station. In 1896, he was commissioned postmaster at Mont Alto, and served in this capacity a number of years. He was an active and progressive citizen and built up an honorable name in the community. He was identified with the industrial enterprises of Waynesboro, and was elected treasurer of the Geiser Manufacturing Company. He served as a director in the First National Bank until his death. He was a prominent and lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; a member of the Masonic fraternity, George Washington Lodge, of Chambersburg. In politics he was a Republican. The affable manner of Mr. Elden drew around him a large circle of friends, and his death was the cause of grief and sadness in many hearts besides those of his own family.

John Hacker Elliott, born October 4, 1880, in Welsh Run, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, the son of Frank T. and Alice (Hacker) Elliott. His father was a grocer in Welsh Run and a highly respected member of the community. He retired from business several years ago, shortly after the death of his wife. The son was educated in the public schools of his native village and in Hagerstown, Maryland, where he attended Columbia College. Following completion of his education he accepted employment with the S. M. Bloom Company, as stenographer and bookkeeper. He retained this position for one year, leaving the employ of the company in 1909 when he became secretary to the superintendent of the Western Maryland Railway Company. In 1913, he came to Waynesboro and was with the Waynesboro Metal & Foundry Company until 1914 when he became private secretary to D. M. Wertz, a large fruit grower, until August, 1917, when he made connection with the Landis Machine Company at Waynesboro, of which he is purchasing agent. In addition to this important connection he is also active in the Waynesboro Chamber of Commerce, is a director in the Waynesboro Building and Loan Association, director and treasurer of the local Country Club and a director of the Waynesboro Hotel Company and director and treasurer of the Landis Machine Company of Canada Ltd. He was married April 2, 1917, to Catherine Christine Roessner. One son, John H. Jr., was born of this union. Mr. Elliott is held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen, being numbered among the most substantial men of his community. He is a member

of the Lutheran Church in which both he and his wife are quite active.

Milton A. Embick, was born March 18, 1843, at "Rose Hill" near Greencastle, Franklin County, on a farm which had descended from his maternal grandfather. He was the son of John and Sarah (Fohl) Embick. He was a descendant of Christopher Embick an early land holder in the City of Lebanon, Penna., coming to America in the ship "Nancy" from the German Palatinate in September, 1752. His son John Philip Embick left Lebanon at the close of the Revolutionary War, in which he served and went to Franklin County, where he married Juliana, daughter of Matthias Nead (Nied) who came to America in 1753, and was a French Huguenot. On his mother's side he was descended from the Gilberts and Benders of Adams County. Milton A. Embick was the only son and one of the younger of a family of nine children. On December 24, 1874, he married Mary Elizabeth Dunbar, of 94, now 166 West Pomfret Street, Carlisle, the only living daughter of the late John and Agnes (Grayson) Dunbar. The Dunbar family came to America and with other families with whom they intermarried early, namely the Parkers, Forbes, Mitchells, etc., lived near Meeting House Springs where two miles from Carlisle, five and six generations of the Dunbar and Parker families are buried. Mrs. Dunbar was descended from the Douglas, Carothers, and Waugh families the latter with the Graysons coming from Silver Spring. Mr. and Mrs. Embick had four children the eldest of whom John Milton died in infancy and the others Stanley Dunbar, a colonel in the United States Army, James Bayard of Baltimore and Mary Lenore, wife of Clarence Guiles Flower of Carlisle. Mrs. Embick died January 30, 1911. She was educated at Washington Seminary, Penna., and at Dr. Nevin's Seminary, Carlisle. Mr. Embick attended the schools of his native Antrim Township, and afterwards Lebanon Academy. At the age of seventeen he began to teach school and later took over the management of his father's farm because of the latter's prolonged illness. He enlisted in the 209th Regiment, in Company D, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the Third Division 9th Army Corps, a division commanded by General John F. Hartranft and the only division made up exclusively of Pennsylvania troops. He participated in the siege of Petersburg and fought in the battles of Petersburg and Fort Stedman on March 25, 1865. He marched the grand review in Washington, following the surrender of Lee. In the fall of 1874, Mr. Embick was elected as a Democrat to represent the nominally Republican County of Franklin, in the State Legislature, by a majority of five hundred votes. He was selected by the Speaker as a special member of the Centennial committee and also served on the committee on agriculture. Because of his knowledge of parliamentary law he frequently was called to preside over the House in his two years in office, as the House was Democratic in organiza-



M. A. EMBICK

tion. In 1880, Mr. Embick moved to Boiling Springs where he was for some years engaged in the mercantile business with his brother-in-law. Later he retired and in 1909, moved to Carlisle to the former Dunbar home, the house in which he and Mrs. Embick were married. By appointment of Governors Stone and Pennypacker he was made a member of the State Board of Health, and served as its legislative chairman from 1902 until the organization of the new State Department of Health in 1905. He served by appointment of various governors as a member of the commission which erected the bronze statue of Gen. Hartranft, F. Wellington Ruckstull, Sculptor, which stands in Capitol Park, Harrisburg. Also of the commission which erected the statue to the Third Division 9th Army Corps, on the battle field near Petersburg, unveiled in May, 1909, with President Taft, who was then in office but now deceased, as the guest of honor. On this same day Mr. Embick made the address at the unveiling of a marker at the site of Fort Stedman. Mr. Embick was the editor of *The History of the Third Division*, published by the State of Pennsylvania. Exceedingly active in Grand Army circles Mr. Embick was one of the organizers of the Southern District Association G. A. R. and was its adjutant until his death, March 25, 1922, in Carlisle.

Joseph Enniss, M. D. One of the leading medical men of Waynesboro, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, is Dr. Joseph Enniss. He was born at Burkittsville, Maryland, May 21, 1875. He is the son of William and Anna E. (Fink) Enniss. He has a long and interesting family history. His great-grandfather, John Enniss, came from England in the early history of the colonies, settled in Maryland and became a prosperous planter and ship owner. He was one of the hardy pioneers of pre-revolutionary days and was active in the organization of the colonies. He was the father of a large family of which these are mentioned, John, George, Eliza, Elizabeth and Joseph. Dr. Enniss' grandfather Joseph Enniss, was born in 1813 during the second conflict with England. He was employed by the government as a civil engineer on the construction of the old National Turnpike when it was opened from beyond Cumberland, Md. to the West. While working near the Des Moines River he contracted typhoid fever, and shortly afterward returned east. He then superintended the construction of the iron work and placement on the Gunpowder Falls bridge. During the Johnstown flood this bridge was washed away. He married Julianna Miller, and they became the parents of two children; William and Mary Catherine. Dr. Enniss' father, William Enniss, was born in Williamsport, Maryland, in 1847. In 1854, he and his family moved to Burkittsville, Maryland. He was married to Anna E. Fink, in 1872. He died in 1897. Their children were: Joseph, Frank and William. The parents were of English, German and French origin. During boyhood Dr. Enniss attended the public schools near his home and later became a student at the Burkittsville Academy where he prepared for college, when at the

remarkable early age of sixteen he entered Gettysburg College. He remained there three years. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a post graduate of Johns Hopkins University. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1895, in the medical department from which he graduated in 1899. He then returned to his home and took up the practice of medicine in Burkittsville. He remained here one year. He then went to Baltimore, where he spent a year. In 1900 and 1901 he took a special post graduate course at Johns Hopkins University and in 1901 he located in Waynesboro, where he has since remained and succeeded in building up a large practice in the face of great competition. Today his patients are numbered by the thousands. During the World War he was actively engaged on the Franklin County Board of Examiners, and won quite a reputation for the exactness and impartial manner in which he passed upon those who came before the board. He is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity of Gettysburg College and the University of Pennsylvania, the Elks of Waynesboro, the Mystic Circle, the Mystic Shrine and the Masonic Fraternity. Dr. Enniss is a member of the staff of the Waynesboro Hospital and a prominent member of the Waynesboro Academy of Medicine, the Franklin County Medical Society and the Pennsylvania Medical Society, as well as a Fellow of the American Medical Association. He was president of the Franklin County Medical Society in 1928. In all of these medical associations he is connected with all their various activities, and his advice is highly valued. In his practice he has a large patronage in southern Pennsylvania and Maryland. In politics he does not take an active part but has always been allied with the Democratic party. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran Church. On October 5, 1899, Dr. Enniss married Lillian Mae Ranel of Hagerstown, Maryland. She is the daughter of Richard C. and Emma (Rontzahn) Ranel members of two of the oldest families in the State of Maryland, known in many lines of the state's activities. Mrs. Enniss is a graduate of Kee Mor College and is an active member of the board of directors of the American Red Cross and of the American Legion auxiliary. She is also active in the society circles of her community. Dr. and Mrs. Enniss enjoy a large circle of friends in Franklin and adjoining counties.

George Herbert Ervin, is one of the well-known young business men of Waynesboro. He is at present the owner and manager of the Ervin Art, Book and Stationery Store. He carries a full line of office equipment and a complete supply of books and athletic goods. This business he started in 1926. Previous to this adventure, he had been engaged in newspaper work, being connected with several leading papers at different times. He was for several years managing editor of the *Waynesboro Press* and proved quite an able writer and manager of this department. Mr. Ervin has a good military record. It was in 1916 the 26th day of June, that our subject cast off the

civilian clothes and donned the uniform of his country when he enlisted for service on the Mexican border, with Company "C" 8th Pennsylvania Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guards. He served there in "Watchful Waiting" for eight months and then returned home for detached service duty in organization of the Home Guard unit in Waynesboro, which he drilled until his unit was again called to active service in the World War, July 15, 1917. He served with Company "C" 112th U. S. Infantry until December 28th, when transferred to air service. He graduated as military airplane mechanic and later as military aviator. He was commissioned as second lieutenant. Politically he is a Republican and is active in his party, being a recognized advisor in its deliberations. He is prominently affiliated with the fraternal organizations, being an active member of the Waynesboro Lodge of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Ervin is well-known in club life and social organizations. He is a member of the Waynesboro Rotary Club and is active in all of its functions. He served one year as the secretary of the Waynesboro Advertising Club. He is a member of the Waynesboro Y. M. C. A. The organization in which he takes a very great interest is Joe Stickell Post No. 15, American Legion at Waynesboro. He is a charter member and one of the fifteen organizers. He was the past adjutant in 1922 and commander in 1925. In 1928, he was elected District Commander of the Eighteenth District, composing Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder and Union Counties. He was a member of the executive committee for six years. With all these activities Mr. Ervin is a very busy man. Our subject was born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1897. He is the son of George McClellan Ervin, who was born at Middletown, Maryland, December 25, 1863 and Zelda G. (Keekler) Ervin who was born in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1865. His father was prominent as an executive and inventor with the United States Steel Company for many years with the plant at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Mr. Ervin was of early colonial American stock, the direct descendant in Ervin name from soldier of revolution. G. Herbert Ervin was educated in the public schools of Johnstown and Waynesboro, with special aeronautical education at Universities of Minnesota, Illinois and Texas. He has been quite a student of affairs and has quite a fund of knowledge. He is a keen, versatile writer for the press. He is a member of the Lutheran Church connected with the Waynesboro congregation. April 26, 1926, he was married to A. Corynn Warner, daughter of Alfred Ritchie and Alvilda (Eibee) Warner. Mrs. Ervin's ancestors served in the American Revolution. On the father's side one was on a committee for the purchase of the liberty bell. Alvilda Corynn Warner was born February 11, 1900, at Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. She is the second of three children of whom she and her brother, A. Carl Warner, survive. She attended the public schools of Waynesboro later Goucher College and is a graduate of

Sargent School of Physical Education. She is the daughter of the builder of many of Waynesboro's foremost buildings. Her mother was a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, but an almost life long resident of this country. The Ervins are widely known, have a host of friends and are very popular in social circles.

Charles B. Eschenmann, is well-known in Shippensburg, Pa., as the freight and ticket agent for the Reading Railroad Company. He is also a native of the above mentioned town, born there January 21, 1873, the son of Lewis and Mary B. (Blumenschien) Eschenmann. The mother is a native of Shippensburg (1830), and the father was born in France, July 3, 1832. During the Civil War he served as a private in Co. D, 130th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The son Charles B. Eschenmann was educated in the public schools of Shippensburg. In 1892, he began to learn telegraphy with the Reading Railroad Company in Shippensburg and since that time has worked continuously. He is a member of the following organizations: Masons, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Malta, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Encampment, Red Men, Veterans Association of Reading Railroad Company, and Freight Agent's Association of Harrisburg. In politics he is a Democratic and has served as borough auditor. He is affiliated with the Shippensburg Church of God. April 1, 1902, he took for his wife Maude B., daughter of D. S. and Jennie (Cramer) McLaughlin of Carlisle. Mr. and Mrs. Eschenmann are the parents of the following children: Maude G., Vivian H., C. Rowe, R. Cecil, Hayes Richard, Jack Bryon, and Hector V.

Elmer Irvin Eshelman, son of S. H. and Annie E. (Myers) Eshelman of Greencastle, Pa., was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1900. His father was a carpenter by trade and owned and operated a farm in that vicinity. Elmer Eshelman was educated in the public schools of Greencastle and was graduated from the high school of that place in 1917. He was first employed in the First National Bank of Greencastle, Pa., in the capacity of book keeper. He later received the appointment of assistant teller in this same institution. In July, 1926, he moved to Dry Run, Pa., and occupied the position of cashier of the Citizens National Bank, succeeding J. M. Hazlett, now deceased. Mr. Eshelman is of that fine calibre of America's young manhood which is always progressive, energetic, and ambitious. He is a member of the following organizations: I. O. O. F. of Dry Run; the Republican party and attends the Grace Reformed Church. He was married in 1919 to Orpha Susan Showe. Mrs. Eshelman is a graduate of the Washington County High School of Hagerstown, Maryland, and for six years after her graduation from that institution, was a teacher in the public schools of Maryland. To this union have been born three children: E. Irvin, born August 6, 1923, in Greencastle; James Edward, born October 25, 1927, in Dry Run; and Anna Lou.

Mr. and Mrs. Eshelman are prominent members of Greencastle society and are respected and useful citizens of their community.

A. J. Etter, one of the leading contractors and builders of Waynesboro, comes from a very well-known and prominent family of Franklin County, having many connections in the Cumberland Valley. Mr. Etter was born in Franklin County between Lemasters and St. Thomas, ten miles south of Chambersburg, June 27, 1859. He is the son of Isaac Etter. The father and mother were born in Franklin County. They were members of the old order German Baptist Church, and were active in the service of this denomination. Our subject was educated in the public schools near his home. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and active in its work. He has been a citizen of Waynesboro for quite a long while. He is well-known as a contractor and builder, and has erected some of the largest buildings in Waynesboro and vicinity. His construction work is a testimonial to his skill as a mechanic and builder. He has had a fine line of business in this connection which has success mechanically as well as financially. He is a Democrat and takes an active interest in the local activities of his party. He is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and is connected with the local camp. He is also a member of the Fraternal Mystic Circle. He is a member of the Waynesboro Chamber of Commerce and the supervisor of the Building Trades of Waynesboro. His relationship with all these organizations makes him a very busy man. Mr. Etter's wife was Sara Elizabeth Brake, born in Franklin County, whom he married December 8, 1881. They have the following children: Anna Nora (deceased), Mary Olive, David R., Harvey M., John J. and William Walter. Mrs. Etter is a member of the American Legion auxiliary and a charter member of the Waynesboro Relief Association. In both of these organizations she is a very active worker. She does much to keep up the membership and advance the interests of both. His oldest son, David, is a contractor and John is the superintendent of the local firm of A. J. Etter and Sons, contractors. The other two boys are foremen in construction work. The father and sons are thus engaged along the same line and all meeting with success. Mr. Etter is a man well thought of in his town and community, and his present prosperity has been attained through his own unaided efforts directed along legitimate lines. He is an excellent mechanic, a public spirited citizen and respected by all who know him.

Eugene Etter was born March 14, 1900, on a farm near Lemasters, Pa. He is the son of J. Calvin and Sarah (Light) Etter. The former was born December 19, 1866 near Lemasters, the latter in Cornwall Township in Lebanon County January 21, 1864. The farm Eugene Etter now occupies is also his birthplace. It is part of the original farm purchased by his great-grandfather, George Etter, who came to Peters Township from Guilford Springs Franklin County, Pa. in

1830. His ancestors came to America in 1792. Henry Etter, his son, and grandfather of Eugene was partly instrumental in the development of the community, having served as both justice of the peace and as a school director for a number of years. Part of the town of Lemasters is built on his original farm. Eugene Etter was educated in the public schools of Lemasters. In politics he is a Republican, and is fraternally affiliated with the Marshall Lodge No. 233 I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mary E., daughter of J. Frank and Minnie M. (Divelbliss) Miller of Forth Loudon, Pa., became his wife December 23, 1921. They are the parents of one daughter, Sara Elizabeth, born July 4, 1923. Mr. Etter has written for this work brief accounts of Lemasters and vicinity.

Harry Blaine Etter. Born March 13, 1884, in Williamson, Penna., Harry B. Etter, is the son of Henry Milton Etter and Columbia (Kline) Etter, both natives of Shippensburg, Penna., and members of families who were very early settlers in that district. He is one of three children. Dr. Etter received his education at the Chambersburg Academy, from which institution he graduated in the year 1902. He was a student at the Pennsylvania State College the year 1902-1903, also attended the New York University medical department, from which he graduated in 1907. Dr. Etter served as an interne at the Bellevue Hospital in New York City 1907-1909. He is a graduate of the Army Medical School of Washington, D. C., and was first lieutenant of the Medical department of the United States army from 1910 to 1913. Dr. Etter began practicing in Shippensburg, Pa., in 1913, and is still very actively engaged in his profession at the present time. He is an active member of the Memorial Lutheran Church of Shippensburg, Pa., and is also very interested in the affairs of the Masonic order. He is a member of the following professional associations: the American Medical society, the Penna. Medical society, and the Cumberland County medical society. Dr. Etter was chairman of the Defense committee of Cumberland County, Pa. In the year 1914, he was united in marriage to Helen A., daughter of William Stough and Clara (Bowen) Stough of Shippensburg, Pa. Two children were born of this union, they are Harry Stough and Robert Milton.

Edward Alvin Eyler, office holder, shoe manufacturer and sportsman, was born December 4, 1892 in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alvin and Jennie Eyler both born in Carlisle. His parents were descendants of that splendid, virile Germanic stock which, with the Scotch-Irish, first settled the famous Cumberland County. The father was a car builder by profession, building freight and bar cars and was for many years associated in this work with the Carlisle Car Shops. After spending twenty years in this occupation he became connected with the business management of Carlisle and for twelve years was city commissioner. He is now retired. He and Mrs. Eyler are devout members of the Carlisle

Episcopal congregation. Edward Eyler received his education in the public schools of Carlisle. At the completion of his courses there, he took a position with the Linder Shoe Factory, now out of existence, learned the shoe manufacturing trade and was soon promoted to the foremanship of that factory. He was associated with this firm for twenty years, until its consolidation with another firm. At that time he received a splendid offer in the Bedford Shoe Company, also of Carlisle, as foreman. Always interested in the welfare of Carlisle, he was approached by the Democratic organization in view of running for the office of county tax collector. After consideration he accepted, was elected and since 1925 has filled this office. He has acquitted himself in that capacity with honor and dignity, a helpful, efficient office holder. Mr. Eyler has always been very interested in all sports, particularly basketball and football. He has a state-wide reputation as an umpire of both these sports. He regrets that the arduous duties of his office do not permit his continuing these activities. Sophie, daughter of Annie and John Norris of Harrisburg, Pa., is the wife of Mr. Eyler. They have one child named Jean Adele. The family is an important factor in all civic and social affairs and attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Eyler is a member of the Knights of Pythias; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Carlisle Lodge No. 578; Eagles Lodge; and Moose Lodge.

Robert S. Failor, was born in Carlisle, Pa., in 1895. He is the son of W. H. and Annie M. (Eppley) Failor. His father is supervisor of South Middleton Township, and at the present time is engaged in public road building. He has always been active in the affairs of the Democratic party. He moved near Mt. Holly where he became engaged in farming. In addition to Robert there were two children, Mrs. G. W. Ebersole, who resides in Harrisburg, and Mrs. Clyde Herr, who lives in Carlisle. The mother is dead. Young Failor was educated in the public schools of Mt. Holly, Pa., and later took a commercial course in the Carlisle Commercial School graduating in 1914. His first position was that of bookkeeper for the G. W. Weitzel bakery in Carlisle. This post he held for three years, or until the entry of the United States into the World War. He enlisted in **Company A, 5th Engineers, 7th Division**, going directly overseas. He took part in several major engagements, including those at Meuse and the Argonne Forest, as well as lesser battles. He returned to this country in February, 1919, and three months later was mustered out. He is a member of the American Legion, Post Ft. Loudon, being finance officer of the chapter. In 1921 he was employed as a clerk in the First National Bank of Mt. Holly and later was made teller. In 1923 he was elected cashier of the Fort Loudon State Bank of Ft. Loudon. During the past six years he has made an enviable reputation for industry and hard work. He has not missed being at the bank a single day during that period. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the

Democratic party. He is a regular attendant at the Lutheran Church. In 1923 he was married to Marie Clepper of Mt. Holly. There are three children—William Robert, who was born in 1924, and Mary Frances and Ruth Anna. Mrs. Failor is a social leader and is active in church affairs.

Arthur Ray Fallon, was born in Mercersburg, Pa., Dec. 26, 1893, the son of James F. and Martha E. (Myers) Fallon, members of two of the oldest and most highly respected families of Franklin County. He was educated in the public schools of Mercersburg, Mercersburg Academy, Penn State College and the University of Pennsylvania. With the exception of five years which he spent working in Philadelphia he has been a resident of Franklin County all his life. The greater part of the time he has been associated with his father in the hardware business. The store is one of the most enterprising in the state, and carries a complete stock of hardware, and builders' tools. He enlisted as private in Company B of the 154th Pennsylvania Infantry. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, C. O. T. S., at Camp Gordon, Ga., being assigned for the greater part of the time as instructor of the bayonet. He was mustered out of service on Nov. 28, 1918, shortly after the signing of the armistice and returned to his business in Mercersburg. He is a Republican, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows the American Legion and the Forty and Eight. He also belongs to the Rotary Club. He has always taken an active part in civic and community affairs and has given liberally of his time and money in the furtherance of all public matters. He was married June 5, 1918 to Florence M. Lepper, daughter of Henry and Catherine Lepper of Philadelphia. They have two children—William Cortland, who was born September 28, 1919 and Jack Stanley, who was born July 20, 1921.

Jacob Frank Faust, of Chambersburg, Pa., was born in Mowersville, near Shippensburg, Pa., August 21st, in the year, 1890. He is the son of Jacob A. and Jennie S. (Hoch) Faust. The father was a farmer and fruit grower in Franklin County and came of old German stock. Jacob Faust was educated in the public schools of Franklin County and continued his studies in the Shippensburg Teachers' College to 1911. He then went to the University of Susquehanna in Selinsgrove, Pa., and was graduated from that institution in 1915 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He attended summer sessions from 1923 to 1928 in Columbia University, New York City, receiving his Master of Arts degree there in 1928. Taking up the profession of school teaching, he has taught in the schools of Pennsylvania since 1907. In 1922 he received the appointment as principal of the Chambersburg High School and in that capacity has served his community faithfully and successfully. Upon the entrance of the United States into the World War in 1918 he enlisted in the

United States Army on July 1st and was assigned to the air service and was attached to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, and in Washington, D. C. He was discharged on February 1st, 1919. He is a past president of the Lions Club; member of the Kittochtinny Historical Society and the American Legion of which he is a past adjutant. He was married to Miss Catherine R. Schoch of Selinsgrove, Pa., whose father was a former registrar of Susquehanna University.

John Zarger Faust, was born February 2, 1872, near St. Thomas, Pa., the son of David W. and Mary K. (Zarger) Faust. His father, who was born near Chambersburg, Pa., farmed until 1893 when he moved to Mercersburg and became engaged in the lumber business, continuing in it until his death. He was always very active in civic affairs and served on the town council and school board. His three children: John Z.; William C.; and Mary Susan attended the public schools. The last named is librarian, and John Z. entered the lumber business, remaining in that line for thirty years. At the present time he is justice of the peace for his Township and handles real estate and insurance. In recent years his business has increased on a large scale and is on a very lucrative basis. He is a member of the Republican party, and in addition to the justiceship, which he now holds, was elected to the town council, serving on the board for more than seventeen years. He has been elder in the Trinity Reformed Church and has served as secretary and treasurer of the Sunday School for a period of twenty years. He is a stockholder in the Farmer's Bank, and throughout his life's residence in Franklin County has taken a leading part in all community and welfare projects. He holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum and is a charter member in the Knights of the Golden Eagle, St. Thomas Chapter, which was organized in 1890. He was married October 17, 1893 to Mary S. J. daughter of Joshua M. and Mary (Yeakle) Philips of Mercersburg, Pa. They have three children: the eldest, Mary Verna, is a teacher in the schools of Altoona, Pa., and the youngest, Ruth, teaches English in the West Haven High School, both graduates of Hood College. The second child, David Earl Faust, has won unusual fame for one of his years. At the 1929 Yale University commencement he was awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy. He was an honor man in his class at Franklin and Marshall College where he received his A. B. degree. He then taught for two years in the mathematics department of Mercersburg Academy. Entering the divinity school at Yale he graduated with high standing, receiving the degree of B. D. He then entered upon his post-graduate work in the department of Semitic and Biblical languages. For five years he continued this most difficult of research studies, at the same time continuing teaching in the New Haven High School which he had taken up during his senior year in the divinity course. It was in connection with the translation of tablets of the reign of Rim-Sin in Mesopotamia about

2000 B. C. that his commencement thesis dealt, incident to the granting of the Ph. D. degree. Dr. Faust now occupies the chair of Bible and History at Catawba College, Salisbury, N. C. He married Genevieve, daughter of Wm. B. Rose, Judge of Supreme Court, Lincoln, Nebraska. They have one son, David William.

Henry Neidig Fegley, born November 18, 1848 in Washington Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Henry N. Fegley, is an added asset to the community, being a man of high ideals and firm moral support. He is the son of Stephen and Lavina (Neidig) Fegley, the two being natives of Berks County, the former was born in 1826, and the latter in 1823. On both the father's and mother's side, Mr. Fegley's ancestors came from Switzerland. Both families could speak German fluently. He received his education in the country schools of Montgomery County, the Frederick Institute, of Montgomery County 1861-1863; the Boyertown Academy at Boyertown, Penna., 1864-1865, the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, 1866-1869, where he received the A. B. degree. In 1869 he entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1872 with the A. M. degree. He received the D. D. degree at Roanoke College in the year 1903. Mr. Fegley's early days were spent on a farm in Montgomery County, until 1866, when he left for college in Philadelphia, but before leaving for this higher institution of learning, he taught school in Montgomery County, for a period of one year. After his graduation from the Theological Seminary in 1872 he moved to Mechanicsburg, Penna., where he accepted a charge for the pastorate. Aside from his charge as a minister, he taught school in Irving College 1892-1912, located in Mechanicsburg, Penna. He taught mental and moral sciences and also German in this institution. He has long been active in Republican politics, and is associated with the local Lutheran Church. On April 13, 1875, Rev. Fegley was united in marriage to Linnie C., a daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Tomblor) Reichard, both parents being born in the year 1810 in Lehigh County. Mrs. Fegley was of a German and English descent. She was a substitute teacher in the public schools of Allentown, Penna. Two children were born of this union; Charles Krauth, who married Ellen M. Cressman. They are the parents of four daughters; Ellen Margaret, Ruth Elizabeth, Miriam Elise, and Grace Carolyn. Charles Fegley is a graduate of Muhlenburg College, Allentown, Penna., from which institution he received the A. B. degree in 1900, and the A. M. degree in 1903. He entered Mt. Airy Theological Seminary located at Philadelphia, in the year 1903 and was ordained to the Lutheran ministry in June of that same year. He has served as pastor of various Lutheran Churches in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and has also been a field secretary of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania for a number of years. At the present time Rev. Charles Fegley and his family reside in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, where he is pastor of the Grace Lutheran Church. Edith Elizabeth, the daughter of the

Reverend Henry Neidig Fegley, resides in Mechanicsburg, Penna. She is a graduate of Irving College at Mechanicsburg, where she received the A. B. degree in 1901; also a diploma in expression. She attended the Penn State College and the University of Pennsylvania, and received the A. M. degree in the year 1906. She taught in the Mechanicsburg High School for a number of years, after which she became a member of the faculty of the high school of Madison, South Dakota. At the present time, Miss Fegley, is a teacher in English in the John Harris High School at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Reverend Henry Neidig Fegley has long been active in the ministerial lines, and has served at the St. Marks Lutheran Church at Mechanicsburg and the St. Johns Lutheran Church at Shiremanstown, jointly from the year 1872 until 1896. He continued to serve at St. Marks until 1923 when declining years required him to retire. He has done a great deal of general church work and has contributed largely to church literature. He is a man to be greatly admired and is one of the most respected citizens of the community in which he lives. Rev. Fegley's wife died in 1912, and since that time he and his daughter have resided together.

Christian F. Fendrick, was during his mature life a well-known business man of Mercersburg. His trade was drawn from a wide territory which not only embraced the community of which Mercersburg is the center but also included a large part of Fulton County, Pa., and Washington County, Md. Christian F. was the son of Philip and Christina (Steiger) Fendrick. He received his education in the public schools of Mercersburg and at Mercersburg College during the Appel-Higbee regime. A cold contracted the night the old Main Hall of this institution burned aggravated his last illness and hastened his death, which occurred in Philadelphia, Thursday, May 5, 1927. He was in his seventieth year. During his active life Mr. Fendrick was well-known throughout the Cumberland Valley as a prominent grain merchant and coal dealer. At the time of his death he was a director in the Farmer's Bank of Mercersburg and its vice-president. In politics he was an ardent Democrat, and for a number of years he was an active leader in his community. He was a member of the Reformed Church of Mercersburg. Mr. Fendrick married Virginia, daughter of Daniel Miller Bowles Shannon and his wife Lena Angle. Both the father and mother of Mrs. Fendrick are from a long line of prominent early settlers of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and of Washington County, Maryland. Mrs. Fendrick is a prominent authority on local and family history and is a very active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a member of the Reformed Church. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Fendrick there are three children: Raymond Shannon, second lieutenant, air service in the World War. He enlisted April 1917 in Washington, D. C. He was staff pilot at 2nd A. A. O. S., Souge, Bordeaux, until February 1919. Then for a time he was assistant to

the officer in charge of "*Stars and Stripes.*" Later he was correspondent for the "*Amarac News*" published in Coblenz for the A. E. F. He has done work of foreign correspondence for the "*Chicago Tribune,*" "*Philadelphia Ledger,*" "*Boston Post,*" and "*The London Daily Express.*" July 12, 1919, Mr. Fendrick married Mlle. Bertha Eugenia Tridant of Paris. Percival Orr Fendrick graduated at Mercersburg Academy 1911 and Princeton 1916. June 6, 1917, he enlisted in New York City, and August 23, 1917, he was sent to France with the Princeton unit, ambulance section 643, with the French Army. He saw service in the battles of Verdun October 1917 to May 1918, in the Marne, May to August, 1918, and in the Vosges, September to October 1918. He was in the army of occupation in Alsace November 1918 to March 1919. He received the French War Cross and a citation signed by Petain. He left France April 12, 1919, and arrived in the United States April 20, 1919. Marguerite Fendrick married Arthur Field Humphrey. They have two children; Arthur F. Jr., and Virginia Shannon. During the world war Mr. Humphrey rendered valuable service in the signal corps of the United States Army.

Rev. Thomas James Ferguson, D.D., was born in Dry Run, Franklin county, Pa. His grandfather, David Ferguson, came from the north of Ireland and located in Concord, Pa., in his young manhood. David Ferguson married Margaret McKibben and of this union James Ferguson was born and lived his years near his early home. James Ferguson was successful in business, a ruling Elder in the United Presbyterian church and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was for several years Associate Judge of Franklin county and discharged the duties of the office with fidelity and with credit to himself. He married Mary A. Doyle and Thomas James Ferguson was one of five children given to them. He was born October 19, 1852, and received his education at Chambersburg academy, Westminster college and Western Theological seminary. During the summer of 1877 he supplied the Silver Spring Presbyterian church and in October, 1878, he became pastor of it and spent his entire ministry there, resigning October, 1927, after a pastorate of fifty years. He moved to Mechanicsburg, Pa., where he now resides. On June 9, 1887, Mr. Ferguson was married to Miss Grace Ewalt whose family history is associated with the history of Silver Spring church from the beginning. Their children are Margaret Ferguson, Mrs. D. W. Densmore, Rochester, N. Y., Mary McCormick Ferguson, Portland, Oregon and Virginia Ferguson, San Francisco, California. To few ministers is it given to become a factor in the varying phases of country life such as Mr. Ferguson has been. His influence has been felt far beyond the confines of his church. There has been no movement for the betterment of the country that has not had his support and encouragement. He has been interested in better roads, better schools,—serv-

ing as a school director for many years—and better farming. He labored to unite the Christian forces of his locality and to create closer fellowship among Christian people, and he has bade God-speed to every man who served His Master. He holds the respect and admiration of the entire community. A correspondent of the Continent writing of him in connection with an anniversary of his pastorate says, "Here too is one of the few Pennsylvania clergymen who have served in the State Legislature. Nothing in the career of this pastor testifies more highly to his practical relation to life than the demand of his constituents that he become a candidate for this responsible office followed by the majority by which he was elected. During the campaign and while in the office he held the undiminished confidence and respect of his district and of his contemporaries in the house. His influence for moral and all other issues which came before that body was uniformly sound and effective." At the close of his career as a legislator his associates testified to his ability and to his unflinching integrity as a public official.

Mervin Grant Filler, Litt. D., LL.D. Born at Boiling Springs, Cumberland County, Pa., Oct. 9, 1873, Mervin Grant Filler, has become one of the most prominent and progressive citizens of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he resides. He is the son of Peter Paul Filler, born January 31, 1848, and Elizabeth (Shuh) Filler, born December 28, 1852, both members of old and distinguished families in that district. Peter Dinkle, whose name appears on the family ancestral record, served in the Revolution. Mr. Filler's education was acquired at the Dickinson Preparatory School, 1887-1889; Dickinson College, 1889-1893; and he also studied at the University of Chicago, and the University of Pennsylvania. He was a teacher at the Dickinson Preparatory School from 1893 to 1899, and in the year 1899 became Professor of Latin and Literature at Dickinson College. At the present time, Mr. Filler, is president of this institution. From 1907 to 1911, he was chancellor of the summer school at Mt. Gretna, Penna. During the World War, he acted as associate secretary of the War Personnel Board of the International Y. M. C. A. Politically, Mr. Filler is a member of the Independent party. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, and the Phi Kappa Sigma Societies of Dickinson College. He is also affiliated with the Masonic Order, and the local Rotary Club. On June 12, 1895, he was united in marriage to Mildred E., a daughter of Andrew J. and Mary (Frownfelter) Beitzel. They have three children; Donald Beitzel, Mildred Clare, and Mary Elizabeth Filler.

John Leslie Finafrock, County Superintendent of Franklin county, has been connected with the schools of that county as teacher or administrator for forty-two years. He is the son of George and Leah M. (Bermont) Finafrock. His great-grandfather, John Finafrock, was born December 6, 1778, and came to Franklin from

Lebanon county about the year 1816. His home was just east of Butler school in St. Thomas township. He had three sons, George, born January 28, 1815, the grandfather of Supt. Finafrock, Daniel, and John. At the age of eighteen George became a wagoner on the old pike from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. He married Eliza, daughter of Christian and Barbara (Wingert) Crider. Christian Crider lived on Wilson run, a short distance southeast of Crider's church. After his marriage George Finafrock became a farmer. He had two sons, Jere and George, both of whom also became farmers. In January, 1870, George married Leah M. Bermont, youngest daughter of Peter Daniel and Elizabeth (Müller) Bermont. Their ancestors were French Huguenots who fled to Germany or to Vaud in Switzerland at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. A baptismal certificate in French copied 1820 from the register of "l'Eglise Vaudois de Rohrbach, Wembach et Haan" states that Pierre Daniel Bermond, "son of Jean Bermond of Wembach and Magdeline nee' Bermond, his wife, was born January 26, 1790." The godfather at the baptismal ceremony was Pierre Daniel Bermond and the godmother, Marie Bermond. The family belonged to the Reformed church. In April, 1820, Pierre Daniel Bermond married Elizabeth Müller. In Wembach he and his father Jean were millers. In 1830, Pierre and Elizabeth Bermond with four children came to America in the American ship *Elizabeth*, Capt. H. B. Gardener. The father, then seventy years old, accompanied them. Peter, as he was called in this country, secured a small farm north of Franklin Furnace. Here he lived until his death June 2, 1866. He was a faithful member of the Reformed church at St. Thomas. George and Leah M. Finafrock had two children, John Leslie and Mary Elizabeth. Mary was born June 8, 1874. She taught school for five terms in Hamilton and St. Thomas townships. She died March 11, 1898. John Leslie Finafrock was born December 16, 1871, at what was then known as the Young farm on the road leading from Franklin Furnace to the Lincoln highway. The farm is now owned by A. C. Brandt. In 1876 before he was five years old he entered Mt. Rock school. In 1879 his parents moved to Hamilton township to the farm now owned by Abram Dice. Here until 1887 he attended Washington school. On June 7, 1885, the father died and the mother conducted the farm until April, 1886. During that summer and the next John L. worked on the farm of a neighbor. In December, 1887, the family returned to St. Thomas township; and after a winter in Bratten school and a thirteen weeks term at the St. Thomas summer normal school he became a teacher at Portico school in Hamilton township, September, 1888. This school was five miles from his home. He walked this distance every day for six months. For the next seven years he taught in St. Thomas township. He attended the summer normal until he obtained a permanent certificate. In 1894 he became one of the teachers of this training school and taught until 1901. His subjects were English, arithmetic, school management, and algebra.

From 1894 to 1896 he was principal of the St. Thomas schools, and he was elected to this position for the term of 1896-97. July, 1896, he was elected principal of the schools of Mercersburg where he taught until 1905. In 1906 he again became principal of these schools and continued in this position until July, 1915, when he was appointed by Supt. L. E. Smith the first assistant county superintendent of Franklin county. Mr. Finafrock served in this position seven years. In April, 1922, he received 73 votes out of 90 for County Superintendent of Franklin county and was re-elected in 1926 and in 1930 without opposition. While teaching in Mercersburg he took extra work at Cornell in 1907 and at the University of Pennsylvania in 1909. In 1911 when the new code created the new state permanent certificate he obtained this license. In two days he took the examinations intended to be taken in two-day periods in three separate years. His work in teaching for eighteen years in a two-teacher high school made it necessary for him to be familiar with many school branches. He has been a close student and a systematic reader in informational subjects. Two of his vocations are history, general and local, and nature study. In 1920 owing to the great need of teachers, while assistant county superintendent, he was permitted to teach during the spring term at Shippensburg normal school. His subjects were classroom management and arithmetic. July 21, 1901, his mother died at her home in St. Thomas. In August of the same year Mr. Finafrock took up his permanent residence in Mercersburg, and he has lived there ever since. Soon after he became principal of the Mercersburg schools, he became a member of the Avon club a literary organization of the town and Mercersburg academy. He has been greatly interested in the work of this organization. February 1913, he was elected to the Kittochtinny Historical society, and has been from the first an active member of that organization. He was made a director January, 1922, and since February, 1925, has been president. At York, March 1927, he was elected president of the Southern district of the Pennsylvania state educational association for the year 1927-28. July 26, 1929, he was elected president of the Enoch Brown association, an organization in charge of the monument and park commemorating the massacre of the schoolmaster and school in 1764. For several years he has been a director of the Franklin county Children's Aid society. June 3, 1930, he was elected a member of the board of regents of Mercersburg academy. In politics he is a Democrat, but he has never been a party candidate for office. He is a member and elder of the Reformed church at Mercersburg. June 10, 1903, he married Mary E. Fallon, youngest daughter of Michael and Margaret (Wilkins) Fallon. Mrs. Finafrock's paternal grandfather, Michael Fallon, Senior, was born in Ulster province in Ireland, October 6, 1771. He married Susan Whitesides, born July 30, 1775, whose people were linen merchants in that part of Ireland. A number of the children of Michael and Susan (Whitesides) Fallon were born in Ulster, but

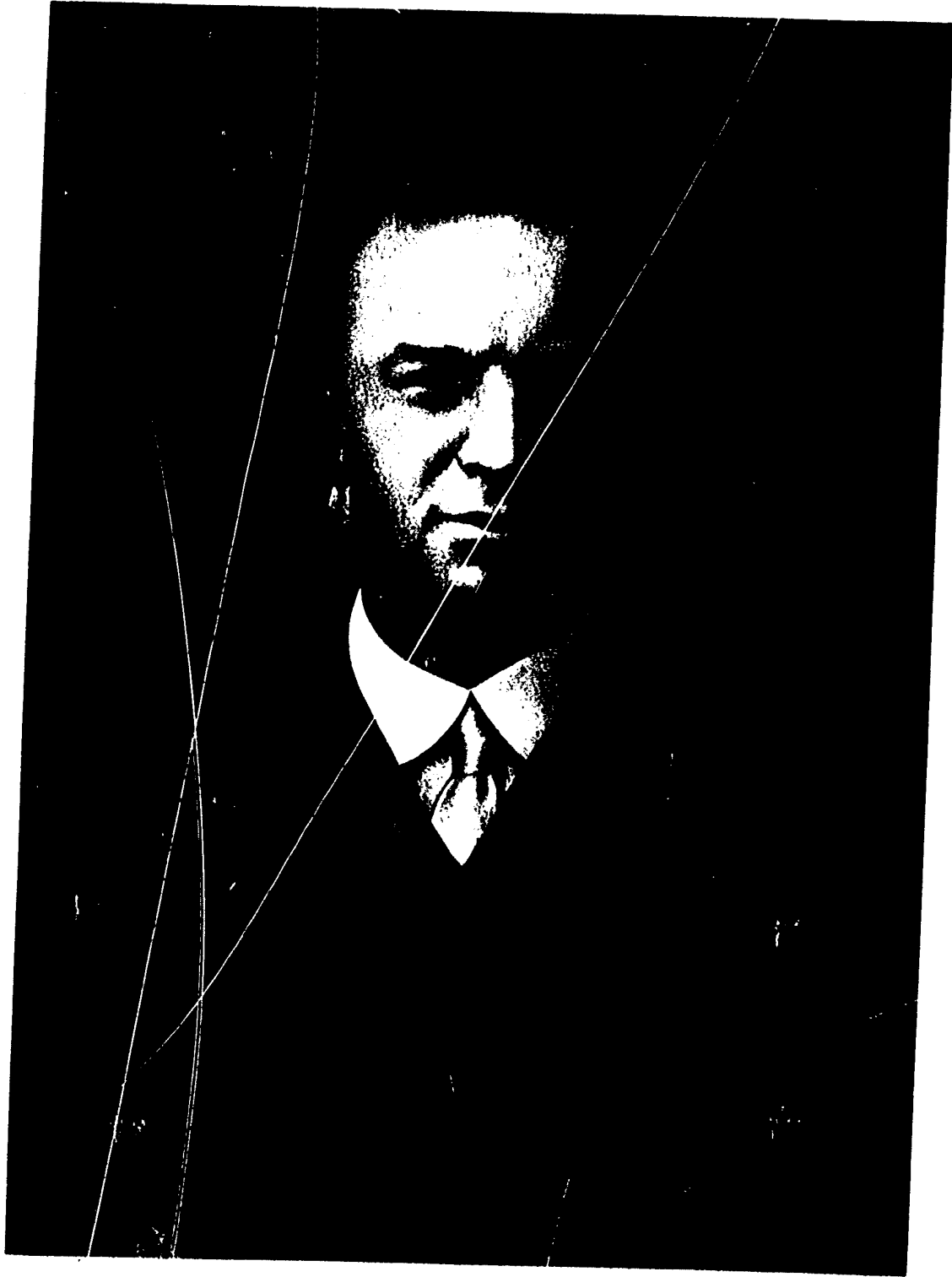
before 1820 the family had established a home in Mercersburg on lot 59, the second west of Fayette street on the south side of Seminary street. Here October 31, 1820, Michael, Junior, was born. He became a carpenter and builder and for some years followed this trade. Later he became a successful manufacturer of wagons at Independence, Missouri. Before the Civil War he returned to his native community where he began farming on what is now the Agnew farm west of Johnston's. He owned also at one time the Byron farm and another near Lemaster. Later he purchased the Reynolds home in Mercersburg, where his daughter, Mrs. Finafrock, was born, and where she has always lived. Margaret Wilkins, wife of Michael Fallon, Junior, was born in Mercersburg, March 19, 1824. Her father was James Wilkins, a sliversmith who at that time lived on the lot now occupied by the home of Mr. Harry B. Krebs. The first of this Wilkins family to come to America was Robert Wilkins. According to a brief autobiography of a grandson, John Wilkins, Robert came from Bradenoch, Wales. He says also that the family settled in Wales at the time of the conquest by King Edward III. Robert Wilkins first took up a tract of land now included in the city of Philadelphia. After a short stay he traded his rights for a beaver hat and moving westward twelve miles he secured another grant. This he sold after a time and continuing to deal in land in this manner he arrived in 1718 near Conestoga in Lancaster county. Here he secured 150 acres which he held until 1726, when he sold the tract to Rev. James Anderson, the new pastor of Donegal church. In fact Rev. Anderson purchased the land between the time of his call, September 24, 1726, and his installation August, 1727. In 1719, he bought 300 acres along the Susquehanna and laid out a town which he called Waterford. It is now Marietta. In 1727 Rev. Anderson acquired this tract also. As a part of the deal he traded to Wilkins a farm on which Peter Allen, a trader, had settled 1719. Thomas Wilkins, Robert's oldest son, owned a tract adjoining the Donegal meeting house. Robert acquired land where Carlisle now stands. This he gave to his son Peter Wilkins. The father continued to move onward until at the close of his active life he held land in Virginia. Another son of Robert Wilkins, John, was the first of the Penn's adherents to make a determined fight against the Maryland people in the boundary troubles. He was wounded several times; and after the governor of Maryland put a price upon him, he was betrayed by a former Penn adherent, arrested, and held a prisoner at Annapolis for a year. He married Rachel McFarland. They are the ancestors of Gen. John Wilkins of the Whiskey Insurrection and Hon. William Wilkins, founder of Wilkinsburg, one of the founders of the Bank of Pittsburgh, judge of the United States district court of Western Pennsylvania, United States senator, minister to Russia and secretary of war. It is said that Robert Wilkins had eight sons. A son William had a tract near Marietta. In 1728 Rev. Anderson sold to William Wilkins a tract of land on the Conoy. William Wilkins is said to be

of Peters township, Cumberland county. William Wilkins son of Robert died 1734. After twenty years of litigation a suit for his interest in the Marietta farm of his father, William, was won by James Wilkins of Peters township. This James, grandson of Robert, the first to come to Pennsylvania, received a warrant, August 28, 1739, for one hundred acres of land lying on the left bank of the West Conococheague Creek. This land adjoined James McClelland's tract in such a position that, when McClelland gave the ground for the church at Church Hill, James Wilkins' land extended from the "Lands of the Church" on one side to the Conococheague on the opposite line. He later transferred his interest in this grant to Nathan and Mary Brownson, and later it became the property of Dr. Richard Brownson. James Wilkins received a second warrant for land in the same neighborhood, February 18, 1744, and a third in the same township June 20, 1770. He also purchased May 12, 1761, a farm of 166 acres from James W. Michaux; and it was on this tract that he established his home. It included part of the holdings of Mercersburg academy about Wilkins' spring. James Wilkins married Jean McFarland. They had sons, William and James; and daughters, Martha, Rachel, Jean, Rebekah, and Mary. When his will was probated in 1773, all the children were minors. James McFarland, a brother-in-law, and the wife were named to execute the will. Johnston Elliott and Thomas Dunwoody were guardians of the children.

George Z. Fishel, one of the well-known and progressive citizens of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, was born at this place March 24, 1893. He is the son of George D. and Mary (Baum) Fishel, both natives of Pennsylvania, the latter having passed away in the year 1926. The father was a fence post maker, and at the present time is living retired in Mechanicsburg. George Z. Fishel was educated in the local public schools, graduating from the high school there in the year 1911. He took a special course at the Commercial College, located at Carlisle, which he completed in 1912. After he had finished his schooling he became a bookkeeper for the Gardner Axle Machine Company of Carlisle, which position he held for a period of five and a half years, when he left the employ of the above company to become associated with the Elliott-Fisher company at Harrisburg. He was with this company for a short time when he was appointed to take charge of the accounting department. He remained in this capacity until January 1, 1920, when he resigned, and started in business for himself as an accountant and auditor, at which he has been very successful. In June 1917, Mr. Fishel, was united in marriage to Mary, a daughter of George H. and Alverda Eckert of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. Three children were born of this union: Geraldine Fay, Jean Elizabeth and George Z. Jr. Mr. Fishel aside from being a very busy personage finds time to take an active part in the following organizations: Harrisburg Consistory, Tall

Cedars of Lebanon, P. O. S. of A., and the Washington Fire Company. Mrs. Fishel, is an active member of the First United Brethern Church of Mechanicsburg, and Mr. Fishel a member of the local Church of God. Mr. Fishel was burgess of Mechanicsburg, from January 1, 1918, until January 1, 1922. He has long been active in democratic politics, and held the responsible post as secretary of the council from 1926 to 1928.

Harry Landis Fisher, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1875. He was the son of Henry H. and Eliza W. (Landis) Fisher. The parents were of German descent. His father Henry H. Fisher was born April 8, 1842, the son of Christian Fisher who was born February 1, 1813 and died December 6, 1884. He was married July 4, 1833, to Mary Hoover who was born April 21, 1815, and died February 8, 1854. Henry H. Fisher was a prominent minister in his time in the Reformed Mennonite Church. His wife, born October 24, 1834, was the daughter of Jacob N. Landis. They were married December 11, 1864. The father of Mrs. Fisher and the grandfather of Harry Landis Fisher was Jacob N. Landis born January 23, 1813 and died March 17, 1857. He lived in Illinois, having moved there from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1852. The entire family was stricken with cholera in 1854, from which a number of the family died. Jacob N. was the first to contract the disease but recovered sufficiently to visit his parents in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in the fall of 1855. After returning home he lived but one year more, dying on the date mentioned, of diabetes at the age of 44. Henry Landis Fisher spent his boyhood and early life at Bird-in-Hand, Lancaster County Pennsylvania. His education was received in the public schools of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Fisher came to Waynesboro, Pennsylvania at an early age. He served his apprenticeship with Landis Brothers, of Waynesboro. After mastering his trade as a skilled mechanic, he worked for the Crown Cork and Seal Company of Baltimore, Maryland and for the De Laval Company, Trenton, New Jersey. He came to the Landis Machine Company, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania in 1903. The Landis family were of an inventive turn of mind and in Harry Landis Fisher this was quite noticeable. We quote in regard to this from the "Partial Genealogy of the Landis Family" by Beulah F. Mumma. "Harry L. Fisher, grandson of Jacob N. Landis, was another in whom this inventive genius was quite noticeable. After serving his apprenticeship he was employed by various companies, coming to the Landis Machine Company in 1903. He continued with them until his death in 1917, serving them in the capacity of designer, mechanical engineer and superintendent and a member of the board of directors. He invented and obtained patents on chasers or cutting tools in the die. The privileges granted under this patent are now most extensively used by this company in the manufacture of their product. He also held patents, later acquired by the Landis Machine Company



A. Landis Fisher

on the chaser holder and chaser clamp, to hold this tool on the die head. He invented the first stationary pipe die head using four, six and eight chasers, built in sizes up to twenty inches; also the automatic die head manufactured by them." May 12, 1902, Harry Fisher Landis married Cora M., the daughter of Michael and Leah Ann (Hess) Morgal. The parents were of German descent. Michael Morgal was born in Baden-Baden, Germany, November 24, 1822 and mother Morgal born October 7, 1830 near Waynesboro. During Mr. Fisher's active life in Waynesboro in mechanical lines he was also concerned in community welfare. He was a director in the C. G. & W. Railway Company. He was a member of Acacia Lodge F. & A. M. and the Elks of Waynesboro. Mr. Fisher died February 5, 1917 at the early age of 42 years. The manufacturing industry of Waynesboro keenly felt the loss of an able man and the town a worthy citizen. The following children with the mother survive him; Leah Morgal, born February 16, 1906, Carl Landis, born August 7, 1907 and Evelyn Corinne, born August 10, 1910. Mrs. Fisher today lives with the children at 127 Clayton Avenue, Waynesboro.

William H. Fisher holds a unique place in the industrial, financial and civic life of Chambersburg. His interests are broad and range from local community to state and nation-wide activities. He was born in Chambersburg, Franklin County, January 24, 1873, and was the son of Henry and Elizabeth Fisher, both of whom are dead. He received his early education in the grade and high schools of his native town and on December 8, 1891, entered the employ of T. B. Wood's Sons Company as a clerk. When the company was incorporated January 4, 1906, he became a stockholder and was elected a member of the board of directors and to the office of secretary and sales manager. In January, 1927, he was elected vice president of the company. As a manufacturer, Mr. Fisher has attained national prominence being president of the Power Transmission Association of America and vice-president and a member of the executive committee of the American Supply and Machinery Manufacturers' Association. In the financial and transportation activities of the community he is interested as a director of the National Bank of Chambersburg and of the Cumberland Valley Transit Company.

Aside from his business interests he has led a very active life and has been prominently identified with the affairs of the community. His civic activities have been many and cover a wide range. In November, 1913, he was elected to the borough council and served for four years as chairman of the important finance committee. In the fall of 1917 he was re-elected for another term of four years and served this time as president. In these elections he had the distinction of being twice nominated by both Republican and Democratic parties and elected without opposition. He has always taken an active part as a member of the Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce serving at various times

on the board of directors and as national counsellor of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the board of directors of the Coyle Free Library and of the committee which selected the site at the corner of Second and Queen Streets. He is president of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Building Fund Association and has taken a prominent part in the organization of the Cumberland Valley Council Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Fisher has been exceptionally interested in welfare and charitable undertakings and no large philanthropic work has been accomplished in Chambersburg for many years in which he has not taken a leading and inspiring role. The community nurse has been supported for many years through an association of which he is chairman and he is chairman of the local organization engaged in crippled children work and a member of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania State Society for Crippled Children. As a member of Zion Reformed Church, he has served for many years in the Consistory; as president of the board of trustees and as a member of the board of directors of the Hoffman Orphanage of the Reformed Church. Fraternally, he is a past master of the Blue Lodge, a past high priest of the Chapter, a past eminent commander of the Commandry and a member of Zembo Temple Shrine. Other memberships include the Kittochtinny Historical Society, the Country Club, the Commercial Club and the Rotary Club of which he is a past president.

Through his work during the World War, Mr. Fisher was identified with wide-spread activities. At the beginning of the war in 1914 he was in charge of the Belgian Relief Fund sending flour for the relief of the people in Belgium. When the United States entered the war, he participated in all campaigns for funds serving as chairman of many and as a member of the executive committee in the Liberty Loan drives. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense and committee of Public Safety. He also was a member of the Federal Community Labor Board organized by the United States Public Service Reserve. As consul of the Lincoln Highway Association, he worked with the Army Transport division in the movement of truck trains over the highway through Franklin County and was active in the establishment of the canteen for soldiers. When the influenza epidemic became serious, he headed the committee which created the Emergency Hospital in Chambersburg. His work continued after the war when in 1921, he was appointed chairman for Franklin County of the European Relief Council.

He was married in 1899 to Mary Florence Wood, who has always taken an interest in church and charitable affairs, being an active member of the Associated Charities and a member of the board of directors of the Hoffman Orphanage and the Chambersburg Women's Club.

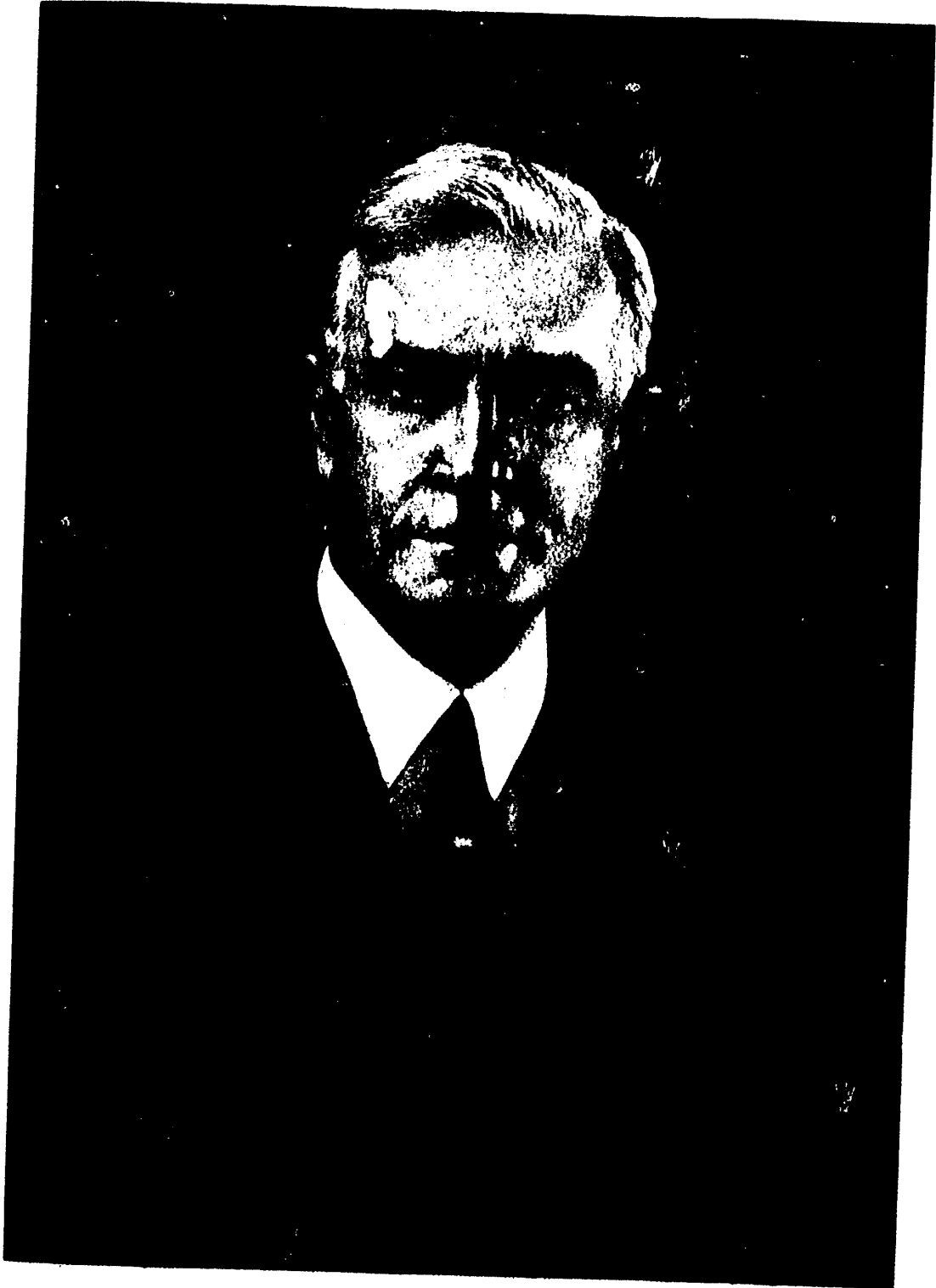
A. Stover Fitz. A life time of service in the schools of Waynesboro and in public office is the record of A. Stover Fitz. He was born near

Shady Grove, Penna., December 8, 1876, the son of Jerome C. and Ann (Law) Fitz, farmers, both of whom are deceased. He was educated in the public schools of Washington Township, and shortly after his graduation began teaching school in Washington Township. He continued in the profession for sixteen years, or until 1912, making for himself an enviable reputation as a progressive instructor, and a man devoted to his community's interests whether of an educational or political nature. He has always been a member of the Republican party and has been secretary of the borough since 1909. In 1922 he was appointed borough manager and still retains that office. Despite his public service and interest in politics, he has found time to become a part of the club life of his community, and belongs to the Rotary Club, the Knights of Malta and the Fraternity Home Insurance Society. He was married July 30, 1896, to Lena Taylor of Shiremanstown, Pa. A large family of ten children resulted from this union. They are: George, Mary, Mark, Phoebe, Amy, Louise, Charles, Jerome, Donald, and Charlotte. The loving mother departed this life November 24, 1917. Two years later he re-married, this time to Mrs. Huldah (Taylor) Sheaffer. The present Mrs. Fitz is a member of the St. Paul Reformed Church and is active in all affairs of the congregation. She also is quite active in social affairs of the community. Other members of the family also belong to St. Paul Reformed Church, in which Mr. Fitz has taught a Bible Class for more than fifteen years. Few lives have been as full as his, or more useful. More than thirty years have been devoted to public service, educational and political service being combined for the greater part of this period, truly an unusual record and one of which any person might well be proud.

Craig McCamant Fleming. Unusual activity has been crowded into the life of Craig McCamant Fleming, present postmaster of Chambersburg, Pa. He was born 1876, in Welsh Run, Pa., the son of Rev. Joseph H. and Margaret (Boyle) Fleming. His father, who is now deceased, was for eighteen years pastor of the old Robert Kennedy Memorial Church at Welsh Run. Mrs. Fleming is living in Chambersburg at the age of eighty-four years. The son attended the public schools and the academy of his native village. He accepted a position as shoe salesman for a Philadelphia jobbing house and continued in that capacity for twenty-eight years. He removed to Chambersburg in 1891 and was on the road as salesman until 1926 when he was appointed postmaster by ex-President Coolidge. He took up his new duties January 16, 1926, and still continues in office. He is a member of the Republican party and has always been active in politics. It was in recognition of his party service that he was named postmaster, a position of trust which he has handled in a highly satisfactory manner. He has always been interested in civic affairs, and while away from home a great part of the time prior to 1926, he has neglected no opportunity to serve his community to the

extent of his ability. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, T. P. A. and attends the Presbyterian Church, being an elder and superintendent of Sunday schools of the Falling Spring congregation. He was married in 1902 to Anna M. Klippert of Chambersburg. There are four children. The eldest, Ned, was born in 1903. He attended the public schools and specialized in drafting in Gettysburg College. He is now employed by the Chicago Bridge & Iron Company, in Greenville, Penna. Martha S. Graduated from high school in 1926, graduated from Penn Hall in 1928 and is now employed at Penn Hall in the office of the dean. The other children are Arianna and Craig M., Jr., the latter of whom was born in 1919. Mrs. Fleming is active in church and social affairs.

Henry Prather Fletcher, soldier, statesman, and diplomat was born in Greencastle, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1873, the son of Louis Henry and Martha Ellen (Rowe) Fletcher. On his mother's side he is descended from Col. James Watson, a captain and colonel in the Pennsylvania Line in the Revolutionary War. His grand-father, John Rowe, was Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, and his uncle, D. Watson Rowe, was Lieutenant Colonel of the 126th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War and for many years President Judge of the Courts of Franklin County. L. H. Fletcher is elsewhere adequately noticed in a separate sketch, as is also D. Watson Rowe. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Greencastle, Ziegler's private school and was graduated from the Chambersburg Academy in the Class of 1889. At eighteen years of age he was appointed official court stenographer of Franklin County and served from 1891 to 1898; being also admitted to the Franklin County Bar in 1894; and as a practitioner before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1898. When the Spanish-American War broke out he enlisted as a private in Troop K of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and participated in the engagements of Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill. Later he was commissioned as first lieutenant and battalion adjutant of the 40th United States Infantry and served in the Philippine Islands taking part in the operations conducted by General Bates in Luzon and General Kobbé in Mindanao. He was mustered out in 1901 and on May 22, 1902, was appointed by President Roosevelt as second Secretary of Legation at Havana, Cuba. Mr. Fletcher has had a long and honorable diplomatic career as indicated by his rapid advancement therein. He was second Secretary of Legation to China 1903-1905; Secretary of Legation to Portugal, 1905-1907; first Secretary of Legation to China, 1907-1909; when at the age of thirty-six he was appointed by President Taft, minister to Chile. President Wilson raised his rank to that of ambassador to Chile in 1914; and in 1916 sent him as ambassador to Mexico. President Harding appointed him under secretary of state in 1921 and in 1922 he was named ambassador to



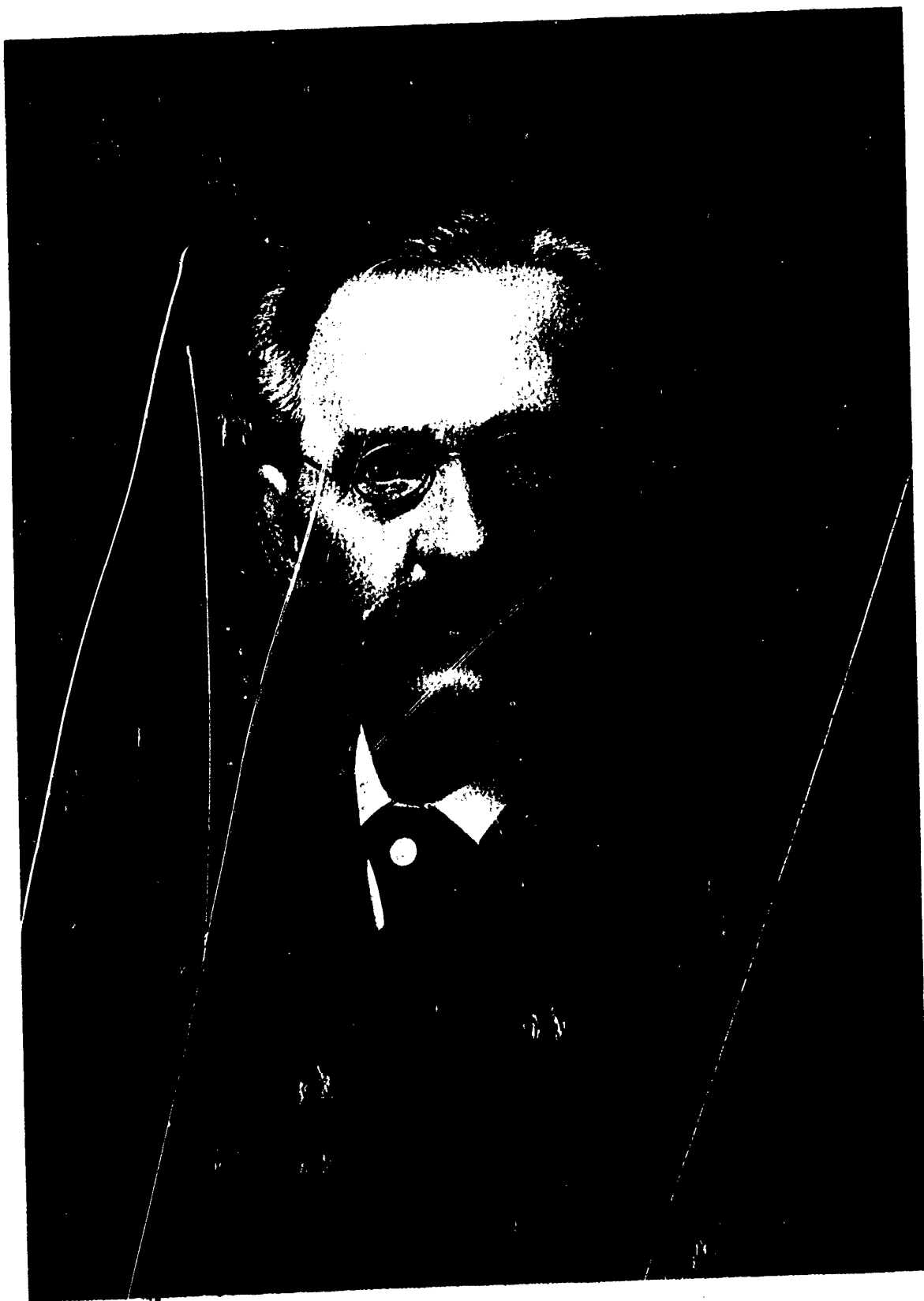
Henry P. Felscher

Belgium. President Coolidge appointed him ambassador to Italy in 1924, where he served until September, 1929, when he retired at his own request. Mr. Fletcher was chairman of the American Delegation to the 5th Pan American Conference which met in Santiago, Chile in 1923 and was a delegate to the 6th Pan American Conference at Havana in 1928. He has also represented the United States at a number of other important international conferences and in the fall of 1928 Mr. Fletcher was invited by President-elect Hoover to accompany him as diplomatic advisor on his goodwill tour of South America. On July 25, 1917, Mr. Fletcher was married to Beatrice Bend, daughter of George H. and Elizabeth A. (Townsend) Bend of New York. Mr. Fletcher is a Republican in politics, a member of the American Society of International Law and the Council on Foreign Relations. He has received honorary degrees from the University of Chile and Lafayette College, LL.D. He is a member of the following clubs: Chambersburg Golf, Fountain Head Country Club, Hagerstown; Metropolitan, Washington, D. C.; Piping Rock, the Brook, India House, Knickerbocker and The Links, New York. In calling the roll of those men from the Cumberland Valley who have distinguished themselves in the public service of their country the name of Henry Prather Fletcher will always have honorable mention.

Louis Henry Fletcher, was born at Leitersburg, Maryland, April 24, 1839, son of Charles A. and Elizabeth (Ziegler) Fletcher, came to Greencastle after his father's death, to live with his uncle, George W. Ziegler. He was educated in the public schools and served in his uncle's store until he was twenty-three years old. After his marriage he went to Lancaster, where he was a clerk in the store of Martin & Lantz for three years. While thus engaged he was chosen cashier of the First National Bank of Greencastle, a position that he held for sixteen years, 1865-1881. He was afterward engaged in business as a grain dealer at Shippensburg with Gambrill & Company, of Baltimore. In 1884 he entered the auditor's office of the Cumberland Valley Railroad at Chambersburg, where he remained for eighteen years. In politics he was a fervent Republican, and was always an active party worker. He served as a school director at Greencastle, for six years, and in 1902 was elected treasurer of Franklin County. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church of Greencastle, and for many years superintendent of the Sunday School. On June 5, 1862, Mr. Fletcher married Martha Ellen, (born June 22, 1840), daughter of Hon. John and Elizabeth (Prather) Rowe. They had issue: Charles, died aged three years; Lillian, died at the age of twenty-one; John Rowe, deceased, of Harrisburg, married Elizabeth Motter, and they had two children, John M. and Martha Ann; Mary Ziegler married J. F. Martin, of Jacksonville, Fla., and their children are, John F., Henry F., Lillian F. and Mary Ann; Emily married Pitt F. Carl, of Greencastle, and they have three children,

Charles W., Pitt F., and Mary Lillian; Henry Prather, married to Beatrice Bend; J. Gilmore formerly a member of the Franklin County Bar and president of Riter-Conley Company, Pittsburgh, Penna.; George Frederick of New York City, married to Miss Louise Mann, and they have one daughter, Harriet; David Watson of New York, married to Miss Julia Frary, and they have two children, Martha Julia and David Watson; Florence Isabel married to H. A. Bitner, and they have four children, Kathleen, Louise, L. H. Fletcher and Martha.

Beverly A. Foltz, was born east of Waynesboro, July 24, 1882. He is the son of George B. and Catharine T. (Latshaw) Foltz, both deceased. His father was of German descent and was born August 25, 1849, who was the son of George W. and Anna (Bonebrake) Foltz. The Foltz's have been long known as a family devoted to rural life—real patrons of husbandry. They always conducted their business with marked intelligence and skill. The father served Franklin county one term as director of the poor and proved a strong administrator and at one time was prominently spoken of as a candidate for sheriff. The mother of our subject was of French descent and was the daughter of John L. and Margaret (Thomas) Latshaw, and was born October 19, 1854. They were married December 21, 1876. To this union there were the following children; Lillie Margaret, born March 13, 1878; Anna May, born August 29, 1880, died December 29, 1880; Beverly Augustus, born July 24, 1882; Mary Elizabeth, twin to Beverly Augustus, born July 24, 1882; Emma Catharine, born August 2, 1887; George B. born September 21, 1896. Beverly A. Foltz received his early education in the "Little Red School Houses" of Washington Township, Franklin County, wending his way to and from the home on the farm each morning and evening—a typical schoolboy. After he completed his elementary school work, he entered the Mercersburg academy, Mercersburg, and there received a thorough academic training under the learned Dr. Irvine, graduating in the class of 1902. During his career at Mercersburg he took a prominent part in all the various academy activities, both scholastic and athletic. When he graduated he left the institution thoroughly saturated with the Mercersburg spirit. He then entered Ursinus college, Collegeville, Pennsylvania, graduating from this institution in 1906. During his college life, he was prominent in all activities of the institution and proved a very close student, and was popular in fraternity life as well as among the student body. After his graduation, he had a professional career under consideration for which he seemed ably fitted, but that strong love and devotion for life in the open and work on the farm coming down to him through a long line of ancestry brought him back to the land, and today he owns two of the best and most productive farms in Franklin county. Mr. Foltz is not only a professional agriculturist, but a real, honest-to-goodness, "dirt farmer." He is



F. Fortman

working among his crops from early dawn until the evening twilight fades away. If Mr. Foltz is wanted during the day, he can be found in the field. Politically he is a Republican as his father and grandfather were. He is at present a member of the Board of Education of Washington township, and is a strong supporter of the public school system. He is affiliated with the Trinity Reformed church of Waynesboro, being at present an elder of the congregation, also superintendent of the large Sunday School in connection with the church, as well as being associated with the many other church activities. He is a liberal contributor to the finances of his church and a strong supporter in all its endeavors. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and shows the same spirit of loyalty to these fraternal organizations as he does to his business and his church. Mr. Foltz, while conservative in his views, is always ready to give his support to such projects that are for the benefit and advancement of the public welfare and the benefit of others.

Ferdinand Forthman, well-known business man of Waynesboro, was born in Neuhas, Saxony, Germany, in 1834. He came to this country in early boyhood. His parents located in Hagerstown and there he was educated. In 1853 he moved to Waynesboro where he resided until his death. He entered the drug store of Henry Stonehouse and became the owner of it on October 1, 1856. A year later he purchased a building across the street and there in 1869, erected a three story building in which the store is still located. On September 26, 1904, Mr. Forthman retired from the drug business, having sold his interest to Daniel L. Miller. Mr. Forthman was long identified with Waynesboro industries as a director or stockholder in many corporations. He served as president of the Landis Tool company, vice-president of the Peoples National bank, a director in the Waynesboro Water company and in the Green Hill Cemetery association. He was also a director of the Electric Light company, the Smith Manufacturing company and the Fred Frick Clock company. Fraternally, he was a charter member of Acacia Lodge No. 586, Masonic order, Waynesboro, having transferred his membership from Friendship Lodge No. 84 of Hagerstown. He was also a member of Waynesboro Lodge No. 219 I. O. O. F. and of Uncas Tribe No. 101 Improved Order of Red Men. He was a member of Trinity Reformed church and served in the offices of elder and deacon. For many years he was a teacher in the Sunday school and served as president of the Andrew and Philip society. He was always very active in church affairs and rarely absent from his pew. He was the possessor of a fine tenor voice and for a time directed an orchestra. He could play any reed instrument. Mr. Forthman was a man of great energy, a careful and intelligent business man and prior to his death had accumulated a large fortune. He was one of the largest individual real estate owners in Waynesboro. Mr. Forthman was possessed of an unusual personality. He was the soul of courtesy,

always ready to serve friends, always cheery, always optimistic and quick to convey some of his brightness to those with whom he came in contact. On April 26, 1866, Mr. Forthman married Mary Catharine McPherrren of near Waynesboro. Mrs. Forthman was the daughter of James McPherrren, one of the leading farmers of Franklin county. She was a devoted wife and mother and was a woman of exemplary character, sweet and kindly in her disposition. Her influence was felt in a large circle of friends. She was the mother of a moderately sized family of children, all who felt the influence of her refined and highly cultured home. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Forthman were: James M., deceased; Bertha E. Forthman, Carrie W., wife of A. L. Criswell; Franklin B. Forthman, Waynesboro; Maude M., wife of Dr. J. H. Shuford, Hickory, N. C.; Lelia B., wife of F. B. Bowers, of Racine, Wis., and Ralph E. of Waynesboro. While Mr. Forthman's story is not unusual it is an excellent one for young men to emulate. His industry, his eagerness for information, his business sagacity and his economy in his expenditures helped him to accomplish much. All that he had was the result of his own efforts. He was known as a counsellor of value. At the time of his death he resided in a fine home on South Potomac avenue, Waynesboro. This was one of the first in that beautiful section and it was built in accordance with the high ideals of Mr. and Mrs. Forthman.

Franklin B. Forthman, is the oldest living son of the late Ferdinand and Mary C. (McPherrren) Forthman of Waynesboro. He was born July 12, 1879. He was educated in the public schools. He attended Waynesboro high school and was graduated from the Mercersburg academy then under the late Dr. W. M. Irvine. Not being professionally inclined he gave his attention to business, and after completing his preparatory education at Mercersburg academy, entered the commercial department of the Bryant Stratton college, Baltimore, from which institution he was graduated. He has resided in Franklin county all his life and mostly in the town of his birth. He is now retired, having accumulated a considerable fortune. He won a high reputation as a careful and competent business man and enjoys the friendship of a wide circle. At present he is a stockholder in the First National Bank and Trust Company of Waynesboro, of the Citizens National bank, of the Frick company, of the Landis Tool company and a director of the Green Hill Cemetery Association. To these he gives much of his time and attention. Mr. Forthman is also a stockholder in many other Waynesboro business concerns. He is a member of Trinity Reformed church, of which his father was a life long member and takes an active interest in its affairs. He is unmarried. In business life, community interests and society welfare he is doing much to carry on the work of his distinguished father and to perpetuate the Forthman name.

Ralph Edgar Forthman, a prominent business man of Waynesboro, was born May 3, 1888, in Waynesboro, a son of Ferdinand and Mary C. (McPherran) Forthman. Mr. Forthman was educated in the public schools of Waynesboro. He was an industrious student and completed his education with a rich fund of knowledge, which has been of great benefit to him in life. He has resided in Franklin county all his life, keeping close to his native town. At present he is assistant superintendent of the Landis Tool company and is one of the leading men in this large and flourishing plant. He is also connected with many other business concerns of the town. He has accumulated considerable wealth and handles it wisely. In politics he is a Republican. Although he has never aspired to public office he is well and favorably known throughout Franklin county. He is of a modest and reserved disposition but his influence is felt in all the affairs with which he is connected. He is unmarried. He is endowed with broad, conservative views and his keen business sense has helped him to occupy a desirable position in his native town.

Allen R. Frantz, was born in 1872, at Hummelstown, Dauphin county, Pa., the son of Edward and Emma H. Frantz, both of whom are now deceased. His father was a saddler by trade, and was born in Cumberland county. His mother was born in Hummelstown. He received his early education in the public schools of Harrisburg, and after graduating from high school accepted a position with the Pennsylvania Steel company of Steelton. He remained with this company for a period of eight years, gaining the confidence and praise of his superiors by his tireless energy and conscientious service. In 1903 he saw the wisdom of launching in business for himself, and started a bottling plant for the bottling of soft drinks. The venture was a success, and three years later he removed to Waynesboro where he opened a similar establishment, which he styled the Coca Cola Bottling Works. This, too, prospered and is now numbered among the largest concerns of its kind in that section of the Commonwealth. All kinds of soft drinks are prepared and bottled, extreme care being taken that only the purest of ingredients are used and that the strictest sanitary code be followed. The company now operates two trucks and has attracted a large part of the soft drink trade in Waynesboro and throughout the surrounding territory within a radius of fourteen miles. The company is operated on a basis that has attracted the patronage of scores of business men who throw their patronage to it in recognition of the honesty and integrity of its proprietor. He has taken an active part in all community projects and has neglected nothing that would improve the progress and happiness of Waynesboro and its people, among whom he is widely known and highly respected. In church affairs both he and his wife take active parts, supporting all religious and social events of the congregation and giving liberally of their time and money. He was married in 1912 to Laura B. Alleman, resident of Waynesboro.

John Elmer Frantz, industrial leader and genius of Waynesboro, was born in 1867 in Franklin County, Pa., the son of Christian Frantz, farmer and miller, and Leah (Stouffer) Frantz. He was educated in the public schools of Franklin county, and later attended a business college at Sterling, Ill. It was in the latter place where he undertook his first position in the business world, with the A. B. Spies Wagon Manufacturing company. In 1890, he returned to Waynesboro and became a clerk and bookkeeper in the offices of the Landis Brothers Manufacturing company. He remained in that position until 1897 when fire destroyed the plant. The company was re-organized under the name of the Landis Tool company, and is now one of the oldest and largest concerns in its line in the world. It manufactures cylindrical grinding machinery and has grown from a plant employing six men in 1890, to one which now has more than eight hundred men on its payrolls. It has one of the most modern plants in the state. The products are sold directly to the consumer and through jobbers throughout the country. As president and general manager of the company, Mr. Frantz is one of the leading industrial figures in this part of Pennsylvania. He is a director of the First National bank and as a member of the Waynesboro Chamber of Commerce is active in all affairs of a civic and community nature. He is a member of the Waynesboro Country club. In 1894, he was married to Edith Herr, a resident of Lancaster, Pa. One son was born of this union, Raymond, who first saw the light of day in 1896. The son is a graduate of Mercersburg academy where he took a business course. After graduation he became associated with the Wayne Tool company, and is now treasurer of that concern. He is married and has one child, Barabara Ann. The subject of this sketch has been a member of the district school board and has served his community as tax assessor and member of the city council. He is one of the most highly respected citizens of Waynesboro and has contributed greatly in making this community the large industrial center that it has become.

Mark Frick Frantz, is a son of one of the well-known families of Waynesboro and vicinity. The name "Frantz" has been a household word in this locality for the past century and more. This man was born September 24, 1897, and is the son of Benjamin Stouffer Frantz and Annie Frick Frantz. The parents were both of German family connections. The early ancestors were among the early settlers in this country. Mr. Frantz received his early elementary education in the public schools, completing it with a four-year high school course. He came to Waynesboro in 1916, and he remained there until 1923, when he moved to Washington, D. C., and became associated with the firm of Wm. Clabaugh & Company, certified public accountants, for a period of three years. He was very successful in this position. He returned to Waynesboro, September, 1926, and is now auditor for the Landis Tool company and is performing his



V. Strick

work in a very satisfactory manner to his employers. He is one of Waynesboro's leading financial statisticians. He is active in the membership of the local Elks. He is also a member of the Waynesboro Rotary club. Being an active member of both of these brings him in close touch with the club life of the town. He is very popular with the entire membership of these organizations. Mr. Frantz was married in Washington, D. C., in November, 1922, to Miss Margaret Martin of Greencastle, a lady popular in her town and from a leading and well-known family. They have four children: Betty Jean, J. Mark, Jr., Frances Anne, and Robert Martin. The Frantz family are well-known and enjoy a large circle of friends.

Raymond H. Frantz. Following in the footsteps of his father, Raymond H. Frantz has carved a name for himself in the industrial annals of Waynesboro, and although he is but in the early thirties, he has made more than a passing success in his chosen field. He was born in Waynesboro, July 7, 1896, the son of John Elmer and Edith (Herr) Frantz. His father is president and general manager of the Landis Tool company, and is intimately connected with several of the larger industrial and financial establishments of his community. Young Frantz obtained his early education in the public schools of Waynesboro and spent some time in the machine shops of the Landis Tool company. He then attended the Mercersburg academy and for a year studied business administration in the Pierce Business school of Philadelphia, Pa. In 1918, he returned to Waynesboro and accepted the position of assistant purchasing agent for the Landis Tool company. Having mastered the details of the work, he was made purchasing agent. Some time later he was sent to the Wayne Tool company, a clerical position which he occupied for two years. This fitted him for advancement and he was put in charge of the sales department in 1923. He occupied this responsible post for five years, and in 1927 was made treasurer of the company. The Wayne Tool Manufacturing company produces all types of railroad reamers and manufactures tools for the automobile makers in Detroit. This line of business is growing and some valuable contracts are held by the concern. He was married to Lillian Middower in 1920, and has one daughter, Barbara Ann, born October 5, 1922. He is a member of the Waynesboro Country club and attends the Presbyterian church. Both he and his wife are active in church and social circles and have a wide acquaintance among the younger set of Waynesboro. Those who are intimately acquainted with him predict a business career that will rival that of his illustrious father.

Abraham O. Frick. For more than half a century Abraham O. Frick has been connected with the Frick company, one of the pioneer industries of Waynesboro, established by his father, George Frick, in 1850. His association with the firm has ranged from that of apprentice in his father's shop to the presidency of the company. He

retired the latter position in 1924, and has since served as chairman of the board of directors. He was born in Ringgold, Maryland, where the Frick engines were made prior to the removal of the factory to Waynesboro, June 16, 1852. He obtained his education in the public schools of Waynesboro where his father moved in 1861. Upon completion of the prescribed course, he entered the workshops at the age of fifteen, serving in turn as apprentice, foreman, draftsman and mechanical engineer. The early history of the Frick company, together with details of the life and struggles of its founder, are told in the biographical sketch of Ezra Frick, brother of the directors' chairman. It was while Abraham Frick was serving the company as mechanical engineer that it weathered one of the apparently most threatening periods of its long career of more than seventy-five years. A business panic, occurring in 1884, hit the company severely, as it did thousands of other industries throughout the country. A factor that tended to aggravate the situation was that the company several years before had engaged in the manufacture of ice and refrigeration machinery. This line was in its infancy and the Frick company was one of the pioneers. The result was that for a period of seven years, beginning with the panic, the company was not able to earn a return for its stockholders. However, as it later developed, this period of seven lean years in reality afforded those in charge to lay plans for its greater expansion, so that as a matter of fact the low period was one in which it took a new lease on life and prepared for the most brilliant stretch of its history. The story of refrigeration, in which the Frick company has had such an auspicious part, begins in ancient Persia about 330 B. C. when Alexander the Great used trenches, filled with snow, to cool the wines dispensed to his legions before they advanced into battle. The next significant step in refrigeration did not occur until centuries later—in 1607 when the freezing mixture of salt and ice was recorded. One hundred and forty-eight years later Dr. William Cullen of Glasgow, Scotland, discovered mechanical means of producing ice. During the next century, step by step the discoveries followed one another. In the early 1880's Abraham O. Frick became interested in the march of events, visualizing a new line of manufacture for his company. In 1883 he made the drawings from which was made the first complete Frick refrigerating machine, operating at fifty to fifty-five revolutions per minute and developing twenty-five tons of refrigeration from less than one ton of coal. The success of this compressor brought in so many inquiries that the company decided to develop a line of refrigerating machinery. The year 1886 saw four of the new machines in operation. Progress was rapid and by the end of the next year eight more of the "brain children" of Abraham O. Frick were sent out into the world. One of them, a machine rated at one hundred and fifty tons refrigeration and driven by a horizontal Frick Corliss engine, was sold to Armour & Company, meat packers. The life of these old machines was remarkable, and many of the

1896 models are still performing faithfully. The Frick company, was one of the first to realize the future of the refrigeration business and by the beginning of the twentieth century had developed a complete line of machines in capacities from two tons up. In 1885, Mr. Frick became a charter member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and has the distinction of continuing membership in it for forty-three unbroken years. In 1896, he was elected vice-president of the company, and four years after the beginning of the new century, was elevated to the presidency which he continued to occupy until 1924, when he resigned to become chairman of the board of directors, a post he now holds. By 1900 the demand for ice machinery had greatly increased and improvements in ice manufacturing equipment had been numerous. The Frick company kept pace with developments and contributed in no mean measure to the progress of the industry, for ice plants were destined to become a major part of the business of this prosperous concern. Many businesses outside of ice plants and large refrigerating concerns, such as cold storage warehouses, breweries, packing plants and the like now began installation of their own plants. Hotels and restaurants followed and by 1910 the Frick company was shipping refrigerating plants to Spain, South Africa, Japan and other countries, carrying the fame of its products around the globe. At the end of the first decade of the new century the officials of the company realized that electricity would replace steam as the power for ice-making. Then began a development which culminated in the efficient raw-water ice-making machinery produced today. In 1911, the company added its line of horizontal double-acting compressor machines. The World war brought great responsibilities and heavy demands for refrigerating equipment by explosive and munitions manufacturers, hospitals, camps, steamships and others. More than sixty large machines were furnished on rush order for one munitions manufacturer, and hundreds of smaller plants were installed in ships by the Frick Company. Sixty-nine men from the Frick shops and offices marched forth to carry the colors of their country into foreign trenches. At that time the company had an organization of twelve hundred persons. Following the war the Frick company took opportunity to rebuild and enlarge its works. A splendid new foundry, pattern shop, wood shop, and modern departments for crank-shafts, automatic machines, grinding and tool-making were added. In 1923, the F-P system for making raw-water ice was developed. Since that time numerous other refinements have been incorporated in the ice-making machines and several new and distinctive types have been produced. Today the Frick company is a vital help to more than fifty industries which it supplies with ice plants which are used in every line of business from glue manufacture to testing automobile engines. The company maintains sales offices in most of the important countries of the world. Its products are known wherever ice manufacture is known. It was George Frick who gave the Frick

company it's start in the world, and it was his son, Abraham O. Frick, who developed it and led it to the greatest development of its long history. In addition to his connection with his company, he is director of the Citizens National Bank & Trust company, a director of the Chamber of Commerce of Waynesboro, and a member of the Waynesboro Country club. He is a Mason and a charter member of the local Blue Lodge. He was married in 1888, to Margaret Mehaffey who lived near Chambersburg. He has the distinction of being the only surviving member of the group of thirteen citizens who banded together in 1873 and raised the money that was necessary to keep the Frick company in Waynesboro when other communities were bidding for it. He has always been active in civic affairs as befitted his position in life and his interest in his community.

Ezra Frick, son of George Frick, founder of the Frick company, has been intimately associated with the fortunes and growth of that concern for the past half century. He is at present president of the company and in that capacity and in lesser offices which he held prior to his elevation, has had much to do with the expansion of the company founded by his father, and which now occupies more than thirty acres of land, and is known by its products throughout the civilized world. George Frick was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1826, the son of Abraham Frick who, when his son was but nine years of age, left his old home and started westward where he planned to "grow up with the country." When he reached the top of South Mountain and looked down upon the site of what is now Waynesboro, he was so struck with the beauty and possibilities of the place that he decided that there would be his home. Accordingly he returned to Lancaster county, and brought his family back to the chosen spot. Frick was of an inventive turn of mind, and it undoubtedly was in watching his father that the latent spark of genius was quickened in George Frick, then a mere lad in his early teens. Young Frick spent his boyhood on the farm of his father. He attended a subscription school in Quincy township. After school hours he helped in his father's sawmill. But the inventive genius which had been aroused in him found work at such commonplace affairs irksome, so in 1843, when at the age of seventeen, he apprenticed himself to Martin Kendig, a millwright, living at Ridgeville, Maryland. He mastered the millwright's profession in short order and soon returned to his father's home at Quincy where he obtained possession of an old weaving shop and there started the manufacture of graincleaners or windmills. It was in 1850 that he made his first steam engine, a two-horsepower stationary affair, for which he made his own patterns and, some say, his own castings. The year previous he had married Frederica Oppenlander, and had set up housekeeping in one end of the shop building. In 1851 or 1852, he moved to Ridgeville, now Ringgold, Maryland, where he



Erasmus

established a shop for the manufacture of his steam engine. The tiny engine which he had made in Quincy supplied the power to make other engines. Owing to the fact that the forests were being rapidly felled, causing the streams to become smaller and smaller, water power was becoming scarce and it became necessary for steam engines to take up the burden of industry. Thus it may be seen that Frick got in on the ground floor at a time when the demand for steam engines was increasing by leaps and bounds. In 1861, the year of the outbreak of the Civil war, Frick moved his factory to Waynesboro, occupying a factory, two-stories, fifty by one hundred feet, previously erected by him. Business soon made it necessary for larger quarters to be provided and a brick structure was erected adjacent to the frame building. The building of engines and boilers then became his specialty, and he sold the threshing machine end of the business, realizing capital to carry on the other activities. But so rapidly did the business expand that this capital was soon eaten up and in 1870, pressed for ready money, he formed a partnership with Christian Frick Bowman, a second cousin of Lancaster, and two years later his partner, as well as his own son, Frank, were stricken with typhoid fever and died. Financial troubles again reared their heads and it became necessary for him again to seek outside capital. Offers for help came from Chambersburg, Greencastle, Hagerstown and other cities which were bidding for the removal of the factories to their own boundaries. Sensing that unless they took immediate action Waynesboro would lose its most promising industry, a group of thirteen business men of that place formed a partnership. The new company began in 1873 with a capital of \$34,000 and had difficulty in weathering the severe business panic of that year. Frick relinquished his financial interest in the company, but continued to serve the firm in the capacities of general superintendent, manager and treasurer. During the next decade the company experienced its most rapid expansion. New members were admitted and the capital of the company was increased from \$34,000 to \$40,000, then to \$125,000, then to \$350,000, then to \$600,000 and in January, 1884, to \$900,000. Through all these years Frick continued as manager and superintendent. In 1880, further expansion on the old site was impossible and the directors decided to erect a new structure on ground which would furnish plenty of room for future growth. The site now occupied by the factory was chosen and the new structures had a total floor area of 100,000 square feet. By this time the number of partners had increased to one hundred and fifty and it was decided that since such an organization was unwieldy that the partnership should be converted into a corporation. Accordingly the Frick company, was organized with a million-dollar capital stock authorized and with \$900,000 paid in. The capital of the company was increased from time to time until now it stands at \$5,000,000. Engines of the Frick company, were entered in fairs throughout the world, and almost without exception took high honors

as the most efficient devices of their kind. In 1888 the founder of the firm resigned his position because of ill health, continuing, however, with the company for several years longer in an advisory capacity. Ezra Frick, third son of George Frick, was born in 1856, in Ringgold, Maryland, while his father's factories were established there. He was educated in the public schools of his native village and in Chambersburg academy. He entered the Frick shops in 1875 as an apprentice and later became foreman of erection. Following this he served as general clerk and later as purchasing agent. From 1897 to 1928 he served as general manager and part of the time as both general manager and treasurer. In 1924, he was elected president and holds that office at the present time. He was a charter member of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers and in 1918 was president. In addition to being president and director of the Frick company, he is president and director of the Citizens National Bank and Trust company, director of the Landis Tool company, member of several local clubs. He was very active during the war in manufacturing and his plant served the government substantially by the manufacture of war supplies. He was married in 1885 to Kate Mehaffey of Chambersburg. There is one daughter, Fredrica. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and has always taken an active part in all civic and community affairs.

Edgar Allen Funk. One of the most progressive businessmen of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, is Edgar A. Funk, who was born at Mont Alto, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1871. He is the son of Upton Funk, who was born at Mont Alto, October 15, 1843, and Amanda (Dull) Funk, who was born at Quincy, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1846. John Funk, a great uncle, of Edgar A. Funk, was the first settler, and founder of the town, Funkstown, which today is known as Mont Alto. The father, Upton Funk, enlisted as a private in Company L, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, August 1, 1863, and was on cavalry duty in and around Scranton, until February 20, 1864, when he was discharged by reason of expiration for his term of service. Edgar A. Funk received his education in the public schools of Waynesboro, Pa., and after he had completed his schooling he went into business as a miller, which was known as Funks Mill, just north of Shippensburg. He followed this business for a period of twenty years. For the past eighteen years, and at the present time, Mr. Funk, is engaged in operating a real estate office. This business has been very prosperous and successful in the community where it is located. He has long been active in Republican politics, and held the office as Justice of the Peace in Shippensburg, township in the year 1917. He is a member of the Grace Reformed church of Shippensburg, and has served as a chorister in this church for twenty years. Mr. Funk was united in marriage to Ella Elizabeth Hartmire, March 15, 1904. She is the daughter of William A. Hartmire, and Lydia C. (Bock) Hartmire, of Fannettsburg, Penn-

sylvania. Two children were born of this union, Kathryn Elizabeth, born July 10, 1906, and Upton LeRoy, born July 18, 1910.

Dr. Albert Clinton Galbraith. Born in Mooredale, Pa., July 31, 1880, Dr. Albert C. Galbraith is a man whose name can be found among those prominent in both the social and business worlds. He is the son of Robert and Laura Jane (Seitz) Galbraith, natives of Pennsylvania, the former being a retired farmer. At the present time the parents are residents of Fayetteville, Pennsylvania. Dr. Galbraith is one of eight children. His education was acquired in the public schools of Mooredale, and further educational training was secured at the Kansas City Veterinary college, from which institution he graduated in April, 1915. After his graduation Dr. Galbraith became a resident of Newville, Pennsylvania, where he opened offices. He was actively engaged in his profession until June, 1927, when he became associated with the Bureau of Animal Industry of Pennsylvania. Dr. Galbraith is a Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Elks, and the Harrisburg Motor club. On May 3, 1917, he was united in marriage to Bertha, daughter of Jacob and Fannie (Brubaker) Detweiler of Newville. They have one daughter, Virginia Detweiler Galbraith. Dr. and Mrs. Galbraith are very active members of the local Presbyterian church and are also interested in the local and civic welfare of the community.

Charles S. Gardner, was born in Smithsburg, Maryland, March 10, 1875, the son of Henry and Susan Alice (Shoop) Gardner, both natives of Maryland, both now deceased; and was educated in the public schools of Smithsburg. On leaving school he became a telegraph operator for the Western Maryland Railway company, later representing the interests of the same company as their agent at Buena Vista Springs, Pennsylvania; Westminster, Maryland; and Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania. He severed his connections with the railway company in 1909 and entered the real estate and general insurance business with offices located at Blue Ridge Summit. Mr. Gardner was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Blue Ridge Summit, a charter member and its first president. Deeply interested in all local and civic enterprises he can always be depended upon to espouse the cause of those projects beneficial to the community. Politically he is a Democrat, having served eight years as postmaster of Blue Ridge Summit under the Wilson administration. Fraternally he is a Mason, a member of Salem Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Smithsburg, a communicant member of St. Marks Lutheran Church of Sabillasville, Maryland. Mr. Gardner married, on April 3, 1901, Elizabeth B., daughter of William F. and Jennie (Newman) Cover of Keymar, Carroll county, Maryland. Two children were born of this union: Margaret Cover a graduate of the Waynesboro high school and Western Maryland college of Westminster, now the wife of Robert W. Hearn of Cleveland, Ohio;

Charles S. Gardner, Jr., a graduate of the Washington township high school and St. James Preparatory school of Washington county, Maryland, matriculated at Mercersburg academy and Dickinson college of Carlisle, and is now associated with his father in business.

Albert Cook Garland, business man and banker of Lemasters, Pennsylvania, was born in Fulton county, Pennsylvania, in 1887, the son of John A. and Emmeline (Hill) Garland. The latter died in 1922, while the former is still living in Bedford county, where he is actively engaged in farming. His son attended the public schools and after graduating attended summer normal school at Connellsburg. He taught school for five years and then completed his normal course in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1912. During the next six years he served as principal of the Lemasters high school. During his vacations of two years he studied at the Pennsylvania State college. Upon completion of his sixth year as head of the Lemasters high school, he decided that he would abandon the teaching profession and, instead, take up banking. In 1918, he entered the First National Bank of Nancock, Maryland, as assistant cashier. In June of the following year he returned to Lemasters and became cashier of the Peoples National bank, a position he has held for the past ten years. He is a director of the bank and a director and treasurer of the Peters Township Telephone company. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Chapter and Knight Templar, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Kittochtinny Historical society. He attends the Reformed church and, politically, is a member of the Democratic party. He has always been active in local affairs and in a business and civic way is considered as one of the leaders of his community. The Peoples National bank, of which he is cashier, was organized in 1917 with a capital of \$25,000. It has an earned surplus of \$30,000 at present and is considered one of the strongest and most progressive institutions of the Cumberland Valley. In 1908 Mr. Garland was married to Ora E. Layton of Fulton county. She is a member of the Reformed church and is active in affairs of the congregation and in social life. There are two children: Lucille Layton, who was born in 1917, and Rudolph Melvin, who was born in 1927.

John Samuel Garland, was born in Chester Center, Poncheck county, Iowa, January 2, 1885, the son of Samuel and Anna (Fuller) Hunter, born in Waterloo, Pennsylvania, and the State of Minnesota, respectively. His father was for sixteen years superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad shops of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and in later years a merchant. Mr. Garland in the early part of his life followed the soldier's profession. He enlisted as a cadet in the first officers camp, stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and there received his promotion to the rank of second lieutenant. Lt. Garland

was then assigned to duty at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, as quartermaster. Again receiving a promotion, as a first lieutenant, he was transferred to the Eighty-first Division as commanding officer of supply trains. He sailed for overseas service with this same division, remained in France and Germany eight months after the signing of the Armistice in 1918. When the Eighty-first Division was sent home, he was transferred to the Fourth Division Supply Train as commander of Company E. In 1920 he sailed with this outfit to the United States and was discharged upon his arrival in New York. In civilian life he became connected with the Frick Manufacturing company of New York City in the erection department and continued in that capacity until 1925 when he resigned. In the same year the Carlisle Hygienic Ice company was organized and he took a position with this company. At the death of W. H. Whistler who was president of this concern when he was first associated with it, he became president. Under his management the company underwent a complete reorganization and following that a large expansion program. At present this plant is equipped with the most efficient machinery, including Diesel engines, for the manufacture of ice. Carlisle Hygienic Ice Company also owns and operates the old Cunningham ice plant at Mt. Holly Springs, Pennsylvania, and is the sole distributing agent of this section. He married Katherine Wredl of Lake Port, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1908. They are Republican in politics and attend the Presbyterian church. The following organizations number him as a member: the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Harrisburg Lodge No. 12; the Rotary club; the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce; Veterans of Foreign Wars; commander of the local veterans organization; the American Legion.

John William Garrett. There is no deeper satisfaction than to reach the declining years, surrounded with kind and loving children and happy in the knowledge that those children have made their mark in the world and are respected and revered by all who know them. Such a satisfaction is the supreme enjoyment of John William Garrett, born in York county, Pennsylvania, 1868. He was the son of John A. and Mary A. Garrett. In 1874, when he was but six years of age, his parents moved to Waynesboro where they spent the remaining years of their lives, dying there a number of years previous to this writing. He obtained his education in the public schools of Waynesboro, and shortly after saying "good-bye" to school obtained a position with the Geiser company. He remained with that concern for forty years, being employed there during the birth and early childhood of his four sons and one daughter. Hard work and thrift enabled him to give his children good educations, fitting them for the successful lives which were to be theirs. In 1921, he became associated with the Frick company, remaining there until 1925 when he retired. He was married in

1892, to Elizabeth Riddlesberger. Of this union five children were born. The only girl, Annie, the eldest, is a graduate of Shippensburg State Normal school; John W., Jr., the oldest boy, is a graduate of Dickinson college; Earl, the second son, attended State college, where he specialized in commerce and finance, taking his degree; Richard, the third son, is a graduate of the University of Baltimore where he took his D.D.S. degree; he is now a successful practitioner; Raymond, the youngest son, is attending the University of Maryland. All five of the children are upright, industrious and honorable, worthy offspring of a worthy father. All the members of the family are affiliated with the Church of the Brethren and are active in the work of that institution.

Jacob Gearhart. A very prominent citizen of Shady Grove, Pennsylvania, is Jacob Gearhart, who was born in Washington county, Maryland, November 24, 1848. He is the son of Jacob and Frances (Eshelman) Gearhart, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former being born in Berks county, while the latter was born in Lancaster county. Both parents are deceased; the father died in 1850, the mother in 1851. Jacob Gearhart secured his education in the public schools of Shady Grove, and after he had completed a prescribed course began teaching school, which he continued to do for six years. In 1869, he became interested in farming, which he chose for his vocation until the year 1891 when he retired, after being elected vice-president of the local bank. He was also one of the founders and charter members of this bank. Mr. Gearhart is a Republican. In the year 1872, he was married to Catherine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barr, the former was a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, while the latter was a native of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Gearhart are the parents of six children. They are: Anna, Susan, Nora, Samuel, Ira, and Jacob. They are all living, except Jacob who died in infancy.

Carl Granz Gehring, the son of August and Mary (Cramer) Gehring, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1886. His father is a native of Germany, born there in 1847. The mother was born in Carlisle in 1859, the daughter of George Cramer, who had served four years with the 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the Civil war. Carl F. Gehring was graduated from Carlisle high school, in 1903 and from Dickinson college 1907. Since that time he has been in the jewelry business in his native town. August 27, 1917, he enlisted in the army as a private and was sent to the training camp at Fort Ogelthorpe, and later overseas where he saw service in the following engagements; Aisne, Champagne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Aisne-Marne, and Meuse-Argonne. In 1917, he was commissioned second lieutenant and September, 1918, promoted to first lieutenant. He held this commission until he was discharged in April, 1919. In political affiliations he is a Republican and served four years as

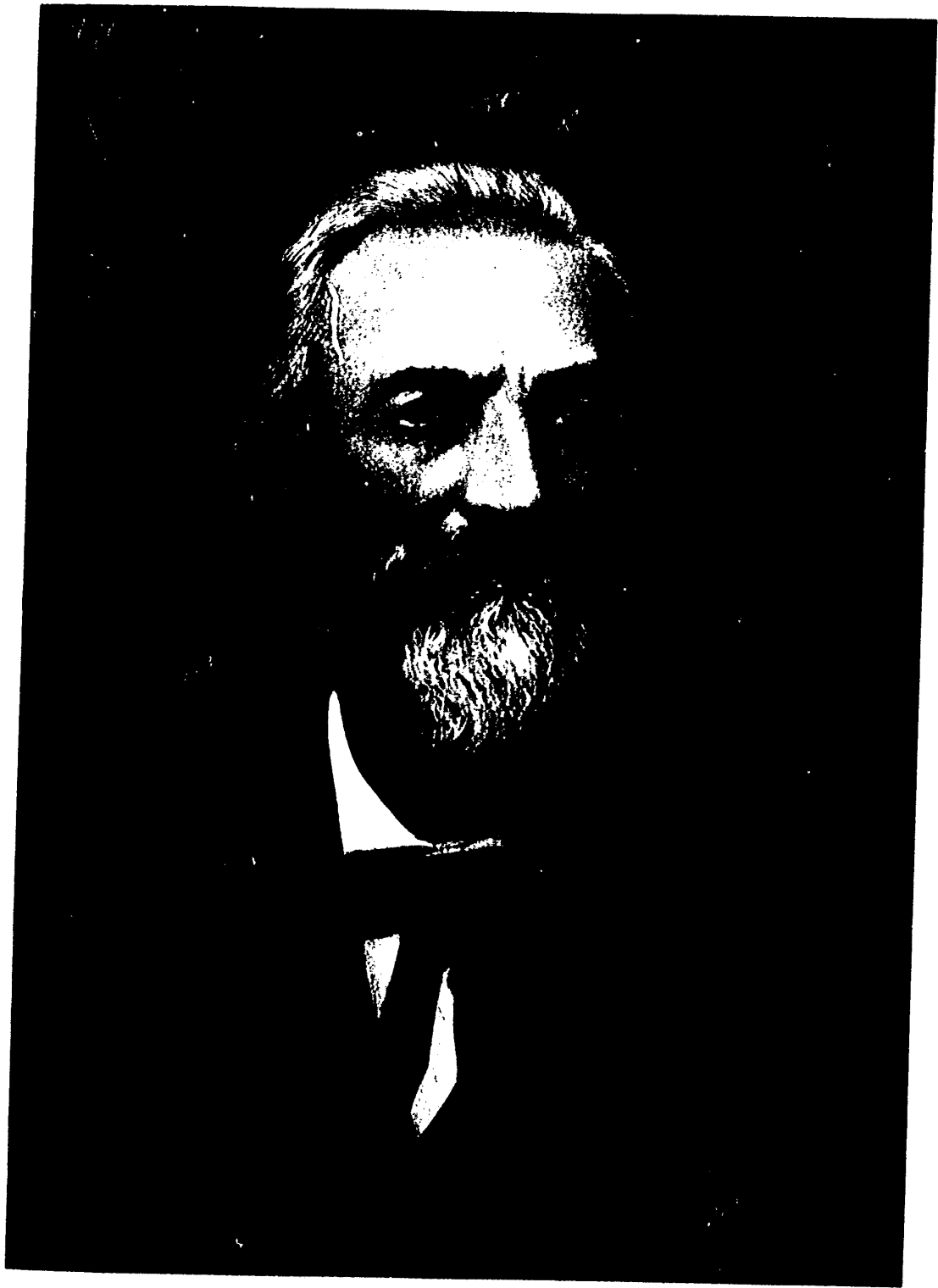
borough councilman. July 15, 1919, he took for his wife, Elsie, the daughter of George M. and Ida M. (Wilt) Klepfer of Harrisburg. To them have been born: Joan Augusta, and Philip. Mr. Gehring is a member of the First Lutheran church of Carlisle. He is also a member of: Masons, Elks, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Kiwanis club, and the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. Mr. Gehring is well-known and much respected as a businessman and resident of Carlisle.

Daniel Geiser, manufacturer, of Waynesboro, was born March 24, 1824, near Smithsburg, Maryland. In early life he was engaged in farming but removed to Waynesboro in 1860, when he started to manufacture the Geiser thresher and separator. In 1866, he founded the firm of Geiser, Price and Company, who procured a charter in 1869 under the title of the Geiser Manufacturing company. This firm soon developed into one of the most important manufacturing concerns in the east. From 1869 this company grew rapidly until it was disposed of a few years ago to the Emerson-Brantingham company. It had branches at Hagerstown, Greencastle, Quincy and at several points in Ohio. Much of the credit for the advancement of this plant was due to the energy and aggressiveness of its deceased president. Probably one of the most interesting epochs in Mr. Geiser's life was the building of a railroad from the Cumberland Valley railroad to the shops of the manufacturing plant, constructed solely at his own expense. Formerly he was one of the men active in getting a branch road built from Edgemont to Waynesboro and later was responsible for the Mont Alto railroad being built. Seldom has there been a man who could fight against many obstacles and triumph over opposition as did Mr. Geiser. He was a man possessed with full control over his mind and did not become disheartened by complicated difficulties, nor was he spoiled on the giddy heights of fortune. Whether in public or private life he retained that even tenor of disposition that enabled him to see far into the distant future. He was an exemplary citizen and all who knew him loved him and spoke of him only to praise him for his many deeds of charity and benevolence. He was ever awake to business and enterprise looking not merely to his own gain but to the welfare of all around him. He was strictly honest in all his dealings and always willing to sacrifice his own means rather than wrong his neighbor. Mr. Geiser was twice married. On November 14, 1848, he married Anna, daughter of John Newcomer of Washington county, Maryland. They had one child, Mary Catharine. On October 30, 1854, Mr. Geiser married second, Anna, a daughter of David Hoover of Washington county. She was born March 5, 1827. They had three children: Chauncey D., Clara E. and Norris D.

John B. Geiser, is one of the leading merchants of Waynesboro. He has a careful and exact training in this line as clerk under some

of the best merchants and business men of the valley. He was born in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1872. His father was Martin Geiser, son of the late John and Mary Geiser, native of Washington county, Maryland. His mother was Ellen R. Geiser, both were of German descent. Martin Geiser was the brother of the late Peter Geiser, inventor, manufacturer and one of Waynesboro's most prominent men in his time. He was a man of rare mechanical genius. He was the founder of the long and well-known Geiser Manufacturing company, of Waynesboro, Pa. Our subject, John B. Geiser, was educated in the public schools of Waynesboro, but quit the school room at the age of fifteen to enter the mercantile business, for which he was so well adapted. He served a thorough apprenticeship and then on April 16, 1910, he engaged in his present business of dry goods and ladies' wearing apparel. Since then he has succeeded in establishing a large and growing trade. He is connected with various industries of the town, a director in the First National Bank and Trust Company of Waynesboro, also a director in the Waynesboro Country club. He is well-known on the golf links and is a player of quite a reputation. He owns a fine residence on Clayton avenue, and is also owner of his business place on Main street. He is a past president of the Waynesboro Advertising club and now an active advisory member. In fraternity circles, he is a member of the Waynesboro Mystic Circle, the Rotary club of Waynesboro and the Fountain Head Country club of Hagerstown, Maryland. In all these organizations he takes an active part and is well-known by all the members. He is a Republican in politics and very active in the party. He is affiliated with the local Lutheran church and is a strong supporter of all branches of that institution, contributing very liberally to its financial needs. January 6, 1909, he was married to Erma Virginia Minick. She was born in Orrstown, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and is a member of the Lutheran church and is also very active in the social circles of the town. She is the president of the Ladies' club of Waynesboro, member of the Fountain Head Country club and prominently connected with the Waynesboro hospital. Mr. Geiser has been very successful in business. Starting as he did at the bottom he grew from the ground up. His family, father and mother, brother and sisters are all dead.

Peter Geiser (deceased), was born March 5, 1826, in Washington county, Maryland, son of John and Mary (Singer) Geiser, natives of the county. They were of German descent. The name of Peter Geiser is a household word in Waynesboro today. In his time he was one of the town's most prominent men. Inventor and manufacturer, he laid the foundation for Waynesboro as an industrial center. Our subject was the seventh of a family of thirteen children, which in order of their births are as follows: David, February 1, 1814; Susana, November 28, 1815; John, July 5, 1817; Mary, September 15, 1819; Catharine, January 8, 1822; David, March 11, 1824; Peter,



Peter Geisen

March 5, 1826; Martin, May 14, 1828; Elizabeth, April 30, 1830; David, June 30, 1832; Samuel, October 24, 1834; Nancy, January 1, 1837; Sarah, June 12, 1839. Peter Geiser received his early education in the common schools of his neighborhood and some higher training under Prof. Pierson of Smithsburg, Maryland. In boyhood he showed inventive genius and mechanical turn of mind. In this connection we desire to quote in part from the *Keystone Gazette* of Waynesboro, a memorial edition of January 16, 1896. The writer says: "Peter Geiser early exhibited the mechanical and creative faculty that ripened into the crowning inventions of his mature years. As a mere boy of eight years, with his pocket knife, he whittled out designs that foreshadowed the architect of the grain separator that bears his name. At the early age of fifteen he was introduced into the mysteries of agriculture. He liked it; not far more congenial to him was the tinkering that he did in spare moments and rainy days on the hogpen loft where with a kit of rude and battered tools he established the first Geiser Works. Here he hammered and planned and chiseled out plow beams and a variety of farm implements." At the age of eighteen his father allowed him to engage as an apprentice with a Smithsburg carpenter, Jacob Gantz. He found this more to his liking than farming. He later engaged with a contractor in Hagerstown, who sent him to repair the boats on the canal. This brought on a severe attack of chills and fever, which compelled him to seek the shelter and comfort of the home roof for a period of eighteen months. In 1848, he again took up the life on the farm, his father having purchased for him and his brother Daniel an adjoining farm. Quoting again from the *Keystone Gazette*, the writer says: "Daniel conducted the farming whilst Peter fixed the implements, built the new barn, etc. In a horse stable of the new barn he set up his second shop, which he designated as Geiser Works, No. 2. Here he set himself to working out the problem of threshing, separating and cleaning grain in one process and with one machine. An old lumbering thresher, that only knocked out the grain from the head had been in use in the neighborhood for years, whose only virtue was to set Peter Geiser to thinking, and pondering upon the higher problem of separating and cleaning the grain and thus doing away with the old windmill which had to complete the process. He thought and dreamed over the process for a number of years and finally in the winter of 1830, he worked out his first experiments." It is a very interesting story of the different steps in his designing the cranks, the shafts, regulating the blast and the speed until he finished his first machine in 1851. It was the first successful attempt at separating and cleaning wheat and carrying straw from the machine in a single operation. Quite a step in advance from the ancient process of tramping out the grain on the barn floor. Mr. Geiser received his first patent in 1852, and now the Geiser separator, destined to revolutionize husbandry and build a town was an accomplished fact. In 1854, seeing the

prospects ahead, he built a new house on the farm and transferred his shop to the old house which became Geiser Works No. 3. Hesikiah Easton of Beaver Creek, Maryland, purchased his first machine which was completed in that year with the later improvements. From this time the manufacture of the machine proceeded and the Geiser Works began to expand. The machine was built at various points, Hagerstown, Maryland; Martinsburg, West Virginia; Richmond, Virginia; Mt. Jackson, Mt. Joy, Hanover, Middletown, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Racine, Wisconsin; Indianapolis, Indiana; Quincy and Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. The Geiser Manufacturing company was organized in 1866 by Daniel Geiser, Jacob F. Oller, Benjamin S. Price and Josiah Fahrney, with Peter Geiser as superintendent of the works. He received a royalty on all goods manufactured. In 1867, the first year of operation two hundred and fifty machines were built and one hundred and fifty per cent cleared. Up to 1890 the company had manufactured and put on the market five thousand and five hundred machines. These were all made in Waynesboro and the town had become a manufacturing center, and the hum of the Geiser separator was soon to be heard on the farms of the east as well as the vast grain fields of the west. On April 20, 1855, Mr. Geiser was married to Mary, daughter of David and Elizabeth Hoover and sister of Daniel Hoover, who in his life time was actively connected with the Geiser Manufacturing company. To this marriage were born children as follows: John A., lives in St. Louis, Missouri; William D., deceased; James P., is a resident of Montana; Rev. Dixon H., deceased; Elizabeth (Mrs. M. S. Kunkle) deceased; D. Singer, inventor and electrician, is a resident of Waynesboro; Joseph F., electrician, E. Stroudsburg; Araminta M. (Mrs. W. J. Hawman) deceased; Harry E., is a resident of Waynesboro; Elvin T., deceased; Elsie A. K., living in Waynesboro. Peter Geiser died May 18, 1901. Although an inventor, manufacturer and public benefactor he never succeeded in amassing great wealth and died a poor man as is often the case of those who succeed in conceiving great things in life. He spent the last years of his life in his beautiful home "Mount Airy" Waynesboro. Notwithstanding he did not succeed financially, he carved a name which will endure and today is honored and revered by those who appreciate his true worth and the important part he bore in building Waynesboro, and made it possible for one of the greatest of industries to be founded which furnishes employment to thousands. To him it was of much more importance that his machine be without a flaw than that he grow rich by its manufacture—a most admirable trait of character. As long as the name of Waynesboro continues the name of Peter Geiser will live. The factories of Waynesboro with their massive walls and towering stacks sending their volumes of smoke with the clouds stand as enduring monuments to his memory and the hum of his machines from the Atlantic to the Pacific in our own land and in many foreign countries is as music echoing sweet refrains to the work and worth of this great man.

His wife Mary Geiser, died at the home of her son Harry E. Geiser, Mt. Airy avenue, Waynesboro, December 13, 1929, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. Harry E. Geiser with whom mother Geiser made her home until the time of her death was the son of Peter Geiser and was born July 28, 1870, in Waynesboro, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Waynesboro. In his school life he took a fancy to the study of electricity, and following his school career, he went into electrical engineering business and was engaged in the electrical supply and construction business in Waynesboro for ten years. In 1900, he moved to Philadelphia and was connected with the Crocker-Wheeler company, as constructing and sales engineer until 1915, when he came to Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, where he purchased the electric light and power business since known as the Mercersburg-Lemasters and Markes Electric company. He conducted this plant until June, 1926, when having disposed of the business he located in Waynesboro, his home town, and is now living retired, having purchased the old homestead, known as "Mt. Airy." In politics he is a Republican and is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Waynesboro. Mr. Geiser, married May S., October 27, 1896, daughter of Eli and Mary (Shearer) Nicodemus of Frederick, Maryland. They have five children: Raymond, (dead); Charles, at home; Robert, at home; Richard, dead; Donald, at home. Mr. Geiser possesses many of the traits of his father, having fine executive ability and keen business judgment. He is interested in all civic affairs.

William H. Gelbach, is one of the most successful bankers and financial men of Waynesboro. All of his life has been devoted to that business, and he has taken an active part in many of the larger financial transactions and mergers of the community, and has assisted in the organization of several money institutions. He was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1866, the son of Henry and Louisa (Bowser) Gelbach. The latter is still living at the advanced age of ninety. His father has been dead a number of years. Mr. Gelbach has been a resident of Waynesboro since 1903. For many years he was a director of the old Waynesboro Trust company and after the merger of that organization with the first National bank, in 1926, became one of the vice-presidents of the Citizens National bank. He was one of the organizers of the Waynesboro Building and Loan association in 1910. This institution is one of the most flourishing and staunch organizations of its kind in the State, having an active capital of \$2,000,000, and a reserve of an equal sum. It has at the present time more than seven hundred stockholders and holds in excess of three hundred mortgages, amounting to \$700,000 on homes and other buildings in the Waynesboro district. It is operating now under the twentieth series. In 1926, he organized the Gelbach Finance company, under the small loan act of the State. This firm is one of the best of its kind in this

section of the State and has a patronage that insures its continued success. A member of the Republican party, he has always manifested an interest in politics and was at one time a member of the local school board. He is on the rolls of the Chamber of Commerce and has participated in all of the activities of that organization for years, Mr. Gelbach is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. He and his wife, the former Beulah Nicodemus, whom he married in 1917, are members of the St. Paul Reformed church and are active in the affairs of the congregation. Mrs. Gelbach is a leader in society and is identified with O. E. S., and the auxiliary of the American Legion, of which she is now president. There is one child: William H., Jr., who was born in 1921. Mr. Gelbach was educated in the public schools and later attended Keystone State Normal college and Rochester Business university at Rochester, New York. He taught school for seven years in Perry county, quitting the profession to become associated with the Second National bank of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. From there he moved to Waynesboro and became cashier of the Citizen's National bank shortly after its organization. He served as cashier for a period of twenty-three years, during which time its capital has grown to two and three-quarter million dollars.

John Montgomery Gelwix, M.D., of Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., was born September 28, 1880, in Upper Strasburg, Pa., and is the son of Dr. James M. and Jennie (Zullinger) Gelwix, both natives of Strasburg and both of whom are deceased. The father practiced medicine throughout his life and was a prominent member of his profession in that section of the state. John M. Gelwix received a public school training at Upper Strasburg. After pursuing a course at the Shippensburg State Normal school, he taught school for two years in Letterkenny township, Franklin county, and having determined to follow the medical profession, he matriculated at the Medico-Chirurgical college at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with his M.D. degree in 1905. In that year, he came to Chambersburg to enter upon active practice in association with Dr. Montgomery continuing this valuable connection for two years. Except for the time he spent as a captain in the United States Army Medical Corps during the World war, Dr. Gelwix has been engaged in uninterrupted practice in Chambersburg since 1908, winning a success that has made him one of the leading figures in his profession in that city. Since 1915, he has been medical examiner for the Pennsylvania railroad with offices in General Administration building of that company in Chambersburg. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Franklin County Medical association and attends the Lutheran church. In politics, he supports the Democratic party. He was married in 1910 to Mary Sherman Crall, and they became the parents of two children, a son, who is deceased, and a daughter, Mary Virginia, who was born in 1914 and is attending Penn Hall School for Girls at

Chambersburg. Mrs. Gelwix is a graduate of Wilson college, Chambersburg, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a communicant of the Lutheran church.

Frank L. Gilbert, is recognized as one of the quiet, unassuming yet keen business men of Waynesboro. He was born and reared in the town in which he lives and takes a great interest in all stages of its development. He is the son of Joseph and Ann Elizabeth Gilbert, his father being of English and his mother of Dutch descent. The family was prominently associated with the progress and growth of Waynesboro. Mr. Gilbert entered business early in life and met with much success. He received his early educational training in the public schools of Waynesboro and, as said before, from here entered business life. He was associated in the hardware business known as Gilbert & Gordon, for a period of twenty years. He is now dealing in real estate and is handling a nice line of merchandise. He is owner of the Gilbert apartments, on the corner of Church and Third streets, and has remodeled them and modernized them throughout so that now they add very much to that part of the town and are greatly in demand by persons wanting an ideal apartment. The southwestern section of Waynesboro at the present time is known as "Gilbertson." This section was formerly part of the estate of Mr. Gilbert's grandparents, John and Nancy Gilbert. He is also a stockholder in the local banks and industries. He is of Lutheran denomination and is an active member of the Waynesboro Lutheran church. In the fraternal line, he is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Widow's Friend Encampment. He is an active participant in all the activities of these organizations. He is a genial and a companionable gentleman. He has been employed as clerk in our local stores and Hagerstown and proved a most successful salesman. Mr. Gilbert has never been married.

Rollin P. Gilbert, for nine years a teacher in Mercersburg academy, and an active citizen of Mercersburg, was born in 1889 at Camden, New Jersey. He attended the public schools in his native city and later Lafayette college. From Lafayette he was graduated with B.S. in chemistry. He then became a teacher in Canton, New York, where he remained for one year, then going to Porto Rico to teach for a year. After returning from Porto Rico he took post graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania. After teaching for a year in the Wright Oral school, New York City, he went to the Du Pont company as an analytical chemist for two years. September 18, 1917, he enlisted in the army where he remained until December 20, 1918. He was connected with the American University Experiment Station in Washington in Chemical Warfare Service. After his discharge from the service Mr. Gilbert worked for two years for the Macrillus Medical company at Crown Point, Indiana. From that institution he came, in 1921, to Mercersburg academy

where he is (1929) the head of the Department of Chemistry. At Lafayette Mr. Gilbert became a member of Alpha Chi Rho fraternity. He is a member of the American Chemical society, the Avon club of Mercersburg and of the F. & A. M., and Royal Arch Chapter. For a number of years he has been a reader for the College Entrance Board, and is now a first lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Reserve. In 1922, Mr. Gilbert married Nellie Hearn Lenz of Phoenix, N. Y. Mrs. Gilbert was graduated in 1914 with the degree of B.S. from St. Lawrence university. She taught for five years in New York and for three years in New Jersey. Like her husband she is a member of the Avon club of Mercersburg and is active in the federation of women's clubs. She has been president of the Mercersburg Woman's club and is now (1929) president of the Cumberland Valley League of Women's clubs. Mr. Gilbert is a Baptist, while Mrs. Gilbert is a Christian Scientist.

C. Frank Gillan, was born December 15, 1883, at St. Thomas, Pennsylvania. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, James Dunlap Gillan, was a general merchant and fruit grower in Franklin county. His mother, Charlotte (Johnston) Gillan of English parentage, was born near Greencastle, Pennsylvania in 1860. His parents were both highly respected and useful members of their community. He was educated in the public schools and later entered the Mercersburg academy of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. At the completion of his courses there, he matriculated at Franklin & Marshall college at Lancaster and was graduated from that institution in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Taking up the profession of teaching, he spent ten years in that capacity in the following schools: Westerley Collegiate Institute, Staten Island, New York; the high school of Port Jervis, New York; the Cloyne school at Newport, Rhode Island, and the St. Thomas public schools, finally serving as principal of the grammar school of that place. Mr. Gillan after receiving his Pennsylvania graduation permanent certificate retired from the teaching profession and is now engaged in extensive fruit growing in and around St. Thomas. He is a stockholder in several banks of the county. The following organizations number him as a member: the Republican party; the Knights of Golden Eagle; the Odd Fellows; the Masons Blue Lodge; the Harrisburg Consistory; the Shrine; the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity and the Presbyterian church. Mr. Gillan has been very successful in all his endeavors. He married on June 26, 1913, Mattie Clark. She is a member of the D. A. R. association. To this union have been born four children: James Clark; Charlotte Elizabeth, now deceased; Mary Walker; and Franklin Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Gillan are well-known members of their community and are actively interested in its social, charitable and civic affairs.

Garnet Garfield Gillan, of St. Thomas, Pa., is ranked among the

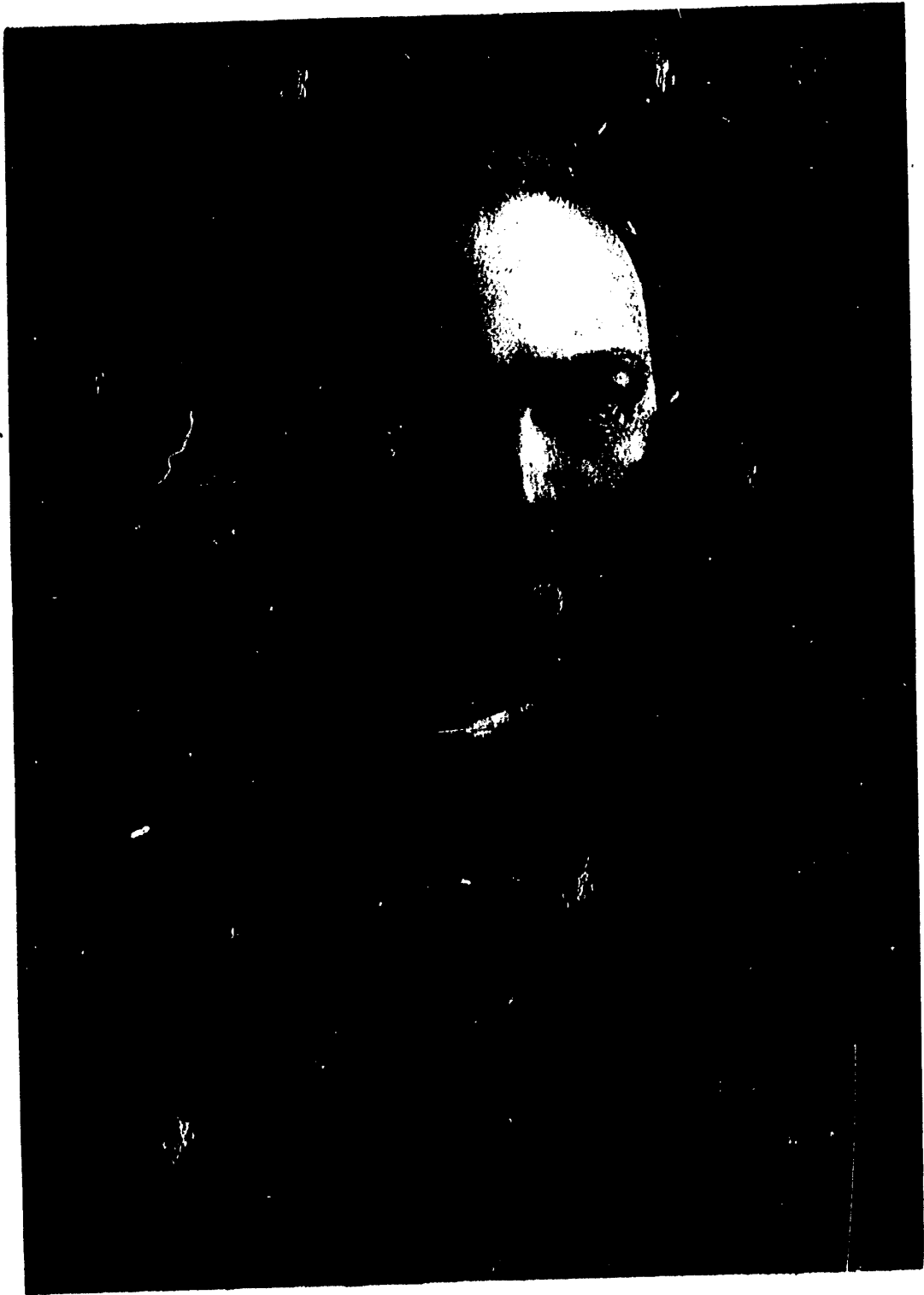
leading fruit growers of his county. He was born at St. Thomas, September 16, 1895, the son of James Dunlap and Charlotte (Johnston) Gillan, the former of whom was a postmaster of St. Thomas during the administration of President McKinley and who has been prominent in the business life of his community as the proprietor of a store since 1882. Garnet G. Gillan obtained his early education in the public schools of his native community, supplementing this schooling by three years' work at the Mercersburg academy and a half year at the Massanutten academy. Soon after he had attained his majority, the United States declared war upon Germany, and answering the call, Mr Gillan enlisted as a private of the Medical detachment with the 317th Infantry, 80th Division. He went to France with his division and entered the lines in the Artois Sector, holding that sector allotted to it from July 16 to August 5, 1918. When the American army was concentrated as a whole at St. Mihiel, the 80th Division joined the offensive and was also engaged in the first and second phases of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, in all of which Mr. Gillan took part, winning promotion to the rank of sergeant, first class. After his discharge from the army, June 10, 1919, Mr. Gillan returned to his native county and entered upon the work in which he has won notable success; namely, that of fruit growing. He has developed one of the fine farms in the Cumberland Valley and plays a leading part in the agricultural life of the county. On March 11, 1921, he married Mabel Faust, of St. Thomas, and to this union has been born a daughter, Dorothy Jean. Mr. Gillan is a Republican in politics and attends the Presbyterian church. As a veteran of the World war, he is a member of the American Legion and its auxiliary organization, the Forty-and-Eight club, and he also holds membership in the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities.

James Dunlap Gillan, was born at Mount Parnell, Pennsylvania, October, 1847, died March, 1909, the son of Chas. and Jane S. (McDowell) Gillan, both deceased. He received his early education in the public schools of his county and upon the completion of his courses there, worked with his father in the operation of extensive farming lands. Seeing the splendid opportunity in a merchandising career, he became a storekeeper and a gauger in the United States Internal Revenue Service. He served eight years in this work. In 1882, he purchased the store of his brother and since then has been actively and successfully engaged in his merchandising operations. Under the administration of President McKinley, he received the appointment as postmaster of St. Thomas. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle. Charlotte, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Stoops) Johnston, married Mr. Gillan in May, 1879. To this union have been born the following: Robert Johnston; Charles Franklin; William McDowell; Mabel Catherine; James McKinley; and Garnet Garfield. Mrs. Gillan died 1895. Mr. Gillan is the head of a large, enterprising and successful family. St. Thomas is justly

proud of him and his kinsmen, and they formed a nucleus of social, civic and charitable affairs of their community.

Robert Johnston Gillan bears a name that is well-known among the members of the fruit growing business of the Cumberland Valley, for his active career has been spent in that work. He was born in St. Thomas, Franklin county, Pa., November 20, 1882, the son of James Dunlap and Charlotte (Johnston) Gillan, of whom more is contained elsewhere in this work. The public schools of his native township afforded him his early education, and Mercersburg academy, from which he graduated in 1903, gave him his college preparatory work, after which he matriculated at Purdue university, Lafayette, Indiana, where he studied mechanical engineering, graduating from that university in 1907. While at the university, Mr. Gillan won his letter as a member of the Purdue baseball team. Returning to Franklin county at the conclusion of his university work, he entered upon the business of fruit grower which has since engaged his attention. He has been highly successful in this field, in which his two brothers, C. Frank and Garnet G. Gillan, are also associated, and in addition is a charter member of the Mt. Parnell Fruit association and a stockholder in the St. Thomas bank. Mr. Gillan was married in 1908 to Minta Jones, of Williamsport, Md., who is the daughter of a prominent resident of Path Valley, her father served as deputy sheriff of his county and as a railway mail clerk. To Mr. and Mrs. Gillan have been born these children: Margaret J., Robert J., Julia Grace, William, and Mabel Catherine, the first named of whom is a student at Pennsylvania State college. In Masonry, Mr. Gillan is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Consistory, and is also affiliated with the Shrine. At Purdue university he was charter member of Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity. He has always shown a deep and active interest in all things that tend to the development of the community in which he has always made his home, and while he supports the Republican party in politics, he has never sought office.

John C. Gilland, M. D., was born July 27, 1849, near Shady Grove, Franklin county, a son of Thomas and Susan (Conrod) Gilland and a grandson of Thomas Gilland, born 1777, in Londonderry, Ireland, who settled in early life in Quincy township near Funkstown. J. C. Gilland attended the rural schools of the neighborhood and the select schools in Greencastle, Waynesboro and Strasburg. He taught in the rural school for several years before entering Ursinus college where he was a student through the sophomore year. Dr. Gilland read medicine with Dr. William Grubb in Greencastle and was graduated M. C. in 1876 from Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia. This same year he located at New Franklin where he was in practice for two years and then moved to Greencastle where he has been in continuous practice ever since. Dr. Gilland married in 1883, Martha M. Snyder, daughter of Henry Snyder of Guilford township.



Thomas G. Hillard M.D.

He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Presbyterian church and of the Medical Society of Franklin county. He was president of the society in 1910.

Thomas Henry Gilland. Born in Greencastle, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1884, Thomas Henry Gilland became a very important character in the community in which he was born. He is the son of John C. Gilland, born July 27, 1849, at Shady Grove, Pennsylvania, and Martha M. (Snyder) Gilland, born March 9, 1850, New Franklin, Pennsylvania. Of the paternal ancestors of Mr. Gilland there was but one who served in the Revolutionary war, Christian Strite. The maternal ancestors who served were John Harley and John Peter Snyder, and in the War of 1812, Hugh Blair. Mr. Gilland's education was acquired in the public schools of Greencastle, after which he attended Lafayette college, located at Easton, Pennsylvania, and where in the year 1907, he received the Bachelor of Philosophy degree. After his graduation from Lafayette college, he entered Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, where in 1911, he received the M. D. degree. He served as an interne in the Jefferson Surgical hospital, at Roanoke, Virginia in the year 1911-1912. Since 1913, Mr. Gilland has practiced his profession in Greencastle, where he has gained a very fine reputation as a physician. He has been long active in Democratic politics, and is affiliated with the following professional associations: Franklin County Medical society, Cumberland Valley Medical society, Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical society. He is a very active member of the local Presbyterian church, and is fraternally associated with the following: Mt. Pisgah Lodge, F. & A. M., Continental Commandery, and the Knights Templar. On October 17, 1917, Dr. Gilland was united in marriage to Miss Daisy B. Dailey, daughter of Thomas O. and Sarah (Frantz) Dailey, of Chambersburg. Both Dr. and Mrs. Gilland are very active in the local and civic welfare of Greencastle, Pa.

John P. Glass, treasurer of the Chambersburg Trust company, has spent practically all of his business life in the banking business. He was born in Green Village, the son of John Wesley and Susan (Fickes) Glass. His early education was obtained in the rural schools of his native township, and he later enrolled in the State Normal college. Upon completion of this course, he became a teacher in the public schools. However, after three years, he decided that he would not devote his life to that profession, and turned, instead to banking. The Chambersburg Trust company was organized in 1901, and two years after its entry into the financial world, he became associated with that institution. His first position was that of bookkeeper. Diligent application to his work, together with a natural aptitude for banking activities, brought him successive promotions until in 1928, he was chosen treasurer of the institution, which position he

now occupies. His connection with the bank brought him in contact with all movements of a civic nature, and he assumed an active part in these projects. He is a tireless worker in the Chamber of Commerce of which he is a director, and is affiliated, fraternally, with several organizations, being a member of George Washington Lodge No. 143, Free and Accepted Masons, George Washington Royal Arch Chapter No. 176, Continental Commandery No. 56, Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order Odd Fellows and the Junior Order United American Mechanics. He was married in 1912 to Mabelle J. Dixon, daughter of Charles McKendree and Harriet J. Dixon. There are two children, Harriet Dixon and Robert McKendree Glass. Both he and his wife are active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Anson W. Good is the son of John H. and Sara A. (Stoler) Good. His father was born west of Waynesboro, and mother was born near Five Forks, Pennsylvania. Both parents come from well known families. Anson W. was born south of Waynesboro, October 25, 1870. He was educated in the public schools and has lived in Franklin county practically all his life. He is now a well known coal dealer in Waynesboro and has a large and lucrative trade. He is a conservative business man. He has a large circle of friends. January 22, 1896, Mr. Good married Elizabeth Frances Barkdol (deceased) daughter of C. C. Barkdol of Midvale, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. There are two children to the family, Stoler B. and Geraldine E. Stoler Good was born March 31, 1897. He is now active in business with his father and has had quite an extensive education. He is a graduate of the Waynesboro high school and of Juniata college, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, class of 1918, received the degree of A. B. He is now married to Rachel Bivler of Hartville, Ohio, and the proud parents of one son, Anson B. The family, father and son, are keenly active church people and prominently connected with the Church of the Brethren. Stoler B. is the superintendent of the large Sunday school connected with the local church in Waynesboro, and also a member of the Board of Education of his town. He is one of the rising young business men of Franklin county. They are Republican in politics. The father never sought public office but he has always been a strong supporter of his party. The family is well known and is not without plenty of friends.

Norton Miller Goodyear, manufacturer, soldier, man of affairs, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1888. He had a splendid foundation for his varied career, beginning his studies in public schools and continuing them in Pennsylvania State college. At the completion of his course there he entered Yale university and was graduated from there with the degree of Master of Forestry in 1912. From 1914 to 1917 he was associated with the government department of forestry. On the entrance of the United States into

the World war he immediately enlisted in her service and was commissioned as a first lieutenant in the field artillery. Lieutenant Goodyear was assigned to the 35th Division stationed in Oklahoma. In 1918 he sailed for overseas service, where he made a brilliant record in the famous St. Mihiel, Meuse and Argonne campaigns. After that he was promoted to the rank of captain in the 128th Field Artillery. He also served as an instructor at the American Expeditionary Force University established at Beaune, France. Captain Goodyear returned to the United States July, 1919, and was discharged from the service July 12, of that year. He then turned his talents to a business career and after working through various departments, became superintendent of the Bedford shoe factory, which position he now occupies. Continuing his active participation in civic affairs, he is an important factor in the Democratic party, as well as these other organizations: the American Legion, veterans of Foreign Wars; the Carlisle country club; the first Lutheran church; the Knights of Pythias and Masonic Lodge, 32nd degree. Mr. Goodyear married Margaret Blean Ker, June 6, 1923, daughter of William Orr and Jane (Brattan) Ker, natives of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

Samuel M. Goodyear. The Goodyear family in Cumberland county can trace its ancestry to Ludwig Goodyear who came to this country from Germany about 1800 and settled in Lancaster county. In 1803 he moved to Cumberland County and purchased a large farm along the York road south of Carlisle where he resided until the end of his life. His wife was Regina Gruber who is believed to have been a native of Warwick, Denmark. John Goodyear, the son of Ludwig Goodyear, was born March 11, 1784 and among his children was Samuel born July 16, 1816. Samuel Goodyear's son, Jacob M., was the father of the present adult generation of the family. His children were: Fisk, now deceased, Samuel M., William H., Charles A., John J., Carrie C., Norton M., and Annie, married to Harry R. McCartney, all residing in Carlisle, and J. Frank of Hastings, West Virginia. Two sisters of Jacob M. Goodyear, Rebecca Goodyear and Mrs. Kate Cameron, are still living and reside in Carlisle. Samuel M. Goodyear married Edna Grace Weibley and they have two children, Jacob M. and Donald H. William H. Goodyear married Nora Martin and they have three children, Marion and Eleanor, at home, and Louise married to Dr. Emmett Rand of Raleigh, N. C. Charles A. Goodyear married Maud Baker of Aberdeen, Maryland, and they have three children, Elizabeth, Carolyn and Anne, all at home. Fisk Goodyear is survived by his widow who was formerly Mrs. Harriett H. Heim. John J. Goodyear was married to Ida Kutz who is now deceased; there are no children surviving him. J. Frank Goodyear is married and has six children as follows: Anne, Margaret and Gayle, at home, and Frank H. Goodyear, Ellen and William H., at Carlisle. Frank H. Goodyear married Harlan Smith of Harrisburg. Jacob M. Good-

year married Alive L. Stephens of Pottstown and Donald H. Good-year married Louise Denit of Salem, Virginia.

John Kyle Gordon, one of the leading physicians of Franklin county, was born in Fannettsburg, August 6, 1877. He was a son of Rev. J. Smith Gordon, born at Greencastle, August 29, 1829, and Margaret Beatty (Kyle) Gordon. His father was a distinguished minister in the Presbyterian church and had the unique record of serving one church for more than forty-six years. Both his father and mother were of Scotch-Irish descent. Dr. Gordon was educated in the public schools and received his preparatory education at Mercersburg academy. He was graduated from that institution in 1895 and immediately entered Princeton university where he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1899. Soon afterwards he took up the study of medicine and was graduated by the University of Pennsylvania in 1904, with the degree of M. D. After serving as interne at the Germantown and Bryn Mawr hospitals. He then came to Chambersburg where he began active practice in 1907, and has continued here to the present time. In his practice, Dr. Gordon has been very successful. In 1919 he was elected to the Chambersburg School Board and has been president of the board since 1926. In politics he is a Republican. He has been a member of the Franklin County Medical Society since 1908 and served as president in 1918. He is a member of the staff of the Chambersburg Hospital and for some years served as physician to the county home. During the World War he served as an examining officer of the draft board. He is a member of the Falling Spring Presbyterian church and a trustee of that congregation. He is also a member of the Chambersburg Golf club. Dr. Gordon married first, on March 20, 1909, Eleanor Wharton Wood, of Philadelphia, who died in 1919; second, on October 18, 1926, Alice Hibberd Childs of Norristown. Children of the first marriage are: John Kyle Gordon, Jr., born January 18, 1910, and Louis Chancellor Gordon, born July 9, 1912. John Kyle, Jr. attended the public schools of Chambersburg, then graduated from Phillip's Exeter academy and is now attending Princeton university. Louis Chancellor also attended the public schools of Chambersburg and is now a student at Phillip's Exeter academy.

M. E. Gordon is one of the active young business men of Waynesboro. He was born in the town in which he now resides, August 31, 1893. He was the son of A. E. Gordon, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was connected with the early settlers of the Cumberland Valley. The mother, Dora Kriner, was of Dutch extraction and was of a family noted in the early history of Franklin county. Mr. M. E. Gordon was educated in the public schools. He was a very apt pupil and received a thorough training in the elementary work. He has lived in Waynesboro all his life, and is well known. He is connected in a number of ways with the local industrial life, and

is an able and efficient office man. He is at present most creditably filling the position of treasurer of Frick Company. In this official capacity he comes in touch with the financial doings of this large industrial concern. In politics he is a Republican, and quietly works for the best interests of his party. He is a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Gordon makes many friends in the various activities in which he is engaged. He is a most genial and companionable man among his fellow employees. Mr. Gordon has a promising future in the business and industrial life of Waynesboro.

J. Stewart Graham, prominent resident of St. Thomas, was born in that place March 15, 1890, a son of Van Tries and Tillie (Polsgrove) Graham. His father of Scotch-Irish descent served as Postmaster of St. Thomas sixteen years. He died January 15, 1913, and had followed the tailoring business for many years. His grandfather, William T. Graham was born in 1830 and died in 1892. William T. Graham served for a long period as a justice of the peace in St. Thomas township and was a member of one of the old families of that community. J. Stewart Graham has spent his entire life in St. Thomas and for a number of years served as assistant postmaster. Following the death of his father he was appointed postmaster. In politics he is a Republican and he is a member of the Blue Lodge of the Masons, and attends the United Brethren church. Mr. Graham is widely and favorably known and is deeply interested in the cause of good government and takes an active part in the affairs of the community. He enjoys the admiration and respect of all who know him because of his fine personal traits. He is identified with every movement for good in his community and has made for himself a lasting reputation for zeal, self sacrifice and devotion to duty. On October 16, 1913, he married Beulah Belle Byers, a member of a well-known St. Thomas family. She takes an active part in church work and local civic affairs. They have three children: Mary Jane, John Stewart, Jr., and Helen Elizabeth.

Harry E. D. Gray was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, in 1882, the son of Wilson Walker and Ann (DeCosta) Gray, farmers, both of whom are deceased. He is a direct descendent of pioneers who were among the first to cross the mountains into Perry county and hew their home from the wilderness. He obtained his early education in the public schools of his native county, and later attended Shippensburg Normal school and Ursinus college. After graduation he taught school for a period of ten years, principally in Waynesboro where he moved in 1904. In 1909 he gave up the teaching profession and became associated with the Landis Tool Company, where he served an apprenticeship in the shops. He was in the manufacturing department of the business and there acquired a deep knowledge of the affairs of the company which stood him in good stead in later years. He remained in the manufacturing division

of that large concern until 1920 when he was promoted to the post of secretary. Four years later he was made treasurer and at the present time fills both of those responsible posts. He has always been very active in civic affairs and has been a leader in practically all undertakings of a community nature. He is a director of the First National bank of Waynesboro, and is president of the board of the city school district. Fraternally he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Kittochtinny Historical Society. In 1910 he was married to Ida R. Oller of Waynesboro. His wife is active in church and social affairs and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Both are members of the Lutheran church, which they attended regularly.

George V. Greenawalt, a prominent dairyman of Carlisle, was born August 15, 1870, near Hagerstown, Maryland. He is the son of Nicklas and Loretta (Rummel) Greenawalt. The father was a farmer and soldier. During the Civil War he saw action at Bull Run, Antietam and at Gettysburg. He was wounded during "Picketts Charge" in the last named engagement. George V. Greenawalt attended the Franklin county public schools. In early life he engaged in general contracting. He assisted in the building of the first macadamized road in Franklin county, also furnished all stone used in the construction of the C. G. and W. Railroad. In 1918 he moved to Carlisle and engaged in the dairy business. He was the first to introduce pasteurized milk in that section. November 28 is the anniversary date of his marriage to Viola Pensinger of Greencastle, Pa. in 1899. They are the parents of one daughter, Beulah, who is married and lives in Harrisburg. Both Mr. and Mrs. Greenawalt are active in civic and social affairs. Mrs. Greenawalt is a member of the Y. W. C. A., Civic club and the Eastern Star. Both she and her husband are interested in the work of the German Reformed church of which they are members. Mr. Greenawalt is a Mason, Chapter, and Consistory, also Zembo Temple and a member of the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce.

John Luke Gring—One of the most progressive businessmen of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, is John Luke Gring, who was born October 18, 1887, at Reading, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Henry Samuel and Rachel (Foreman) Gring. The father was a very prosperous lumber dealer connected with the Merritt Brothers Lumber company of Reading. He was with this firm for a period of approximately twenty-five years, and in the lumber business practically all of his life. He was of Dutch and Scotch descent, and the son of one of the early settlers of the Sinking Spring neighborhood, Berks county, where he was born. The mother of John Gring, was also born in Sinking Spring, Berks county, and was the daughter of John and Mary Foreman, the former being a blacksmith of that town. The father still lives, but the mother is dead. John L. Gring was

educated in the public schools of Reading, Pennsylvania. After he completed his schooling, he became connected with the C. W. Potteiger Tobacco company in the capacity of clerk, and after much hard work on his part was elevated to the position of sales representative. In 1910 he accepted a post with the George W. Bennethum Amusement company of Reading, acting as manager of the company, traveling in various towns in the east. In 1926, Mr. Gring, moved to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and opened what is known as the Capital Theatre. He is manager of the Chambersburg Theatre company. He is a thirty second degree mason, also affiliated with the Elks club, Knights of Pythias, Rotary club, and Chamber of Commerce. This man can always be depended on to back the local amusements, and the civic enterprises of his community. Mr. Gring, enlisted as a private in the Quartermaster corps in Philadelphia, September 12, 1917, in which rank he did not remain very long, being promoted and commissioned second lieutenant, July 19, 1919. On June 3, 1909, he was united in marriage to Kathryn May Young at Reading. She is the daughter of Joseph H., and Emma May Young, natives of Lititz, Lancaster county, now living in Reading, the former being a miller of flour and grain, and at the present time living retired. Mr. and Mrs. Gring have one child, John David Gring, two years of age.

Glen Roy Grissinger was born in 1879 in Mechanicsburg, Pa., the son of Theodore and Sybilla Grissinger. His father was a farmer for many years in Cumberland county but later in life traveled for the Deering Harvester Co. He was always active in politics in the community, being a member of the Democratic party and a man deeply interested in the affairs of his political organization. He died several years ago. His wife is still living and makes her home with her children, of whom there were seven: Elwood; John; Col. J. Weir; Glen Roy; Edna; Stanley, and George. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Mechanicsburg and later Pierce Business college of Philadelphia where he specialized in a commercial course. For several years after completion of his schooling he was associated with the Chambersburg Shoe manufacturing company, being in charge of the offices of that concern. He later accepted a position in the real estate department of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. In 1921 he returned to Chambersburg and was placed in charge of the real estate department of the Chambersburg Trust company. He still occupies that position which he has held with credit to himself and his employers for the past eight years. He is financially interested in the bank and has other business, civic and fraternal connections which make him one of the best known men in the city. He is secretary and treasurer of the Franklin County Fair association and an active participant in all activities of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is an ardent member. He has always taken a leading part in civic and community movements. Fraternaly he is a member of the Independent Order Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and

P. O. S. of A. In 1910 he was wed to Mary E., daughter of John E. and Emma E. Lehman of Letterkenny township. Three children were born of this union—Dorothy, Katherine and Florence. His wife is active in affairs of the Park Avenue United Brethren church which all members of the family attend regularly.

Walter G. Groome, attorney-at-law, was born September 5, 1889, in Portage, Pennsylvania, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John P. and Jennie H. (Grimes) Groome, Mr. Groome senior, being interested in a coal and water business at that place. Mr. Groome spent his boyhood in and about Portage and attended grammar school there. He prepared for college at St. Vincent's college and Conway Hall, Preparatory school, and was graduated from Dickinson college in 1916 with the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. In 1914, answering his country's call to arms, he enlisted in the United States Army serving with the rank of captain in the 77th Field Artillery, 4th Division. At the close of the war, in 1919 and 1920 he completed the study of law in the Dickinson School of Law, received his law degree there in 1920 and was successfully admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar, November 15th, 1921. He now conducts a general law and tax practice in Carlisle, Pennsylvania with a wide reputation as an authority on tax law. Mr. Groome throughout his career has been affiliated with numerous societies; The Omega Chi fraternity in Conway Hall; The Beta Theta Pi fraternity and Wool Sack, an honorary law society in Dickinson college and Law school; the American Legion; the Field Artillery association of the United States of America; Veterans of Foreign Wars; the Officers Reserve Corps; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Carlisle Lodge No. 578 and St. Patrick's Catholic church, and Loyal Order of Moose. At Charlotte, North Carolina, January 9th, 1918, he was married to Olive Blanche, of Carlisle, daughter of Mr. Joseph W. Shatto.

George William Grove, a prominent ice cream and ice manufacturer of Waynesboro, was born September 23, 1870, on a farm near Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Daniel Phillip and Mary Ellen (Snively) Grove. The former is a native of the country near Sharpsburg and the mother a native of Bakersville, Maryland. Mr. Grove Sr., was employed as a repairman on the canals of that section. After his marriage in 1866, he bought a farm consisting of one hundred and thirty acres in the country west of Bakersville, and there remained for about twenty years, when after selling his stock and farm he moved to Iowa, staying there for about one year he moved back to his native surroundings and bought the old Rowe place at Chapplewoods, where he remained until his death. He was a member of the Lutheran church of Funkstown and his wife was a member of the Christian church. In politics, Daniel P. Grove was known as a Democrat. The son George W. Grove was educated in the public schools of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and gradu-

ated from Juniata college in 1892. He was for sometime employed in the hosiery mills in Mechanicsburg, and later became superintendent of the Allen hosiery mill near Boiling Springs, Pennsylvania. In 1911 he, together with his brother, I. C. Grove, entered the ice cream business in Waynesboro, and have since been engaged. Their business so increased that in 1920 they removed to new quarters where they installed a refrigeration plant. Today it is the largest and most modern of its kind in the vicinity of Waynesboro. December 30, 1915, Mr. Grove married Ruby Armina, daughter of Jefferson Davis and Molly Virginia (Tolbert) McCoy of Waynesboro. To them have been born two sons: Charles Davis, and George W. 2nd. In politics, following the family tradition, he upholds the Democratic principles. He is a member of the Lutheran church and his wife is a member of the United Brethren denomination. Mr. Grove is interested in all civic and local affairs and is highly respected by his business associates as a man and a partner in a progressive industry.

Norman C. Grove, D. D. S. of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, was born 1876 at St. Thomas, the son of L. A. Grove who was a farmer and a merchant in and around Chambersburg for more than twenty years, until his death in 1927. His mother, Annie S. Grove, is still living in Chambersburg. Dr. Grove was educated in the public schools of St. Thomas. He then took up the study of his life's profession in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, specializing in general practice and dental surgery. He received his degree from that institution in 1900, and in 1905, came to Chambersburg. Here he opened his professional offices, and since that time has built up a large and successful medical practice. He has a suite of offices in the Wolfinger building in Chambersburg. Dr. Bietch is his assistant. He is a member of the following organizations: The Harrisburg Dental society; the Republican party; the State and National Dental associations; the Knights of Pythias, the First Lutheran church and the Rotary club. In 1916, he was married to Gale Greenawalt of Chambersburg. Mrs. Grove is actively interested in many organizations of her community, and they occupy an important place in Chambersburg society. To this union have been born two children: Davison Greenawalt, born in 1921 and Lewis Frazier, born in 1923. Mrs. Grove is a member of the Chambersburg Women's club and the entire family attended the First Lutheran church.

Walter Yonson Grove, though young in years, is the head of an old established business of Waynesboro, in fact the oldest in its line—the funeral directing profession. He was born in 1902 in Waynesboro, and aside from the years spent in educational institutions has lived all his life in that city. His father, Frank Ellsworth Grove, who was born July 27, 1862, and died August 17, 1927, was the founder of the business. He established a partnership with Mr. Byers, the firm being known as Byers and Grove. In 1890 he bought out

the interests of his partner and continued the business until his death when it was taken over by his son. His mother, Nellie M. (Yonson) Grove was born December 8, 1863, and died seven years before her husband. The latter was of German descent, while she was of Swedish extraction. The son of this couple was educated in the public schools of his native city and after taking a course in the Mercersburg academy, enrolled in Eckels College of Embalming in Philadelphia. He graduated from this institution with honors in 1924 and immediately became associated with his father in the conducting of the funeral business. As a graduate embalmer and a firm believer in the modern trend of business, he re-organized the establishment, incorporating the latest and most approved funeral methods. The funeral home is now recognized as one of the most complete in this section of the state. The equipment of the company is no less modern than are the principles on which it is operated. Up-to-date motor equipment, including hearses, ambulances and passenger cars, are in service, while the display rooms contain a wide range of caskets and vaults of best manufacture, yet reasonably priced. Like his father, the head of this prosperous establishment, is active in civic and fraternal affairs. The elder Grove, in addition to being a licensed embalmer and physician, was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order Odd Fellows, Junior United American Mechanics, Knights of Malta, Knights of Pythias, Elks and the local Democratic organization. His son is a member of the Republican party and belongs to the Masonic Lodge, Rotary Club, Juniors, Knights of Malta, the Waynesboro County club and the local advertising club. He also is affiliated with the St. Paul Reformed church. A public-spirited citizen, he is active in all civic and philanthropic matters, and gives unselfishly of his time and money in the promotion of all worthy enterprises which reflect credit upon the community and its citizens. He has three sisters, all of whom reside in Waynesboro—Katherine Grove, Mrs. B. H. Welty and Mrs. Wilford Harbaugh. On August 31, 1929, he was married to Marion L. Pfisterer of LeRoy, N. Y., daughter of Louis W., deceased, and Martha Caldwell Pfisterer residents of LeRoy.

George C. Gury of Fannetsburg, Pennsylvania, is the son of George A. and Arninta (Crouse) Gury. He was born at Willow Hill, Franklin county, Pennsylvania in 1884. His father, a native of this section, followed the carpenter trade and for ten years operated extensive farming lands. He is now retired and is living in Spring Run, Pa. He was always an active and interested citizen in the public and social affairs of his community. Mr. Gury received his education in the public schools of Franklin county. He began his business career by working for the Pennsylvania railroad in the Harrisburg division, at Harrisburg. Subsequent to this he was associated with the department store of Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart of Harrisburg in the men's furnishings department. In

1911 he went to North Dakota and for two years was employed on a large farm there. From there he went to Grace City, North Dakota, and was employed by the hardware and implement company of that city. For one year he was a clerk in the First State Bank of Grace City, and then received his promotion as assistant cashier. He remained with this institution four years and in the spring of 1923 he came east and was associated with the old National Bank of Chambersburg. In February, 1924, he moved to Fannetsburg to take the position as cashier of the Fannetsburg National Bank. He now occupies this position and is secretary of the board of directors. This institution was organized in 1916, with George H. Bartle as president and R. W. McAllen as vice-president. It has a capital of \$25,000; a surplus of \$19,000; and deposits amounting to \$154,000. Mr. Gury is a member of the following organizations: the I. O. O. F. Lodge of Harrisburg; the P. O. S. of A.; the Republican party. He married in 1916, Mildred Potter of Fargo, North Dakota. They have three children: a son, Keith Potter, born in 1918; Ardyth Adair, daughter; and Carrol Wilehmina. Mr. and Mrs. Gury have always been active citizens of Fannetsburg and are prominent in social affairs of that community and are respected members of the Fannettsburg Presbyterian church.

Quigley Hafer, a well-known contractor of Chambersburg, was born November 20, 1868, on a farm near that city. He is the son of Wm. M. and Sarah (Diehl) Hafer, the former of German descent and the latter English. After the mother's death in 1889 the father continued farming until 1912 when he retired and went to live with his daughters Mrs. Ida Arris and Mrs. Noah Spangler. He died January 24, 1927. Both parents were ardent members of the United Brethren church. In politics the father favored the Democratic principles. Quigley Hafer, was educated in the public schools of Franklin county. With this exception his education was made up of practical experience. In his youth he learned the carpenter trade and followed it for a period of twenty years. During this period he gradually took on small contract jobs until today he does entirely contract work, and soon won recognition as a successful business man. Among some of the larger contracts he has completed was the Winchester Cold Storage plant at Winchester, Va., the Interwoven Mills, of Martinsburg, W. Va., the Chambersburg Cold Storage and the dormitory, library and science buildings of Wilson college. He is now building Trinity Lutheran Church. Mr. Hafer, in politics is a Democrat. He is a member of the United Brethren church, and is also an interested member of the Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce. He married Edith M. the daughter of Wm. and Maria (Miller) Aughinbaugh of that city. To them have been born one daughter, Hilda M. Mr. Quigley, not only has the reputation of being a good contractor, but both he and his family have a fine standing in their community.

Harry Clayton Hammond of Mt. Alto, Pennsylvania, was born in 1868 at Benevola, Maryland, the son of D. O. and Margaret (Ripple) Hammond, both deceased. His father owned and operated large farming lands in that vicinity. Both his parents were actively interested in the social affairs of their community, and were beloved and respected members of the United Brethren church. Mr. Hammond was educated in the public schools of Benevola, and for fifteen years in conjunction with that, worked for his father on his farm. Following that he was associated with the Frick Manufacturing Company of Waynesboro and worked on the road installing ice machinery. In 1893, he severed his connections with this firm and went to Richmond, Va., as a mechanic in the Richmond Locomotive Works for four years. He then began working for the Southern Pipe Line company of Fayette county, and for the past thirty-four years, has served there in the capacity of foreman. He is interested in the Waynesboro Peoples Trust company; he is a Republican in politics; a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge and the order of the Knights of Pythias. In 1900, he was married to Mary V., daughter of James A. and Dolly (Brooks) Watson. To this union have been born four children: Maude, Jeanette, Rose, and Mabel.

Hattie J. Happle. One of the very finest examples of the American business-woman today, is Hattie J. Happle, one of the capable partners of the real estate business known to realty owners and seekers in Pennsylvania and elsewhere as Happle and Swartz. She is the daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Prizer) Happle, the former having been a merchant in Millerstown, Perry County, Pennsylvania. He was a well-known and highly respected citizen of his community. Both the parents are deceased.

S. Edith Swartz is a widely known and admired business-woman of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, who is a daughter of Captain John A., and Alcinda (Haley) Swartz, both natives of Mechanicsburg. John Swartz was a captain during the Civil War. Miss Swartz's grandfather was a minister in the local Church of God, and is remembered by a host of friends and acquaintances as an honest and admirable personage.

Benjamin Franklin Hartman, principal of the Monterey consolidated grade school, is a well-known figure in the educational circles of Franklin county. He is a great grandson of Adam Hartman who, as a soldier of the Continental army, saw the cause of Liberty at its lowest ebb at Valley Forge and at its greatest victory at the surrender of Yorktown. His grandfather was George Hartman, of Adams county, Pennsylvania. Solomon Hartman, his father, was born August 6, 1818, and died February 24, 1901. He married Mary Coy, born January 18, 1820, and died May 22, 1896, and to this union were born six children, as follows: Daniel W., deceased;



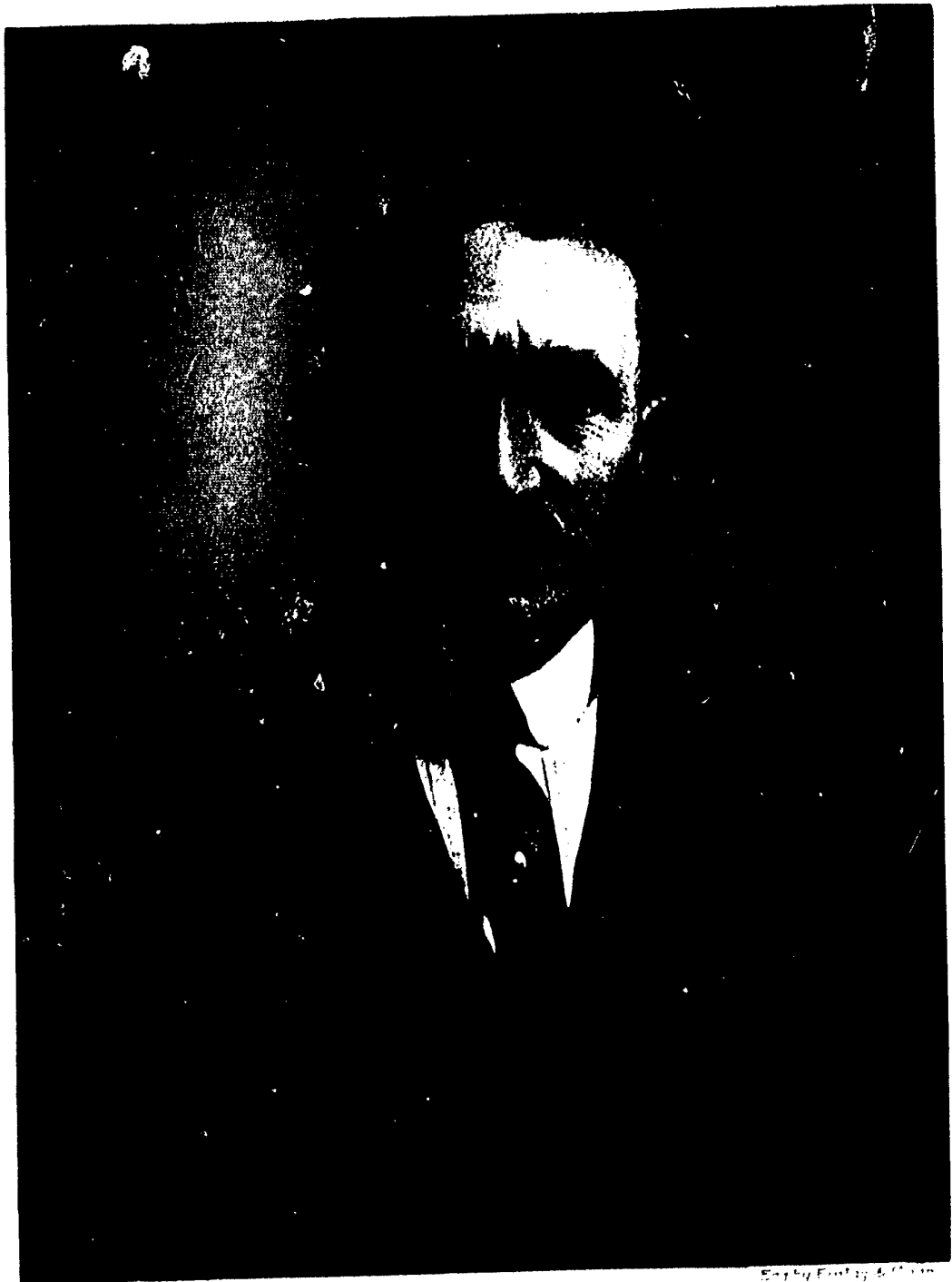
B. J. Hartman,

Josiah, who resides at Rouzerville, Franklin county; Elizabeth Hartman Andrews, of Waynesboro; Athalinda, deceased; Martha Jane, deceased; and Benjamin F., who was born at Rouzerville, July 31, 1865. Benjamin F. Hartman obtained his public school education at the Waterloo school, near Rouzerville, supplemented by a summer session at Rouzerville, the former school being located at what is now Stop Four on the C. G. & W. railroad. With summer sessions at Clay Hill in Antietam township and Shady Grove, in the same township, he prepared himself for teaching, a profession upon which he embarked in the autumn of 1884. Subsequently, he attended the Keystone State Normal school, of Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., and graduated therefrom as a member of the Class of 1890. Except for the five years in which he was increasing his professional knowledge, he has been engaged in teaching since the year 1884, and all of this has been done in the schools of Washington, Warren, and Guilford townships and Waynesboro, Franklin county. His many years in the schools of the county have made him a prominent figure in his chosen field. For several years, he has been secretary of the Franklin county school principals' association, an active and useful organization in the field of public instruction in this county, and he has also served as president of the same body. He was one of those instrumental in the establishment of the Franklin County Scholastic and Athletic Field Day and as noted above, is principal of the consolidated graded school at Monterey. Upon educational subjects, he has written extensively for the press in the county, and since 1913, he has made his home at Waynesboro. As a communicant of the Reformed church, he has been actively interested in the affairs of that body, in which he has held various offices, and for the past twenty years, he has been president of District No. 2 of the Franklin County Sunday School association. As befitting one who has given his life to the advancement of education, Mr. Hartman was married to Mary Emma Creps, November 9, 1897, at the Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa., with Rev. N. C. Schaeffer, superintendent of the department, officiating. Mrs. Hartman, a daughter of Henry Thornton and Catherine (Swisher) Creps, was born at Leitersburg, Maryland, August 9, 1863, and died July 22, 1920, leaving two sons, Coy Schaeffer and Robert Creps, born July 31, 1901, and February 15, 1904, respectively. Both sons were born at Rouzerville in the same house where their father was born and reared. The elder son is a graduate of Lafayette college with the Class of 1922 and of Columbia university, 1930. For four years, he was instructor of languages at Bellefonte academy, and for the past four years he has been a master in the Hackley Preparatory school for boys, Ferrytown, New York, teaching Latin. Robert Creps Hartman is engaged in clerical work at Waynesboro, and, like his brother, is unmarried.

J. Franklin Hartzell, cashier of the First National Bank of Mt. Holly, Pennsylvania, was born at Mt. Holly Springs, March 22,

1905, the son of Wm. Frank and Lydia (Fyler) Hartzell, who are both living. The former is very prominent in business affairs today. He was educated in the public schools of Mt. Holly and afterwards became employed in the paper mill of that town. After his marriage, in 1895 he established a pig and scrap iron business which continues on a much larger scale. Today, in addition to the iron business he is owner and manager of the Mountain View Inn at Mt. Holly. Aside from these enterprises he is vice-president of the local bank and a stock holder in many other local business houses. He was for a number of years the superintendent of the local Evangelical Sunday school and a member of that church. In politics he is a staunch Republican, as is his son. The son J. Franklin was educated in the public schools of Mt. Holly, Carlisle high school, Dickinson and Albright colleges. He graduated from the latter in 1926 with the B.S. degree. After his graduation from college he taught school in Mt. Holly until 1927 when he became associated with the bank in which today he serves as cashier. Mr. Hartzell is much interested in civic and fraternal affairs, as his membership in the following organizations will show: Carlisle Encampment I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, Red Men, the Citizens Fire company, Alumni association of Carlisle high school, Alumni association of Albright college, and president of the Mt. Holly high school Alumni association. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows club, Beta Theta Pi fraternity of Dickinson college, and the Kappa Upsilon Phi fraternity of Albright college. He is a member of the Evangelical church. October 10, 1929, he was united in marriage with Janet Elizabeth, daughter of Percy and Mary E. (Brandt) Harmon of Mt. Holly Springs. The Hartzells are descendants of the first German settlers in this section. They are an industrious people and have won the respect and admiration of all who know them.

Charles Ebert Hassler. Born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1900, Charles E. Hassler has become one of the prominent citizens of the town where he was born. He is the son of Charles A. and Lillian B. (Goshorn) Hassler, both natives of Shippensburg. His elementary and high school education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, and a further educational training was secured at the State Teacher's college, of the above town. After Mr. Hassler had completed his schooling, he taught in the rural schools of Hopewell township, Cumberland county, for a period of four years, after which he became a member of the faculty of the Newville high school at Newville, Pennsylvania, which position he held for six years. At the present time he is principal of the high school. Mr. Hassler is active in Democratic politics in Cumberland county, and is a member of the local Lutheran church. On June 24, 1925, he was united in marriage to Miss Gladys V. Hassler, who was born August 15, 1904, in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Lillian Maxine.



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B. F. Hauck

Samuel F. Hauck, who died at his home in Mechanicsburg, February 23, 1927, was one of the leading figures in the financial and commercial circles of that city during a long and useful life. A son of Adam and Susanna M. (Wonderly) Hauck, he was born at Mechanicsburg, August 30, 1850, but the death of his father, a blacksmith, founder and machine shop operator, when the boy was four and a half years old left his rearing in the hands of his mother. He was indebted for his education to the public schools of his native town and the Cumberland Valley Institute, and when he had graduated from the latter institution, he followed the trade of tinsmith for ten years at Mechanicsburg. In 1869, he formed a partnership with his brother, George W., with whom he conducted a tinsmithing business for a decade. In 1879, they became interested in a wholesale and retail hardware business which in 1886 was merged with the store and tinsmithing business under the style of Hauck Brothers, which is today the foremost name in the hardware trade of Mechanicsburg and Cumberland Valley. Mr. Hauck was also successfully engaged in the manufacture of leather fly nets for horses as a partner in the Huston Net company, 1880 to 1904. In 1896, he became a director of the Second National bank and succeeded to the presidency of the institution in 1909. Of such a nature was his handling of the affairs of the bank that he served continuously as its head from his first election to the office of chief executive, and perhaps his greatest service to Mechanicsburg and its environs was in this capacity, for he held consistently to a policy of progressive conservatism that was of unquestionable aid to the development of the community, and that demonstrated conclusively the high order of his ability in financial matters. The institution was organized March 1, 1864, and is the only banking house in the city holding a National bank charter. He was also a director of the D. Wilcox Manufacturing company. No less prominent was he in the club and fraternal life of the community. In Masonry, he held membership in the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery and Consistory and also Zembo Temple of the Shrine. He was also a member of the Lions club, Business Men's League, and the Mechanicsburg Lodge of Odd Fellows, and was affiliated with the Church of God. Mr. Hauck married Lou Elcock, who survives him, and their life together was one of happiness and congeniality.

Anna A. and Ellinor B. Hays of Carlisle, Cumberland County, are members of a prominent family. They are daughters of John and Jane (Van Ness) Hays. John Hays, a distinguished citizen of Carlisle, was a well-known banker and manufacturer and at the time of his death, November 30, 1921, was head of the Frog, Switch and Manufacturing Company, a leading industrial plant of Cumberland County. The Hays family was of Scotch-Irish-English ancestry. He was born in Carlisle, February 2, 1837, and was one of the organizers and founders of the company, of which he was the presi-

dent, manufacturers of railroad accessories and supplies. He retired January 1, 1918. His son, Raphael Smead Hays, took over his interests as president of the concern. Mr. Hays was also connected with various other enterprises of Cumberland county and took an active part in the affairs of his community. Under his direction the manufacturing concern met with marked success and occupied a prominent place in the history and progress of Carlisle. He was industrious, generous and worked for the benefits of his colleagues as for himself. He was public spirited and a leader, both by precept and example. He was of sound business judgment, well read on many subjects and an excellent and convincing conversationalist. His advice and opinions were much sought after and held in high esteem by his friends throughout the Cumberland Valley. He had five children: Anna A., Elizabeth H., George M., Ellinor Blaine and Raphael Smead Hays. His daughters reside in Carlisle and are not married. Anna A. Hays was educated in Miss Mary Hitner's private school and at Metzger's School for Girls. In politics she is a Republican. She is also a member of the Presbyterian Church. Ellinor Blaine Hays was educated in private schools of Carlisle, at Metzger College and Baldwin School at Bryn Mawr. In politics she is also a Republican and is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. Both daughters take an active part in civic and social affairs and occupy a high place in their community.

Raphael Smead Hays, one of the most prominent captains in the iron and steel industry in Pennsylvania, and a man who is especially noted as a manufacturer of railroad and track appliances, is Raphael Smead Hays, chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the Frog, Switch and Manufacturing Company of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. In addition to his highly important connection with this prominent industry, he has other business and civic interests which stamp him as one of the leading commercial men of the State. He is the son of the late John Hays, leading citizen of Carlisle, and Jane Van Ness (Smead) Hays. His father, who was of Scotch-Irish-English ancestry, was a prominent banker, lawyer and manufacturer of Carlisle, and at the time of his death, November 30, 1921, was president of the company which his son now directs. On his mother's side Mr. Hays is a descendant of English and Holland ancestors. He was born in Carlisle, June 23, 1877, and was educated in Carlisle private schools and Dickinson and Carlisle colleges, taking the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts in 1894. Upon completion of his collegiate course he became the private secretary of Dr. George Edward Reed, president of Dickinson College. He held that position for two years, resigning to become associated with the E. T. Smith Company of Philadelphia, doing general office work. With this outside business training, he returned to Carlisle and entered the employ of the Frog, Switch and Manufacturing Company, which his father headed. In the next few years he advanced from one



DANIEL MILLER HEEFNER

position to another, working his way through the various departments from a minor capacity to that of superintendent and, finally, vice-president. January 1, 1918, his father retired and turned over his interests in the company to his son who became president. Later his official title was changed to chairman of the board of directors and general manager. Since assuming control of the company he has shown rare ability and has been an influential agent in the rapid strides the concern has made in recent years. Being familiar with all departments and details of the business, he has so directed affairs that in more respects than one his success has been outstanding. The company, which was established in 1881, with John Hays as a leading organizer, occupies an important place in the manufacture of railroad accessories and supplies. Among its products are manganese frogs and crossings, plain frogs, switches, crossings, switch stands and accessories, the famous Indian brand manganese steel castings and other similar products. Mr. Hays has by no means limited his business connections to the company which he now heads. He is a director of the Carlisle Trust Company and of the American Flange Frog and Railway Equipment Company of St. Louis. He supervised the activities of his company when it was engaged in government work during the World War, and served his country in other ways in civilian capacities. He has always been socially prominent and has taken an active part in civic and community affairs of Carlisle and surrounding territory. He is a member of the Harrisburg Country club, the Carlisle Country club, the University Club of Philadelphia, the Engineers' Club of New York City, the Army Athletic Association of West Point, N. Y., the Carlisle Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Sigma Chi fraternity. Politically he is a Republican. January 28, 1902, he married Elizabeth Lindsay Gardner of Carlisle. Three children—Edward Gardner, Jan Van Ness and Ann Blaine—were born of this union.

Daniel Miller Heefner, who was born in Mont Alto, February 6, 1858, was the son of Daniel (1826-1880) and Mary Ann Miller (1823-1900) Heefner. His grandfather was John Heefner, who came to America in 1767, at the age of nine years, a pioneer of Quincy township, Franklin county, and the original settler, who died in 1825. His paternal grandmother died at the age of 97 years in 1869. His grandfather's property consisted of approximately sixteen hundred acres and the story is told that it took him an entire day to ride horseback over his tract of heavily-timbered land. He had lived in the southern section of Prussia, Germany, near the Austrian border before coming to America. Daniel Miller Heefner was married in 1882 to Anna Elizabeth Gift, born February 23, 1862, near Falling Springs, Franklin county, whose maternal great-great-great grandfather, William Knepper, came to America in 1729 from Southern Germany. (See Page 61 of Rupp's "Collection of Thirty Thousand

Immigrants into Pennsylvania;" also Egle's "Names of Foreigners who took Oath of Allegiance to Province and State of Pennsylvania, 1727-1775.") Abraham Knepper (1734-1823), Mrs. Heefner's great-great grandfather, served as a private in Capt. Samuel Royer's company—5th company, 1st battalion, Cumberland county militia in the Revolutionary War. (See Pennsylvania Archives, Series 5, Vol. VI, pp. 88-90.) Mrs. Heefner's paternal great-grandfather, Mathias Gift, was one of the first settlers in the Grindstone Hill section of Franklin county and was one of the first members of the Lutheran church of that place. It is an interesting fact that Mr. and Mrs. Heefner are direct descendants of John Heefner and Abraham Knepper, who first acquired land in the district of Franklin county now known as Mont Alto. Mr. Heefner lived at Mont Alto until 1884, when he moved to Waynesboro, where he now resides. He was associated with Frick Company from 1884 to 1923, with the exception of two year (1916-1918). His knowledge of steel and the preparing of it for use in tools was a valuable service of nearly forty years given to one of the largest manufacturing plants in the East. He is a member of the Reformed church which he served for many years as deacon and elder. In 1901, he was elected a member of the building committee of St. Paul Reformed church, Waynesboro, the new edifice on South Potomac street having been dedicated on January 24, 1904. He is living at 137 Fairview Avenue, Waynesboro. Mr. and Mrs. Heefner are parents of nine children, two of whom died in infancy. Their home life was ideal in its simplicity, creating an environment which added much to the early training of their children. Four of their sons possess honorable discharges from the army, having served in the war of 1918-1919. The father, in politics a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, believed implicitly in everything the word "democracy" implies. With this spirit he fostered his family, always encouraging his boys with valuable advice gained from experience. Over a period of nearly forty years, from the birth of his first son until the youngest had reached his majority, he guided the family ship with a firm hand and strict discipline. The mother, a loyal and courageous helper, modest, with a sympathetic and understanding nature, exerted a great influence on the family of seven boys who grew to manhood. She is the type to whom Elizabeth Barrett Browning must have referred when she wrote:

"She never found fault with you, never implied
Your wrong by her right; and yet men at her side
Grew nobler"

The early training of the family is seen in the lives of the sons. No matter what work or profession they undertook, the combination of the characteristics of both parents are seen. Sincerity, friendliness, accuracy and thoroughness seem to be their outstanding qualities. The sketches of their living children follow.



ANNA ELIZABETH HEEFNER

Daniel Heefner, the fourth of this name and third in direct line, was born March 20, 1891, at Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools of that town and was graduated from the high school in 1910, later attending the University of Pennsylvania. May 25, 1918, he entered the army and was sent to Camp Meade, Maryland, where he became a member of the 312th Field Artillery Regiment of the 154th Brigade of the 79th Division and served in England and France in the American Expeditionary Forces. In June, 1919, he was discharged from the Army at Camp Dix, New Jersey. He was a charter member of the Joe Stickell Post of the American Legion of Waynesboro, and served as its vice-commander in 1921. August 30, 1922, he went to Mercersburg, associating with the Mercersburg Academy. He is secretary of the alumni association of approximately eight thousand members and editor of *The Mercersburg Academy Alumni Quarterly*. Mr. Heefner has written a number of articles of a biographical and historical nature for newspapers and magazines. In 1928, he wrote and compiled a special edition of the *Quarterly* in memory of Dr. William Mann Irvine, who, for thirty-five years was headmaster of the academy. Because of the fact that he had shared Dr. Irvine's confidence to an exceptional degree over a period of years, Mr. Heefner was in possession of ample resources of memorabilia. On account of its early preparation and the completeness of the details of Dr. Irvine's life, the volume was received with great favor by ministers, educators, and men high in public life. It is a definite contribution to the records of the academy and thousands of copies were sent out to alumni and other friends of the school. At present he is compiling letters written by Dr. Irvine as well as the history of Mercersburg alumni in the World War, which will be published. Mr. Heefner is a contributor to *The Dictionary of American Biography* which was projected by a committee of The American Council of Learned Societies, a federation of twelve societies devoted to humanistic studies. He is affiliated with the Reformed church, holding membership in Trinity congregation of Mercersburg; member of Acacia Lodge, No. 586, F. & A. M., Waynesboro; Harry Lackhove Post of the American Legion, Mercersburg; Mercersburg Rotary club, of which he is a charter member and served as secretary from its organization in March, 1929, until July, 1930; Pennsylvania State Education Association; the Avon Literary club of Mercersburg; the Kittochtinny Historical Society; and of the American Alumni Council.

Emory Gift Heefner, was born in Mont Alto, January 31, 1883. He attended the public schools of Waynesboro and in 1901 entered the employ of Frick Company, where he completed the machinist trade in June, 1905. With the exception of a few months he remained with Frick Company until 1910 when he went to the Landis Machine Company, where he served as foreman of various depart-

ments. In 1918, he was transferred to the engineering department doing service work. He is a mechanical engineer of the Landis Machine Company at the present time. On Sept. 10, 1907, he was married to Daisy May, daughter of James Anderson Heffner, born April 10, 1850, and Rebecca (Johnston) Heffner, born September 10, 1858. They have two children: Helen Elizabeth, born June 18, 1908, and Milda Rebecca, born April 28, 1911. Mr. Heefner is a member of Acacia Lodge No. 586, F. & A. M., having served as Worshipful Master of the Lodge in 1915; George Washington Royal Arch Chapter No. 176; and of Continental Commandery No. 56. He is a member of St. Paul Reformed church, of which he has served as deacon.

Faber Wilson Heefner, was born in Waynesboro, April 22, 1889, and was educated in the public schools of that town. He completed the machinist apprenticeship with Frick Company in 1909, entering the employ of the Landis Machine Company in 1910. He left this company to enter Peirce School, Philadelphia, to pursue the course in business education, but in 1911 he returned to the employ of the Landis Machine Company as salesman, covering the eastern, central western and southern sections of the United States. His ability as a salesman and the enviable record which he made in this work was recognized by his employers and during the years 1913-1914 at the early age of twenty-four, he was sent to Europe to demonstrate and instruct the foreign representatives of the Landis Machine Company in the use of their products. He visited England, France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Italy and Switzerland. On account of the World War, which began in 1914, his trip to these countries was cut short and he returned to the United States along with hundreds of other Americans who were traveling abroad at the time. He was in Berlin when Germany declared war against Russia in August, 1914. After returning home he became engineer of the Landis Machine Company in which position he is still serving. He has served as deacon and is now an elder of St. Paul's Reformed Church of Waynesboro and is superintendent of the Sunday School. He is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 586, F. & A. M., Waynesboro, and of Supreme Council 32 degree Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. April 25, 1916, he was married to Mary Ruth, daughter of James Henry (1858-1915) and Minnie May (Howlett) Lyne, Nicholasville, Kentucky. Mrs. Heefner is the granddaughter of Capt. Isaac James Howlett (1839-1922) of Nashville, Tenn., who led Company B, 48th Tennessee Regiment, Confederate Army during the Civil War. She is a member of the John Morgan Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. To this couple were born three daughters: Ruth Gregory, April 30, 1918; Betty Lyne, March 30, 1920; Anne Wilson, July 7, 1921.

Harvey Miller Heefner, was born July 28, 1884. He attended the public schools of Waynesboro and was graduated from the high school in 1902. He entered Franklin and Marshall college in the

fall of that year and was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Ph.B. in chemistry. From 1906 to 1923 he followed chemical engineering with the General, Grasselli, and Du Pont Chemical companies at plants in Philadelphia, Grasselli and Newark, N. J. March 21, 1917, he was married to Mattie Welch Logan, daughter of J. Lewis Logan of Salem, Va., who was a relative of General Robert E. Lee. (Mr. Logan's mother, Martha Digges Burwell, was General Lee's first cousin; her mother was Lucy Carter of Shirley, Va., sister of Ann Hill Carter, who was General Lee's mother). Mrs. Heefner's grandmother was General Lee's first cousin. Mrs. Heefner is a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. In 1924, they moved to Louisville, Ky., and since that time Mr. Heefner has been engaged in the manufacture and mail order distribution of a foot arch support. He is sole owner of a business operating as the Heefner Arch Support Company. He is a member of Hart Lodge, No. 61, F. & A. M., of Nicholasville, Ky., and of the First Presbyterian church of Louisville. They have one child, Mary Welch, born February 23, 1925.

Dr. Henry Harbaugh Heefner, was born in Waynesboro, April 4, 1899, and attended the public schools of that place, graduating from the high school in 1918. He studied at the Thomas W. Evans Dental Institute of the University of Pennsylvania for two years, transferring in 1920 to the University of Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated with the degree of D. D. S., in 1922. He enlisted in the training corps while a student at the University of Pennsylvania and received an honorable discharge from the army shortly after the Armistice was signed. During the summer months of the years spent in study he assisted his brother, Dr. Mark L. Heefner, in his office at Waynesboro. He practiced his profession in Chambersburg, Millersburg and Johnstown before going to Mercersburg in 1925. Dr. Heefner was married in 1923 to Gladys Estella Provard, (born July 26, 1899), daughter of Calvin Alexander and Anna Elizabeth (Stoops) Provard of near Waynesboro. Mrs. Heefner is a member of the Woman's club of Mercersburg and has been active in musical organizations in Franklin county over a period of years. Her maternal grandfather, Daniel B. Stoops, served in the Northern Army during the Civil War. To this union were born two sons: Keat Provard, November 8, 1923, and Henry Harbaugh, Jr., August 11, 1926. Dr. Heefner was baptized in 1899 by Dr. Edward O. Keen, pastor of St. Paul's Reformed church, Waynesboro, but at present of York, Pa., who also baptized Henry Harbaugh Heefner, Jr., twenty-eight years later at Mercersburg. Both father and son were named for the noted preacher and writer, Dr. Henry Harbaugh, of the Reformed church, who spent much of his life at Mercersburg. Dr. Heefner is a member of Trinity Reformed church of Mercersburg; Acacia Lodge, No. 586, F. & A. M., Waynesboro; charter member of the Mercersburg Rotary club, of which he was elected a director

at its organization; Harry Lackhove Post of the American Legion, Mercersburg; Xi Psi Phi fraternity of the University of Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Dental society; and of the American Dental association.

Dr. Mark Lester Heefner, was born September 8, 1885, at Waynesboro. He was educated in the public schools of that town and learned the machinist trade with the Frick Company. After working for several years, in 1907, following private tutoring, he entered Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster. In 1908, he was enrolled in the Dental School of the University of Pennsylvania from which he was graduated in 1911 with the degree of D.D.S. During his summer vacations he assisted Dr. D. B. Snively and Dr. J. S. Stevenson in their dental office, the firm name being Drs. Snively and Stevenson. After graduation from the university, Dr. Heefner entered the profession with Dr. Stevenson, after Dr. Snively's resignation, forming the offices of Stevenson and Heefner. In 1917, Dr. Stevenson gave up his profession and Dr. Heefner took over the office in its entirety. During the World War, Dr. Heefner enlisted in the army and was given the commission of first lieutenant, dental corps. After the Armistice, he returned to active practice in Waynesboro, where he is considered one of the outstanding dentists of the Cumberland Valley. During the period of his service he was stationed at Camp Dix, N. J. In April, 1923, he was appointed by the State Department of Health, chief of Franklin County, a part of the Seventh Dental District of the Pennsylvania Dental Society. He is a member of St. Paul Reformed Church; Acacia Lodge, No. 586, F. & A. M., of Waynesboro; Supreme Council, 32 degree Northern Masonic Jurisdiction; and is a Shriner. He is also a member of Chi Phi Fraternity of Franklin and Marshall College; the Darby Dental Society of the University of Pennsylvania; the Pennsylvania Dental Society; the American Dental Association; a charter member of the Waynesboro Rotary Club of which he was secretary at its organization; and of the Joe Stickell Post of the American Legion of Waynesboro.

Rhodney Prather Heefner, was born April 6, 1893, at Waynesboro. After attending the public schools he entered the employ of Frick Company, later going with the Landis Machine Company. He enlisted at Hagerstown, Maryland, as a private in Company B, 115th Infantry, 29th Division, June 20, 1916, and was in Federal Service on the Mexican border at Eagle Pass, Texas, from June 27, 1916, to November 4, 1916. From September 8, 1917, to June 15, 1918, he was stationed in camp at Anniston, Alabama. From June 15, 1918 to May 24, 1919, he served in France in the American Expeditionary Forces. He saw active service in the battles in the Alsace Sector from July 28 to September 21, 1918, and in the Verdun Sector, east of the Meuse from October 8 to October 21, 1918. His

total service was from June 20, 1916 to June 4, 1919, being honorably discharged at Camp Meade, Maryland. His division was cited by General Pershing and Mr. Heefner himself was slightly wounded and gassed. He was a bugler of his company. An incident of interest might be recorded. Because he missed his train in Paris, he overstayed a leave by twelve hours. He was picked up by the military police and with another Waynesboro man who was a member of his company, turned over to the notorious "Hardboiled" Smith, finally landing in the prison camp known as Farm No. 2, at Chellas, France, where, during December and January (1918-1919) for 58 days he witnessed horrible brutality on the part of the wizened-face Smith. History will credit Smith with being the most hated man in the A. E. F., his cruelty to the American prisoners in camp being of the worst sort. Mr. Heefner was married June 8, 1920, to Nancy Louise, daughter of David T. and Adela Ellen (Swink) Darraugh, of Hagerstown, Maryland. He has one daughter, Nancy Louise Heefner, born June 14, 1921, at Alexandria, Virginia, where the family lived. He was associated with the Washington Railway and Electric Company from 1922 to 1926, and since September 17, 1926, he has been employed in the U. S. Navy gun factory at Washington, D. C. He is a member of Grace Reformed church of Washington, D. C., and of the Joe Stickell Post of the American Legion of Waynesboro. He resides in Washington.

Herman B. Hege, was born June 13, 1871, in Fulton county, Pennsylvania, the son of John Hege and Mary Piltman Hege. Both parents were of German descent, the father dying in 1897, and the mother two years later. He attended the public schools of Fulton county, and completed his education in the Shippensburg Normal school, from which he graduated in 1896. The next decade was spent in the teaching profession, eight years in Franklin county and two in Fulton county, during which he made an unusually brilliant success. In 1901 he moved to Mercersburg and opened up a small mercantile business known as Hege and Myer. The following years showed that that was the vocation for which he was intended. The business was begun in the face of seemingly unsurmountable obstacles, a tiny storeroom, barely forty feet square, being the first home of the new establishment. During the following quarter of a century hard work, combined with a natural business ability and an unusual gift of doing the right thing at the right time, converted the store into a huge merchandising enterprise which is now the largest in that part of the county. Early in the struggle to succeed he formed a partnership with J. M. Myer. This combination is now the oldest partnership in the county. During the years of its existence the store has been expanded several times, out-growing successive quarters rapidly. The store carries a line of general merchandise, including practically all commodities in demand in Mercersburg and the surrounding rural districts from which it draws upon heavily.

Mr. Hege's genial disposition and his unselfishness with both his time and money in all worthy enterprises have won for him an affectionate place in the hearts of all those with whom he comes in contact. This popularity has acted as a magnet, attracting more and more patrons to his store for shopping and passing a pleasant word with him. In 1896, he was married to Myrtle A. Shelly of Franklin county, a daughter of Andrew and Jenny (Bitner) Shelly. Six children came to gladden the home. They are Ethel, a graduate of the Shippensburg Normal school; Myrtle, graduate of the same institution and the Pennsylvania university; Joseph A.; Pauline, who graduated from Irving college; Margaret, who is attending the State Normal school at Shippensburg, and Martha, who is attending the Mercersburg high school. The oldest son is now associated with their father in the growing mercantile establishment. Mr. Hege has always been very active in civic affairs and a leader in all endeavors which reflect credit upon his native city or are promoted for the welfare of the residents of the community. Politically, while never very active, he is a member of the Democratic organization, and has served two terms as school director. He is president of the First National bank of Mercersburg. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Kitchintinny Historical Society.

Dr. Jesse S. Heiges, one of the best-known educators of Pennsylvania, was born in 1871 in Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. After graduating from the public schools, he entered Edgemoor academy, Littlestown, Pennsylvania, the first of several institutions of higher learning which were to know him during the next several years. He had determined to make teaching his life's work, and in succession he fitted himself for that calling in Shippensburg Normal school, Ursinus college, Columbia university and New York university. In all of these schools he applied himself assiduously to his studies, for he had an eagerness for learning that is unusual. Upon completion of his institutional education—a really intelligent man never ceases to learn—he taught in the public schools of Pennsylvania for several years. In 1902 he moved to Shippensburg and there was appointed instructor of mathematics in the normal school which he had attended as a student several years earlier. So capably did he handle this assignment that in a short time he was made dean of instruction and head of the department of education. He has done some writing for educational magazines. While he has devoted most of his time to his profession of teaching, and it is there that his interest lies, he has acquired interest in financial circles and is a stockholder in local banks and industries. He is also interested in fraternal activities and is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He attends the Lutheran church regularly, and takes an active part in all affairs of the congregation in an official capacity. Like almost every person of a studious nature, he has one hobby to

which he devotes as much time as he can spare from his teaching and business interests. He is a tennis player of no mean ability. He was married in 1903 to Susan Fickes of Newport, Pennsylvania. There are two children: Ralpe E., who is teaching in Findlay college, and working on his doctor's thesis at Columbia, and Jesse G., who is attending high school. His wife is active in church and social affairs and is a member of the Civic club. Both she and her husband are public spirited citizens who have the interests of their community at heart and neglect no opportunity to further its progress.

Clay Henninger, was born in Chambersburg, May 11, 1855, the son of Frederick and Ethlinda (Eyster) Henninger. Frederick, the father was also a native of Chambersburg, born February, 1815, and died in 1907. The mother was a native of Franklin county, born 1822 and died 1910. Both parents were of German descent, and descendants of first pioneer families of Franklin county. Mr. Henninger, Sr., by trade was a contractor and one of the memorials to his workmanship is the First Lutheran church of Chambersburg. He was always a staunch Republican and a leader of his party. At one time he served as mayor of Chambersburg. Both parents were active members of the Lutheran church. Clay Henninger was educated in the public schools of Chambersburg, also in the Chambersburg academy. In 1875, he opened a hat and men's furnishing store which still operates under his guidance. It has grown to be one of the oldest and largest stores of its kind in that city. Clay Henninger following the family tradition is also a member of the Lutheran church and in politics is affiliated with the Republican party. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary club. On October 7, 1879, he married Katie the daughter of Hiram and Margaret (Wingert) Snyder of near Fayetteville, Pennsylvania. To this union were born four children: Bert S., Madge, Clay, Jr., and Edwin L. All with the exception of Madge, who is employed in the Chambersburg Trust company, are now dead. His long years of business in his community have served to establish him in public confidence as one of Franklin county's most prominent business men.

G. Harold Henry. Born in Des Moines, Iowa, August 8, 1892, G. Harold Henry, is now a progressive insurance man of Shippensburg. His father George C., was born in Pine Grove, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and his mother, Henrietta (Ulrich) Henry, was a native of Reading. Both the parents are deceased. The mother was a great granddaughter of Charles Nisbet who was the first president of the Dickinson college, located at Carlisle. Mr. Henry received his education in the public schools of Shippensburg, and continued his educational training at Dickinson college. After he had completed his education, he opened an insurance and bond business in Shippensburg, in which he is still actively engaged. Mr. Henry is a member of the local post of the American Legion. In

1922, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Baker, of Shippensburg, Pa. Three children were born of this union, they are, David, Jean, and Margaret.

John W. Hepfer. "Risen From the Ranks" might well be the title of the biography of John W. Hepfer, vice-president and director of the Waynesboro Knitting company, one of the large manufacturing plants of that locality. Born June 27, 1888, near St. Thomas, Pennsylvania, he was the son of John E. and Bessie Hepfer. His father was a bridge worker. Immediately following the completion of his education in the Waynesboro public schools, he entered the employ of Charles Brown, then owner of an overall manufacturing plant. The business later was sold to J. C. Roulette and Son, and in the course of a short time was acquired by the Waynesboro Knitting company. At the time of the change in ownership, 1915, he was appointed vice-president and became a director of the business, positions which he has held ever since. His industry and application to his work since the first day on the payroll of the plant, and his rapid advance, put him in line for the vice-presidency. Meritorious service was recognized by the new owners of the mills and the promotion was made. The company manufactures women's underwear of cotton and rayon. Much of the output of the plant is disposed of to jobbers and wholesalers through the corporation's New York office. Mr. Hepfer has always taken an active part in civic and industrial affairs of his community. He is a member of the Waynesboro Chamber of Commerce and Lions club, and has been largely instrumental in bringing about the numerous projects which have spelled progress for his community and its people. In this connection he has given unstintingly of his time, holding to the belief that a man owes allegiance to his city second only to loyalty to his family. He is a member of the Waynesboro country club and is an honored member of the Shrine, being a thirty-second degree Mason. His religious affiliations are with the First United Brethren church which he serves as Sunday school superintendent and member of the board of trustees. He was united in marriage, October 24, 1912, to Alice May Holtzman of Waynesboro. They are the parents of two children: John W., Jr., and Arlene Louise. Mrs. Hepfer is active in church and social affairs and is a Sunday school teacher in the First United Brethren.

Chauncey Bachman Hershey, manufacturer, was born in Mount Joy township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1870. He was a son of Samuel Harnish and Mary Hess (Bachman) Hershey. His father was born September 5, 1841, in Mount Joy township, and died May 4, 1904, in the borough of Mount Joy. His mother was also born in Mount Joy township, August 8, 1847, and died December 22, 1897. His parents married in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of his



J. H. Hershner

native township and in early life started on his business career. When but eighteen years of age in 1888, he entered the employ of the Geiser Manufacturing company of Waynesboro, to learn the trade of a machinist. About 1895, he became associated with Landis Brothers, later the Landis Tool company, a Waynesboro manufacturing concern, in the capacity of foreman and assistant to the master mechanic. In 1900, he went to the firm of Lodge and Shipley, Cincinnati, as assistant superintendent. After remaining with this firm for two years he was selected as superintendent of Peru (Indiana) Steel Castings company. When that plant was destroyed by fire in December, 1904, several of this organization including Mr. Hershey were transferred to the American Steel Foundries at Franklin, Pennsylvania. On the solicitation of friends he resigned from the American Steel Foundries in May 1906 to become associated with several Waynesboro companies. He was general manager of the Fred Frick Clock company and president of the Landis Machine company for several years. In the later part of 1909 he resigned from all Waynesboro companies and removed to Detroit, as western representative of Bath Grinder company of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. During the World war, in 1916, he removed to Fitchburg to accept a position as general manager of the Fitchburg Grinding Machine company. He continued in this position until the time of his death in Whalom Park, Lunenburg township, Massachusetts, August 6, 1924. In politics he was a Republican. His unusually active business life did not prevent or curtail his interest in public affairs. His long experience in the manufacturing business and knowledge of all its details made him an especially valuable man. He was a broad-minded, careful and practical man of affairs and represented the best in the manufacturing world. He married, January 30, 1901, Elizabeth Hershey Landis, daughter of Frank Frick and Elizabeth Harnish (Hershey) Landis, of Waynesboro, Pa. They had the following children: Robert Landis Hershey, born December 11, 1901, in Anderson, Indiana; Samuel Frank Hershey, born in Peru Indiana, August 10, 1904; Mark Landis Hershey, born December 3, 1907, died February 24, 1908, and Mary Elizabeth Hershey, born June 20, 1909, and died September 21, 1909.

Newton W. Hershner—One of the best known physicians of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, is Newton W. Hershner, who was born at Gorsuch Mills, Baltimore county, Maryland, July 26, 1878. He is the son of highly respected parents, Benjamin Franklin Hershner who was born at Cross Road, Pennsylvania, in the year of 1843, and Lucretia L. (Seitz) Hershner born at Gorsuch Mills, Maryland in 1847. Newton W. Hershner received his education at the Stewartstown academy and the University of Maryland from the latter of which he graduated in 1906. He served on the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital of Baltimore, for one year, the Springfield sanatorium at Sykesville, Maryland for six months, after which he began practice in

Stewartstown, where he continued for a period of fifteen months then came to Mechanicsburg, Pa., April 23, 1909. He is still actively engaged in his profession having gained for himself not only a fine professional reputation, but also a high standing as citizen. Dr. Hershner gives generously of time and money to the support of the community welfare. He is indeed an asset to Mechanicsburg. In politics, Dr. Hershner, is an active member of the Republican party, taking part in both local and state affairs. As evidence of Dr. Hershner's standing it may be noted that he is a member of the Cumberland County, the Pennsylvania State, and the American Medical Societies and the Harrisburg Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the Masonic order in Mechanicsburg, the Pilgrim Commandery in Harrisburg, the Harrisburg Consistory, the Zembo Temple of the Mystic Shrine. On June 18, 1912, Dr. Hershner was united in marriage to Wilma Anna Landis, a daughter of William and Cora (Gilbert) Landis, natives of Mechanicsburg. Two sons were born of this union; Newton M. Hershner, Jr., born August 24, 1915 and Robert Franklin Hershner born March 23, 1921. One who knows Dr. Hershner very well pays him the following tribute. "By his industry, skill and generally pleasing personality he has won his way to the affection and confidence of the people, and he has a large and extended practice. He is a man of affairs, being a director in the First Bank and Trust company and the owner of a large and highly productive farm adjoining Mechanicsburg. He is interested in agriculture and encourages every movement that helps to make farming more prosperous. He takes high rank as a physician wherever he is known, and keeps posted in the advance of his profession and is well up in all modern methods and discoveries. He is in love with his work as a physician and gives himself unstintedly to its demands, responding to all calls made upon him, serving the rich and the poor alike. Following the traditions of his family he is a Methodist but has a liberality that embraces all Christian bodies. He is a good citizen interested in everything that tends to the advancement and welfare of the town."

L. Floyd Hess—One of the most prominent and progressive citizens of Boiling Springs, Pennsylvania, is L. Floyd Hess, who was born at Register, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1876. He is the son of Jeremiah P. Hess, born at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and Mary R. (Hartman) Hess, born in Luzerne county. The former died in 1887, and was a well-known and honorable farm folk most of his life, dying at the early age of thirty-three years. He was politically a Democrat, and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Register. He was prominent in all of the civic enterprises of the community, regardless of his youth. Mary (Hartman) Hess now resides in Camp Hill, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hess was educated in the Huntingdon Mills academy; the Bloomsburg Normal school, and the Dickinson Law school. After he had completed his

schooling, he taught for a period of five years, after which he took the state bar examinations, and began to practice law in Wilkes-Barre. He practiced for himself from 1901 to 1911, when he was elected District Attorney in Luzerne county. In the year 1913, Mr. Hess was appointed deputy auditor general of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which position he held until 1917, when he opened a law office in Philadelphia, to specialize in corporation law, which profession he is practicing at the present time. Mr. Hess was one of the founders of the Boiling Springs bank in 1922, and occupied the responsible post as president of same, which he holds at the present time. He has long been active in Republican politics, and is an active member of the Presbyterian church. Aside from his own business interest, Mr. Hess, finds time to take part in the activities of other business concerns in that district. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Carlisle Country club, and the Old Town Run Hunting club. He is president of the Sunni-Glo Gardens, incorporated, of Boiling Springs, and also the Sunni-Glo Orchards company of Fruit Land Park, Mississippi. Mr. Hess was united in marriage to Mabel Widner, a daughter of an old and distinguished family of Carlisle. They have five children; Marjorie Virginia, Kenneth W., Jeremiah, Allen and Richard Hess. Mr. Hess is active in all of the business and social undertakings of the community, and is admired and respected by all who have been fortunate enough to gain his acquaintance.

Charles W. High, prominent attorney of Waynesboro, has been engaged in practice there for nearly three decades. David V. High, his father was born at Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, July 15, 1833, and died in Quincy township, Franklin county, Pa., January 23, 1915. During the Civil war, he served three years and three months with Company B, First Maryland Cavalry, Potomac Home Brigade, in the Union, and it was typical of that fratricidal struggle that his brother, Daniel, was a soldier in a Virginia regiment of the Confederate army. He saw action in fifty-two battles and skirmishes without being wounded. After the war, he came to Franklin county, Pa., and here followed his trade of blacksmith in Quincy township. He married Margaret Wingert, who was born in Adams county, Pa., October 16, 1846, and died March 16, 1918. Charles W. High was born at Fayetteville, Greene township, Franklin county, Pa., April 17, 1875, and obtained his early education in the public schools of that and Quincy townships. After studying for a time at the Shippensburg State Normal school, he took up his legal studies in the offices of Horace Bender, of Chambersburg, Pa. He was admitted to practice before the Franklin county bar, December 6, 1902, and in the same year opened offices in Waynesboro, where he has since been in practice for himself. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, May 23, 1921. Mr. High maintains his home at Quincy and has been

postmaster there since August 6, 1928. Mr. High was united in marriage to Margaret Monn, daughter of William H. and Elizabeth (Smith) Monn, of Quincey township, and to them have been born these children: Nellie E., John M., Harold C., Stella M., and Catharine E. His professional affiliations are with the Franklin County and Pennsylvania Bar associations, and fraternally, he is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and the Knights of Pythias.

Jesse Krall Hinkel, is president of the oldest established business in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. He is a very prominent businessman of this town, and has gained for himself a fine reputation among his fellow citizens. He was born February 6, 1856, at Hall, York county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Samuel L. and Mary A. (Krall) Hinkel, the former was born at Frederick, Maryland, and died in 1900, the latter was born in York county, and died in 1908. Samuel L. Hinkel was a shoemaker, and resided in York, Pennsylvania, practically all of his life. He was always active in the local political affairs, and was a member of the Lutheran church of York. Mr. Hinkel was of Austrian descent and Mrs. Hinkel of English. Jesse K. Hinkel's early education was acquired in the public schools of York county. He also attended the Cumberland Valley institute, where he specialized in commercial subjects. After Mr. Hinkel had completed his schooling he entered the employ of the J. B. Stretch Company of Mechanicsburg, where he learned the trade of millwright. He followed this trade for a period of three years, and in 1875, he became connected with the F. Seidel Wheel Manufacturing Company located on the site now occupied by the J. K. Hinkel Manufacturing Company. He was with this concern until 1899, when he left to travel as a salesman for the Eberly Wheel Company of York. Mr. Hinkel after learning a great deal about the wheel manufacturing business, went into business for himself. In March 1900, he started in the spoke business in Dillsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was actively engaged in a successful business until the year 1913, when he bought out the F. Seidel Manufacturing Company, which afterwards became incorporated, and operated under the name of J. K. Hinkel Manufacturing Company. Mr. Hinkel is president of this corporation. They specialize in the manufacture of wheels, spokes, rims, and hubs, and all parts of wagon and carriage materials. This company ships these parts to every state in the union, and also to Canada, South America, and the Hawaiian Islands. They did a great deal of manufacturing of fire apparatus, wagon wheels, coaling barrow wheels, and cart wheels for the government during the World War. The J. K. Hinkel Manufacturing Company, is the outgrowth of the F. Seidel spoke business which was established in the year of 1856. Mr. Hinkel has long been active in Republican politics, and at the present time is Burgess of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, which post he has held since 1925. For a period of fifteen years he was

councilman of this same borough. He is very active and interested in the civic welfare of the community; and is a member of the local United Brethren church, of which he holds the responsible capacity as treasurer. He is affiliated with the Patrotic Sons of America, and is a life member of the Washington Fire Company. In 1879, he was united in marriage to Annie Miller of York Springs, Pennsylvania, who died in 1919. He was married to Kathryn G. Snyder of Mechanicsburg, in 1921. She is a member of the local United Brethren church, and is quite active in the church and social affairs of the community.

Arthur L. Hoch—If the future is to be judged by the past—and this, after all, is our only reliable criterion—Arthur L. Hoch is destined to become one of the most influential and successful men of Mercersburg. Although barely past his thirty-sixth birthday now, he already has attained an unusual success for one of his age, and gives promise of still greater accomplishments in the years to come. He was born in Mercersburg in 1895, and except for the period spent serving his country during the recent World War has made his home there during his entire life. His parents, John N. and Ida (Mowery) Hoch, are still living, the former having retired recently from the meat business to which he devoted many years. Educated in the public schools of Mercersburg, Arthur L. Hoch attended the Keystone Business college of Chambersburg, there fitting himself for a life of business and grounding himself in those subjects which are encountered every day in the banking and financial world. In 1914 he entered the First National bank of Mercersburg as bookkeeper, working in that capacity for three years. Shortly after the United States entered the World war he enlisted in the army, and served for more than a year overseas with the 110th light field artillery, remaining in uniform until May 31, 1919, six months after the signing of the Armistice. After his discharge from the service he accepted a position with the Lukens Steel Company, at Coatesville, Pennsylvania, remained there until May, 1921. At that time he re-entered the First National bank and in 1923 was made assistant cashier. At that time he was but twenty-eight years of age—truly an unusual accomplishment. Four years later he was elevated to the post of cashier, one of the youngest persons to hold so high a position in the state. In September, 1922, he was wedded to Agnes Mabon of Galashiels, Scotland. Four children came to gladden the home—Arthur Mabon, Ida Mary, Thomas Davidson and Theodore Mowery. He is an active member of the Mercersburg Post of the American Legion and the Independent Order Odd Fellows, in both of which organizations he takes a leading part. He is also interested in civic and business activities. His wife has taken a leading part in affairs of the Methodist Episcopal church and the auxiliary of the American Legion and is numbered among the more popular matrons of Mercersburg society.

Samuel Deisert Hockman—Born April 24, 1875, near Stouffers-town, Penna., Samuel D. Hockman is a man who has progressed rapidly in the business world. He is the son of Jacob and Armanda (Deisert) Hockman, both natives of Stoufferstown. In the year 1897, they moved to Waynesboro, Penna., where Jacob Hockman followed his trade of blacksmith until the time of his death. He was of German descent. Mrs. Hockman is also dead, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Samuel D. Hockman was educated in the public schools of Waynesboro, Pa., and after his graduation from high school, learned the trade of machinist, being employed by the Frick company. He was with this concern for a period of eighteen years and in 1910 purchased a creamery company in Waynecastle, Penna., remaining in this business for two years, after which he sold out and became associated with the Waynesboro Brick plant. He accepted a position with the Landis Machine company as Maintenance Engineer, which he held for fourteen years, when he became an employee of the State as a factory inspector. In 1927, Mr. Hockman entered the employ of the First National Bank & Trust company of Waynesboro, taking charge of the real estate department, which position he holds at the present time. He is a director and stockholder of this same bank, also president of the real estate development known as Eastland Hills. Mr. Hockman has various other business interests, being a director as well as vice-president of the Waynesboro Building and Loan Association, an associate of the Landis Machine and Tool company, and the Frick company. Mr. Hockman politically is a Republican, and has served several terms on the Borough Council. Aside from his many business duties, he finds time to be active in the social welfare of the community. He is a member of the Trinity Reformed church, the I. O. O. F., a charter member of the Elks, the Lion's club, the Waynesboro Motor club and the Waynesboro country club. In the year 1900, Mr. Hockman was united in marriage to Miss Etta Viola Miller of Waynesboro. Mrs. Hockman is very active in the church work of her community. There were no children born of this union.

John Daniel Hoffmaster, deceased, was a prominent resident of Blue Ridge Summit, Franklin county, Pa., until the time of his death, which occurred July 8, 1926. He was born January 18, 1880, at Sample's Manor, Md., a son of John William Hoffmaster, also a native of Maryland. After receiving a public school education, he entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad about 1900, serving as a trainman with that road until 1913. It had been his ambition to be in business for himself, and in that year he established himself as a hotel proprietor at Brunswick, Md., where he continued successfully until 1920. Failing health influenced him to give up the business, which he accordingly sold to remove to Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., where he made his home until the time of his death. He was actively interested in all the affairs of civic im-

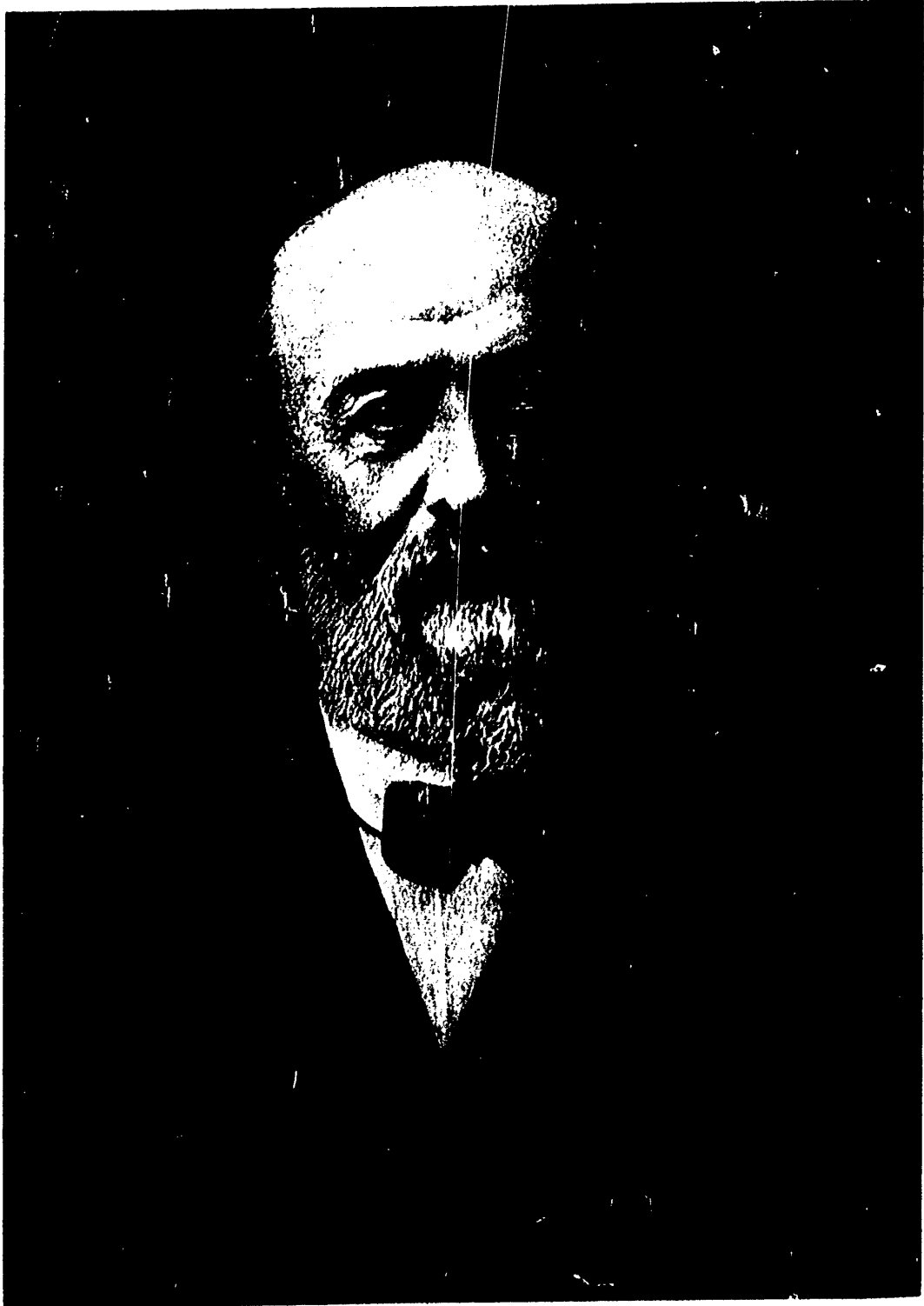
portance in Blue Ridge. He was one of the organizers of the First National bank and maintained his connection with that institution as director. He was also an active member of the Blue Ridge Summit and Monterey Improvement association, a director of the Blue Ridge Mountain Fire company, and a member of the Brotherhood of Trainmen. On January 12, 1909, Mr. Hoffmaster married Nora Belle Miller, of Fairplay, Md., and to them were born two daughters, Camille Ramona, December 12, 1909, and Kathryn Louise, November 6, 1920, the former of whom is the wife of Clarence W. Davis, of Waynesboro, Pa., and the latter of whom resides with her mother at Blue Ridge Summit.

Charles Elias Hoke. Born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1862, Charles Elias Hoke, was a member of one of the oldest families in the Franklin county district. He is the son of Henry Elias Hoke and Harriet (Stenger) Hoke. He received his education in the public schools of Chambersburg, and later entered the Iron City college located in Pittsburgh. He taught music for a short time before entering this higher institution of learning, and at the completion of a prescribed course in college went to Baltimore, where he became connected with the Baltimore Car Service Association, as a clerk, which position he occupied for a period of eight years. In the year 1897, he went into the grain elevator business, which operated under the name of Hoke Elevator Company. The business prospered and was a pronounced success for about four or five years, when he sold it. Mr. Hoke then became associated with his brother in the newspaper business, which he pursued for one year. He sold his share of the newspaper and entered the real estate business in the year 1909, also handling a line of general insurance. Since beginning this work, he has found it necessary to expand, his operations and has become unusually successful. Mr. Hoke can boast of opening one of the first real estate offices in Chambersburg. He is a Republican and is also a member of the Falling Spring Presbyterian church. He has always been very active in the local welfare of the community, and especially so in the church, and in music, having been musical director, for about eighteen years, in the Central Presbyterian church. Aside from this, he was also musical director for the Elks club for a period of six years, and during the war directed all musical entertainments in Franklin county for the purpose of creating interest in the selling of Liberty Bonds. He is fraternally affiliated with the Elks, Knights of Pythias, and the Commercial Club. Mr. Hoke married Sara A. Reed of Chambersburg. She died in the year of 1912, leaving three children; Henry Reed, born in Baltimore, John L., born in Chambersburg, and Sara A., born in Chambersburg, now Mrs. Fay Diehl. Henry Reed Hoke, at the present time is secretary of *The Postage and The Mailbag Magazine* of New York City, a publication devoted entirely to mail advertising. John L. Hoke, is a newspaperman in California, Pennsylvania. He is a talented saxophone player and

was one of the members of the original orchestra which sailed on the Leviathan on its maiden trip. Charles Hoke, took for his second wife, Anna A. Bonbrake, the daughter of a family whose ancestors were among the very earliest settlers of Chambersburg.

John Wesley Hoke, Lawyer, editor and statesman, was born in Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1866, and has lived all his life in that city. He is the son of Henry Elias and Harriett (Stenger) Hoke. His mother was a native of Franklin county, while his father was born in McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools of his native city and, after a preparatory course in the Chambersburg academy, enrolled in Lafayette college, graduating in 1890. Three years later he was admitted to the practice of law and at once engaged in that work. At that time, too, he became associated with the *Franklin Repository* as news editor. From 1900 to 1905 he was proprietor and editor of *Public Opinion*, and the founder of *Daily Opinion*. His inclination then turned again to law and in 1905 he sold out his interest in the newspaper and entered upon the active practice of his first profession. He has always been a member of the Republican party and active in the councils of that organization. He served as district attorney in 1899, 1900 and 1901. In 1904 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the state, serving in the regular session of 1905 and in the special session of the following year. In 1912 he was elected to the State Senate on the record he had established as district attorney and representative. He served in the upper house during the 1913-15 sessions. Even after the conclusion of his public service his interest in politics endured and he became chairman of the county Republican organization. Throughout his life he has devoted much time and money to civic affairs, being a leader in all movements of a public welfare nature. During the war, as chairman of speakers bureau, had charge of all speaking activities in his community. In the private practice of law he has built up a wide clientele and is recognized as one of the able and astute members of the bar in that part of the state. He is a director of the Fannettsburg National bank, a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, K. of P., K. of M., and P. O. S. of A. He was a charter member of the Chambersburg Rotary club and served that organization as president. In 1906 he was married to Lilian Berlin of Slatington, Pennsylvania. They have one child, Harriet B. Hoke, who is attending Sargents school of physical education at Cambridge. Both he and his wife are active in church and social affairs and belong to the Central Presbyterian church.

Philip Henry Hollar, steward of the Franklin County Home, was born near Mongul, Southampton township, Franklin county, Pa., October 20, 1862, and is the son of Samuel and Lydia (Rotz) Hollar, both of whom are deceased. He was reared on the home farm and



Daniel Hoover

obtained his education in the public schools of his native township. In 1884, he married Mary C. Keefer, of Lurgan township and the following spring began farming on the Keefer homestead. Later, he bought a tract of 180 acres near Roxbury, which he farmed until March 24, 1905. Having been elected county commissioner, he took up the duties of that office, serving one term. He sold his farm in 1907, and in 1909 was elected tax collector in Chambersburg. On July 6, 1909, he was appointed steward of the Franklin County Home, a position which he has since retained, his wife occupying the position of matron of the same institution. Mr. Hollar also spent four years as assessor for Lurgan township. Since 1907, he has been associated with the Lurgan Township Fire Insurance company, a mutual enterprise. Mr. Hollar has made an enviable record during the twenty-one years he has administered the affairs of the county home, and because of his services to the people he is known and respected throughout the county. Politically, he is a Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the King Street United Brethren church, Chambersburg of which he has been a trustee since 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Hollar are the parents of these children: Annie G. (Hollar) Stouffer, of Lurgan township; Samuel Irvin Hollar, who married Mary Stouffer; Dora M., who married Norman Mower, of Newburg, Pa.; William K., who married Lottie Martin and is in charge of the agricultural work of the county home; and Daisy M., who is the wife of Earl McElhaney, of Lurgan township.

Daniel Hoover was born in Washington county, Maryland, October 19, 1833, the son of David H. and Elizabeth (Zentmyer) Hoover. His father was born in Frederick county, Maryland, 1776 and his mother was born in Washington county, Maryland in 1803. The family was directly descended from the sturdy Swiss stock which emigrated to America in 1732 from the Swiss Palatinate of Germany, driven here by persecution as a result of their strong religious belief. The inherent strength of character, honesty, uprightness and strong tenacity of purpose demonstrated toward his fellow men, was handed down as a direct inheritance to the subject of this sketch from these Swiss forbears. Mr. Hoover was born on a farm, attended the schools of the neighborhood as a young lad whenever his duties permitted. Later on the desire for self improvement led him to seek education by private study of an advanced character. When Mr. Hoover had grown to young manhood, though he knew farming, especially the care of animals of which he had an exceptional knowledge, he felt the lure of the outside world and sought a career there. He always was fond of mechanics and what could be accomplished by machinery was alluring to him. At that time the first grain separator was invented at Smithsburg, Maryland, near by, and he bought one of the first machines made. This he used in the nearby counties of Maryland and Pennsylvania, demonstrating to the farmers the efficiency of this new method of threshing grain. He soon entered the sales

force after the factory was moved to Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. In this capacity he traveled over the eastern and middle western parts of the United States at a time when traveling so extensively and continuously entailed many hardships and inconveniences. Advancing to many other offices of the company, he was finally elected president of the Geiser Manufacturing Company. Then other interests of Waynesboro attracted his attention and gave time, energy and financial assistance to the starting and developing of the Landis Tool Company, Landis Machine Company, and the Peoples National bank, serving all three of these as president. He was also interested in the Frick Company. He ever looked forward to and visualized the advancement of his adopted town and her citizens. This he proved by his deep interest in bringing a railroad to Waynesboro, the B. & C. V. Railroad, the forming of a Water Company, and his activities in enlarging the water supply, the organizing of the Electric Light plant. To all of these he gave his personal attention and financial support. The subject of this sketch never sought political preferment, consequently a seat in the borough council and the school board were the only public offices held by him. Soon after taking up his residence in Waynesboro he identified himself with the Lutheran church. He was an ardent Christian and therefore an active member of the church bodies, serving as deacon and then elder until the time of his death. He was ever ready with a helping hand toward those in distress and a willing contributor to charity and the work of the church. Mr. Hoover was married February 8, 1866 to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catherine (Neff) Newcomer of Washington county, who were of German descent. Her father was a farmer. The children of this union were eight in number, four of whom died in infancy and four growing to manhood and womanhood as follows: Virtue Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Dr. John E. Byers, a Lutheran clergyman of Baltimore; Ira Newcomer, living in Waynesboro; Percy Daniel, a physician of Waynesboro and Roy J. D., secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Waynesboro. Politically he was a life long Republican. Mr. Hoover died November 17, 1904 at the age of 71.

Ira Newcomer Hoover, a highly respected citizen of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, is recognized as a leader in the agricultural field, as was his father in his early years. He was born April 4, 1870, Waynesboro, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Newcomer) Hoover, whose biography appears elsewhere in the work. The subject attended the local public schools, and graduated from Gettysburg college in 1895. After his school days he clerked for Brown and Miller, grocers, for a few years and then resigned to become associated with his father and farmed for about ten years, when he retired from farming. He is a Republican in politics and has always been active in local affairs. Mr. Hoover and family are members of the Lutheran church. He is a member of the Waynesboro Country club and is financially inter-

ested in many enterprises of Waynesboro, a stock holder of the First National Bank and Trust company. Mr. Hoover was married February 8, 1899 to Miss Ella (Harbaugh) now deceased. To this union was born one daughter, Elenore Hoover, who was educated in the local public schools and later graduated from the Goucher college of Baltimore, specializing in English. She is now an English teacher in Waynesboro high school and lives at home with her father. Both subject and daughter are deeply interested in church and civic affairs and are generous contributors to all worth while local undertakings.

Percy Daniel Hoover, physician, business man and civic leader, descendent of one of the oldest families in the Cumberland Valley, was born in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1872, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Newcomer) Hoover. His parents were born in Washington county, Maryland, the father October 19, 1833, and the mother, December 19, 1840. The Hoover family, then known as "Huber," came originally from the German Palatinate in Switzerland. On September 21, 1732, four "Huber" brothers sailed from Rotterdam on the ship "Pink Plaesance," John Paret, master. They were Hans, Christian, Hans Martin, and Jacob, the latter two being listed on the ship's log as being under sixteen years of age. They settled in Montgomery and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania. According to records of Frederick county Maryland, Christian Hoover on October 30, 1764 purchased one hundred and ninety-five acres of land from Anthony Livers. This land was located near Graceham or Thurmont, Frederick county, and was known as "Two Brothers," being part of a tract called "Arnold's Delight." (Joseph Hoover though not named among the four brothers, was associated with Christian in this purchase.) March 19, 1789, Christian purchased Joseph's portion and for many years operated a mill there. His son, David Hoover, moved to Washington county, and purchased land near Smithsburg. There he married Elizabeth Zentmyer, daughter of David Zentmyer, who conducted a tannery at the foot of the mountains between Rouzerville, Pennsylvania, and Edgmont, Maryland. Before his marriage David Hoover worked at this tannery. Daniel Hoover, his son, and father of Percy Daniel Hoover, was born on a farm near Smithsburg. His paternal grandparents on both sides were members of the Menonite and Dunkard churches and were, therefore, noncombatants. They were farmers primarily and at no time held public office, their sole interest and occupation being tillers of the soil. A sketch of Daniel Hoover appears on another page of this volume. Percy Daniel Hoover, attended the public schools of Washington county, Stevens Hall preparatory school and Gettysburg college from which he graduated in June, 1895, with the degree of B. S. Three years later he took his M. S. degree. He then enrolled in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the degree of M. D. in June, 1899. He entered immediately

upon the practice of medicine in Waynesboro where he has since resided. Daniel Hoover until his death was president of the Peoples National bank. After his death Dr. Hoover was elected to the Board as his successor, and later was chosen secretary of the board. Subsequently he was elected vice president of the First National Bank and Trust Company. He is a director of the Landis Tool Company, and is trustee and secretary of the board of Gettysburg college. He owns considerable farm land in the vicinity of Waynesboro which he leases to tenants. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Franklin County Medical societies, Waynesboro Academy of Medicine and Waynesboro hospital staff. He is a Republican and a member of the Lutheran Church. He has always been keenly interested in lodge affairs and has attained high rank in fraternal organizations. Among his lodge affiliations are membership in Acacia Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Harrisburg Consistory, Continental Commandary, Knights Templar, George Washington chapter Royal Arch Masons, Zembo Temple, A. A. O. K., Knights of Pythias, Masonic club of Waynesboro. He is also affiliated with the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity and is a member of the Waynesboro Country club. He is a trustee of the Lutheran church. He was married October 8, 1907 to Helen Louise Besore, daughter of Alpheus N. and Florence (DeFord) Besore of Baltimore. They have one child, Florence DeFord Hoover. His wife was born October 23, 1882 in Baltimore. She is a member of Franklin County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Women's League of Gettysburg college, the Women's Auxiliary to the Franklin county Medical society, the Fortnightly club of Waynesboro and is active in church and social affairs. She is descended on her mother's side from Hon. Jonathan Greenleaf of Newburyport, Massachusetts, representative to the general court of Massachusetts. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional convention in 1780 and a member of the first, second and third provincial congresses of that state. He was senator and representative of the Commonwealth from 1769 to 1781. He was on the commission of safety during the Revolution. On the occasion of the Lexington alarm, which precipitated the war for independence of the colonies on April 19, 1775, he marched from Medford, Massachusetts. Another ancestor was William Davenport, who as captain fought under General Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham at Quebec during the French and Indian War; the last stand of the French in America and the deciding battle in the struggle for supremacy in America between France and England. Alpheus N. Besore, father of Mrs. Hoover, was born July 31, 1850, in Waynesboro. Her mother was born August 22, 1858 in Baltimore. From both sides of the family she is descended from pioneer stock which took an important role in the history of the country and in the upbuilding of the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Massachusetts.

Roy John David Hoover, was born in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania,

November 18, 1878. He was the son of Daniel Hoover and Elizabeth (Newcomer) Hoover. Mr. Hoover's father was a native of Maryland, born of parents of Scotch-Irish descent, who were native farmers of that state. The father later became a manufacturer and banker of Waynesboro. He was president of the Peoples National bank from its formation until his death. He was also president of the Geiser Manufacturing Company, and the Landis Tool Company. He was a very active citizen up until the day of his death, which occurred November, 1904. He was member of the town council one term; also a member of the Lutheran church. He was one of the founders of the water company of Waynesboro. The mother was of Swiss-German descent, and was also a very active woman in the community. She is also deceased. The subject, Mr. Roy Hoover, was educated in the public schools of Waynesboro, after which he matriculated at Penn State college, from which he graduated in the year of 1900. He specialized in a course of Electrical Engineering. In 1900 he became connected with the Penn Lines west of Pittsburgh and was employed in the signal department, which position he held until 1916, when he returned to his "home town," and in 1917 became interested in manufacturing, industrial, and civic affairs. He is a director of the Frick Company, Autodex Company, and a member of the school board. At the present time he is secretary-treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Lutheran church council. He is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and secretary-treasurer of the Waynesboro Motor club, a member of the Rotary club, and secretary of the Waynesboro Country club. Mr. Hoover politically is a Republican. He was married June 5, 1907 to Gertrude Arnold of Bradford, Ohio. They had six children, five of which are deceased, with Helen Arnold Hoover surviving, at present a student at Penn State college, taking a course in Liberal Arts. Mr. Hoover is a stockholder of most of the industrial companies of Waynesboro. He is a stockholder of the First National Bank and Trust Company. He is personally interested and active in all the worthwhile things in his community. Mrs. Hoover is a member of the Euterpe club and the Fortnightly club. She has always taken a deep interest in church, musical and social affairs. She is a member of the Lutheran church.

John M. Hoy, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, is of French and German descent and was born in Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1879, the son of John Henry and Amanda (Sheaffer) Hoy. His father owned and operated extensive farming lands in the same county until the year 1907 at which time he moved to York, where he engaged in the retail coal business. Both parents are highly esteemed members of the United Brethren church and are very active in their local Democratic organization. John Hoy received his education in the public schools of Cumberland county. At the age of twenty, he started working for the old Cumberland

Valley Railroad Company, now consolidated with the Pennsylvania Railroad, on March 1, 1899. With them, he learned telegraphy and worked in all the departments in connection with the operation of this division. He was placed in the station agent's office telegraphing, dispatching, and performed special duty in connection with the efficient service and safety work during the war. Since 1913 he has been station agent, freight and passenger, in Carlisle. He is a highly respected citizen and is actively interested in all community affairs, charitable, civic, political and social. Lubertha F. daughter of Samuel P. and Annie E. (Diener) Jackson of Carlisle became his wife. They have three children: Charles P.; Ruth Irene, and Mary. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hoy are very prominent in their several political organizations. Mr. Hoy is now serving this community as a member of the school board, and is treasurer of same. Mrs. Hoy is a leader of the Women's Republican organization, performing invaluable services and giving freely of her dynamic personality. He is president of the Carlisle branch of the Kiwanis club; a member of the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce; a member of the Harrisburg Freight Agent Association of the Pennsylvania Railroad and since 1915 has been a director of the Carlisle Building and Loan Association.

Robert McDowell Huber, who has been associated with the Pennsylvania railroad since 1913, was born at St. Thomas, Pa., July 12, 1878, a son of Benjamin F. and Margaret C. (Gillan) Huber. The parents spent their lives in Franklin county, where they farmed at St. Thomas. The father was of German extraction and the mother of Scotch-Irish descent, while the paternal grandfather of Robert Huber was also a native of the Cumberland Valley. Robert McDowell Huber attended the public schools of St. Thomas and received his college preparatory training at the Chambersburg academy, from which he was graduated in 1898. He immediately matriculated at Pennsylvania State college, graduating in civil engineering in 1903, and began his career in engineering and contracting. This work took him to California, where he spent several years, and subsequently to Chicago on a tunnel construction job. He returned to his native county in 1910 to install the gravity water and sewer system at Chambersburg. Three years afterward he formed a connection with the Pennsylvania railroad, taking charge of the real estate department for the Chambersburg section, and he has since occupied that responsible position. He is a Mason and a member of the Rotary club and the Chamber of Commerce, is a Republican in politics, and attends the Presbyterian church. Mr. Huber is unmarried and has one brother, Charles Gillan Huber, engaged in bridge building in Seattle, and one sister, Catharine Huber.

Corral H. Hunt. One of the most prominent and progressive citizens of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, is Corral H. Hunt, who was born in Strongsville, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, June 12, 1887. He is the son



A. J. White Hutton

of George W. Hunt and Celia (Drake) Hunt, the former of whom was born in Hinckley, Ohio, March 10, 1854, while his wife was born in Strongsville, Ohio, September 6, 1854. Mr. Corral H. Hunt was educated in the public schools of Brunswick, Ohio, after which he continued his education by taking special work at Wooster university, Wooster, Ohio, and at Northwestern university in Evanston, Illinois. He also took a business course at Sandusky Business college, Sandusky, Ohio, and studied law for four years at Georgetown university in Washington, D. C., where he received the master of law degree. Mr. Hunt taught school in Ohio for a few years, after which he became attorney with the United States shipping board. Through his ability and high standing in the community, he was elected secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in both Chambersburg and Newcastle, Pennsylvania. At the present time he occupies the responsible position of business manager of the Penn Hall School for Girls, Chambersburg. In politics, Mr. Hunt is a Republican, and has always been interested in the party. He is a member of the Methodist church of the above city, and also finds time to join in civic and social affairs. On June 20, 1912, he was married to Minnie M., daughter of Hiram W. and Mariette (Hire) Graham, who resided in Strongsville, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Hunt one daughter has been born, Hermione Helene Hunt, born in Washington, D. C., May 11, 1917. Active as he has been in business and professional undertakings, he takes a leading part in the associations which tend to better any community. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge (Columbus Lodge No. 75), Chambersburg, also the Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary club. Mr. Hunt is a highly respected citizen and considered a man of integrity in the town.

A. J. White Hutton, born at Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1877, son of Edward N. Hutton and Alice White Hutton, paternal grand parents Jacob Hutton and Catherine (Heckerman) Hutton, maternal grand parents A. J. White and Sarah Grove White. Educated at the public schools of Chambersburg, prepared for college at Chambersburg academy during the administration of Professor M. R. Alexander. Was graduated from Gettysburg college in the class of 1897, registered as a law student with Congressman Thad. M. Mahon, Chambersburg. Served as clerk to the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. of which committee Mr. Mahon was chairman. Admitted to the Franklin county bar at the September term, 1899, during the judgeship of President Judge John Stewart. Entered Harvard Law School October, 1899, and was graduated in 1902. Awarded scholarship at Harvard Law School for meritorious work and upon graduation was recommended by Dean James Barr Ames of Harvard Law School to professorship in law at Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Assumed the duties as Law Professor in September, 1902, and has occupied this position continuously

to the present time, ranking as oldest professor in point of service. Has practiced law at Chambersburg since 1902, a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania also member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. Member of the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity, Delta Chi Law fraternity, Rufus Choate Law club of Harvard Law School, Harvard club of Philadelphia, Chambersburg Columbus Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Commercial Club, Chamber of Commerce of Chambersburg and Kittochtinny Historical Society. Contributor of articles to leading law magazines and writer upon a wide variety of historical subjects. Married in 1905 to Mattie J. Smith, daughter of E. M. Smith of Chambersburg. Has four children; Alice, Henry S., Edward M., and Mary Julia. Member of the Lutheran church, Republican in politics and interested in civic movements. Ancestors of English descent intermixed with palatinate German. Has never held political office. College degrees, A. B. and A. M. (Gettysburg) LL.B. (Harvard).

Dr. William Mann Irvine, one of the outstanding educators of the country and for thirty-five years headmaster of the Mercersburg Academy, was born October 13, 1865 at Bedford, Pennsylvania, the son of Henry Fetter and Emily Elizabeth Mann Irvine. His parents were married in 1862. Until 1894 his home was in Bedford county, with the exception of six months when his family lived in Prairie City, McDonough county, Illinois. His great-grandfather, Peter Mann, fought in the American Revolution as a private. At six years of age, Dr. Irvine began his school life. At twelve he stopped school to work in a general store at Bedford. At sixteen years of age he entered Phillips Exeter academy at Exeter, N. H., as a working boy. During the summers he clerked in a store, sold reference books, and worked on the farm of his uncle, George Mann. In 1884 he entered Princeton University from which he was graduated in 1888. Because of his fine scholastic work he was awarded a Fellowship and took his postgraduate work in 1888-89, and received his degree of Ph.D. in 1891 after submitting his thesis on immigration. He entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed church in the United States at Lancaster, from which he was graduated in 1892, and licensed as a minister in that church. While a student at the Theological Seminary, Dr. Irvine gave an impetus to every undergraduate activity. He developed intercollegiate football as captain and coach, organized and led the first Glee club, inspired the founding of the college weekly and made the first gymnasium possible. He was a renowned athlete, having played on the Exeter football and baseball teams and having been a member of the Princeton varsity for five years. Moreover, during all this time he kept his name on the honor roll, a feat which few champion athletes of the modern day can do. Dr. Irvine was a professor of social science at Franklin and Marshall college from 1892 to 1893, when on April 27 of that year he was

chosen headmaster at Mercersburg. He received the degree of LL.D from Franklin and Marshall in 1910 and from Lafayette college in 1916, and the same degree was awarded posthumously by Princeton June 19, 1928, one week after he had passed away. Dr. Irvine's work at Mercersburg is recognized in the educational world as the most outstanding piece of schoolmastering of his day. In 1893 the school had an enrollment of forty boys and a faculty of four instructors. In the school year 1927-28, 542 boys were enrolled in the academy and there were forty-eight members in the faculty. The campus grew from four acres of ground to 282 acres during his administration and from three buildings to sixteen. His crowning work was the Gothic Chapel which stands at the highest point on the campus. Dr. Irvine in the late years of his life was a member of the following organizations: president of the Headmasters' Association in 1921; president of the Association of Schools and Colleges of the Middle Atlantic States and Maryland in 1922; President of the Headmasters' club of Philadelphia and the vicinity in 1923; a member of the College Entrance Examination Board; and a member of the Board of Fish Commissioners of Pennsylvania from 1924 to 1928. All through his life he was a member of the Reformed church and in politics a Democrat. Dr. Irvine died on June 11, 1928, and was survived by his wife and two daughters. On June 26, 1894, he was married to Camille Hart, of Winchester, Virginia. Their children were William Mann, Jr., deceased; Hart, now Mrs. John D. West; and Camille, wife of Clark W. Slade. After Dr. Irvine's death, President Coolidge, Governor Fisher, and others paid glowing tribute to his high character and unusual achievements. At the funeral service of Dr. Irvine, which was held in the beautiful Gothic chapel at Mercersburg on June 14, 1928, Dr. Boyd Edwards, Headmaster of the Hill School, who was later elected to succeed Dr. Irvine as Headmaster at Mercersburg, made the chief address. In speaking of Dr. Irvine, in part he said the following which was singularly appropriate:

"If you seek his monument look about you. What Strength, what Steadfastness, what Stability are here! These qualities are like him! They are his! They are he, forever speaking so long as this shrine shall stand!

"What Honesty of material, what Honor of workmanship are here! They like him! They are his! They are he, forever speaking so long as this shrine shall stand!

"What Color, what Chiseling, what Conviction, what Consecration are here! They are like him! They are his! They are he, forever speaking so long as this shrine shall stand!

"What Eloquence is here! What Silence! They are like him! They are his! They are he, forever speaking so long as this shrine shall stand!

"What Remembrance, what Reverence, what Aspiration, what Reach of the Spirit, outward and upward are here! They are like him! They are his! They are he, forever speaking so long as this shrine shall stand."

William L. Jackson, vice-president and director of the Frog, Switch & Mfg. Co., has been in charge of the manganese branch since its formation in 1913. His business interests in Carlisle, Pa., are extensive and from both an industrial and civic standpoint he is one of the city's most influential citizens. He was born August 25, 1884 in Chester, New York, the son of E. T. and Margaret Douglass (Davidson) Jackson, both natives of New York state. His father was in business in Chester all his life and was always active in civic and political affairs. He sought and was elected to various local offices. He was a Mason and a member of the Episcopal church. During the Civil War he served with the Union forces in the 19th New York Infantry as First Lieutenant. He was always keenly interested in activities of the Sons of the Revolution, predicating his membership on the service of his grandfathers, Captain John Jackson and Lieutenant Nathaniel Howell who served with the Continental Army during the Revolution. The Jacksons, who were of Scotch-Irish extraction, came to this country in 1729. The subject of this sketch is the eighth William L. Jackson. Both his parents are dead. He obtained his early education in the public schools and graduated from Lafayette college in 1908, taking the degree of B.S. His first position was with the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company with which he was connected in New York, Chicago and Newcastle, Delaware, in various capacities. He remained with the company until 1913 when he moved to Carlisle and took charge of the newly-founded manganese steel department of the Frog, Switch & Manufacturing Company, one of the leading industries of that place. He has since been in charge of that division and is responsible for the unusual success with which it has met. He is first vice-president and a director of the company and holds other business connections in Carlisle. He is a member of the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce, the Country club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is an Episcopalian and is active in the affairs of his church as vestryman. In 1911 he married Grovne M. Snook of Chicago Heights, Ill. They have two children—Margaret Douglass, a graduate of Penn Hall, and who is now attending Dickinson college, and William H. Jackson, who was born in 1915 and is a student in Harrisburg academy. His wife has always been active in civic and club circles. She is particularly interested in the playground association.

Maurice Dixon Jacobs, lives at Mont Alto, Pennsylvania. He was born and reared in the town in which he lives, November 27, 1866, being the date of his birth. His father was Richard Jacobs and was of Dutch descent and lived at Mont Alto. He was engaged in the

funeral business which was quite differently conducted then from what it is now. His mother, Catherine (Swisher) Jacobs was from one of the oldest families in Franklin county and had quite an interesting ancestry. Both parents are dead. Maurice Jacobs received a very liberal education in the public schools. He was an apt pupil and upon leaving school he became a close student in all the affairs of life. He, working with his father, early in life learned how to direct a funeral. As the more advanced methods were introduced in this profession, Mr. Jacobs took special training in the work, making careful research into all the scientific methods of embalming, so that today he stands as a master in this art, if such it may be termed. He is located at Mont Alto and has quite an extensive business not only among the local people but cares for the work at the State Sanatorium. He is kind, courteous and obliging. Mr. Jacobs not only cares for his large business but is interested and devotes much of his time to civic and community affairs. He is a charter member of the Mont Alto State Bank, also a charter member of the borough council of Mont Alto. He was one of the promoters of the bank, which has since prospered and enjoys a sound financial standing. He was one of the pioneers in the efforts which finally succeeded in getting for Mont Alto a borough government. For all these community activities, he has the respect and esteem of the people. He enjoys a wide connection in fraternal circles, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Eagles. In these organizations he has held some of the most important positions and is very popular with the members, being known personally by practically all of them. He is also a prominent member of the Elks and is well known in the club life of this organization. He is a supporter of the Democratic party and its policies. He has taken an active part in a number of the campaigns. His church affiliation is with the United Brethren and his support is as freely given as it is to his business and other projects. March 24, 1898, Mr. Jacobs was married at Quincy, Pennsylvania to Jennie Bushman, so in her married life in establishing her home, she was not among strangers. She has always been active in helping to better the home life of her community.

Charles Leon Johnston, Chrysler garage owner and sales manager of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, was born on January 14, 1894 in Washington township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. His parents were John A. Johnston, born November 12, 1846, in Washington township and Mary Ellen (Brown) Johnston, born Foxville, Maryland, January 15, 1849 and died February 2, 1910. The father was a farmer and fruit grower all his life, his farm located one mile south of Rouzerville, Franklin county. He now lives at Rouzerville, and is actively interested in the civic, social and political affairs of his community. He, for a number of years was on the school board of that place. Mr. Johnston was educated in the public schools of Rouzerville and afterwards entered the Massanutten academy of Vir-

ginia in 1909. In 1911 he matriculated at the Franklin and Marshall college of Lancaster, and graduated from that institution in 1915 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1919 he attended the Sorbonne college in France and for six months took a liberal arts course. From 1915 to 1924 he taught in the high schools of Franklin county, with the exception of two years military service from 1917 to 1919, when he entered the United States army in September 19th with the rank of private. He was stationed at Camp Meade with the 316th infantry machine gun company and the 304th military police company. At the end of nine months on July 9, 1918 he sailed over seas and landed at Brest. He was then attached to the 79th Division and with it saw action in the Meuse-Argonne campaign, from September 12 to November 11, 1918. On July 9, 1919 he sailed for the United States at the close of the war and was discharged from the army at Mitchell Field July 23, 1919. In 1928 he retired from the office of principal of the Franklin county high schools to open the Chrysler automobile agency. He is now owner and general manager of same with a flourishing business and steadily increasing success. He is a member of the following organizations: The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; The American Legion; the Democratic party; the Protestant Reformed church. He married Ruth Ann Brong in June 29, 1926.

James McDowell Johnston, was born near Webster Mills, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1877. He was the son of Scotch-Irish parents and a direct descendent of the Rankins, Johnstons and McDowells who were closely associated with the early history of that section of Pennsylvania. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native township. After completing this phase of his education he attended the Mercersburg Academy at Mercersburg. Coming from a long line of farmers, he naturally turned to the soil to seek his livelihood. In that calling he is numbered the most progressive agriculturalists, keeping in pace with the most modern methods and equipping his farm with the best of the labor-saving devices. He has one of the best farms in this section of the country, an estate of five hundred acres, a large part of which is composed of mountain land. The remainder is in crops and meadow. His home is located on the original tract granted to his great-great-grandfather, Thomas Johnston. The farm is especially well suited to live stock and dairy farming, in which he is engaged. Although never intensely interested or active in politics, he served three terms as a member of the school board of his district. Politically, he is a member of the Republican party. He was married, April 4, 1906, to Hetty, daughter of Thomas Oswald and Mary (King) Bradley. Five children were born of this union—James Huston, Frances King, Thomas Erwin, Elizabeth Bradley and Donald Rankin, all of whom are still living. Mr. Johnston is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order Odd Fellows, the Kittochtinny

Historical society, the Presbyterian church, and has been a director in the Farmers' bank for a number of years. His wife is a member of the local branch of the D. A. R., and has always been deeply interested in historical and civic work, and is active in all projects along those lines.

Samuel Houston Johnston, was for many years a prominent citizen and business man of the community of Mercersburg. The Johnston family is of Scotch descent and traces its line to Archibald Johnston, Earl of Warriston, who was one of the Scotch commissioners to the Westminster assembly and took part in forming the doctrinal symbols prepared by that historic body. He afterward, under the rule of Charles II, was beheaded July 26, 1663. Naturally the family has cherished the memory of its famous ancestor. The exact date of the first immigration is not known but the family was well established in Pequea Valley about 1720. Thomas Johnston III, who had served in the Revolutionary War, came to what is now Franklin county, in 1794. He inherited the land in what was termed the "Conicogigy Settlement" from his father. He married Anne Houston. They had six children. James, their third son, married, in 1822, Nancy Rankin, a daughter of Archibald Rankin. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters. Samuel Houston Johnston, their youngest son and seventh child, was born in Fairfield, Adams county, in 1837. At that time the father was a contractor on what was then known as the Tapeworm Railroad. Samuel Houston Johnston received his education in the public schools of Fulton county, where he spent nearly all of his boyhood. In the sixties he became a soldier in the Civil War. January 10, 1870, he married Elizabeth Bard, daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Bard) McDowell. Mrs. McDowell's grandfather was Judge Bard of the community in which Lemaster was later founded. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston spent their early married life in Fulton county, where, as a result of industry and intelligent application to business they soon became the owners of the old Bard farm, located in Peter's township, Franklin county. This fine farm was their home until on account of their children, they desired to live near schools of higher grade than the rural schools of that time. In 1890 Mr. Johnston purchased the Thomas Johnston farm near Mercersburg and here the family lived until 1901. In that year he moved to a home which he had built in Mercersburg, and lived there until his death, February 26, 1919. Mrs. Johnston had died January 30, 1913. Mr. Johnston was one of the most successful farmers and business men of Franklin county, and at his death he was the owner of several fine farms. During the last years of his life he was the president of the First National bank of Mercersburg, an institution of which he was one of the founders. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were members of the Presbyterian church and gave to it the best that was in their active christian lives. They were the parents of four children: James McDowell, educated at Mercersburg academy, mar-

ried Hettie Bradley, by this union there were five children: Houston, Frances, Thomas, Elizabeth and Donald; Margaret who died in 1927; Mannie, who with her twin sister, Margaret, was educated in the public schools and at Mercersburg academy in its early co-educational years; Mary Charlotte who received her education in the public schools, Mercersburg academy and at Wilson college in Chambersburg. In politics Mr. Johnston was a Republican.

David Emanuel Kauffman, of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, was born in Franklin county, near Mont Alto in 1874. He is the son of George H. and Kathryn Kauffman. His father owned and operated extensive farming lands and conducted a lumber business. Both parents are now deceased. Mr. Kauffman received his early education in the public schools of Franklin county. At fifteen years of age, he learned the baker's trade and candy making. In 1894, he came to Waynesboro, and clerked in the Waynesboro hotel for three years until 1897. He then became associated with his father-in-law, who had a large contracting business in that place, and stayed with him for fourteen years. He is now the owner of a large and prosperous farm and is interested in a telephone and trolley telephone pole and tie business. He is a member of the Republican party and as such was elected to the office of tax collector for a term of four years. He served with the Senate post office for two sessions, from 1917 to 1919. He is a director of the First National bank of Blue Ridge Summit. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, Rebeccas and Encampment; Knights of Pythias; Waynesboro Chamber of Commerce; the Lutheran Church. In 1898, he married Mamie S. Shockey. Mrs. Kauffman is a member of the D. A. R. Society. Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman are progressive and prominent members of their community and are vitally interested in all the civic and social affairs of Waynesboro.

Jacob Robert Kauffman. Born in Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., October 5, 1900, Jacob Robert Kauffman, has become a very well-known and prominent businessman in his native town. He is the son of Jacob B., born May 6, 1879, and Bessie B., Kauffman, born June 23, 1879, both natives of Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., being members of very early families who settled in that district. The subject, Jacob Robert Kauffman, was educated in the public schools of Chambersburg, and after his graduation he spent one year on the staff of the *Public Opinion*, a weekly newspaper of that town. At the present time Mr. Kauffman is busily engaged in the insurance business, and in February, 1920, was appointed clerk in the office of the Resident Clerk, House of Representatives, which position he holds at this time. He is a member of the local Zion Reformed church, and is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic Order, and also a member of the Temple club, the Life Underwriters of Central Pennsylvania, and the local Lions club. On November 8, 1922, Mr.

Kauffman was united in marriage to Janet R., daughter of Jacob L. and Ruth (McCullough) Benedict of Lemasters, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman have one daughter, Betty Jane.

Leslie Montgomery Kauffman, physician of Chambersburg and Kauffman, Pennsylvania, was born in the latter place May 9, 1869, the son of Dr. G. R. and Martha (Kissecker) Kauffman. His father was of German descent and practiced medicine in that vicinity from the time he graduated from Bellevue Medical college in New York City until his death in 1897. His mother, also of German descent, died in 1916. They were always active in social affairs, being leaders of the best set in their community. The son, electing to follow his father's profession, after completing the course as outlined by the public schools, enrolled in Chambersburg academy, later attended Gettysburg college, where he specialized in medicine, and completed his professional education in his father's alma mater, Bellevue Medical college. He entered the practice of medicine upon graduation and has since continued in that line. He is a member of the Republican party and attends the Lutheran Church. In 1901, he was married to Mellie Viola Geiger, daughter of Captain Charles L. and Anna E. (Long) Geiger, Shippensburg. They have no offspring of their own, but have raised five adopted children: Margaret, trained nurse and graduate of the Chambersburg Hospital; Ira, who is living at home; Helen, who also is at home is a stenographer and typist; Anna, who is attending school, and Elizabeth, age five. Dr. Kauffman is a member of the American Medical Association and of the state and county societies. He has kept pace with the advances of his profession, and is considered one of the most able and efficient members of the medical profession in Franklin county. He and his family reside at Kauffman on a farm of one hundred and fifty acres. He also owns two other farms of one hundred and twenty and six hundred acres respectively. They are planted principally in perishable produce. Twelve persons are employed in the raising of the crops and care of the farms. The produce is sold locally and a great quantity of it is shipped. Dr. Kauffman is considered one of the most well-to-do citizens of the community and has always taken a leading part in civic and philanthropic affairs.

Murray Archie Kauffman, prominent business man, was born in Waynesboro, April 27, 1895, a son of Murray Martin and Hannah Alice (Hollinger) Kauffman, both of whom are living. His father was born in Adams county and has been a farmer nearly all his life. His mother, who was born in Waynesboro, is a member of the well-known Hollinger family of the Cumberland Valley. He was educated in the public schools of Scotland and attended Shippensburg State Normal school for a few years. He has spent his entire life in Franklin county and remained at home until he was twenty-one, assisting his father on the farm. In 1922, he entered

the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a telegraph and signalman. In 1927, he was furloughed and in the meantime had associated himself with the Chambersburg Gas and Oil Company. He is now serving that organization as secretary and treasurer. In politics he is a Republican. On March 7, 1916, he married Margaret Genevieve, a daughter of E. C. Hafer and Anna L. (Osterman) Hafer, members of an old Chambersburg family. They have two children: Murray Edmond and Robert James. Mr. Kauffman also has three brothers: Robert T., of Harrisburg, Easton Ray of Scotland, and Howard H.

Edgar Cyrus Keefer, born on the Keefer homestead in Letterkenny township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1870. He is the son of Cyrus Thompson Keefer, who was also born on the Keefer homestead, October 4, 1830, and Lydia Anna (Britton) Keefer, born in Upper Strasburg, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1838. The Keefer family are descendants of the French Huguenots. Dewald Keefer was born in Germany, and was the son of Abraham Keefer, Jr., who emigrated to Pennsylvania from Zuei Brucken on the Rhine, with his father and two brothers, and landed in Philadelphia, September 15, 1748. Dewald Keefer was reared near Kutztown, Pennsylvania, and after the War of the Revolution moved to Franklin county, buying a tract of land at the foot of the North Mountain on which, in the year 1789, he plotted the Village of Upper Strasburg. He was married to Hannah Fox. Christian Keefer born in 1768 was the son of Dewald and Hannah (Fox) Keefer. He was a teamster and farmer in Letterkenny township all his life. He was married to Elizabeth Sells who was born in 1769. Christian Keefer died 1822, and Elizabeth (Sells) Keefer died in 1800. Dewald Keefer (1796-1866) was the son of Christian and Elizabeth (Sells) Keefer, and was a farmer and extensive land owner in Letterkenny township. He was united in marriage to Rebecca (1803-1862) a daughter of William Baird (1762-1815) who served as a private in Captain McConnell's Company in the War of the Revolution. William Baird (1724-1810) a pioneer and grandfather of Rebecca Baird settled near Rocky Spring church in the year 1747. Cyrus Thompson Keefer, the father of the subject, Edgar Cyrus Keefer, was the son of Dewald and Rebecca (Baird) Keefer, and was born October 4, 1830. He was a farmer on the Keefer homestead all during his active life. His later years he lived retired in Greenvillage, Pennsylvania, where he died, February 7, 1907. He served as a school director for a number of years and was twice elected (1887-1889) a member of the State Legislature. Lydia Ann Britton (1838-1923) the wife, and the mother of the subject, Edgar C. Keefer, was the daughter of William and Marie (Widener) Britton. William Britton (1795-1877) was born in Ireland and came to America in 1818. He settled in Upper Strasburg, and became a very prominent citizen of the community. Marie Widener (1811-1870) was his

second wife. Edgar Cyrus Keefer, the subject, spent his boyhood days on the farm and attended the rural schools of Letterkenny township. Later he attended the Chambersburg academy, after which he began to study pharmacy in the Cressler drug store in Chambersburg. He received his Ph.G. degree from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Mr. Keefer spent a number of years in the drug business in Atlantic City, and later moved to Shippensburg, Pa., where he followed his profession until a few years ago, when after relinquishing the drug business he became connected with the firm of Pague and Regan, hardware dealers. He has long been active in Republican politics, and has served on the Shippensburg borough council, and as borough auditor, holding the latter office for two terms. He is an active member, and for a number of years has served as an officer in the local Grace Reformed church. He is fraternally affiliated with the Cumberland Valley Lodge No. 315, F. & A. M., Harrisburg Consistory, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. On October 3, 1905, Mr. Keefer was united in marriage to Jennie A., daughter of William B. and Elizabeth (Means) Smith of Orrstown, Pa. Mr. Keefer is indeed a great asset to his community, and can always be depended upon in aiding the welfare of his town.

William Hooper Kegerreis, prominent business man, was born October 15, 1869, at Fannettsburg, a son of Michael Z. and Emma (Powell) Kegerreis. His father was born February 11, 1842, and died May 11, 1906, at Fannettsburg. His mother was born December 28, 1846, and died November 18, 1916. John Kegerreis, the grandfather, removed from Lancaster county to Path Valley when a young man and engaged in farming, a vocation he followed practically all his life. The ancestor of the Kegerreis family, the great grandfather, emigrated from Germany. Mr. Kegerreis was educated in the public schools of his native county and in early life served an apprenticeship under his father as a tinsmith and plumber. He worked at this vocation until August, 1920, when he purchased the hardware business of his brother, R. Z. Kegerreis, who died in 1920. He has continued this business up to the present time. In politics he is a Democrat and is serving his second term as a justice of the peace in Fannett Township. Prior to his election to this important office he was appointed a notary public. He is affiliated with the Reformed church. His father had learned the trade of a tinsmith in Wisconsin as a young man but returned to Fannettsburg and married November 18, 1868. He continued in that business until 1888, when he established a hardware business. He continued in this vocation until his death when his son, Roy Z., succeeded. He was a leader in his community and was active in local and civic affairs. For many years he served as an elder in the church. William Hooper Kegerreis married November 18, 1891, Elizabeth Mowen of Mercersburg. They had these children: Frank, 1892, 1898; Dwight, 1894; Paul, 1895, enlisted in Company A, 3rd Ammunition Train, 3rd Division,

in 1918, and served with the A. E. F. in France and Germany from March 3, 1918, to August 26, 1919, participating in these engagements: Champagne, Marne Defensive, Aisne-Marne Offensive, St. Mihiel Offensive, the Meuse-Argonne, and continued with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz, Germany, being mustered out at Camp Dix, New Jersey, August 30, 1919; Gerald and Fred, twins, 1899; Emma and Harold, twins, 1902; Edgar, 1905, is an undertaker at Reading; Edgar was twin of Mary L. who died February 15, 1909; J. Homer, 1910. Brothers and sisters of William Hooper Kegerreis are: John P., of Wilkes-Barre; Mrs. H. M. Smiley, of Lewistown; Charles E. of Salamanca, N. Y., and Maude L. of Fannettsburg.

Niamond Foreman Keller, like most boys whose fathers have made outstanding successes in their chosen fields, Niamond Foreman Keller elected to follow his sire's footsteps. Accordingly he chose the profession of law as his life work. He was born 1886 in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, the son of J. N. and Sally May Keller. His father practiced law for many years in Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, where he was recognized as one of the most capable men at the bar. He served several years on the bench, being appointed to fill an unexpired term. Young Keller was educated in the public schools of his native city and attended Gettysburg college where he took his A.B. degree in 1912. He enrolled in the Dickinson Law school and four years later graduated with the degrees LL.B. and M.A. He was admitted to the bar in 1917. In March of that year he removed to Waynesboro, having chosen that prosperous community as the field for his life's work. Shortly after his arrival he became a member of the law firm of Minick and Keller. At the outbreak of the World War he enlisted in the 25th Engineers, Company C. He served slightly more than a year overseas, taking part in several important engagements. After the signing of the Armistice he returned to this country and in 1919 was honorably discharged from the army. Returning to Waynesboro, he resumed the practice of law which he has continued up to the present time. The firm has a wide clientele, handling matters throughout the legal range from corporation work to criminal practice. Mr. Keller is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and the Franklin County Bar Association. He is attorney for the borough and represents many of the larger corporations of Waynesboro and neighboring communities. He is a capable attorney both in the preparation and presentation of cases and is recognized as an able legal scholar. He is a member of the Waynesboro Country club and belongs to the American Legion, being a past commander of the local post. In 1924, he was married to Eva Nicodemus of Zullinger, Pennsylvania. There is one child, John William. Both parents are members of the Lutheran church.

J. Maclay Kelley. One of the most progressive citizens of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, is John Maclay Kelley, who has gained for himself a fine reputation through his professional career, having taught school in quite a number of districts. He is the son of John T. and Jane Ellen (Maclay) Kelley, the former was born April 9, 1867, West Pennsboro township, Cumberland county, and the latter September 29, 1872, Lurgan township, Franklin county. Mr. Kelley's early education was acquired in the elementary schools of Newton township, Cumberland county; the Oakville high school, where he finished in 1917, and the Carlisle Technical high school, where he graduated in 1919. He took a prescribed course at the Cumberland Valley State Normal school covering a period of two years; and graduated in 1929 from the Shippensburg State Teachers college, where he took a four year course, graduating with the B. S. degree in education majoring in history and English. Mr. Kelley taught in the rural schools of Newton township, Cumberland county, for two years, 1921-1923, and from the year 1923 until the year 1928 was principal of the Zullinger Consolidated school, located in Washington township, Franklin county. During this time he resided in Waynesboro. At the present time, Mr. Kelley, is a history teacher in the Mechanicsburg high school, Mechanicsburg, which position he accepted at the beginning of the school term September, 1929. He is a member of the Newton Grange, Patrons of Husbandry No. 1509, in which association he served as master from 1922 to 1925. He is also a member of the Cumberland County Pomona Grange No. 2, where he acted as assistant steward in 1924, and a member of the National Grange. Mr. Kelley spent a great deal of his time in assisting in the organizing of the Washington township Parent-Teachers Association. He is a member of the Country Life club of S. S. T. C. and also of the Big Spring Presbyterian church of Newville, Pennsylvania. Mr. Kelley's intellectual ability can be realized in the following. While teaching in Franklin county, he was associated with many educational projects, being a charter member of the Franklin County School Principals' Association. This association was organized November 27, 1923, when he was elected the first secretary, which office he continued holding until his resignation in September, 1928. The Franklin County Scholastic-Athletic Field Day was sponsored by the above organization, and Mr. Kelley was the first president. In the year 1925, the field day was held at Greencastle, and the following year, 1926, at Chambersburg, at which time he held the post of executive secretary. He continued as such for the next two years, and the field day meets were held in April of each year at the following places: Waynesboro 1927, Mercersburg 1928. Mr. Kelley had direct charge of five hundred teachers and about ten thousand children, and the meets were always participated in, by over two thousand children. He was president of the Franklin County Alumni association of the Shippensburg State Teachers college from 1925 to 1928.

Thomas Benton Kennedy, lawyer, man of affairs. (I) William Kennedy, born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1695, died in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1777, son of the Rev. Thomas Kennedy, emigrated to Pennsylvania with his elder brother, Robert, in 1730, and settled in Bucks county. He married, in Ireland, Mary (or Marian) Henderson, and they were the parents of three sons: Thomas, James and Robert. (II) James Kennedy, born in Bucks County, in 1730, died October 7, 1799, son of William and Mary (Henderson) Kennedy, was a farmer. Late in life he lived at Gap, Lancaster county, where he owned four hundred and eighty acres of land, purchased in 1788. He married (first), in 1761, Jane Maxwell, born in 1742, and died September 7, 1784, daughter of John Maxwell, of New Jersey, and sister of General William Maxwell, of the Revolution. James and Jane (Maxwell) Kennedy had eleven children. Mr. Kennedy married (second), Miss Jane Macalla; there was no issue by this marriage, and they both died October, 1799, and were buried in the same grave, at Pequea, about six miles from Gap. (III) William Kennedy, born in 1766, died at Easton, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1850, son of James and Jane (Maxwell) Kennedy, served when only fifteen years of age in the Revolutionary Army, as aid to his uncle, General William Maxwell, of New Jersey. In politics he was a Democrat and represented the counties of Sussex and Warren in the New Jersey Legislature, and was Speaker of the Assembly, and afterward served as a judge of the county courts. For many years he was an elder of the Presbyterian church at Greenwich, New Jersey. He married, January 28, 1798, Sarah Stewart, and they were the parents of eight children. A man of much natural ability, William Kennedy possessed through his long course of public life, a wide influence in that section of the state. His lively sympathy led him to take active part in relieving the sufferings occasioned by the War of 1812. (IV) James J. Kennedy, born in Warren county, New Jersey, July 14, 1793, died November 9, 1863, son of William and Sarah (Stewart) Kennedy, was a farmer in his native county until 1839, when he removed to Franklin county; purchasing the Dunlop farm on the Cononcocheague creek, below Chambersburg, which later became the property of his son, Thomas Benton Kennedy. It was found soon after his arrival that his agricultural methods were more advanced than those of the neighboring farmers. He cut his wheat earlier than was the custom in this section, and at first he was criticised for this apparent haste, but it was not many years until his neighbors learned that wheat weighed heavier and made more and better flour when cut early. He was a Democrat and an ardent politician, and made friends with such facility that he was appointed an associate judge in 1842, although he was then a resident in the county only three years. In 1847 he was the Democratic candidate for the state senate. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he espoused the cause of the Union with the decisiveness and energy that were parts of his character. He was



Thomas B. Kennedy

a man of medium height, with a strong and rugged frame. In manner he was cordial, and he always had a friendly greeting for his acquaintances. One who knew him well said that he was a man after his own pattern, and that the pattern was unusually good. Judge Kennedy married, January 28, 1819, Margaret Cowell, born April 25, 1799, died February 3, 1866. They had nine children, of which Thomas Benton Kennedy was the fourth. (V) Thomas Benton Kennedy, born in Warren county, New Jersey, August 1, 1827, died June 19, 1905, son of James J. and Margaret (Cowell) Kennedy, came to Franklin county, with his parents in 1839, and received his academic education at the Chambersburg academy. He entered the Sophomore class of Marshall College, Mercersburg, at the age of fourteen, and was graduated with honors in 1844. When the Mexican War broke out under President Polk, he was an earnest applicant for a lieutenancy in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, but the appointment went to Charles T. Campbell, a heroic soldier, who rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the Civil War. He studied law with Judge Alexander Thomson, and was admitted to the Franklin county bar on April 11, 1848. The next year he crossed the plains as the leader of a party bound for California, where he engaged in mining for gold, and at the same time entered upon the practice of his profession at Downieville. In 1851, he returned to Chambersburg, where he soon established a lucrative practice and was elected district attorney in 1854. Mr. Kennedy married, April 22, 1856, Ariana Stuart Riddle, born October 4, 1836, died October 19, 1921, daughter of John Stuart and Mary (Bemis) Riddle. They had issue: 1st John Stuart, born in 1858; married Lucy Harrison Taylor. 2nd Mary Margaret, married Rev. Alexander R. Stevenson. 3rd Moorhead Cowell, whose biography follows. 4th James Riddle, born October 26, 1863, died January 1, 1871. 5th Thomas Benjamin, whose biography follows. 6th Ariana Rebecca, married, January 17, 1899, Irvin C. Elder; he died October 13, 1918; she married (second) March 24, 1923, Frank P. McKibben. After his marriage he spent six months traveling in Europe. In 1856 he entered into partnership with the Hon. James Nill, at that time one of the leading members of the Franklin county bar. The firm of Nill & Kennedy had a very extensive practice and continued until Mr. Nill was elected president judge of the district in 1861. After Judge Nill was elevated to the bench Mr. Kennedy retained the extensive business of the firm, first in partnership with T. Jefferson Nill, the firm name being changed to Kennedy & Nill, and later with John Stewart (who afterwards became president judge of the district and later a member of the Supreme Court), as Kennedy & Stewart. His position at the bar may be judged from the large number of Supreme Court cases in which his name appears, many of them leading cases and authorities on the points decided. Besides his law practice he had large private interests and was connected with the Cumberland Valley Railroad as stockholder, director and counsel. When Judge

Watts, the president of the company, resigned, in 1872, to become commissioner of agriculture under President Grant, Mr. Kennedy was elected his successor as president of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. His familiarity with the business of the company, his capacity as a man-of-affairs, and his accurate knowledge of the country and its needs, had early indicated him as the proper person to become Judge Watts' successor. Under Mr. Kennedy's management the road was developed and improved to a remarkable extent. When he assumed the presidency it was only a local enterprise and a feeder of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Through his foresight and enterprise the main line of the Cumberland Valley Railroad was extended to Winchester, Virginia, and two branches were constructed in Pennsylvania—the railway of the Southern Pennsylvania Railway and Mining Company and the Mont Alto Railroad (subsequently the Cumberland Valley & Waynesboro Railroad) and now an integral part of the Cumberland Valley Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. These were built in the early years of his administration. The result of his careful but progressive methods had been to afford the people of the Cumberland and Shenandoah valleys a service that was not surpassed by that of any other railroad in the United States. Indeed, it can be claimed for it that the facilities for travel were better than those afforded by the great trunk lines of an equal distance from the leading cities. Both for passengers and freight the road was one of the most important of its kind in the United States. He was active in its development until his death. Energetic in action, sound in judgment, wise in counsel, fair in dealing, and gentle and sympathetic in demeanor Mr. Kennedy moved, by natural right, to the front as a leader. Perhaps one of the greatest secrets of his success in managing the affairs of the Cumberland Valley Railroad was his relations with his fellow employees. He always took the deepest interest in the welfare of those in the company's employ, and kept himself in personal touch with them, knew them by name, sympathized with them in their sorrows, rejoiced with them in their prosperity, patiently heard their real or fancied grievances, and in gentle manner set them right, or righted their wrongs. The result of this attitude surrounded him with a corps of intelligent and loyal co-workers which were a credit to him and to the company. His personal magnetism, his devotion to his friends, his quiet dignity, and the conscientious manner in which he conducted the affairs of the company he so well served, were features in his life that impressed all who came in contact with him. He was always prominently identified with every movement for the advancement of the Cumberland Valley and liberally aided in local enterprises that tended to promote the welfare of the community. For many years he served as one of the trustees of the Chambersburg academy. He was one of the originators and founders of Wilson college, and a member of its board of management from its foundation. He was also deeply



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Moorehead C. Kennedy

interested in the Chambersburg hospital, of which he was president for many years.

Colonel Moorhead Cowell Kennedy, railroad official, active in World War. Among the railroad men of eastern Pennsylvania there are few figures more outstanding than Colonel Moorhead Cowell Kennedy, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In addition to his long career as a railroad official, Colonel Kennedy has a record of most honorable service in France and England during the recent war. Colonel Moorhead Cowell Kennedy, son of Thomas Benton and Ariana Stuart (Riddle) Kennedy (see preceding biography) was born at Chambersburg, Pa., March 10, 1862. His education was begun at the Chambersburg academy, and in 1880 he was graduated from the scientific department of Phillips academy, Andover, Massachusetts. He then entered the John C. Green School of Science, of Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1884, with the degree of civil engineer. While at school and college he took an active part in athletics and in his senior year at Princeton played on the university football team. This love of sport and outdoor life, led him, upon graduation from college, to the plains of Wyoming, where he established a ranch and engaged in the cattle business in those stirring times between 1884 and 1887. From there he moved to Junction City, Kansas, where he organized and conducted a private bank, under the firm name of Kennedy & Kennedy. While in school and college his interest in railroad affairs had manifested itself in his studies, and as a boy of sixteen he spent his summer vacation as fireman on the "Col. Lull," a wood-burning locomotive, on a regular passenger train. His other vacations were spent in the field with engineering corps. In 1889 Colonel Kennedy returned to Chambersburg to take up his chosen profession and entered the service of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, as assistant to the president. In 1892, he was elected to the vice-presidency of the company, and in 1903, when the vast increase of the business of the road required a re-organization of the official staff, the duties of general superintendent were added to those in which he was already occupied as vice-president. On January 3, 1913, he became president of the road. On February 1, 1919, he was appointed an officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with the title of resident vice-president of the Cumberland Valley district, with offices at Chambersburg, retaining the presidency of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company until the absorption was effected. In his new official position he had general charge of the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the Cumberland Valley district. The absorption of the Cumberland Valley Railroad by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through the acquisition of its property and franchises, brought to Mr. Kennedy the recognition which his thirty years of service had so richly merited. On March 1, 1920, he became vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Sys-

tem, with offices in Broad Street station, Philadelphia, which office he now holds with the title of vice-president in charge of purchases, stores and insurance. Shortly after the United States entered the World War, Mr. Kennedy was chosen from among those who had volunteered for service with Brigadier-General Atterbury, who had already gone to France, as director general of transportation of the American Expeditionary Forces. Mr. Kennedy was commissioned a major in the Engineering Officers' Reserve Corps on October 6, 1917, and sailed for France three days later. On October 26, shortly after his arrival, he was promoted to the rank of colonel and appointed deputy director general of Transportation on the Staff of General Atterbury. After serving seven months in France Colonel Kennedy was transferred to England where as deputy director general of transportation he had full charge of all transportation matters affecting American troops moving through England and of the shipment of supplies and war materials from England and the Scandinavian countries to France, for the use of the American Expeditionary Forces. Previous to the signing of the Armistice, 1,027,000 American troops, more than half the total number sent to France from the United States, passed through England. In recognition of Colonel Kennedy's services, the French Government, on March 5, 1920, conferred upon him the decoration of officer of the national order of the Legion d' Honneur, and on April 16, 1923, he was awarded the distinguished service medal by the war department, United States government, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In politics, Colonel Kennedy is a Democrat, and in public spirit is excelled by none. He is a trustee of Wilson college, Chambersburg, and of the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was one of the founders and, until his removal to Philadelphia in 1920, vice-president of the Valley National bank of Chambersburg. He is now a director of the First National bank of Philadelphia. He is president of the Cumberland Valley and Martinsburg Railroad Company, and a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Norfolk & Western Railway Company, the Long Island Railroad Company, the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Company, and other railroads and corporations embraced in the Pennsylvania Railroad System. Colonel Kennedy is a member of the Franklin Institute, the Princeton Engineering Association, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society, and the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the last named of which he is also a vice-president. His clubs are the Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, Sunnybrook Golf, Racquet and Princeton, of Philadelphia. Colonel Kennedy married, on June 25, 1891, Margaret Odvert Coyle, daughter of James Huston and Susan (McCurdy) Coyle, of Philadelphia, and they are the parents of four children: 1st Thomas B., II, whose biography follows, September 13, 1892, married, October 14, 1915, Lois D. Leonard; they have two children: Thomas B., III, September 26, 1917; and

Robert Leonard, April 1, 1921. 2nd James Coyle, November 30, 1893, married May 10, 1920, Laura Hobson Ballard. 3rd Margaret Riddle, married, June 16, 1921, Edward Lyon Clark. 4th Moorhead Cowell, Jr., January 18, 1901, married September 7, 1929 to Anna Dike Scott.

From Encyclopedia of Biography—Pennsylvania—Edited by Thomas Lynch Montgomery—1924 pages 143 to 148.

Thomas Benjamin Kennedy, son of Thomas B., and Ariana Stuart (Riddle) Kennedy, was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1870, the parents are elsewhere noticed. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His mother was a woman of great culture and was devoted to art, music and literature. She was deeply interested in church work and kindred activities. She was a beloved, respected member of her community. The father had a state-wide reputation for his association with the Pennsylvania Railroad and for his activities, civic and social. Thomas Benjamin Kennedy received his early education in a private school and was graduated from the Chambersburg academy in the class of 1887. He then matriculated at Lafayette college and remained there one year. The following two and a half years were spent at Princeton University. In the fall of 1890, he started his railroad work, as rodman on the engineering car of the Great Northern Railway on its Pacific extension, in Northwestern Montana, through Idaho and Washington to the summit of the Cascades. Returning to Chambersburg in 1892, he entered the service of the Cumberland Valley Railroad as a draughtsman. He filled the following offices with that corporation, consecutively: instrument man; assistant supervisor; supervisor; freight train master; train master; in 1911, assistant to the chief engineer of that branch; in 1913, engineer; maintenance of way, in 1917; assistant to the president, holding this position until March 1, 1920, when the Cumberland Valley Railroad was incorporated with the Pennsylvania Railroad. With this new organization he received the appointment as superintendent of the Cumberland Valley division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with headquarters at Chambersburg. Mr. Kennedy now serves the company in that capacity. Aside from his business activities he has always been an important factor in the affairs and projects of his community. He is a director of the Valley National bank of Chambersburg; a director of the Chambersburg Lumber Company; from 1917 to 1918 he was vice-chairman for Franklin county, of the Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety; he is a director and vice-president of the Chambersburg Hospital. He is a member of the following organizations: the College Greek letter fraternity, Zeta Psi; the Racquet club, Philadelphia; the Harrisburg club, Harrisburg; the Chambersburg Golf club; the Princeton Engineering society, New York City; the Rotary club, Chambersburg; the Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce; Democratic party; the Presbyterian church, at present, president of

the board of trustees of the Falling Springs Presbyterian church of Chambersburg. He was married on April 4, 1895, in Chambersburg to Annie Trimmer, born November 21, 1869 at Hanover, Pennsylvania, daughter of Aaron M. and Lavina (Price) Trimmer. To this union were born two children: Kathaleen Stuart, born August 23, 1896 in Chambersburg, wife of John Frost Trainer, residing in Chambersburg and Ariana Riddle, born October 28, 1888 in Chambersburg. On January 30, 1926, Ariana Riddle Kennedy was married to Ivor Bevan of London, England, at Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Bevan now reside in Paris. Mrs. Annie Trimmer Kennedy died December 11, 1903. On January 29, 1908 Mr. Kennedy married Blanche Trimmer, sister of his deceased wife, in Harrisburg. Mrs. Kennedy was born March 1, 1874 at Harrisburg. She is of German ancestry, a descendant of the Trimmer family of York county and the Price family of Franklin county. She is a member of the Chambersburg Afternoon club; the Chambersburg Women's club, and the Chambersburg Golf club. They have one child: Nancy Iavinia, born February 19, 1911, in Chambersburg.

Thomas B. Kennedy, 2nd, was born, September 13, 1892, in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the schools of that city and in Mercersburg Academy, from which he graduated in 1910. He enrolled in Princeton University and in 1914 was graduated with the degree of civil engineer. Shortly after leaving the university he became associated with the Norfolk & Western Railway, serving as transitman and assistant roadmaster from 1914 until 1917. Shortly after the entry of the United States into the World War, he was sent to the first officers' training camp at Ft. McPherson, Georgia. He was commissioned first lieutenant; from there he was assigned to the 308th Engineers, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, and from there, in the spring of 1918, was dispatched overseas. Being familiar with both engineering and railroad work, he was assigned to the railroad transportation corps as transport officer at numerous stations in France. Finally he was placed in command as chief railway transportation officer at St. Dizier, France, where he was commissioned captain. There he was transferred to Coblenz, Germany, with the same duties. He returned to the United States, July 5, 1919, and was discharged from the service ten days later. Since then he has been advanced to the rank of major in the Engineer Reserve Corps. After his discharge he returned to the engineering work which he had given up to enter the service, and during the next few months held various engineering assignments. From 1920 to 1921 he held the position of assistant purchasing agent of the Dort Motor Car Company, of Flint, Michigan. Resigning that post, he returned to Pennsylvania and engaged in engineering work with the Frog Switch Manufacturing Company of Carlisle, remaining in that position until June, 1923, when he became associated with Day & Zimmermann, Inc., construction and consulting engineers of Phila-

delphia. This connection he maintained for three years. In April, 1926, he left the engineering profession and became engaged in the sale of bonds for Janney Company, of Philadelphia. Two years were spent in that business, and in September, 1928, he became branch manager of Cassatt & Company, at Chambersburg, a position which he still retains. He has been quite active in club and fraternal affairs, being a member of the American Legion, the Rotary club, the Racquet club of Philadelphia, the Princeton club of the Quaker City, the Charter club of Princeton University, the Chamber of Commerce, Chambersburg Golf club, the Officers' Reserve Corps, Military Order World War, and the Society of American Military Engineers. He was married October 14, 1915, to Lois D. Leonard of Beaver, Pa. There are two children: Thomas B., 3rd, who was born September 24, 1917, and Robert Leonard, who was born April 1, 1921. His wife is active in affairs of the Falling Spring Presbyterian church, to which she and her husband belong, and in social circles.

William Sterret Ker, 5th of that name, was born at Kersville, West Pennsboro township, Cumberland county, Pa. December 22, 1890, the son of William Orr and Jane (Brattan) Ker. The father was also a native of Kersville, born December 8, 1863. The mother was born February 2, 1862 in Mifflin township. The Kers are descendents of an old Scotch family who immigrated to this country before the Revolutionary war period. It was not until 1825 that they settled in Cumberland county, William Ker, 1st, was an elderly man at that time, and his son William Ker, 2nd, became a prominent pioneer, actively interested in matters of religious and civic nature. He was, in an official capacity one of the leading members of the Big Spring Presbyterian church, and was one of the founders of an early banking institution known as Ker, Brenneman & Co., now the Farmers Trust Co., of Carlisle. He was united in marriage with Eliza, daughter of David and Isabel Sterrett, pioneers of this country. William Ker, 3rd, took for his bride Elizabeth Breckenridge, daughter of Mrs. Molly Breckenridge Orr of Culbertsons row. A number of Mrs. Orr's male ancestors served in the Revolution with the Cumberland county militia and were prominent in the Rocky Springs church and fraternal organizations. William Ker, 4th, the father of our William Sterret Ker, married Jane daughter of Samuel S. and Margaret (Blean) Brattan, whose families were also well-known in Revolutionary times. To William and Jane Ker were born three children, Wm. Sterret, 5th; Margaret Blean 1893, and Thomas Orr 1895, died 1897. Wm. Sterret Ker 5th, was educated in the Carlisle public schools, Mercersburg academy, and the Pennsylvania State college. He is now engaged in dairy farming, and the owner of a large herd of pure bred Holstein cattle. Mr. Ker is an interested participant in local and county affairs. He is a member of the Grange, an officer in the Cumberland county cow testing

association, Past-master of the Masonic Blue lodge, and a member of the National Holstein-Fresian association of America. In both political and church affiliations he has followed his ancestors into the Democratic party and the Big Spring Presbyterian church at Newville, Pa. December 2, is the date of his marriage to Effie Matilda, daughter of Elias and Louise Sieger of Coplay, Pa. To them have been born the following children: Louise S., 1916; William Orr, 1919; Robert B., 1921, and Effie Jane, 1923, died 1924.

James Frank Kercheval, assistant treasurer of the Waynesboro Knitting Company, was born July 31, 1892, in Berryville, Virginia. He is the son of Edward V., now deceased, and Mercy (Dooley) Kercheval. His father carried on a manufacturing business of plows, wagons, and rigs in Virginia. Mr. Kercheval was educated in the public school of Berryville and attended business college in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. In 1912 he moved from Virginia to Waynesboro, and associated himself with The Emerson-Brantingham Company as assistant purchasing agent serving for over eight years. In June, 1919, he became associated with the Waynesboro Knitting Company. He is a member of the following organizations: Masonic Lodge and Harrisburg Consistory, thirty-second degree; I. O. O. F.; Knights of Malta; Rotary club; Waynesboro Chamber of Commerce; the Methodist Episcopal church; Democratic party. He married Jane Craig of Scotland, Pennsylvania, on June 21, 1919, in Waynesboro. Mrs. Kercheval's father was a merchant of Scotland, and for many years served his community in the office of postmaster. They have three children; Emma Jane; Franklin, Jr.; and Edward Craig.

Emmert John King, son of William H. and Catherine King, was born in Franklin county in 1875. Since his father's death, his mother has been living with her son Emmert. The latter began his education in the county schools, completing his training at Wolf's Business college in Hagerstown, Maryland. Here he took a commercial course, later serving as a teacher in the same school. In 1896, he came to Waynesboro and took up a position as cost clerk with the Frick Company; in 1905 he was made auditor of that firm, the duties of which office he still performs. Mr. King has enjoyed a busy and successful career. In addition to being secretary of the Green Hill Cemetery Association, he is a director of the Waynesboro Building and Loan Association, and is a life member of the Acacia Lodge No. 586, F. and A. M. In 1900, he married Cora E. McDowell, now deceased. Their only child, Thelma Leona, is married and lives in Philadelphia. Mr. King is a member of the Reformed church, and takes an active part in all affairs of the congregation.

Thomas Henry King, who has wide business interests in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, was born in Sharon, Massachusetts, October 18,



John H. Hunter

1875, the son of Thomas and Hannah A. King. His father, who was born in Providence, Rhode Island, was a shoe manufacturer of Westboro, Massachusetts, during his active life. In later years he became crippled and retired from business, and died in Athol, Massachusetts, in the year 1896. His mother was born in Province of Quebec, Canada, Frampton Canal, East Fifth Range and died May 7, 1929. She was of Irish extraction. Their son attended the public schools of Massachusetts and graduated from business college in Boston in 1900. He studied under Prof. Swamb at the Institute of Technology. During this period he was employed as job foreman by the Stuber-vant Company, of Baslon, Massachusetts. In the course of the four years he worked for this company he was promoted to the position of general foreman. He became interested in the products of the Landis Tool Company, of Waynesboro and after lengthy negotiations with the officials of that concern was offered, and accepted the position of machine demonstrator. After a few months in that capacity he was promoted to salesman, representing the company in this country and Europe. His next step upward in the organization was to sales manager. This responsible position he held for twelve years, resigning October 1, 1922, to take over the management of the Wayne Tool Manufacturing Company. At the end of two years he resigned from that post and became connected with W. E. Shipley of Philadelphia and after two years with them he resigned and incorporated the Maryland Machinery Company, of which he is now manager and president. He is prominently identified with the business interests of Waynesboro, holding offices with several local manufacturing plants. He is vice-president and director of the Wayne Tool Manufacturing Company, is financially interested in that concern and in the Landis Tool Company and the Frick Company. He also is president and manager of the Maryland Machinery Company of Baltimore. He is a Republican and holds memberships in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Athletic club of Philadelphia, the Lambs club of New York City and is a member of the Episcopal church. April 5, 1920, he was married to Victoria Walker Beaver of Waynesboro, daughter of George B. and Anna Beaver, natives of Waynesboro. Her father for many years was very prominent in business and civic circles. For a number of years he was purchasing agent for the Geiser Manufacturing Company, a director in local banks and a large holder of real estate. To the Kings were born three children: Thomas Henry, born September 23, 1921; Victoria Beaver, born in June, 1923, and John Francis, born in September, 1925. Mrs. King is active in church and social affairs. Her husband also takes an active interest in community matters and is considered one of the most substantial and public-spirited residents of Waynesboro.

John Henry Kinter, physician and surgeon of Chambersburg, was born in Millerstown, Perry county, in 1880. He is a son of John

H. G. and Anne E. (Smith) Kinter. For many years the father was a leading merchant of Orrstown, but later engaged in farming near Millerstown, Perry county. Both parents are dead. The son was educated in the public schools of Chambersburg and completed his college preparatory course at Blair Hall School at Blair, N. J. Later he attended Lafayette college and Jefferson Medical college in Philadelphia. He received his degree from the latter institution in 1907. He served as interne at the Polyclinic Hospital in Philadelphia and at the State Sanitorium at Mont Alto. In 1910, he began the practice of his profession at New Stanton and a few years later opened offices at St. Thomas, where he remained for four or five years. In 1917, he removed to Chambersburg where he has since practiced. He has always been very active and is one of the leading physicians of Franklin county, enjoying an extensive practice. He is kind and considerate and combines the admirable qualities of the old family doctor with those of the modern college trained practitioner. He is always abreast of his profession and in touch with the latest discoveries of the medical world; being among the first to adopt new principles when they have proved their merit in the fight against disease and pain. He is a member of the Medical Staff of the Chambersburg Hospital and of the American Medical Association, as well as the State and county societies; he belongs to the Masonic Order, the Commandery and the Shrine club. In politics he is a Republican and has been for years one of its counselors. He has held the office of coroner of Franklin county for several terms and at the present time is medical director of the county. When a young man of eighteen years of age he enlisted to Company C, Eighth Volunteers of Pennsylvania and served a year during the Spanish-American War. During the World War Dr. Kinter served as examining physician for the draft board of the upper half of Franklin county, being especially qualified for this work. Few of the men sent by this board to training camps were returned on account of physical disability. In 1914, he was united in marriage to M. Gertrude Blair of Chambersburg. They have two children: William L., who is now fourteen years of age, and John H., ten.

Robert B. Kirkpatrick, Scotland, Pennsylvania, business man, was born in that village in 1901, the son of W. H. and Elva (Freet) Kirkpatrick. His father is still living and is employed by the Pennsylvania Orphan School of Scotland where he still resides. Robert Kirkpatrick attended the grade schools of his native village and after completing the first year of his high school course enrolled in the Shippensburg Normal school. He remained there one year, and then accepted a position as clerk for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was assigned to the Chambersburg offices of the company, and during the ten years he remained in the employ of the company he acquired a reputation for industry and application to the task at hand. Sensing that to own one's own business is more profitable



S. M. Fitzwill,

than to work for others, he resigned his position with the railroad in 1927 and opened a meat market in Scotland. From the beginning the venture was a success and during the past two years has grown and expanded and is now one of the first mercantile establishments of the village. Possessed of a likeable disposition and honest in his dealings with his fellow-men, he enjoys the trust and respect of all who know him. He is a Republican and a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, attending the Chambersburg lodge also Royal Arch Chapter of Chambersburg. He is a member of the Scotland Lutheran Church and is active in the affairs of that body. In 1927, the year he opened a retail store, he was married to Violet Gabler of Chambersburg. There are two children: Margaret Joyce, who was born June 15, 1928, Joan Elizabeth, born February 5, 1930. His wife takes an active part in church affairs and events of the social world of Scotland. She is the daughter of H. B. and Effie (Walters) Gabler. Her father is a business man of Chambersburg.

Samuel McKee Kitzmiller. Few lives have been so replete with usefulness and with industry as that of Samuel McKee Kitzmiller who, for many years, was one of the outstanding business and industrial figures in the life of Waynesboro and Shippensburg. Born in Shippensburg in 1871, Samuel McKee Kitzmiller was the son of Lutheran parents, John and Anne (Darrah) Kitzmiller. John Kitzmiller was born on a farm near Shippensburg, and for many years was in the furniture business in that town. Mrs. Annie (Darrah) Kitzmiller, the mother, was born in Ireland of Scotch-Irish parentage. She came to America in 1844 and settled near Fayetteville, later moving to Shippensburg where she was proprietress of a millinery store. After completing the public schools of Shippensburg, Mr. Kitzmiller entered the State Normal school there and graduated with honors in 1889. The business world which was to know him so much in later years, gained its first glimpse of him when he opened the jewelry store in the Bonebrake building, now owned by A. R. Warner. Finding the jewelry business too quiet for his tireless energy and ambition, he accepted a position with Harris & Company, bond brokers, of New York. This line of endeavor held a greater appeal for him, and a short time later he and his brother, E. J. Kitzmiller, deceased, opened a bond house in Shippensburg. From that time dated his many connections with the business interests of his native city. He was a genius in business direction and organization, an inherent sense of honesty, recognized by all who knew him, enabling him to enlist the co-operation, both moral and financial, of all of his associates. Where others failed to put a tottering business back on a firm basis, or in launching new enterprises into the business world, Mr. Kitzmiller met with success. For many years he served as director of the Frick Company and the old Geiser Company, both of Waynesboro. Later he became a member of the board of the Landis Tool Company. His latest enterprise was with the Geiser

Company which he completely re-organized and rehabilitated. He was president of that company at the time of his death, and had many interests in manufacturing concerns. He was the last of his family, having no male offspring. Surviving are his widow, Millicent Line of Carlisle, and two daughters, Gladys, attending Hood college at Frederick, Maryland, and May, who is still at home. He is buried in Spring Hill cemetery in Shippensburg. Next to his fame as a business executive Mr. Kitzmiller was best known in both Shippensburg and Waynesboro as a civic leader. He was always in the forefront in every enterprise which stood for the promotion of the interests of his community and the people making their homes there. In this connection he gave unstintingly of his time and money, and to a great extent was responsible more than any other single individual for the success of various community and civic undertakings.

John Henry Knode. Farming and the dissemination of agricultural information have been the life work of John Henry Knode, county farm agent and authority on farming practices. He was born February 14, 1890, in Frederick county, Maryland, the son of R. S. and Hennereta (Warthen) Knode. His father, who was a native of Washington county, Maryland, spent his life in agricultural pursuits. He is a Republican and a member of the Reformed church and is retired from active work. His mother was born in Frederick county. The subject of this sketch obtained his early education in the schools of Frederick county, and the Sommes high school of Aurora, New York. He then enrolled in Maryland University, taking his B.S. degree in 1915, having specialized in agricultural and scientific studies. He immediately took up farming, operating a dairy farm of nine hundred acres near Casanova, Virginia. He had one hundred head of cattle and sold milk to the surrounding territory. In November, 1918, he was named county agent of Cecil county, Maryland, with headquarters in Elkton, Maryland. Since then he has relinquished active management of his farm. In February, 1921, was appointed county agent of Franklin county with headquarters in Chambersburg. As farm agent he has charge of the dissemination of information pertaining to farms and of all educational work being conducted in that vicinity by the federal government and the Land Grant college. This includes the latest discoveries in the scientific tilling of the soil, rotation of crops and breeding and care of live stock. He has been of inestimable service to the farmers of Franklin county and in no small measure is responsible for the flourishing and prosperous condition of local farmers. In politics he is a Republican, fraternally he is a member of the Masonic lodges and the Delta Sigma Phi Epsilon of the State college. He also is affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce and the Zion Reformed church. He was married in 1915 to Edith Hackman of Carlisle, daughter of Harry and Sarah (Minich)

Hackman, deceased. Four children have come to bless this union. They are: William M., born in 1916; John Henry, Jr., 1920; Jane Ruth, 1921, and Geraldine Maud, 1926. The parents are active in church and social affairs.

Jacob Henry Koller, one of the prosperous and progressive businessmen of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, and an extensive dealer in grain and coal, was born near Mechanicsburg, on a farm adjoining the city, December 28, 1859, and is the son of Jonas Koller, a native of Cumberland county. Jacob Koller, the grandfather of Jacob Henry, was an early settler of York county, who moved from this county to Cumberland county, and purchased a tract of land near Mechanicsburg, which was handed down in the family, and in time proved to be very valuable property. By occupation, he was a farmer and wheelwright, he reared a large family, was widely and favorably known among the old settlers of Cumberland county. The father, Jonas Koller, was a farmer, and he followed this line until his death in 1897, at the age of sixty-eight years. He married Katherine Binghaman, who was born in Cumberland county in 1833, a daughter of Charles and Sarah (Ritter) Binghaman, formerly of Lancaster county. Jacob Henry Koller, received his education in the public schools of Mechanicsburg, and spent the greater portion of his boyhood days on his father's farm. At the age of twenty, he went into the spoke and wheel industry. In 1897, he opened a warehouse, handling, flour, feed, seeds, coal and grain, his place of business, being very conveniently located near the tracts of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In addition to his own business, he is interested in the banking of the city, being a stockholder and director of the First Bank and Trust Company. He is interested in the gas and water companies, and is one of the original organizers and promoters of the D. Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of which he is stockholder and director. His executive ability, keen insight into existing conditions, and his excellent judgment make him a very valued member of any commercial or financial concern, and his name upon the list of a board of directors, gives stability and standing to any institution. In 1883, Mr. Koller, was united in marriage to Annie B. Gorgas, of Mechanicsburg, a daughter of Solomon P. Gorgas, a prominent citizen of Mechanicsburg, but now deceased. Politically, Mr. Koller, is a Democrat, but has never accepted public office, his time being occupied with his business interests. Fraternally, he is a Mason, and is connected with Eureka Lodge No. 302, F. and A. M.; Samuel C. Perkins Chapter, R. A. M., and Commandery No. 11, Knights Templar.

Wesley Koons, one of the last of the Conestoga wagoners, was born March 7, 1828, the son of a noted blacksmith, William Koons of Taneytown, Maryland. William Koons was not himself a wagoner but in the pursuit of his trade had much to do with the wagoning

industry. He was a skilled mechanic and took pride in the making of iron work of exceptional design. He was an expert in shaping dog's heads and snake's heads on the irons of wagons and sleighs. He was six feet in height and was possessed of a physique in which he took great pride. When his son Wesley was yet a small boy he became a tavern-keeper in Taneytown and his place was a favorite stopping place for wagoners. The lad, scarcely in his teens, arose long before daylight and curried as many as half a dozen big Conestoga horses before breakfast. While engaged in this work, for which he received six and one-fourth cents, the wagoner was in the tavern settling for the night's lodging and getting his morning "bitters." At the age of twenty-two, he married Catherine Omwake, eldest of the family of John and Elizabeth (Ledy) Omwake and sister of Henry Omwake, q. v. He settled on a farm in the "Marsh" near Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. For a period of twenty-six years he operated the John McLanahan farm of 300 acres. Like his father, Wesley Koons was six feet tall and carried a weight of 225 pounds. He was a heavy farmer, using horses and implements of extraordinary strength. Powerful himself, he enjoyed doing a hard day's work. It is said of him that he had two hobbies, namely keeping a fine team of horses and getting a big day's work out of his hired hands. He possessed a large, strong, well built Conestoga wagon to which he invariably hitched six horses if the load would in the least warrant it. When this team appeared on the public road and in the nearby towns, as in the marketing of his crops, the horses were equipped with bells. He engaged for a time in commercial hauling, making trips to Baltimore. He made his last such trip in 1856. He took pride in his bells. When he retired from farming and sold all his effects he reserved the bells with direction that they should go to his son George and eventually to the latter's son Clyde, then a youth just beginning his career as a farmer. Having grown up without school advantages, Wesley Koons was unlettered but nevertheless of good intellectuality. He was a man of strong purpose. There is a tradition, quite plausible although not confirmed, that his grandmother was an Indian princess. It is not unlikely that he carried Indian blood in his veins. He was a chieftain among the men of his age. He spent the closing years of his life in retirement at Shady Grove, Pennsylvania and died at the age of seventy-eight in 1906.

John Norton Kruger, a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was born December 27, 1888, the son of Harvey C. and Annie L. (Spahr) Kruger, both natives of Monroe township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. The father is of German descent and the mother of English. The former has spent his entire life as a railroad man. He was employed by the P. H. & P. of the Reading Company and the Cumberland Valley now the Pennsylvania Railroad, and for a period of twenty-one years he served as a locomotive engineer. He is now retired. In political belief he is a Democrat and his church

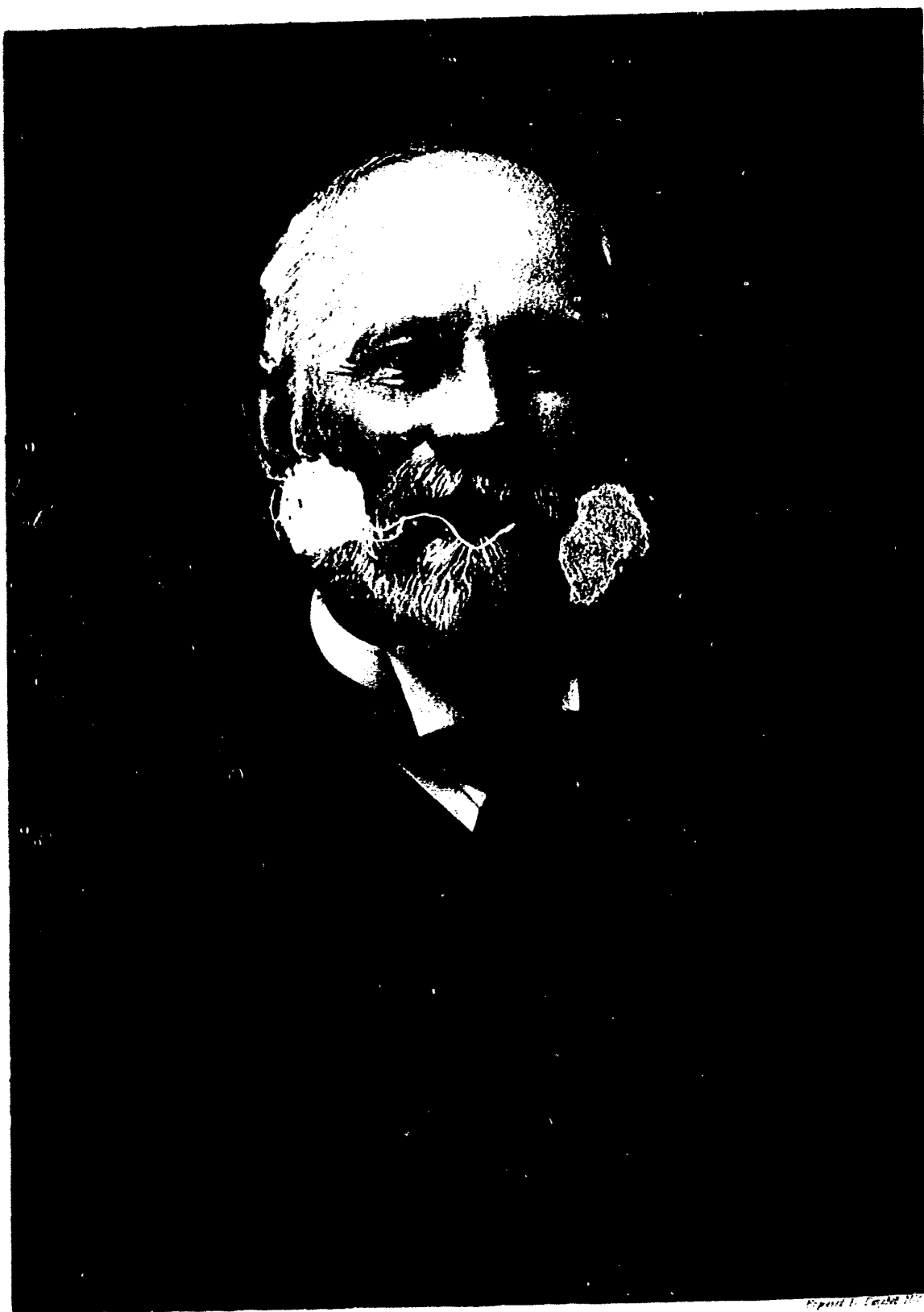
affiliation is Lutheran. John N. Kruger was educated in the public schools of Carlisle and for a number of years he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad as a passenger fireman. Since 1919 he has devoted his time to dairying and farming. He is the owner of the well-known Kruger dairies. He, like his father, is also affiliated with the Lutheran church and in politics is partial to the Republican principles. On November 24, 1909, he took for his wife Romane Spencer daughter of John B. and Agnes (Herman) Greenwood, both born near Silvers Springs. Mrs. Kruger's father was by trade, a blacksmith, but in later years engaged in farming. Both the father and mother are members of the Evangelical church. Mr. and Mrs. Kruger are the parents of the following children: Claire Spencer, Marion Winifred, Richard Spahr, and Vernon Clearfield. Mr. Kruger is a member of the Kiwanis club, of which he served three years as a director; the Carlisle Credit Exchange, a member of the executive committee; the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce, and the Elks. He is financially interested in the Carlisle Baking Company of which he is vice-president and director.

Clarence Samuel Kugler, is the son of John Harrison and Margaret (Linn) Kugler. He was born in Adams county near Fairfield, in 1899. His family were natives of Adams county and helped form part of its interesting and colorful history. His father was a machinist, by trade. Mr. Kugler received his early education in the public schools of Fairfield and was graduated from the high school of that place. He then attended the State Normal school in Shippensburg and subsequent to that, taught in the public schools of Adams county in 1919-20. In the spring of 1920, he moved to Rouzerville and became associated with the Emerson-Brantingham concern in their cost department. He received the position as book-keeper in the Citizens National bank of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. In August, 1929, he was elected to the position of first teller in that institution. He is president of the board in charge of street lights of Rouzerville; justice of the peace when first appointed, in 1925, by Governor Pinchot, was the youngest magistrate in Pennsylvania. He is a member of the following organizations: the Democratic party; secretary of the I. O. O. F.; the Acacia Lodge, No. 586; the St. Paul's Reformed church and member of board of governors of the Waynesboro Motor club, and collector for the Rouzerville Water Company. He married, on April 6, 1920, Etha Linda Sprenkle of Fountaindale, Adams county. They have three children: Clarence S., Jr., aged eight; Mark Sprenkle, aged three and Margaret Elaine. Mr. and Mrs. Kugler reside in Rouzerville and are prominent in the social and civic affairs of that community. Mrs. Kugler is a member of the Rebecca Lodge.

John Miller Kuhn, was born in the rural districts of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, the son of Capt. Noah W. and Sara Jane

(Miller) Kuhn. His father was a captain in Company D, 209th Regiment, while his grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, both serving their country heroically in time of national danger. After completing his preparatory education in the public schools of St. Thomas and Fulton counties, Pennsylvania, he attended the State Normal college at Millersburg, and later, the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada. He is a member of the Democratic organization and has been unusually active politically, both as an office holder and tireless worker for sound government. He has served for thirty-five years on the town council and four years as burgess. During this period of thirty-six years of public service he has worked untiringly in the interest of the public, and has promulgated and labored in behalf of many reforms which have brought prosperity and happiness to his constituents. He has always manifested a keen interest in civic affairs, aside from his political activities, and has given unstintingly of his time in support of measures which, he believed, would further the progress of his community, he was a tireless worker in the movement to install water and lighting systems in Mercersburg, and after a diligent battle saw his efforts crowned with success. As a member of the Presbyterian church, he has been a consistent attendant, and has taken an active part in all church affairs. He is first vice-president of the First National bank of Mercersburg, and has held that position since the organization of the institution. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce he has taken a leading part in all civic and industrial enterprises fostered by that organization. He is a member of the Kittochtinny Historical Society of Franklin county and the Chamber of Commerce, but maintains no fraternal connections. He was married, June 11, 1900, to Anna V., daughter of Samuel L. Myers. No children were born of this union. Mr. Kuhn has been a resident of Mercersburg for the past fifty-three years, moving there in 1876. During the greater part of that time he has served his community as a druggist and veterinary, and is proprietor of the oldest drug store in that community. He enjoys an unique distinction, that of having taught school when only fifteen years of age, an accomplishment that few persons can boast of. Ten years of his life were devoted to this profession. Dr. Kuhn, for the past twenty years, has given a prize of twenty-five dollars in gold to the student of Mercersburg academy receiving the highest grades in senior mathematics.

E. Frank Kulp, educator, occupies the chair of Spanish in the Mercersburg academy. For twelve years he has been disseminating the knowledge and lore of his subject there and is respected and loved by his co-workers and pupils alike. He is the son of Harry A. and Ida E. Kulp and was born in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1893. His father was the assistant forman of the Phoenix Iron Company for twenty-five years. Both parents were of English



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H. H. Lamb

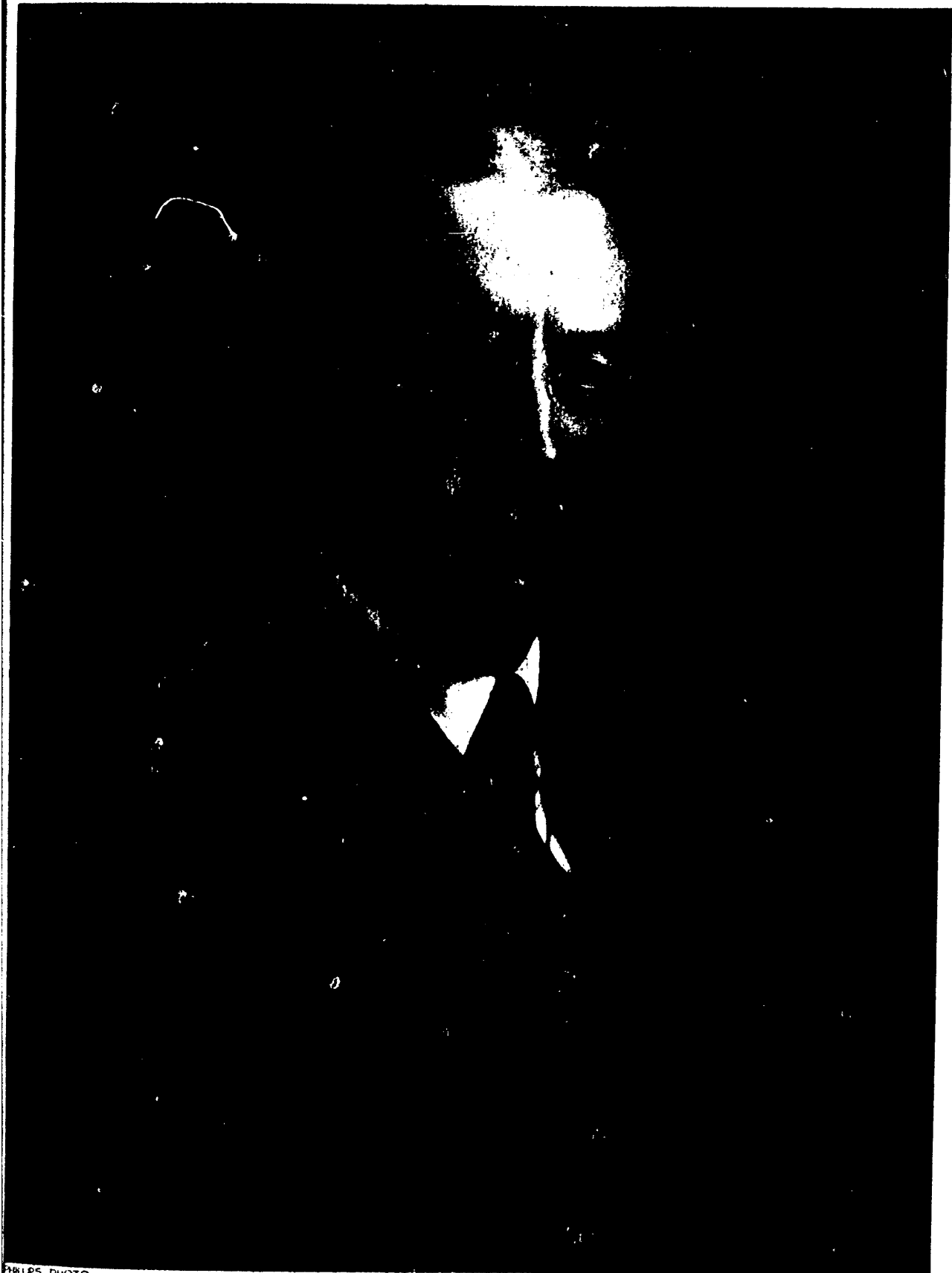
ancestry. Frank Kulp's first schooling was in the public schools of Phoenixville, and after graduating from the high school of that place, he entered the Gettysburg Preparatory school, from which institution he graduated two years later, and matriculated in Gettysburg college. He received in 1915 his Bachelor of Arts degree there and in 1918 was awarded his Master of Arts degree from the same college. He then began the profession of teaching, as head of the modern language department in Keystone academy. After three years of this, he accepted the position as head of the Spanish Department of Mercersburg academy, and for twelve years he has lighted the road to learning and resolute manhood for his pupils. Dr. Kulp is particularly fitted for his profession and continues to supplement his already large fund of knowledge by taking special courses in his subject in various universities; Harvard University in 1920; in 1921 the University of Pennsylvania; Centro de Estudiantes, Madrid, Spain in 1922. He has also been a reader of the college entrance examination board for the past eight years. On August 25, 1917, he married Aimee E. Fry of Phoenixville. They have one daughter, named Aimee Katherine, born October 25, 1925. Dr. Kulp is a member of the following organizations: The Masonic Lodge; the Phi Delta Theta fraternity; the Lutheran church; the Republican party.

Harvey A. Lackey, a prominent contractor of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was born November 3, 1868, the son of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth (Fleisher) Lackey. Shermansdale, Perry county, is the place of his nativity, as well as that of his parents. Both of which are now deceased, after spending all of their lives in that section, in which the father was both farmer and school teacher. The father died in 1873 and the mother in 1892. Harvey A. Lackey was educated in the Perry County public schools. Since 1896 he has followed the vocation of general contractor in Carlisle. Mr. Lackey was first married to Catherine Cameron, who died in 1912. To this marriage were born the following children: Marie, Ray, Robert, James, Mildred, and Howard. He took for his second bride, Florence B. Leib, and to them were born: Joel, Rebecca, Evelyn and Clyde. Mr. Lackey is a member of the Evangelical church and in politics, he is partial to the Republican principles. He is a member of the Kiwanis club, Elks, Chamber of Commerce, Y. M. C. A., and at present a member of the hospital board.

Henry Harrison Lamb, who traces his ancestry to the earliest settlers of the Cumberland Valley (named in the biographical record of Linwood Hauck Lamb in this volume), was born in Allen township, Cumberland county, August 24, 1839. David Lamb, his father, was also born in Allen township, April 30, 1785, and died at Mechanicsburg, September 19, 1849. He married, September 20, 1836, Juliann (Hunter) Shetron, who was born June 6, 1799, and

died at Mechanicsburg, April 29, 1875. In 1849, Henry Harrison Lamb removed with his parents to Mechanicsburg, and in 1854 began a long and successful merchandising career as a clerk in the employ of Haverstick & Strohm, of New Kingston, Pa. This firm was succeeded by David Strohm after the lapse of a year, but Mr. Lamb continued as clerk until he secured a position with Leidig & Miller of Carlisle, Cumberland county. In 1866, he returned to New Kingston as a partner in the firm of Orris & Lamb, maintaining that connection until 1870, when he returned to Carlisle for a year, then establishing a general merchandise store at Shepherdstown, Cumberland county, in 1871. Of this venture, he continued as proprietor until 1893, when he retired from active business life and took up his residence at Mechanicsburg, where he now resides. On January 25, 1866, he married Mary Emma Hauck, who was born at Mechanicsburg, July 7, 1843, and died February 1, 1910. She was the daughter of Adam and Margaret (Wonderly) Hauck, of Mechanicsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb became the parents of two sons, Linwood Hauck, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work, and Harry Mervin, who was born in May 8, 1869, and with whom the father now makes his home. In an independent business career of nearly a quarter of a century, Mr. Lamb won a name that is synonymous with integrity and upright business dealings, and the friends he won through his social and commercial relations accord him a high place among the successful men of his community.

Linwood Hauck Lamb, an undisputed business and civic leader, descendent of Colonial patriots who fought as officers during the Revolutionary War, is one of the first citizens of Mechanicsburg and a potent factor in the progress of that section of the state during the past forty-five years. He is widely known for his participation in all civic enterprises, while in the merchandising field he is an authority to whom others look for guidance and example. He has the unusual distinction of numbering among his forbears, five brothers who served during the war of the colonies for independence. Four of these brothers were commissioned officers. His great grandfather, Samuel Lamb, came to this country from Ireland, and was one of the first of the pioneers who settled in Cumberland county. He located at Stony Ridge, near Carlisle, and records show that warrants for land in Cumberland county were granted him in 1745, (then Lancaster county) in 1762 and 1770. A house built by him in 1762 on East Louthier Street, Carlisle, is still standing and was operated in Colonial days by John Gray as the "Eagle and Harp" tavern. He was an ardent patriot, and his family, consisting of five sons and five daughters rendered yeoman service during the Revolutionary war. John Lamb, the third son of founder of the Lamb family in America, was born December 27, 1748, and died in Allen township, Cumberland county, July 14, 1813. He is the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and it is through



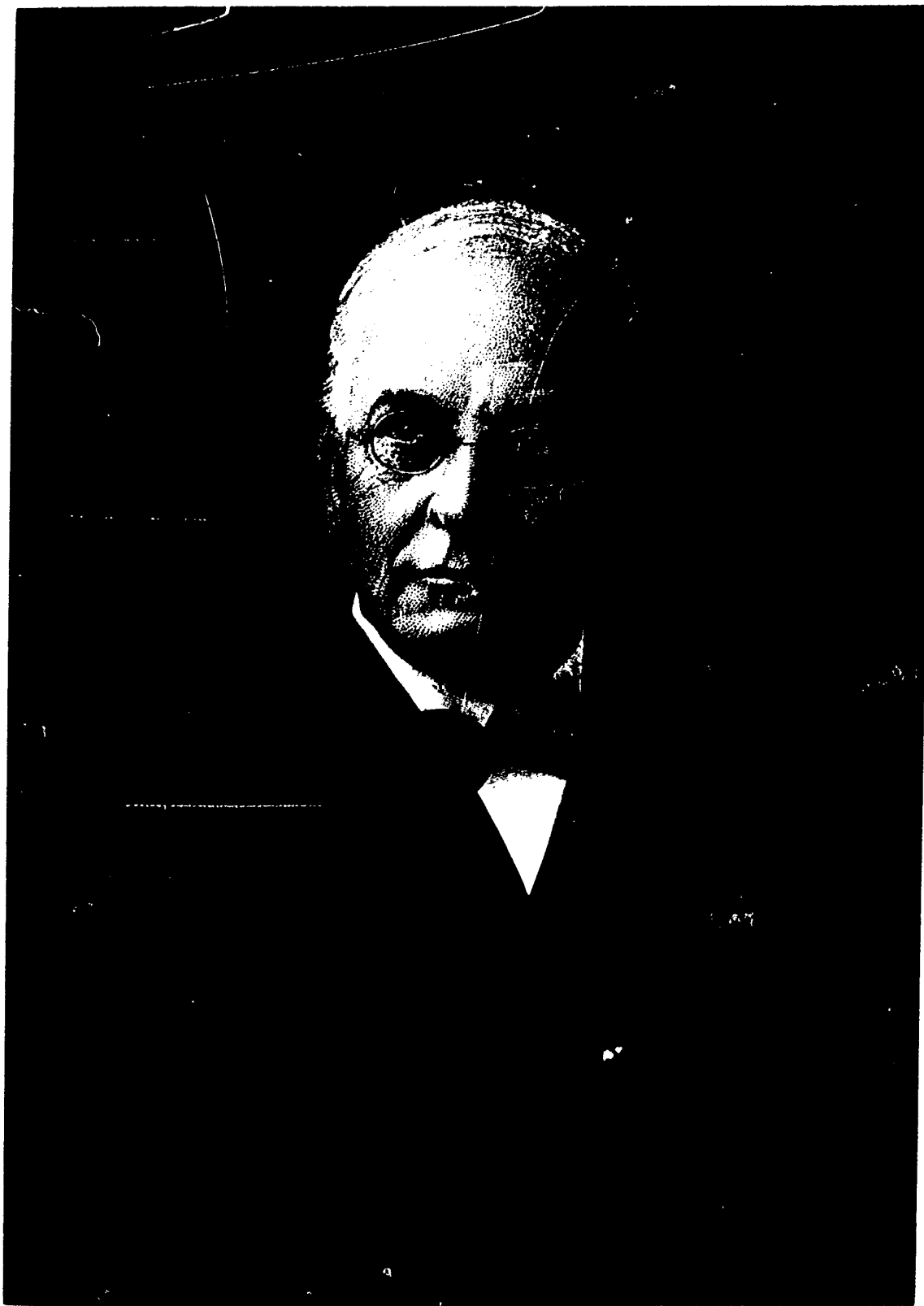
PHILIPS PHOTO

L. H. Lamb

him that the Mechanicsburg merchant derives his eligibility to the Sons of the Revolution. His service in the struggle of the colonies for independence dates from July 31, 1777 when he served as captain in the 3rd Battalion, and continued throughout the conflict, during which he distinguished himself for bravery and for his unselfish devotion to the cause of the new nation. He was married May 1, 1777, to Hannah Richey, who was born April 14, 1759, and died July 28, 1819. They were the parents of David Lamb, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. David Lamb was born in Allen township, April 30, 1785, and died at Mechanicsburg, September 19, 1849. On September 20, 1836 he was married to Juliann (Hunter) Shetron, who was born June 6 of the last year of the eighteenth century, and died at Mechanicsburg, April 29, 1875. To them was born Henry Harrison Lamb, father of Linwood Hauck Lamb, born in Allen township, August 24, 1839. He married, January 25, 1866, at Mechanicsburg, Mary Emma Hauck, born in that town, July 7, 1843, and who died there, February 1, 1910. To this couple was born on October 14, 1866, Linwood Hauck Lamb. He attended the public school of Mechanicsburg and vicinity and then enrolled in the Chambersburg academy, which at that time was conducted by Dr. J. H. Shumaker, one of the most noted educators of that section of the state. It was under the direction of Dr. Shumaker that he completed his education and from whom he acquired the rudiments of the culture and refinement which make him so conspicuous today. From school he stepped into the world of business, joining the staff of his uncles, George W. and Samuel F. Hauck, proprietors of a hardware store in Mechanicsburg. There he acquired the foundations of the business training for which he is justly famed. He exhibited a remarkable ability in grasping the details of the various phases of the business and displayed an acumen that was inherent in him. Natural ability, coupled with assiduous application to the task before him, no matter how humble, resulted in merited promotion. As an office man he became adept at bookkeeping and clerical details of the business. Conscientious work brought its reward, and he was made manager of the establishment which had grown into one of prominence in the Cumberland Valley. That post he continued until the death of his uncle, Samuel F. Hauck, who succeeded to the business upon the death of his brother, George W. in 1902. Mr. Lamb then became proprietor and general manager. He continued the business under its old name, Hauck Brothers. The establishment is rated as one of the most prosperous and reliable in that section of Pennsylvania, reflecting the integrity, thorough-going honesty and the approved mercantile ethics of its principal. Into the business has gone his own energy, originality and natural aptitude for display and merchandising for which he is widely known. As a result the concern has flourished and grown with the years, now being universally recognized as one of the

strongest mercantile establishments in the vicinity. The proprietor is looked upon by his fellow citizens and his associates in the business world of Mechanicsburg as an ideal leader, whose connection with the city's mercantile life has brought additional prestige to the community both from a commercial and a civic standpoint. His beneficent aggressiveness, enterprise and enthusiasm are contagious and have been absorbed by his associates to a degree that has spelled advancement for the entire community. His civic service to Mechanicsburg is multiple and far-reaching. He has participated in every movement whose aim is the community welfare or the advancement of the interests of its citizens. In this connection he has given unstintingly of his time and money. He is a member of the Rescue Hook and Ladder fire company, and holds membership on the park commission of the borough of Mechanicsburg, the success of which is due to the unflagging zeal and tireless energy of Mr. Lamb and his associates. This Park is one of the most beautiful in this section of the Cumberland Valley. As a descendant of Captain John Lamb, he has been elected to membership in the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. In fraternal life he has always manifested a keen interest and has attained a very high rank in Masonic circles. He is affiliated with Eureka Lodge, No. 302, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master; S. C. Perkins Chapter, No. 209, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is a past high priest; Harrisburg Council, No. 7, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandry, No. 8, Knights Templar; Philadelphia Consistory, thirty-second degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and Zembo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Of a social disposition, genial and courteous, he keenly delights in mingling with the men of his organizations. He is a popular member of the Business Mens League of Mechanicsburg; the Harrisburg club, Harrisburg Country club and the Juniata Valley Colony club. He has never married. A liver of a clean life and the possessor of the qualities of honesty, humaneness and charity, his record is one that may serve as a guide to the youth of our land, to spur them on to more fruitful lives and lives of greater usefulness to humanity. To be singled out as an ideal by youth is the greatest compliment that can be paid to any man. A recital of Mr. Lamb's success through various avenues of worthy endeavor would be incomplete without an illustration, which is provided by a fine steel portrait. Herein is to be seen the man as he is known to his friends and business associates, one who has done a significant part in the community and state's prosperity.

Abraham B. Landis, born April 11, 1854 about two miles south of Waynesboro along the Antietam creek, was the youngest son of Benjamin N. and Lydia (Frick) Landis, who had removed to this place a few years previously from Lancaster county. His father died



CAMPBELL

Abraham B. Kaudin

when he was one and a half years of age and he was taken to his grandparents near Lititz. At ten years of age he went to live with his uncle, Jacob Haverstick, near Millersville; later he lived with Christian Frantz a few miles east of Lancaster City. In 1868 he began the machinist trade with his brothers Franklin F. and Ezra F., and continued working in this shop until 1873. The next year he became a partner with his brother in the manufacture of steam engines. The name of the firm was F. F. and A. B. Landis and continued until 1878 when they sold out to the Geiser Manufacturing company. He and his brother then removed to Waynesboro and entered the employ of this company where he was superintendent of the tool department. In 1890 Mr. Landis and his brother associated themselves in the manufacture of grinding and other tools which he had designed while in the employ of the Geiser company. The style of the firm was Landis Brothers. Their business grew from the start, almost beyond their ability to finance it until 1897 when a fire destroyed their entire plant. In a few days the citizens of Waynesboro raised funds for a corporation to continue the business. The name of the corporation was Landis Tool company. The new company started with a paid up capital of \$50,000 which was increased from year to year until it now has a paid up capital stock of \$2,000,000 and a considerable surplus besides. A. B. Landis resigned as general superintendent of the company in 1909 and soon after removed to Philadelphia. The present officers of the company's board of directors are W. T. Omwake, chairman of board; J. E. Frantz, president and general manager; J. H. Stoner, vice-president; H. E. D. Gray, treasurer, and R. F. Ingram, secretary. Another tool of Mr. Landis' invention, a bolt threading machine, was responsible for the organization of another of Waynesboro's important industries, namely the Landis Machine company which also started with a capital of \$50,000 and which has rapidly grown until it now has a capital stock of more than \$3,000,000 together with a large surplus. The present officers of this company are J. J. Oller, president; S. F. Newman, vice-president; J. G. Benedict, treasurer and general manager, and J. G. Mumma, secretary. Mr. Landis continued on the staff of this company until his death February 9, 1922. A. B. Landis was a man of high mechanical ability. The tools which he designed forty years ago are still in use and it is remarkable that during this period of rapid advancement in the manufacture of precision tools, some of the devices contrived by him are doing duty today, for the simple reason that no better way has been found to perform work they are still doing. The several companies doing business in Waynesboro bearing the Landis name are witnesses to the fact that the town is immeasurably indebted for its prosperity to these two brothers, A. B. and F. F. Landis, for their talent and resourcefulness in contriving an unusual number of useful mechanical devices. Mr. Landis was married January 7, 1877, to Leah H. Landis. Their children are Mary, born October 20, 1877, died December 30, 1880; Mark A.,

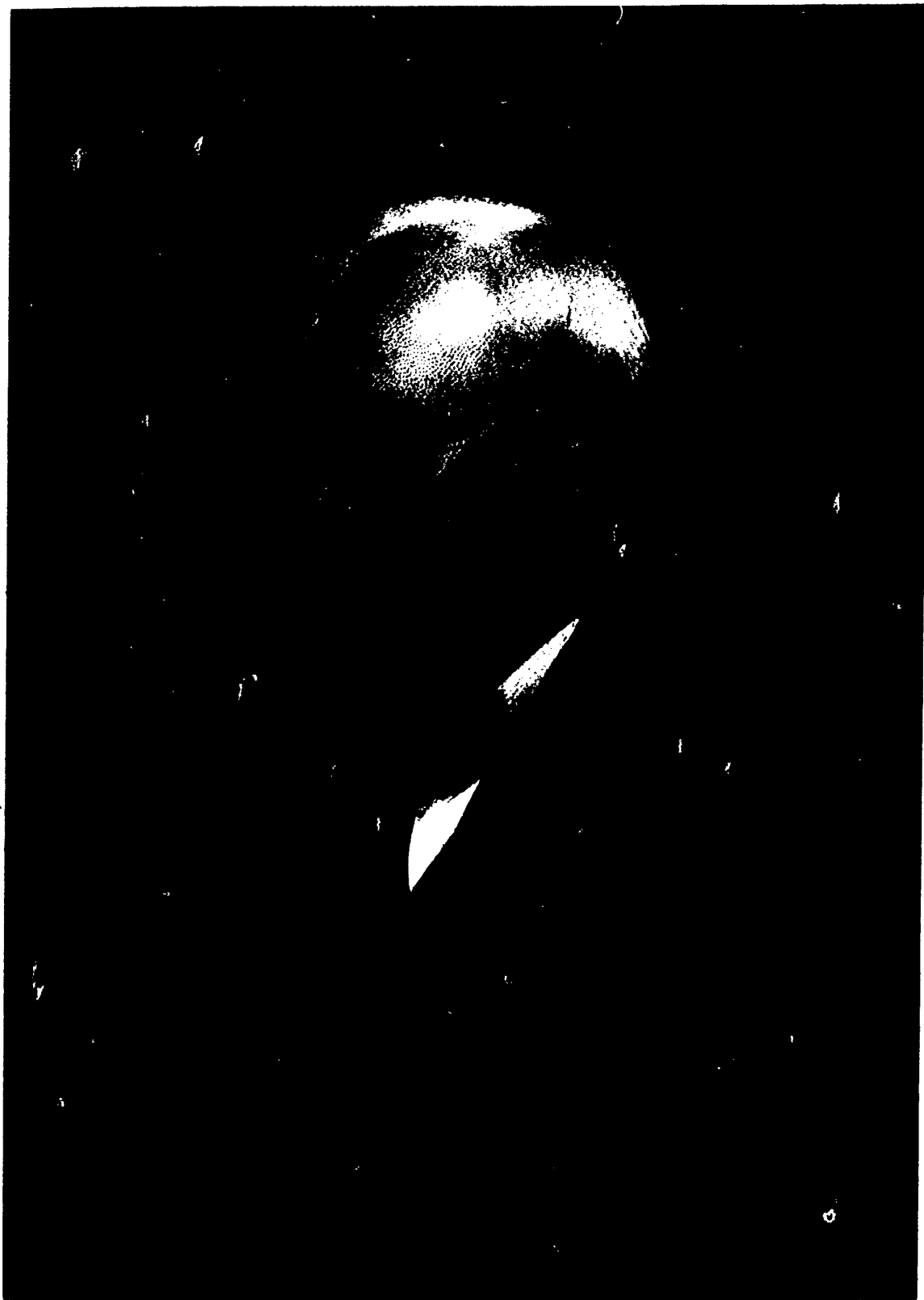
born April 7, 1879, died January 6, 1881; Benj. F., born December 22, 1880; Harry L., born January 20, 1883; Ruth E., born July 15, 1885; Esther M., born February 2, 1889; A. Frank, born July 13, 1894.

Franklin Frick Landis, son of Benjamin N. and Lydia (Frick) Landis, the oldest of seven children, was born February 25th, 1845, near Neffsville, Lancaster County, Penna. His parents were of Swiss descent. The first members of the family to arrive in America came from Switzerland in the early part of the eighteenth century as a result of religious persecutions, and became members of a colony that settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

The Landis family is one of the oldest in Lancaster county and among the ancestors of Franklin Frick Landis are found the familiar names of Herr and Frick. The great grandfather of Franklin Frick Landis, Abraham Herr Frick, was a soldier in the Continental army in the Revolutionary war, record of which is found in Pennsylvania Archives Series 5, Volume 7, pages, 839-862.

His parents moved to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, when he was three years old and settled on a small farm two and one-half miles southeast of Waynesboro, along the Antietam creek. A saw- and grist-mill was located on this farm, which was driven by the waters of the creek. The father being a carpenter by trade, operated this mill and later added a small sash and door factory to the property, using machinery of his own creation. He was possessed of considerable mechanical ability and ingenuity but in the midst of his activities was stricken with typhoid fever and died just prior to his 32nd birthday, November 11, 1855.

By the death of the father which occurred when Mr. Landis was in his 11th year, the family was broken up and the mother returned to Lancaster county, taking some of her children with her, whilst the older children were given homes with relatives. Franklin Frick Landis was placed in the care of an uncle, John Bowman, of Lancaster county and lived with this uncle for several years, during which time he attended the common schools in the winter months. At the age of fifteen, he made his home with another uncle, Jacob Frantz, on a farm near Millersville, Lancaster county, from which place he had the opportunity of attending the model school at Millersville State Normal, which completed his common school education. At the age of seventeen, he was permitted to enter a machine shop operated by John A. Snyder in Mt. Joy, Lancaster county, to follow his natural inclinations which led him to mechanical pursuits rather than along agricultural lines. After spending three years in the shop of Mr. Snyder, he was placed in charge of the shop, which position he held for a short time, but due to his desire to secure a broader mechanical training, he entered the employ of the Norris Locomotive Works, located in Lancaster, securing a position



Frank J. Landis

Frank J. Landis

as toolmaker. He remained with this company until the plant was finally closed in 1867, at which time he seriously considered going West to seek employment but was persuaded to remain in Lancaster by his mother.

He then started a small shop of his own in Lancaster city, engaging in the manufacture of models, as were required at that time by the U. S. Patent Office from all persons desiring to secure Letters Patent. This business proved to be a very profitable one and in addition to continuing a general repair shop, repairing mechanical equipment of all kinds, he naturally turned toward the development of some of his own mechanical ideas. In the year 1870, he expanded his business and took into partnership his brother, Ezra, F. Landis, when they started the manufacture of steam engines in connection with their general jobbing and machine work. They continued this business as a partnership until 1872, when they sold their business to John Best, at that time a well known manufacturer of steam boilers in Lancaster. The plant of Mr. Best continued manufacturing steam boilers as well as the steam engines as designed and built by the former partnership. Mr. Landis remained with Mr. Best as manager of his plant until 1876, at which time he formed a partnership with another brother, Abraham B. Landis, to engage in the manufacture of portable farm steam engines and domestic steam engines. This firm operated under the name of F. F. and A. B. Landis. The mechanical part of this business was a pronounced success but lack of working capital and the failure of one of their largest customers in Baltimore, Maryland, compelled them to make an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Their plant was then sold to Francis Hershey of Mt. Joy, Lancaster County, a brother-in-law of Mr. Landis. Mr. Hershey bought all tools, fixtures, finished and unfinished material, as well as the property enabling the firm to continue in business and ultimately discharge all obligations to their creditors. In the fall of 1879, the Geiser Manufacturing Company of Waynesboro, Pa., was desirous of adding to the line of equipment they were manufacturing, particularly due to the fact that they did not have a portable steam engine to sell with the threshing machinery which they were then manufacturing. In order to round out their line, the Geiser Manufacturing Company purchased the business of F. F. and A. B. Landis in the latter part of 1879, at which time both brothers located in Waynesboro, Pa., becoming identified with Geiser Manufacturing Company, January 1, 1880. F. F. Landis took general charge of design and manufacturing, whilst A. B. Landis was placed in general charge of the manufacture of tools and equipment. The portable engine as manufactured in Lancaster became known to the trade as the "Peerless" portable engine. As a result of adding a new line to the plant, the business of the Geiser Manufacturing company grew very rapidly. In the spring of 1881, the question of making

a steam traction engine was considered, and when it was decided to build such an engine, Mr. Landis designed and built his first engine in eleven weeks time. The engine was sent to the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition in May, 1881, where it was entered in a competitive test against the leading steam traction engines of the day. As a result of economy and field tests, the "Peerless" traction engine, as designed by Mr. Landis, carried off first honors, winning a prize of \$500 in gold. The pronounced superiorities of this engine over its competitors, was due to the fact that it was a spring-mounted engine, which permitted of great flexibility in handling. It likewise had many novel features in its construction, and was so built that the entire engine could be disassembled with a twelve-inch monkey wrench. The use of the old conventional D-slide valve as had been the practice for steam engines was supplanted by a piston valve, which was a pronounced improvement in engine practice. The design of the boiler was novel and of such construction that it was a much faster steaming boiler than any previously used for this class of work. A compensating gear was provided for this engine, which is commonly known today as a differential gear as used in automobiles. The original patent of Mr. Landis on this compensating gear having been granted many years in advance of the use of the automobile, which principle has later been used in the modern automobile. As the result of the several competitive tests to which the "Peerless" Traction Engine was subjected, the demand grew and it came into extensive use as a general purpose agricultural engine, with the result that the business of the Geiser Manufacturing Company increased rapidly.

In 1884, Mr. Landis turned his attention to the design of a plow to attach to the traction engine by which it was possible to use eight to ten plow shares at one time, the same being pulled by the steam tractor with provision for raising and lowering the plows into the ground by a steam lift. The "Peerless" steam plow came into extensive use, particularly in the western and southern agricultural parts of the country.

In 1889, Mr. Landis began the development of a new type of threshing machine, which became known as the "New Peerless" thresher. The design of this machine was quite novel and possessed many features that were not common to the threshers as made by the competitors of Geiser Manufacturing company. As a result of the successful operation of this "New Peerless" thresher, it became one of the leading machines of the day.

In forming the mechanical equipment necessary to produce the line of machinery as manufactured by the company, Mr. A. B. Landis, who was in charge of the tool and equipment work, undertook the development of a cylindrical grinding machine, which was originally started by Franklin Frick Landis while in the employ of Mr. John Best in Lancaster, Pa., in 1872. Mr. A. B. Landis im-



Elizabeth Landis

proved this machine in 1888, when it was put into use in the plant of Geiser Manufacturing Company. As a result of its superior work, the firm of Landis Brothers was organized in 1889 and a small plant was erected on Ringgold Street, Waynesboro, Pa., for the manufacture of the Landis cylindrical grinder. This new machine tool met with acceptance from the mechanical trade and as the result of its progress, the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing company, of Providence, R. I., who were thought to be pioneers in this art, attempted to stop Landis Brothers in the manufacture of the grinding machine as they thought they held basic patents covering this particular art, but it was shown that the fundamental principles as claimed by Brown & Sharpe were in practical use four years prior to their application for patent. This prior use invalidated the supposedly basic patent, and the general principles of cylindrical grinding became public property, due to the machine as designed by Mr. Landis in 1872, but not at that time patented.

The business of Landis Brothers as manufacturers of cylindrical grinders soon grew to such an extent that the factory located on Ringgold Street was inadequate for their purposes. Accordingly, a tract of land was purchased in 1893 in South Waynesboro upon which was erected a machine shop and foundry, where the product of the firm was further developed and put on a production basis. This business went along successfully until April 25, 1897, when a disastrous fire burned the machine shop, putting the firm out of business. The progress that this infant industry had made justified the organization of a new company, known as Landis Tool company, which new company promptly rebuilt the plant and continued the manufacture of this line of machine tools, which plant sells its product throughout the entire world and today employs over 1,000 workmen.

While Landis Brothers were developing the cylindrical grinding machine at the Geiser Manufacturing company's plant, a need was felt for a satisfactory bolt threading machine, known as a bolt cutter and a machine of this character was developed and put into use at the Geiser Manufacturing company's plant, the design of Mr. A. B. Landis.

When Landis Brothers formed a separate organization for the manufacture of grinders, they likewise continued development of the bolt cutter but the manufacture of same was not taken up by Landis Tool company, even though it was a part of their franchise.

Realizing the possibilities of a successful manufacturing business, Mr. Landis, attempted to purchase the bolt cutter franchise from Landis Tool company, but they did not see fit to sell it. However, in 1903 a separate organization was formed, known as Landis Machine company, which took up the manufacture of the bolt cutter. This new industry progressed very satisfactorily and

in 1907 a move was made to consolidate Landis Machine company, and Landis Tool company. To this proposition, Mr. Landis would not agree and he accordingly used his efforts to prevent the consolidation of the two companies, due to the fact that the lines were not kindred and it was believed that both companies would fare better if separate organizations were maintained. When the stockholders met to consider the proposition of a merger, the same was defeated and the companies have since functioned as independent organizations. The Landis Machine company likewise enjoys an enviable position in the machine tool industry, automatic die heads and collapsible taps, having become recognized as specialists in the art of producing threading in the machine tool industry. This plant employs about 800 men, and its product is sold throughout the civilized world.

Mr. F. F. Landis continued with Geiser Manufacturing Company until April, 1894. Just prior to leaving the employ of that company, Mr. Landis became interested in the development of a pneumatic wind stacker as an attachment to threshing machines to handle the straw from the machine, being of particular advantage on threshers of the larger capacities. The development of this particular equipment was quite complete in all details and was covered by approximately 25 U. S. patents. All previous inventions of Mr. Landis had been manufactured by Geiser Manufacturing Company on a royalty basis. However, they did not see fit to undertake the pneumatic wind stacker, whereupon Mr. Landis entered into a contract with the Indiana Manufacturing company, of Indianapolis, Ind., granting them a license on this new design. That company in turn granted licenses to all manufacturers of threshing machines throughout the country and in a very short time, the Landis "Farmer's Friend" pneumatic wind stacker came into popular use and demand by the trade.

In March, 1895, the Frick company, of Waynesboro, desired to go into the manufacture of threshing machines and secured the services of Mr. Landis to design a threshing machine for them, which machine became known to the trade as the "Landis Eclipse." This machine was an entirely new design from that previously made by the Geiser Manufacturing company and was manufactured by Frick company under a license arrangement.

In 1904, Mr. Landis turned his attention to the making of equipment and machinery for the manufacture of concrete blocks, the use of which was making its appearance in the building trades. Several novel machines were developed for this class of product but were never used commercially. After Mr. Landis had severed his connections with Frick company in an active capacity, he turned his attention to Electric Time and Program Clock Systems for use in schools, colleges and public buildings, creating several new designs

which were produced by the Fred Frick Clock Company, in Waynesboro.

The automobile at this time was fast coming into general use and the question of riding comfort next claimed Mr. Landis' attention, whereupon he started experimental work on a device commonly known as a "shock absorber" to be used in connection with automobile springs, which device has become known to the trade as the "Landis Shock Diffuser." In 1913, the Landis Engineering & Mfg. Company was organized to make and market the Landis Shock Diffuser, which company also acquired the business of Fred Frick Clock Company and has since continued the manufacture of these respective lines. The outbreak of the World War in 1914 seriously curtailed the progress of the Landis Shock Diffuser and additional work was not taken up for some years, the chief activities of the Landis Engineering & Mfg. Company having been confined to the manufacture of electric time and program clock systems and instrument work for the United States Government during the World War.

In 1917 Mr. Landis took up the designing of a steam boiler, using high pressures, suitable for many uses but particularly adaptable to steam automobiles or small steam power plants. The chief handicap encountered in the development of a successful high pressure steam boiler was that of feed water regulation, which problem was investigated very thoroughly as a result of a number of years of experimental and research work, the result of which has been a successful design for maintaining a constant water level in steam boilers, making it possible to use a very compact small unit for a steam generating plant that will be adaptable for many commercial purposes. This product, it is planned to develop in a manufacturing way at a later date.

In November, 1925, the plant of the Geiser Manufacturing Company, operated by Emerson-Brantingham Company, Rockford, Illinois, was sold to a number of Waynesboro people, with the idea of continuing the business and creating a new line of agricultural machinery to manufacture in this plant. Some years prior, Mr. Landis had conducted a number of experiments on a new design of threshing machine, known as a centrifugal thresher. In the early part of 1928, a contract was entered into between Mr. Landis and Geiser Manufacturing Company to create this new type of threshing machine, which is now being carried on, with the prospect of placing the first of the new machines on the market in 1930. Mr. Landis has been actively identified with many of Waynesboro's industries and as a result, has developed many ideas and secured patents, both U. S. and foreign, on his many inventions.

During the winter of 1926-27, Mr. Landis went to Florida and has since taken up his residence for the winter months in Miami Beach, Florida, to escape the rigors of the severe northern winters,

spending his summers, however, in Waynesboro. While in Florida, he spends much of his time over his drawing board in the furtherance of ideas that are of interest to him.

Mr. Landis was married November 21, 1869, to Elizabeth Hershey of Mt. Joy, Lancaster county, who died March 5, 1926. They had a family of eight children, four of whom survive, Mrs. Ida M. L. Smith, widow of T. B. Smith, Waynesboro; Elizabeth L. Hershey, widow of C. B. Hershey, Waynesboro; Anna L. Sollenberger, wife of Dr. A. B. Sollenberger, Waynesboro, and Mark H. Landis, Waynesboro, Pa.

Mark Homer Landis, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1885, the youngest of a family of eight children of Franklin Frick and Elizabeth (Hershey) Landis, (sketches of the parents precede this). The Landis and Hershey families were of Swiss descent and both settled in Lancaster County, Pa., in the year 1718, and came as a result of the religious tolerance of William Penn. Many families migrated to Lancaster, Cumberland and Franklin counties, Pennsylvania, about this time as a result of religious persecutions. Mark H. Landis attended the public schools of Waynesboro and was graduated from the high school in the class of 1902. At the age of thirteen years, he began serving an apprenticeship as machinist in the shops of the Landis Tool Company. After spending three successive summers in the shops during school vacations he took up regular employment from June, 1902, until February, 1904, as an apprentice machinist. In February, 1904, he was compelled to leave the shops on account of illness and spent several months in the south, principally in Louisiana and Texas, in company with his father who was doing experimental work in the development of a rice threshing machine. In September, 1904, he entered Mercersburg academy to prepare for entrance to Cornell university, was graduated from this school in the spring of 1905. He entered Cornell university in Sibley college of mechanical engineering in the fall of 1905 and was graduated in 1908 with the degree of mechanical engineer. He returned to Cornell in the fall of 1908 as a graduate student in mechanical engineering, doing research work in concrete mixtures and steam boilers and was granted degree of Master of Mechanical Engineering in the spring of 1909. During his college course he likewise studied vocal music at the Ithaca Conservatory of Music. He was a member of the University Glee club, as bass soloist, also a member of the University vesper choir for four years. This choir rendered a weekly program each Sunday afternoon of the best sacred music. Each May in collaboration with the Ithaca Conservatory of Music and the principal churches of Ithaca, a May Festival of Music was held at which time four oratorios or grand operas were given in conjunction with a fifty piece orchestra and soloists. Upon returning to Waynesboro in 1909 he helped organize

the Choral Society and was its first president with Charles W. Cremer its first director. This organization presented an oratorio or cantata each May until the death of its very capable director. Mr. Landis was bass soloist of this society during its existence. Upon completing his schooling he became general manager of the Fred Frick Clock Company in the fall of 1909. This firm was engaged in the manufacture and sale of electric time and program clock systems. He assisted in the complete redesign of the product of this company. In the fall of 1913 the Landis Engineering & Manufacturing Company was organized, this company taking over the business of Fred Frick Clock Company and likewise continued the development of the Landis shock diffuser which was started in the year 1910, the invention of his father. In 1910 he started development of an automatic storage battery charging system for keeping storage batteries properly charged and under automatic supervision. This system is now being used for charging storage batteries for telephone systems, fire alarm systems, electric clock systems. Mr. Landis has developed and patented an automatic emergency lighting system for theatres, hospital operating rooms, schools and assembly halls, using a storage battery for its source of power in the event of the failure of the main lighting supply. The use of this type of equipment is compulsory under the Fire and Panic Acts of the State of Pennsylvania and several other states. This equipment is manufactured by the Landis Engineering & Manufacturing Company at Waynesboro. Mr. Landis has been interested in the development of many of the newer industries of Waynesboro, such as Deca-Disc Phonograph Company, manufacturers of automatic phonographs, Protex Chain Company, manufacturers of non-skid tire chains and mud-hooks. These bid fair to grow into businesses of quite substantial proportions. In 1925 he became a member of a syndicate which purchased the plant of the Geiser Manufacturing Company from the Emerson-Brantingham Company, which latter company purchased the plant from local owners in 1912. The product of the old company was manufactured, to which was added a line of refrigeration machinery. In January, 1928, Mr. Landis was elected president and general manager of the Geiser Manufacturing Company at which time the development of new designs of threshing machinery were started. The first of these designs is now about completed and will soon be offered to the trade. Many revolutionary ideas will be found embodied in the new designs which should find a large and receptive market with the users of grain threshing machinery. It is further proposed to add a line of combination harvesting and threshing machinery which cuts the grain and threshes it as it is cut, eliminating the handling of the straw in sheaves. This method of harvesting and threshing is much in vogue at the present time in the large wheat and grain growing sections of United States and Canada. A complete line of high pressure steam tractors is likewise being developed which will be very light in weight in comparison with the old steam tractors and due

to the greater flexibility and economy of the steam engine should become a serious competitor to the gas tractor now so largely used. New principles will be used in these new steam tractors which will overcome many of the disadvantages of the older designs. Mr. Landis has been very active in all community activities. He has been identified not only with industrial life but was one of the organizers of the Waynesboro Building and Loan Association when a need was felt for an organization of this kind. He has served as a director of the Citizens National Bank as well as the Waynesboro Trust Company. His influence upon and his deep interest in all that concerns Waynesboro may be only partially inferred from the fact that he is now either an officer or director in the following corporations: Landis Tool Company, Landis Machine Company, Landis Engineering and Manufacturing Company, Geiser Manufacturing Company, Deca-Disc Phonograph Company, Protex Chain Company, Waynesboro Hotel Company, Autodex Company. He was president of the Waynesboro Manufacturers Association for the years 1927 and 1928, and is now vice-president of Valley Branch, of the National Metal Trades Association. He was charter member of the Waynesboro Rotary club and its first president at its organization in 1920. Fraternally he is a Mason, a Shriner and an Elk and is a member of the following clubs and societies: Cornell club of Philadelphia, Baltimore Athletic club, Fountain Head Country club, Waynesboro Country club. Politically he is a Republican and was school director of Waynesboro school district from 1923-29. He married June 16, 1910 to Ethel Marie Hartman, daughter of Rev. W. H. Hartman and Abigail (Robbins) Hartman of Bloomsburg.

John E. Latshaw—Fruit growing has been the life work of John E. Latshaw, respected citizen of Marion, Pennsylvania, who assumed charge of his father's acres when he was a young man and has continued in that line up until the present time. He was born two and a half miles east of Marion in 1860, the son of John L. Latshaw and Margaret (Thomas) Latshaw. His father, who spent practically his entire life on the farm, was born in 1821 in York county. He removed to the vicinity of Marion in the 1850's and died there in 1895. He was always active in community affairs. His wife died in 1878. The son attended the public schools of Marion and later enrolled in the select school for boys in Greencastle, Pennsylvania. Circumstances made it necessary for him to quit school when but 16 years of age. He shouldered the responsibility of operating his father's farm. In 1893 he started in the fruit-growing business on twenty-five acres of land, planted, for the most part, in apples. He makes his residence in Marion and has a tenant on the farm. The "Latshaw" apples are famed throughout the countryside and large quantities of them are shipped to all parts of the country and are sold to brokers for sale in South American countries. He has always manifested a keen interest in civic affairs and is a generous con-

tributor to all movements looking toward the advancement of his community. He is a director of the Cumberland Valley Farmers' Mutual Trust Company and of the Marion bank. He is affiliated with the Republican party and a member of the Reformed church of which he has been an elder for several years. In 1897 he was married to Sarah L. Fuss who died a short time later. In 1908 he re-married, taking for his wife Emma R. Fuss, sister of Sarah. The second wife died in 1921. There is one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who is married to Chester Buckholder. They have two children—John L. and Betty Irene.

William A. Leech, proprietor of Hotel Washington, Chambersburg, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1870, the son of Henry M. and Mary (Warren) Leech. His father was engaged in business in Philadelphia for many years, and since 1896 Mr. Leech with his brother, Henry, operated a hotel in Mt. Pocono. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia and since his graduation has been identified with the hotel business. He removed to Chambersburg in January, 1921, and purchased the hotel he now operates, which is famous as one of the best and most imposing hotels in the Cumberland Valley, and known as one of the best in the East. It is conducted on entirely modern practices. Mr. Leech has always been active in civic affairs and he takes a leading part in community movements. In politics he is a Republican but has never sought public office, being content to work in the interests of sound government in his own quiet way. Mr. Leech is widely known as a hotel man and is vice-president of the Pennsylvania Motor Federation and of the Pennsylvania State Hotel Association. It was mainly through his efforts that the Pennsylvania Tourists Hotel Association was organized and he served as its first president. He is also president of the Chambersburg Motor club and built up this organization from a mere handful to one of more than a thousand members. He also served as vice-president of the Chambersburg Rotary club and of the Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce. He is an enthusiastic and ardent member of the latter organization and has served as chairman of the publicity committee. He is a firm believer in the principle that every citizen owes his first obligation to his family and his second to his community, and he has neglected no opportunity to be of aid to his town and its residents. In 1896, Mr. Leech married Mary E., daughter of Sloan Smith, contractor and builder, and Amanda Smith. There is one son, William A., Jr., who is a graduate of the engineering college of Lehigh university.

Ezra Lehman—Ezra Lehman was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1871. He is the son of Jacob S., born January 22, 1835, and Mary (Stouffer) Lehman, born March 9, 1835. The father was a bishop in the Reformed Mennonite church for a

period of fifty-four years. Ezra Lehman's education was acquired at the Cumberland Valley State Normal school, Bucknell university, University of Pennsylvania, and Columbia university. While a student at the University of Pennsylvania, in the year 1901-1902, he was a Harrison Fellow in English. After graduating from the Normal school, Mr. Lehman taught in the public schools of Guilford township, Franklin county, from 1889 to 1890. He was then made principal of the Huntingdon high school, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, which position he held from 1892 to 1896. He accepted the post as head of the English department of the Cumberland Valley State Normal school in 1896 where he remained until the year 1900. Mr. Lehman was associate editor of Lippincott's dictionary of the English language in 1903, on which he worked until 1906. He was also head of the English department of the Newtown high school in New York city from 1906 to 1913. In 1913 he was elected president of the State Teachers college at Shippensburg, which position he occupies at the present time. Politically, Mr. Lehman, is a Republican; and a member of the Presbyterian church of Shippensburg. He is a member of the Delta Sigma fraternity, the Masonic Order, and the local Rotary club. During the course of his career, he has been editor and a contributor to various educational magazines. On September 18, 1900, he was united in marriage to Louise Disoway, daughter of Franklin H. Lane and Charlotte (Kidder) Lane, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. There were two children born of this union; they are Paul Stouffer and Margaret Kidder Lehman.

Paul N. Lehman, a prominent dairyman of Carlisle, Pa., was born September 1, 1898, on a farm near Shippensburg, Pa. His parents were Joseph O. and Annie S. (Sheets) Lehman, both natives of that section. The father died in 1928 and the mother is still living. The Lehmans were of German descent and descendants of some of the first settlers in Cumberland Valley. The father followed farming until 1906 when he became interested in dairying. He was assisted by his two sons who later took entire charge of the business. Mr. Lehman, the father, lived in the Cumberland Valley all of his life and was interested in local and county affairs. He was also an ardent member of the Brethren in Christ church, and in politics a member of the Republican party. Paul Lehman was educated in the public schools of his township. He was much devoted to his parents and stayed near to assist in the dairy business. With them he laid his business foundation which in later years, when he and his brother took over the business, served him to advantage. In 1919 he purchased his brother's interest and developed it rapidly. He is now owner of the Bellaire dairy, which specializes in pasteurized milk from tuberculin tested cows. He also makes ice cream and maintains an up-to-date sales room in Carlisle. He is a very conscientious worker and a successful business man. He is interested in Republican politics as was his father and is an ardent member of

the Brethren in Christ church. July 12, 1920, he was married to Edna C. Hess of Greencastle, Pa. To them have been born two children, Joseph Edward, and Lee Richard.

George Kriechbaum Lehner was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1870, the son of George and Margaret (Kriechbaum) Lehner, both of whom have been dead for several years. Both parents were born in that section of Pennsylvania, the father in Franklin county and the mother in Cumberland county. The father was a merchant, operating a store in Chambersburg for many years, and a great family man. There were six children—George K.; May; Charles E., deceased; Margaret V.; E. Katherine and A. Florence. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Chambersburg and later attended Lafayette college, taking his civil engineering degree in 1893, and is now a licensed engineer. Upon graduation he became associated with Nelson & Buchanan, engineers, for whom he had worked during his school career. His next connection was with the American Bridge Company, in the estimating department. Following a short service with this company he became one of the promoters of the York Bridge Company. Selling out these interests, he formed a partnership with the J. S. McAlrairie & Company, bridge contractors, in 1921. He still maintains his interest in that concern. The company engages in all kinds of highway and bridge engineering, and has erected many large concrete and steel bridges and other structural iron work. He is a man who is vitally interested in his work which means more to him than the means of a livelihood. A born engineer, he believes that his first obligation is to erect bridges and build highways that will stand as monuments to his integrity and conscientious work. As might be expected in a man of this calibre, he is interested in civic affairs and takes a leading part in every movement looking toward the progress of his community and its citizens. He has served as public health officer for two terms and for two terms was a member of the city school board where his knowledge of engineering made him a valuable public servant. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies except the K. of T., belongs to the Shrine Club, the Elks and the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania. He resides with his sister in Chambersburg.

William Warren Leiter, business man, was born west of Greencastle, August 25, 1883, a son of John B. and Barbara Alice (Leshner) Leiter. His father was born October 14, 1839, near Greencastle and died July 6, 1923. His mother was born near Waynesboro, January 20, 1846, and died September 14, 1928. His father, in early life, was a cooper by trade, and later engaged in farming near Greencastle. Mr. Leiter was educated in the public schools of his native township and at the age of twenty began his business career as a member of the firm of L. H. Leiter & Brother. This firm continued

until 1927 when the name Leiter Implement Company was adopted and the firm incorporated under that name. Mr. Leiter is now president of that concern. The firm is now known as the Leiter & Kuhn Implement Company and is a wide distributor of hardware, farm implements and farm machinery generally. It is one of the largest retail implement companies in the Cumberland Valley. In politics Mr. Leiter is a Republican and a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Greencastle. Mr. Leiter is a man of strict integrity and enjoys the confidence of a wide patronage. His judgment is often sought by his neighbors and friends. He is a popular resident of his community and a recognized leader who enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him. He is a member of the Church of the Brethren. On February 1, 1911, Mr. Leiter married Ottie B., daughter of Bruce M. and Bertha M. (Statler) Kuhn of Antrim Township. His wife was a registered nurse, having graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital in Philadelphia, in 1909. She is also a graduate of the Greencastle high school and takes an active part in church affairs, as well as the W. C. T. U., civic and social activities. They have one son, William Ivan Leiter, born October 13, 1916, who is now attending school.

D. G. H. Leshner is one of Waynesboro's most respected citizens. He is the son of Jacob S. and Elizabeth (Hollinger) Leshner, and was born near Waynesboro, April 1, 1885. His father was born north of Waynesboro, just beyond the borough limits. He was of German descent and traces his ancestry back to the early colonial days. He was an intelligent, industrious and hardworking man. He was a jeweler and conducted quite an extensive repair business. He was a skilled mechanic and had mastered all the details and technicalities of the mechanism of all makes of watches and clocks. He took a delight in collecting antiques along this line. He was also a farmer and was connected with a number of business enterprises, proving to be a successful business man. The mother of the subject of this sketch was also of German lineage and was of strong and womanly character, a most exemplary christian lady. Daniel Leshner was educated in the public schools. His early life was surrounded with a strong home influence. He was associated with his father in the jewelry business, worked with him and after his death took over the business. He is now retired from active life and lives at the old Leshner homestead, south of Waynesboro. During recent years he has given much attention to the improvement of the place. He modernized the dwelling house and did considerable landscape work, and today the home is considered one of the most beautiful and well arranged in this section. While retired, he is prominent in financial and industrial life, being a director in the First National Bank & Trust Company of Waynesboro and a stockholder in many of the industries of the town. He, like his father, is proving a very successful financier. He gives much attention to the various concerns

with which he is connected and is interested in their growth and development. Politically he is a Republican and takes quite an interest in the success of his party and its principals. He is a member of the Church of the Brethren and gives it his earnest support. He is a strong advocate of good roads and has been active in assisting in getting a good system of improved highways in his neighborhood. On March 24, 1910, he was married to Miss Ord Downey. The wedding took place in Downsville, Maryland. Mrs. Leshner is quite active in church and social life. She gives much attention to the church activities of the Church of the Brethren of Waynesboro. She is one of the leading workers in the Sunday School of this church. Mr. and Mrs. Leshner lends a strong financial support to different church and community projects. They have had two children; Alice and Lillian, deceased at six years of age.

James Clarence Lindsay, is a member of an old Scotch-Irish family. His grandfather was born in Ireland and settled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in the early '80's. He owned farm lands and established himself and his family thereon. His son, James' father, was John Alexander Lindsay. Mr. Lindsay carried on the farming of his father's land until his fifteenth year when he settled in Carlisle and established a grain and feed business at that place. This prospered and on his retirement in 1917 he handed over to his son a flourishing grainery. He is now living with his son, and, while not engaged in business, is a vital and prominent factor in local affairs and in his chosen political party, the Democratic. He was married to Rebecca Allen (Stoner) Lindsay, born in Cumberland county, near Blosserville. Her death a few years ago was a source of deep sorrow to her family and friends. They were members of the St. Paul's Lutheran church. James Clarence Lindsay was born on March 27, 1883 on a farm about three miles south of Carlisle. He received his education in the public schools and was graduated from the Carlisle high school. He first took up baking as a trade and successfully followed that business for fifteen years. In about 1919 he undertook the real estate and insurance business and fast became one of the leaders in that line in this community. He specializes in general real estate and has gained himself a reputation for integrity, ability and honor, a very rare and valuable business adjunct. Like his father he is a Democrat and is much interested in the success of his party. He was married on September 5, 1910 to Augusta Pauline Kensler who also came of a very distinguished and interesting heritage, her parents were August and Catherine (Stein) Kensler, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Kensler was born in Germany and feeling the call of the new country famed for its freedom, opportunities and resources, at sixteen years of age, emigrated to this country. He settled in San Francisco, California. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Union forces as a private and after this secured his

promotion as a quartermaster sergeant at the Presidio. He remained in San Francisco for a number of years. Sgt. Kensler was, in 1891, transferred to the Idaho Post at Boise as quartermaster sergeant. After that he received his army orders to go to the Carlisle Indian School, Carlisle with the same rank. It was here his daughter met Mr. Lindsay, and as before mentioned, married in 1910. In 1913 Sgt. Kensler retired from active army service and died shortly afterward in 1917. James Clarence Lindsay is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Carlisle Lodge and the Kiwanis club.

George E. Lloyd, son of William Penn and Anna Helena (Boyer) Lloyd was born in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1878. After passing through the public schools of Mechanicsburg he entered Dickinson college and was graduated from that institution in 1901. Having selected the law as his profession he entered Dickinson Law school in the fall of that year and was graduated in 1903 and was immediately admitted to the Cumberland county bar and began the practice of his profession in Carlisle. As a proof of his faithful work in college and law school he carries the scholastic degree of LL. B., Ph. B, A. M. Mr. Lloyd in politics is a Democrat and shortly after his graduation from law school his party looking about for a young lawyer for district attorney whose candidacy would commend itself to the people of Cumberland county, turned to Mr. Lloyd as being admirably fitted by character and training for the responsible position. He was chosen by the people as the democratic candidate and was elected by a large majority and served his term with fidelity to the people and credit to himself and the party he represented. Mr. Lloyd has been identified with the business interests of their town and in 1910 he was elected a director in the First National bank of Mechanicsburg, now the First Bank and Trust Company, and in 1920 he became Vice-President of that institution. He is a director and secretary of the Allen & East Pennsborough Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a company acting under a state charter. A director of the Harrisburg Bridge Company and also of the Central Clay Products Company of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Mr. Lloyd's life and work were destined to touch a larger area of influence and during the World War he was appointed regional director of the Federal Reserve bank with which he was identified until 1925 when he was made trust officer of the Peoples Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pa., and by virtue of a merger of that company with the Colonial Trust Company, he became the sole trust officer of the new concern. Later this company merged with the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance of Lives and Granting of Annuities, and Mr. Lloyd was made one of the three trust officers of this great institution. The Pennsylvania Company was chartered in 1818 and is the oldest and largest bank in the State. This is a high honor and a tribute to his character and efficiency and Mr.

Lloyd deserves a success that has come to him through his fidelity and preserving industry. Mr. Lloyd is interested in social and recreational life and is a member of the Pennsylvania Athletic club and Art club of Philadelphia and of the Carlisle Country club. He is connected with the Masons—32 degree. As a Shriner, he belongs to Zembo Temple, Harrisburg. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar, and the American Bar Associations. His Greek letter fraternities are Beta Theta Pi and Delta Chi, and he is a trustee of Dickinson law school and Dickinson college. Mr. Lloyd was married in 1912 to Miriam Shuey Eberly, daughter of Ira S. and Laura A. Eberly, Mechanicsburg, Pa., a popular young lady representing one of the old and honored families of their section of the Cumberland Valley. Mrs. Lloyd is identified with, and active in the social and civic life of Cumberland county and is interested in everything which has for its object the welfare of her native town. She has been an inspiration and help to Mr. Lloyd in his social, political and business life. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd are members of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran church of Mechanicsburg and are helpful in carrying on its work. Most of Mr. Lloyd's time is spent in Philadelphia in discharge of his important work there but it has not separated him from or lessened his interest in the affairs of Cumberland county and Mechanicsburg particularly, is endeared to him and Mrs. Lloyd by generations of family ties and labors.

Morris Lloyd, who has been active in journalism since boyhood, was born in October, 1856, in Camden, New Jersey. He is the son of Isaac and Caroline (Butcher) Lloyd, the former of Philadelphia, the latter of Marlton, New Jersey. Both parents are deceased. Mr. Lloyd was educated in Friends School in Philadelphia and secured a higher education training at Swarthmore college, Swarthmore, Pa. He has devoted his entire life to journalism, his initial venture being while attending college, where he published a small sheet called *The Orb*. After leaving college, he served an apprenticeship as a job printer. He carried on in this business for two years, after which he established a weekly paper in West Grove, Chester county, Pennsylvania, which he conducted successfully for sixteen years. An opportunity to develop a wider field came his way, and he bought the *People's Register*, published in Chambersburg, which in a few years became the leading local paper in the Cumberland Valley, securing a circulation of 6,390 before he sold out and participated in the formation of the Public Opinion Company, of Chambersburg, acting as general manager, which position he held until he disposed of his interest in this corporation. He is now general manager of the *Pennsylvania Grange News*, a monthly published in the interest of the Pennsylvania State Grange, with headquarters in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Lloyd has always taken an active interest in the local and civic welfare of the community. Aside from his own responsible business activities,

he is president of the local Board of health and is an ex-president of the Rotary club. In 1887 was united in marriage to Miss Annie M. Ambler, of Philadelphia. They have one son, Robert Lowry Lloyd, who is in business in New York City.

William Penn Lloyd, married Helena Boyer May, 23, 1865. She was a daughter of Israel L. and Margaret Moser Boyer who moved from Berks to Cumberland county in 1841. Her paternal grandparents were Michael and Dorothy Helena Luther-Boyer, who came from Germany in 1797. Mr. Lloyd was born at Lisburn, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1837. He worked on a farm in the summer and attended the public schools in the winter until he reached his seventeenth year when he was employed as a teacher. He taught eight years, six prior to entering the army and two after his return, teaching winter sessions, and attending special schools and studying law the remainder of the year. He became a private soldier in Company G of the first Pennsylvania Cavalry, September 1, 1861, and was discharged with the rank of regimental adjutant at the expiration of the term of service of his regiment, September 9, 1864. During the last year of service, he was frequently assigned to duty as adjutant general of a brigade. He participated in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac during the three years service of his regiment and was present and engaged in the following battles: Drainesville, Harrisonburg, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Gaines Mills, Bull Run, and Fredericksburg—all in 1862; Brandy Station, Aldie, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, New Hope Church,—all in 1863; Todd's Tavern, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, Childsburg, Richmond Heights and Meadow Bridge, Haw's Shop, Cold Harbor, Barker's Mill, Trevillion Station, White House, and St. Mary's Church,—all in 1864. He also participated in thirty-five of the skirmishes in which his regiment and brigade were engaged during his term of service. He was detailed on special service at Camp Cadwallader, Philadelphia, and at the United States garrison at Carlisle, Pa., to organize and forward drafted men to the army, from August 3 to November 6, 1863. These three months and one ten days' leave of absence, cover the period of his absence from the front during his whole term of service. On the reorganization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, after the close of the war Mr. Lloyd was commissioned division inspector with the rank of lieutenant-colonel by Gov. Hartranft. He was commander of the Grand Army Post of Mechanicsburg, Pa., for seven consecutive years, was a member of the Loyal Legion and author of the "*History of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry.*" He read law with Col. William M. Penrose, of Carlisle, for three years prior to his army service, and on his return reviewed his course of study, and was admitted to the Cumberland county bar, was admitted to practice in the Supreme and Superior courts of Pennsylvania, and in the Eastern district court of the United States, and was a member, and treasurer of the Penn-

sylvania bar association from its organization Jan. 16, 1895, to the time of his death. He represented the 32nd District, composed of the counties of Cumberland and Adams, in the senate of Pennsylvania, from 1890 to 1894. This was the only political office for which he had been a candidate, and his majority was nearly three times that of any former candidate in the district. In 1866 he was appointed internal revenue collector for the 15th congressional district of Pennsylvania. This office he resigned in 1869 to accept a position in the Dauphin Deposit bank, of Harrisburg, where he remained for nearly fifteen years. He quit the bank in 1884, and engaged in the practice of his profession in Mechanicsburg, Pa., and in the management of extensive financial and agricultural interests, to the end of his life. He at once met with encouraging success in the practice of his profession, it being largely in the orphan's court in the settlement and distribution of decedent's estates, and also as counsel for large individual and corporate interests. While in the senate he gave special and untiring attention to the subjects of public roads, common schools, fence laws, equalization of taxation, Sunday laws and municipal government, and, after the expiration of his term as senator, as a speaker and writer he vigorously advocated improvements in these branches of our state government. Mr. Lloyd's maternal ancestors were Presbyterians, and in his youth he frequently attended the Silver Spring church with his Uncle George and Aunt Martha Anderson, who were also residents of Lisburn. The round trip was fourteen miles and horse back was then the means of travel. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church of Mechanicsburg and Sabbath-school teacher for more than forty-five years. He died in 1911 and was survived by his widow Anna H. and son George E., and grandchildren: Betty Smith, daughter of Dr. H. H. and Mary (Lloyd) Smith, deceased, and Ruth, Anna H. and Wm. Penn Lloyd, Jr., children of Wier B. Lloyd, deceased and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Lloyd. As treasurer of the Pennsylvania bar association he formed acquaintances of leading lawyers all over the state. He was a man of force and conviction and was interested in the things that were worth while and for his high qualities and virtues his memory will long be tenderly cherished.

Daniel Edward Long, was born in Fayetteville, Pennsylvania, in 1872, the son of D. M. and Annie E. (Wingert) Long. His father was a farmer and lumber man and formerly resided in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Both parents are deceased. The son was educated in the public schools and later attended the Shippensburg Normal and Dickinson law schools. He was admitted to the bar in 1899 and began practice immediately in Chambersburg. In 1905 he was elected district attorney on the Republican ticket, and continued in that position until 1912. He served one term in the state senate—1921 to 1923. His general law practice is extensive and he is numbered among the most able members of the bar in

the State. He is president of "Public Opinion" and since 1912 has been secretary and treasurer of the Chambersburg Ice and Cold Storage Company. He is a director of the Chambersburg Trust Company, president of the Franklin County Fair Association, a member of the executive committee of the State bar association, a trustee of the Eastern State penitentiary, a Mason, Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Chambersburg Golf club. In 1904 he was united in marriage with Mary E. Crawford, who is active in church and social affairs and a trustee of the Mothers' Pension fund of the county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Long have always been keenly interested in community and civic movements and have given liberally of their time and money in the furtherance of all projects looking toward the betterment of Chambersburg and Fayetteville. They maintain their home in the latter place where they reside in the old Long homestead. They have several fruit farms and are deeply interested in the cultivation of apples and peaches, not alone as a profitable business but as a hobby or avocation. Their holdings include sixty acres of fine peach and apple orchards in Franklin county.

Max Hammill Lowman, was born December 21, 1884 in Greencastle, Pennsylvania, of Irish and German parentage. His father, Jacob B. Lowman, was a machinist by trade and died at the early age of thirty-eight. He is survived by his wife, Jennie (Hammill) Lowman. Max Lowman was educated in the public schools of Greencastle, and took special tutoring and training courses. Upon his graduation from the public schools in 1902, he entered the service of the Cumberland Valley railroad as a clerk and operator, and worked through the different departments of this organization. On the consolidation of this railroad with the Pennsylvania railroad, he was given the office of district freight agent with offices in Chambersburg. He has always been very active in the affairs of this community. He is a stockholder in the Pennsylvania railroad and stockholder in other Franklin county enterprises. He was president of the town council for one year and now serves on that board as a member. He is a Democrat in politics and the following organizations number him as a member: the Masonic, in which he has obtained the rank of Knight Templar; the Kittochtinny Historical Society; the Rotary club; the Lutheran church. On May 27, 1920, he was married to Miss Ida M. Eshleman of Greencastle. She is a descendent of the Royer family, old settlers of Franklin county, whose parents operated extensive farming lands in that vicinity. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lowman take a keen interest in the social and public spirited enterprises.

Walter Dessem Ludwig, born in Chambersburg August 2, 1884, is the son of William H. and Leah E. (Dessem) Ludwig. William H. Ludwig, deceased was a jeweler, carrying on the business es-

established by his uncle and brother in Chambersburg in 1877 and was one of the prominent citizens of his community. Mrs. Ludwig is also deceased. Walter Dessem Ludwig received his preliminary education in the public schools of Chambersburg. He also attended the Chambersburg academy graduating in 1901, and from there entered Bownman's Technical school at Lancaster. He later attended the Pennsylvania State Forest school and was graduated in 1910. During the years 1901 to 1907 he was associated with his father in the jewelry business when not attending school. From 1907 to 1924 he was connected with the Pennsylvania State Forest service. Following the death of his father in April, 1924 he returned to Chambersburg to take charge of his father's interests and is active in that capacity at this time. Mr. Ludwig married Miss Harriet Peebles Johnston in 1913, a native of Belfast, Ireland. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig: Walter Dessem, Jr.; and William Alexander. Mr. Ludwig is a Republican and a member of Trinity Episcopal church. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lions club, Chamber of Commerce, Society of American Foresters, president of the Franklin County Game, Fish and Forestry association, also president of the Park Commission of Chambersburg. He has been connected with the Boy Scouts of America for more than ten years, having served from scoutmaster to commissioner. During the World War, he served as listing officer for Western Pennsylvania for the Tenth and Twentieth Engineers, the forestry regiments, as well as directed the work of securing for the government necessary timber supplies for military operations.

Chester A. Lyon, was born in East Orange, N. J., in 1884, the son of John Charles and Amy E. Lyon. Both of his parents, who were of Scotch-Irish extraction, have been dead a number of years. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and in Princeton university where he took his A. B. degree. Shortly after this he became associated with the National Lead Company of New York City in the capacity of superintendent. After familiarizing himself with the details of the business he resigned and in 1917 removed to Waynesboro. There he started the same kind of business and seven years later sold out to the Chicago Bearing Metal Company, becoming vice-president and general manager of the concern. In 1926 the National Lead Company took over the business. Soon after this transaction he purchased the Antietam farm, comprising two hundred and twenty-six acres, near Waynesboro. He then began the raising of purebred Guernsey cattle—a vocation which had appealed to him for many years—and the cultivation of grain. He has always been actively associated with the business and civic affairs of his community. He is a director of the Citizens' National bank of Waynesboro and of the Chicago Bearing Metal Company. He also belongs to the University club of Chicago and the Cannon

club of Princeton, N. J., as well as the Graduates' club of New Haven, Conn. He was married in 1908 to Florence I. Bostwick of East Orange.

Charles Wylie Maclay, pastor of Lower Path Valley Presbyterian church, was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1900. Of Scotch-Irish blood, he was the son of Ralph F. and Anna M. (Warren) Maclay, both of whom survive. His father, a highly respected resident of Franklin county most of his life, was a flour and grain miller. His son attended the public schools of Shippensburg and graduated from Lafayette college with the class of 1923. Having determined to make the ministry his life work, he enrolled in Princeton Theological seminary, applying himself to his studies there for three years, taking his degree in 1927. He has occupied the pulpit of the Lower Path Presbyterian church for the past three years, and is beloved by the members of his congregation. Of high ideals and clean habits, always practicing what he preaches, he is a strong force for good in his community. He was married, June 19, 1925, to Margaret J. Johnston, daughter of Robert C. and Margaret (McCulloch) Johnston, residents of Shippensburg. There are three children—Margaret Anne, aged four, Robert David, two and a half years old, Charles Wylie, born October 17, 1929. Rev. Maclay is a member of the Republican party, but, as befits his cloth, has never sought office. He had always manifested a keen interest not only in the spiritual welfare of this community, but in the material progress it has made in the way of better living conditions and health. Every moment which looks toward the improvement of the public welfare is certain to gain his whole-hearted support.

Especially is he interested in a corporation known as "Indian Lake Corporation" which is composed of many local men. W. H. Walker of Philadelphia, a former resident of Fannettsburg is the president. The Rev. Maclay is secretary and treasurer. The purpose of this corporation is to establish a summer camp for boys and girls. In connection with the camp is a summer colony of bungalows for families. Also a two hundred room hotel and golf course.

Joseph Pomeroy Maclay, physician and surgeon, of Chambersburg, is a member of a family long prominent in the affairs of Pennsylvania. The Maclays of every generation since the family was founded in America have taken an active part in the affairs of Pennsylvania. They fought for their liberty and the preservation of the country and have been statesmen, jurists, teachers, lawyers and physicians, while others of the clan have been honest, sturdy folk. Dr. Maclay's father was a noted physician and actively engaged in politics, while his son has had fifteen and more years in the practice of his profession of which one year he spent as an officer in the Medical Corps in France and Germany during the

World War. He now enjoys a large practice in Chambersburg. Charles Maclay, born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1703, died in September 1753, was the first of the Maclays in America. He sailed from Ireland on May 30, 1734, with his wife and infant child. Upon their arrival in Pennsylvania he settled in New Garden township, Chester county. He later removed to Lurgan township, Franklin county, where he bought a tract of land on the north side of Conodoguinet creek, near the bend where Maclay's Mills stand. This land has always remained in the possession of the family. He married in 1733, Eleanor Query, born in County Antrim 1707 and died at Maclay's Mills, July 27, 1789. Her father, William Query, also emigrated to America and first settled in Path Valley, but later moved to North Carolina. Charles and Eleanor (Query) Maclay had the following children: John; William; Charles, born in Chester county, August 8, 1739, died October 30, 1834, served in the Revolutionary War and married Mary Templeton, born 1742, died December 12, 1812; Samuel; Eleanor who married John Maclay. John Maclay, son of Charles and Eleanor (Query) Maclay, was born in Ireland, May 10, 1734, and died at Maclay's Mills October 17, 1804. He was a pioneer and leader in his community and served as a Justice of the Peace for Franklin and Cumberland counties. He served as a delegate to the Provincial Constitution Congress in Philadelphia, in 1776, and as a private in the Revolutionary War. He served as a Justice of the County Courts and twice represented the county in the general assembly. For many years he was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. He married, December 17, 1755, Jane Dickson, who was born in Ireland December 20, 1734, and died at Maclay's Mills April 3, 1812. She was a daughter of Davis and Catherine (Greenlee) Dickson. They had these children: Nancy, born in 1756, died in 1761; Charles, born 1757, died January 4, 1850, in Urbana, Ohio, married Susan Linn, daughter of William and Jane (McCormick) Linn, and their children were: John; Elijah; James Linn Dickson; Jane; Catherine, born July 28, 1760, died August 20, 1837, married William Irwin, and they moved to Kentucky and had two children, John and Stephenson; David; William, born at Maclay's Mills March 22, 1765, died at Fannettsburg January 4, 1825, a tanner and public office holder, county commissioner, member of the Legislature, Associate Judge of Franklin county, representative in Congress, ruling elder of the Presbyterian church, married Margaret (Peggy) Culbertson, daughter of Alexander Culbertson of Upper Strasburg, and had these children: Mary Sharpe, John, Jane, Eliza Culbertson, Catherine Irwin, Alexander, William, Margaretta, James Ross, Charles Samuel, Nancy Eleanor, and David Irwin. David Maclay, a son of John and James (Dickson) Maclay, was born in Lurgan township, November 30, 1762, and died February 9, 1839. His entire life was spent at Maclay's Mills, having succeeded to the mill established by his father. He served two terms in

the Pennsylvania Legislature. He married first, Eleanor Maclay, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Plunkett) Maclay. They had three children: Samuel, Jane and Betty. He married second, Eleanor Herron, daughter of John and Mary (Jack) Herron, of Southampton township, and a sister of Rev. Dr. Francis Herron of Pittsburgh. They had these children: John Herron; David, who died unmarried, twice elected to the General Assembly and a noted singer; Jean Eliza, married, first, John McGinley of Adams county, and second Joseph Pomeroy; Dr. Charles Templeton; Francis Herron, moved to Rolla, Mo., and married Sarah I. Cox and had these children: Martha Ellen, Emma Jane and John Cox; James Herron, who died unmarried; Mary Ellen, married to Samuel Elder McCune, and they had David, John Theodore and James Albert. Dr. Charles Templeton Maclay, son of David and Eleanor (Herron) Maclay, was born September 13, 1812. He practiced as a physician in Greenvillage for nearly half a century. He married Mary Ann Frazer, daughter of Andrew and Annie (Wilson) Frazer. They had: Jane Elizabeth, born in 1848, died in 1863; Emma Catherine, married Thomas H. Wallace; David; Lydia; Anna M., who married Rev. J. Y. Shannon; John Andrew, born in 1846, died in 1869. Dr. Maclay later married Harriet Mahon, daughter of Robert and Jane (Wallace) Mahon. Dr. David Maclay, son of Dr. Charles T. and Mary Ann (Frazer) Maclay, was born in Greenvillage, January 18, 1852. He received his early education in the public schools, at the Chambersburg Academy and concluded his preparatory course at Tuscarora academy in Academia. He began the study of medicine under his father in 1871, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1875. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Greenvillage and remained there until 1891, when he moved to Chambersburg, where he formed a partnership with Dr. Robert W. Ramsey. He died March 3, 1908. Dr. Maclay ranked as one of the most prominent physicians of the county, and was a member of county and state medical societies. He was a loyal Republican and always a leader and active worker of the party. He served as county treasurer of Franklin county, 1897-1900; as Chairman of the Franklin county Republican committee 1899-1902; Representative in the general assembly 1902-1904, being the third David Maclay in descent from John Maclay to hold this important office. He secured the passage of a bill appropriating \$4,000 for the erection of a monument in the Middle Spring graveyard in Cumberland county in honor of the soldiers in the French and Indian Wars, the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, who lie buried there. He was a delegate from the 18th Congressional district to the Republican National convention in Chicago, in 1894, and on February 10, 1905, was appointed postmaster of Chambersburg by President Theodore Roosevelt. He was a member of the Falling Spring Presbyterian

church. February 14, 1878, he married Mary Pomeroy, daughter of Judge Joseph and Annie B. (Crawford) Pomeroy, of Academia, Juniata county. They had: Charles Templeton, born December 26, 1878, graduated in pharmacy at the Medico-Chirurgical college, in Philadelphia, in 1902, and is located in Harrisburg; Joseph Pomeroy; David Crawford, born August 26, 1889, educated in the public schools and at Chambersburg academy, and is now with Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia. Joseph Pomeroy Maclay, son of David and Mary Pomeroy Maclay, was born at Greenvillage, Franklin county, August 1, 1883. He attended the public schools and continued his preparatory education at the Chambersburg academy, from which he was graduated in 1901. He matriculated at Lafayette college and after being a student there for three years spent two years in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania. He then entered Georgetown University in Washington, D. C. and was graduated in the class of 1908, with the degree of M. D. He served as interne for twenty-six months in Washington hospitals and in 1910 came to Chambersburg, where he has since practiced. Dr. Maclay enlisted on June 18, 1918, as a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps for service in the World War. He was sent overseas and saw active service in France and Germany. He was honorably discharged on July 9, 1919. For several years Dr. Maclay has been physician to the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan school at Scotland. In politics he has always been an active Republican and has served his party as chairman of the county committee for eight years. He also served as coroner in 1912, and was a candidate for county treasurer in 1905. He is a member of the American Medical association, the Pennsylvania State Medical society, the Cumberland Valley Medical Society, and the Franklin County Medical society, a member of the Staff of the Chambersburg Hospital and local surgeon of the Western Maryland Railway. He is affiliated with George Washington Chapter, No. 176, Royal Arch Masons, Continental Commandery, No. 56, Knights Templar of which he is Eminent Commander; Zembo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Harrisburg, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Falling Spring Presbyterian church. He married, October 14, 1922, Loretta Shannobrook of York, Pennsylvania, and have one daughter Mary Pomeroy born April 10, 1929.

Robert D. Maclay, was born near Shippensburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1898, the son of Ralph and Anna (Warren) Maclay. His father, a miller by trade, is now living in Shippensburg where he is caretaker of the telephone building. His mother also is living there. He attended the public schools of Lurgan Township and the State Normal school at Shippensburg where he graduated in 1917. He is taking post-graduate work during the summer vacation.

The year of his graduation he removed to Scotland where he taught vocational academic work in the schools. In 1923 he became principal of the Quincy high school, remaining there one year, after which he returned to Scotland and resumed his teaching there. He has always manifested a keen interest in civic affairs and has taken a leading part in all matters affecting his community. He is a Republican and a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He was married in 1922 to Kathleen H. Park, of Carlisle. They have one daughter, Helen Elizabeth. His wife is a graduate of the Carlisle high school and of the nursing school of the Germantown Hospital. She is a social leader and a member of the Chambersburg Woman's club, and is interested in scout and juvenile club work. Her husband is a member of the Green township school board. Although but thirty-one years of age he is ranked high in educational circles and is considered pre-eminently fitted for his present position. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

Frank Stockton Magill, born in Lewistown, Illinois, July 15, 1876, is a man of which any community might be justly proud. He is the son of Reverend John Fulton Magill, D. D., and Ellen S., (McCabe) Magill, both now deceased. He moved to Penn Hall, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, 1911 where he accepted the responsible position as headmaster and secretary-treasurer of the Penn Hall school for girls, a post he occupies at the present time. He is a Republican politically, and in the years 1919-20-21-22 was elected to the House of Representatives, for Franklin county. He is past president, of the local Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the American Association of Universities and Colleges, and the Kittochtinny Historical Society. Mr. Magill is very active in the local Presbyterian church, being an elder therein and a member of the Presbyterian Scotch-Irish Society. He married Mabel Huffaker, and two daughters were born of this union. Mabel Margaret, who is the wife of Lieut. Laird of the United States Navy, and Frances Huffaker, wife of O. B. Jenkinson. Mr. Magill's wife died in the year 1901, and he married in 1914, Anne Nelson daughter of T. M. Nelson of Chambersburg. They had three children, Thomas Nelson, John Fulton, and Anne Nelson. Mrs. Magill takes a lively interest in both church and social affairs; and is actively engaged in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Ralph Montgomery Markel, M. D., is a source of infinite value to his community and spends freely of his scientific genius in its behalf. He was born in Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on November 25, 1885, of splendid and prominent heritage. His father, Gideon Markel, organized and maintained an extensive real estate and building business. He was of German descent and was born in Mandata, near Bull Run, Northumberland County, Penn-

sylvania. Dr. Markel's mother, Emma (Reed) Markel was born in the same vicinity of English stock. Both Mr. and Mrs. Merkel were intensely interested in all civic enterprises and were of untold usefulness and inspiration in each and every one of their activities. Their death was deeply mourned by all who had the privilege of knowing them. Dr. Markel attended the public schools of Sunbury, and afterwards took his degree from Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster. He undertook the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia where he acquitted himself brilliantly. He received his medical degree in 1912. Not content with that, he took a post-graduate course in intensive study of surgery to which his talents were particularly adapted. At the completion of his professional training, he received the appointment of assistant surgeon at the Coaldale State hospital, and following that accepted the position of assistant surgeon in the Shamokin State hospital. With this splendid experience at his command, he moved to Carlisle in 1917; established a general practice on his own behalf and received instant recognition as a surgeon, not only of experience but exceptional brilliance. He has since then been very actively engaged with his profession. He also has found time from his arduous duties to engage in the real estate business and to be of invaluable aid in all community enterprises. He is a Republican in politics; Mason, Blue lodge No. 220. Dr. Markel is a member of the First Reformed church in Sunbury. Mrs. Markel is a member of the Episcopal church in Carlisle.

Eugene La Shelle Martin, born March 11, 1886, Franklin Pennsylvania, is a trusted and admired citizen of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, with wide and enviable associations. He is the son of Frederick P. and Anna M. (La Shelle) Martin, both parents now deceased. He received his education in the public schools of Franklin and then attended Bucknell University. At an early age he began his business career, and interested himself in the newspaper business. He was for twelve years associated with the *Philadelphia North American*, and in 1910 came to Carlisle, as General Manager of the *Carlisle Herald*, which is now out of existence. In 1916, he entered the Banking and Investment business, and after years of assiduous attention to this work was taken as a member of the firm of Martin & Company, Incorporated of Philadelphia, a firm enjoying a national reputation, and is now manager of one of their branch offices with headquarters in Carlisle, handling all kinds of securities and investments. Mr. Martin finds time from his engrossing and important business affairs to interest himself extensively in his community, performing invaluable service in instituting and establishing the Community chest system in Carlisle in 1918. He is a member of the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce; treasurer of the Carlisle Country club; active in the interest of the Republican party; the St. John's Episcopal church; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Carlisle Lodge No. 578 and the Masonic Lodge, 32nd degree.

He was married in 1913 to Ruth Givler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Givler of Carlisle, and has one daughter, Kathleen.

William Rankin Martin, was born August 25, 1879, at Newburg, Pennsylvania. He is the son of John and Mary S. (Mower) Martin, natives of Pennsylvania, both members of old families, dating back to the early settlers of this country. William R. Martin was educated in the public schools of Newburg, and after his graduation learned the business of a tailor, which he followed until the time of his election as Justice of the Peace, which post he still occupies, having been elected to serve a six year term. He has served three years of this term. He was united in marriage to Mary A., daughter of John and Minnie Rice, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Martin has long been active in Democratic politics, and is a member of the Masonic order, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are very active in the affairs of the United Brethren church of Shippensburg.

Charles Henry Masland, 2nd, a native of Ocean City, New Jersey, now of Carlisle, was born August 3, 1894, the son of Charles Wm. and Lizzie H. (Lake) Masland. The father and mother were both of English decent, the former a native of Philadelphia and the latter of Pennington, New Jersey, both deceased, 1924 and 1896, respectively. The father, Charles W., was vice-president of the firm of C. H. Masland and Sons, Incorporated. Charles Henry Masland, 2nd, was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and later studied chemical engineering at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1918 he went with C. H. Masland and Sons, Incorporated, of Philadelphia. Since the firm's removal to Carlisle, he has served in the capacity of technical director. April 17, 1918, he married Beatrice M., daughter of Samuel Stokes Tomlinson and Helen (Merchant) Graham of Philadelphia. To them have been born three children: Anne Elizabeth, Charles Henry, 3rd, and Daniel Lake. A more nearly complete sketch of C. H. Masland and Sons, Incorporated will be found under that of M. H. Masland.

Frank E. Masland, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 8, 1895, the son of Frank E. and Mary E. (Gossler) Masland, both natives of Philadelphia. The father, Frank E. Masland, Sr., is a prominent manufacturer and a member of the Masland Company (Refer to sketch of M. H. Masland) Frank E. Masland, Jr., was educated in the Friends' Central school of Philadelphia and at Dickinson college, Carlisle. During the World War he enlisted in the U. S. Navy as a second-class seaman, and was stationed at Cape May, New Jersey. Later he was promoted to ensign and commanded a sub-haser along the Atlantic Coast. After the war he came to Carlisle to supervise the erection and operation of the Masland Factory there. Later he became general manager of the plant. He is a member of the Republican Party and the following organizations: Masonic Blue Lodge, past-president of the Kiwanis club, Director of the Carlisle



M. Masland

Chamber of Commerce, and the Dickinson Chapter of the Alpha Chi Rho fraternity. He is also one of Carlisle's school directors and a director of the Carlisle Trust Company. January 2, 1918 he was married to Mary Virginia, daughter of Ezra B. and Ruth E. (Reece) Sharp, of Camden, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs Masland are the parents of two children, Frank E., 3rd, and David Sharp. Mr. Masland is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Maurice Henry Masland, born June 10, 1865 in Philadelphia, was the son of Charles Henry and Annetta R. (Meyer) Masland. Both parents are living. C. H. Masland, the father was first superintendent of the Tingley's Dye House in Germantown, later entered the business of job dyeing of carpet yarn. He continued in this business until the year 1886 when he sold out and purchased for his sons sixty hand looms for weaving ingrain carpet. The growing business made it necessary to move to Amber and Westmoreland Streets, Philadelphia to new buildings which were frequently added to and then to its present site in Carlisle. Mr. M. H. Masland and brother Frank Elmer, entered into partnership and later two other brothers, Charles William and John Wesley entered, forming the Masland Company as it is known today. October 16, 1888 Mr. M. H. Masland married Laura M., the daughter of George L. and Sarah (Reading) Horn of Philadelphia. Mrs. Masland died April 4, 1897. To this marriage were born four children: George H., Florence, Maurice H., Jr. and L. Olive. Mr. Masland's second marriage was to Sarah C. Horn, a sister to his first wife. He was well known and respected in civic and social organizations, some of which are: Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Athletic club, Carlisle Country club, Old York Road Country club and the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce. He was also a member of the Republican party in political affairs. His church affiliation was the Methodist Episcopal church. His death occurred on April 8, 1930 at Philadelphia and he was buried on April 12th from the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Masland, Oak Lane, Philadelphia. The interment was made in the Ivy Hill Cemetery, Germantown, Philadelphia.

The manufacture of carpetings by C. H. Masland & Sons, Inc., was started about the latter part of March 1886 by Maurice H. Masland and Frank E. Masland known as C. H. Masland's Sons, as the result of the purchase by C. H. Masland of 62 hand looms for the manufacture of cotton ingrain carpets, located at Leib St., Philadelphia. A plot of ground was purchased and on it was erected 1887, by C. H. Masland a two story mill building 52' x 100'—20 power looms were purchased by C. H. Masland in 1889 and 1890, and in 1891 C. H. Masland added three stories to the two story mill, and to these were added additional buildings and ingrain power looms until 1896 when there were a total of 198—4/4 looms and 12—12/4 ingrain looms. In this period Charles William Masland and later J. Wesley Masland became members of the firm. When evidence of the decadence of ingrain fabrics was apparent the installation of velvet and tapestry carpet

looms was made. The increase in the number of velvet carpet looms was coincident with the cessation of the manufacture of ingrains. The making of seamed velvet and tapestry rugs was started in 1911. The manufacture of seamed rugs was soon superceded by the manufacture of seamless rugs. In 1918 ground was purchased in Carlisle, known as the Fair grounds, and the erection of buildings was commenced, this was followed by the removal of machinery from Philadelphia to Carlisle. Before and after the World war, Maurice H. Masland, Jr., Frank E. Masland, Jr., C. H. Masland, 2nd, and Robert P. Masland, became associated with the company which had been incorporated in 1907, with M. H. Masland, Pres., C. W. Masland, Vice-President, F. E. Masland, Treasurer, and J. Wesley Masland, Secy. Additional buildings were erected and machinery and equipment at Philadelphia were gradually moved to Carlisle which was completed in 1928.

Maurice Henry Masland, Jr., Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was born in 1895, in Philadelphia and is the son of M. H. Masland, Sr., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia where he graduated in the high school in 1912. He attended Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in 1916 with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Economics. Following this he entered the employ of the Masland firm of which his father was president where he worked in 1916 and 1917. In September of the latter year he enlisted in the United States Army and was assigned to the ordnance department and was sent to the arsenal at Augusta, Georgia. Then he served at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant. While at that place he did much work at both testing ammunition and guns until discharged in May 1919. He then returned to Philadelphia and resumed his duties in the mill in which he became Superintendent. In May 1928 he moved to Carlisle and took up the same duties in the mill at that place. Here he continued from that time to the present giving evidence of a fine quality in management which promises much for his future. Mr. Masland adheres to the Republican party in his political principles and belongs to the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce. Socially he is a member of the Country club, is a founder member of the Penn Athletic club at Philadelphia. Fraternaly, he belongs to Mount Pleasant Lodge No. 32 of the Masons and to the Philadelphia Consistory. He holds membership in the Lu Lu Temple of the Shrine at Philadelphia. While at the University of Pennsylvania he became a member of the Alpha Sigma Phi fraternaly. His marriage with Emily S. (Masland) Masland, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, took place in December, 1923, and they have one child, Claire E., born July 25, 1925. Both Mr. and Mrs. Masland are members of the Allison M. E. church, Carlisle.

Robert Paul Masland, was born in Philadelphia, November 10, 1897, the son of F. E. and Mary (Gossler) Masland, both natives of that city. Mr. Masland, Sr., was a prominent manufacturer. Robert Paul Masland was educated at the Friends' Central school in his native city and at Dickinson college, Carlisle. After his school life, he was connected with the Philadelphia office of the Masland Company for a period of one and one-half-years. In 1920 he came to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and became assistant-treasurer of the same company in that town, and has since served in this capacity. During the late war he enlisted in the navy as a second-class seaman and was on duty on the scout-patrol on the Delaware river for six months. From here he was transferred to Cape May, New Jersey, and thence to Brest, France, at the Naval air station there. He was then assigned to the U. S. S. "Fredrick Luckenbach," a coal carrier between Cardiff, Wales and French ports. He was discharged at League Island, Philadelphia, May, 1919. June 18, 1919, he took for his bride, Ruth, the daughter of Wm. M. and Jennie (Keyser) Sample of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Masland are the parents of four children: Robert Paul, Jr., Wm. Sample, Elizabeth Swing, and Edward Keyser. Mr. Masland is politically affiliated with the Republican party. In business and social affairs he is quite prominent, as his affiliations with the following organizations will note: Alpha Chi Rho fraternity, Kiwanis club, Carlisle Country club. He is a director of the Carlisle Community Hotel Company, and director and former president of the Carlisle Country club, also a trustee of the second Presbyterian church of which he is a member.

Emery Eugene May, has devoted his life since childhood to the milling business in Tennessee, North Carolina and Pennsylvania. He was born in Jonesboro, Tennessee, in 1876, the son of W. A. and Louise May. His father was superintending and building mills throughout the South, and is still living there, now retired. Young May was educated in the public schools and after completion of his course apprenticed himself to his brother who was a miller in Jonesboro. There for the next two years he applied himself to learning the business, and under the able direction of his brother mastered the details of the trade, equipping himself for the several responsible positions which later he filled. In 1894 he went to Lenoir, North Carolina, where for four years he was manager of a mill. In 1898 he accepted a position as salesman for a company manufacturing milling machinery, and traveled to all parts of the country, putting the equipment on the market. Later he accepted the superintendency of a large mill occupying four floors of a large building in Middle, Tennessee. In 1903 he went to Lenoir, North Carolina, for the second time, remaining there for eleven years. It was in 1914 that Chambersburg first gained him as a citizen. In that year he became superintendent miller of the Lake View Milling Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the state. He remained there until the latter part of 1920

when he went to Newport, Tennessee. He remained there but six months, however, and returned to Chambersburg in 1921 as resident manager and miller, and has had charge of the Lake View Milling plant since that time. This company was incorporated in 1898 and has enjoyed a prosperous existence. Under the management of Mr. May it has passed through the most lucrative years of its history. He is a member of the National Association of Millers, the A. A. A., the Democratic party and attends the Methodist church. In 1902 he was married to Annie Dove Abernathy of Pulaski, Tennessee, Anna Louise, May Lillian, Abernathy and Emery Eugene, Jr., are children of this union. Mrs. May is a leader in Chambersburg society and is quite active in affairs of her church. Both she and her husband are public spirited citizens and have assisted in all civic affairs since first coming to Chambersburg.

Robert Wilhelm McAllen, farmer and fruit grower, was born in Fannettsburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, his birth occurring August 23, 1865. He was the son of Robert and Isabelle (Wilhelm) McAllen. The latter was a native of Fannettsburg, while the father was born on a farm in Franklin county. His father was a farmer-merchant and lived all his life in the county of his nativity. Both parents are dead. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the public schools of Fannettsburg and later attended Chambersburg academy and Ohio state university. Like his father his liking was for the soil and upon completion of his education he became a farmer and fruit grower. His farm is one of the best in that section and is cultivated along the latest lines, being equipped with modern machinery and labor-saving devices. The fruit grown there is sold in the local market and shipped to other centers. Mr. McAllen is a Democrat and is affiliated with the Presbyterian church. He has never married. His ancestors were among the early settlers in that section and were always public spirited citizens who manifested a keen interest in the welfare of their community. Mr. McAllen's father was a lieutenant-colonel in the Civil War, being attached to the 107th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and performing valorous service for his country when disruption threatened the Union.

Alexander Kelly McClure—Colonel McClure, as he was popularly known throughout the Cumberland Valley, the state, and the nation at large, was an outstanding figure of the Civil war. For years he was closely identified with the history of Franklin county, and during the war between the states was a worthy coadjutor of Pennsylvania's war governor, Andrew Gregg Curtin, Col. Thomas A. Scott of the Pennsylvania railroad and was also a trusted advisor during these trying times of Abraham Lincoln. Colonel McClure was of Scotch-Irish descent and was born January 9, 1826, in Perry county, Pennsylvania. Quite early in life he learned the tanning trade and devoted some time to this calling. In 1846 he turned his

attention to journalism and established at Mifflin the *Juniata Sentinel*. His mental abilities not only qualified him for editorial management but he likewise learned the printer's art. A sympathetic biographer has thus commented upon these matters: "Thus, before reaching his twentieth year he had learned two practical trades, and was an editor well versed in local politics." His title as colonel, which he retained to the close of his long career, he received from Governor William F. Johnston, having been commissioned as an aide to the governor with this rank upon his twenty-first birthday. In 1850 he was appointed United States Marshal for Juniata county and in 1852 he became the proprietor and publisher of the *Chambersburg Repository*, a newspaper then having an ancient and honorable history as the chief publication at Chambersburg. Under the able management and editorial fame of McClure, this paper became one of the most influential journals in Pennsylvania. In 1853 at the age of twenty-seven years, McClure ran for the office of auditor general upon the Whig ticket but was defeated. In 1855 Governor Pollock appointed him as Superintendent of Public Printing. He resigned this position about eight months later and in the same year was admitted to practice law in the courts of Franklin county. His preceptor was William McLellan, one of the leaders of the bar at this time. After his admission, McClure and his former preceptor entered into partnership for the practice of the law. In 1856 he received further recognition by Governor Pollock who appointed him superintendent of the Erie & Northeast railroad, and in the same year he was sent as a delegate to the National Republican convention and later engaged in an active canvass of Pennsylvania in behalf of the presidential nominees, Fremont and Dayton. In 1857 as a Republican he was elected as a representative in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, was re-elected in 1858 and in 1859 was elected as State Senator. He served in the latter capacity from 1860 to 1862, meanwhile having been appointed as chairman of the Republican state central committee and as such effected a complete organization of his party throughout the entire state. At the outbreak of the Civil war, McClure was chairman of the committee on military affairs of the State Senate and introduced important measures for the prosecution of the war. It was at this period that McClure acquired national prominence. In 1862 at the special request of President Lincoln and Secretary of War Stanton he accepted the commission as assistant adjutant general of the United States army and performed valiant service in the placing of Pennsylvania regiments in the national military service. In 1863 he declined a further extension of his term of office as chairman of the Republican state central committee but in 1864 served as a delegate to the Republican National committee. By Act of May 5, 1864, the Pennsylvania Legislature changed the legislative district of Franklin county. Under the former Act of May 20, 1857, Franklin and Fulton were made a district and given two members. By the latter act, Franklin and Perry were joined as a district with

the same allotment of members. Colonel McClure accepted a nomination as representative in the General Assembly and was elected in a strong Democratic district by a majority of four hundred. His colleague was J. McDowell Sharpe, a prominent lawyer of Chambersburg. On the 30th of July, of this same year, the town of Chambersburg had been invaded by the Confederate army and destroyed by fire. The McClure homestead, located in the northern end of Chambersburg and now the site of Wilson college was destroyed by the invaders with a loss to the owner of about \$75,000.00. At the fall election of 1864 he actively engaged in the campaign for the re-election of President Lincoln. In 1867 he removed to Philadelphia and there resumed the practice of law. In 1868, he was elected chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation in the National Republican Convention that nominated General Grant for the Presidency and strongly advocated the nomination of Governor Curtin for the vice-presidency. After the election of Grant, in which he took a leading part, Colonel McClure retired for a while from politics but in 1872 he came forward as a candidate of the Independent Reformed party for the State Senate from the Fourth District of Philadelphia. Although elected he was excluded from his seat by false returns, contested the matter and eventually obtained a decision giving him his seat. Again he was made chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation at the Cincinnati convention which nominated Greeley and Brown and was chairman of the Liberal Republican state committee of Pennsylvania during the presidential contest of 1872. Latterly he returned to journalistic work and attained much fame as the trenchant editor of the *Philadelphia Times*, a daily newspaper published as an organ of the Democratic party. McClure was married February 10, 1852 to Miss Matilda S. Grey. The following portraiture taken from an article published concerning Colonel McClure in 1876 presents the opinion of a contemporary of that day: "His record is indeed that of a busy life, in which the characteristics of the Scotch-Irish blood may be easily traced. Hard work, hard words or self sacrifices have never daunted him. An acknowledged leader, he has ever been found at the front. As a public speaker, lecturer, or legal advocate, he can at all times command the attention of an audience, and he is strong in his powers to convince. His prepared speeches, carefully digested, have always been remarkable for the soundness of their arguments, and the power of eloquence and earnestness with which they have been delivered. He is a ready and able debater, never failing to impress his hearers. Intimate with, and his valuable service acknowledged by men high in power, he could have held many offices of great emolument had he sought them; but he has never permitted his name to be used in connection with any such position, his only desire in obtaining and retaining office seeming to be to secure the 'greatest good for the greatest number.' He is now the editor of *The Times* a daily paper published in Philadelphia, and conducted with marked tact and ability." Colonel McClure was a lawyer of

ability although his chief fame rests upon his signal gifts as an author, a journalist and a man of affairs in Pennsylvania during the troublesome times of the Civil war and the three decades of the reconstruction period which followed. As a writer upon topics of these eventful years he stands out pre-eminently. His work *Lincoln and Men of War Times* is yet read with absorbing interest. His acquaintance with the leading participants and events was intimate and his portrayals accurate. In social life Colonel McClure commanded a host of friends and admirers. His ability as a raconteur was remarkable, which contributed largely to his fame as a lecturer and editorial writer. He was a kind man and of generous impulses. One of the last public acts of his long career was the advocacy of the marking of the Confederate positions at Gettysburg with monuments which would appropriately reflect the valorous deeds of those who fought for the Lost Cause. In our own day we are beginning to witness the fruition of his labors along these lines in the erection on the Confederate line at Gettysburg of the splendid examples of the sculptor's art by the states of Virginia and North Carolina. Such will undoubtedly be followed in the passage of years by many more contributions by the former Confederate States and no other movement would give such delight to Colonel McClure as this indubitable evidence that the sections have been thoroughly reunited and that a common country now does homage to both the warriors of the Blue and the Gray. Colonel McClure in later life married Miss Gratz and they lived outside of Philadelphia at Wallingford. He died June 6, 1909. The following account taken from a newspaper of the day thus describes his death: "Colonel Alexander Kelley McClure, wartime politician and newspaper man, died at 3:05 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home in Wallingford just after greeting members of his family who had come to visit him. Colonel McClure was down stairs yesterday for the first time in a week. He had been in an extremely feeble condition since he took to his bed on his return from the dedication of a park named after him in Birmingham, Ala., in March. But yesterday he was able to walk with assistance, and as his physician thought that the fresh air would be beneficial to him, he was taken to the front porch, where he spent the first part of the afternoon. He had just gone into the house when his brother-in-law, Alfred Gratz, arrived.

Turning, Colonel McClure took Mr. Gratz' hand. Mr. Gratz said, "How are you, Mack? I am glad to see you." And then, noticing that Colonel McClure was weakening, he put his arm around his back and helped him to a sofa a few feet away. 'You see me at my worst,' said Colonel McClure as he reached the sofa. And then, as he lay down, 'How are you?' These were the last words he uttered. It was quickly seen that he was dead. In the room at the time, besides Alfred Gratz, were Henry M. Gratz, and two of his sisters, Miss Minnie G. DeGrano and Miss Emma C. Gratz. Mrs. McClure, also a sister of Mr. Gratz, was in another part of the house." At the time

of his death Colonel McClure was Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Eastern district.

Abel Charles McCrea, was born April 15, 1866, in Federalsburg, Maryland. He is the son of Thomas Sloane McCrea, a native of Pennsylvania and Hannah or New Jersey, the former being of Scotch-Irish descent, and the latter of English and Swedish descent. He received his education at Dover academy, Delaware, where he completed his course in 1889, after which he entered Dickinson college, where in 1892 he received his A. B. degree. Mr. McCrea furthered his educational training at Drew seminary, now known as Drew university, located in Madison, New Jersey. He also attended Columbia university for a period of two years. Dr. McCrea was ordained a minister in Newark, and followed this profession for twenty-five years, being connected with the Newark Conference. During the World War, 1918, Dr. McCrea served in France as a Y. M. C. A. Secretary, returning to New York City after the signing of the Armistice, where he lectured for the Y. M. C. A. He was also connected with Federal Reserve bank of New York, for one year in collating the last Liberty loan. He then became director of department of schools and colleges for the Near East Relief, traveling in Turkey, Greece and Russia, on special commission. Dr. McCrea is a man of high moral standards, and aside from his professional duties, is an active member of the Republican party. He was volunteer speaker in Hoover Campaign, member of Cumberland Star Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Alaam Temple, Member of Scottish Rite 32nd Degree, a Knight Templar, a member of the Mystic Shrine.

He has been a life long member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an active member of the New York Athletic club and a member and director of the Naniboujou Country club of Minnesota. In the year 1896, Dr. McCrea was united in marriage to Miss Hilda Josephine Maedler of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Julius Otto and Mary Anna (Bender) Maedler, both deceased. Mrs. McCrea graduated from the Carlisle high school in the year 1897, and the Metzger college, also of Carlisle, in 1890. Three sons were born to Dr. and Mrs. McCrea. Abel Charles, Jr., born July 12, 1900; died May 8, 1906. Frank Godfrey, born September 12, 1908. He is a graduate of the Carlisle high school and Dickinson college, and at the present time is Superintendent of the Dry Ice Plant of Publicker Industrial Alcohol Company of Pennsylvania. Donald McCrea was born February 3, 1912. He attended the Gettysburg academy. Mrs. McCrea and her sons are members of the St. John's Episcopal Church of Carlisle. She is an active member of the Carlisle Civic club and the Rubenstein club, of New York City, also the Daughters of the Confederacy. Both Dr. and Mrs. McCrea are active in all civic enterprises of their community.

J. Clair McCullough. Born in Newville, Pennsylvania, J. Clair McCullough, through his capability and thoroughness, has gained the reputation of high standing in his community. He is the son of William H. and Margaret Jane (Dunlap) McCullough, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. McCullough is of Scotch-Irish descent through both parents. He received his early education in the West Pennsboro township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, schools, and his high school training was secured in the Carlisle high school, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He later matriculated to Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where in the year 1909 he graduated with his Bachelor of Philosophy Degree. He also received his Master of Arts Degree, at this same institution, in 1913. Mr. McCullough served on the staff of the Waynesboro high school, as a Science teacher, from 1909 to 1914. In 1914, he was elevated to the rank of principal of this same school. In the year 1918, he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, which post he occupies at the present time. He is a director of the Waynesboro Chamber of Commerce. He is fraternally affiliated with the Acacia Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he is Past Master. He is a member of the following social organizations: the local Rotary club, the Motor club of Waynesboro, the Waynesboro Country club, and the Kittochtinny Historical Society. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church of Newville, Pennsylvania, and at present is very active in the Presbyterian church of Waynesboro, where he is teacher of the men's bible class. On June 28, 1917, Mr. McCullough, was united in marriage to Leah Shank Geist, of Waynesboro, daughter of Harry C. and May (Shank) Geist, the former is president of the Geist Manufacturing Company. Mrs. McCullough is active in the Waynesboro Hospital Auxiliary, and is a member of the Franklin County, Chapter of the D. A. R., through the line of Captain Samuel Royer.

Milton G. McDowell, for the past thirteen years has been Court Reporter in Chambersburg, holding that responsible position in a highly satisfactory manner. He is a son of the late John M. McDowell, for many years a member of the local bar. The elder McDowell, following his graduation in 1867 from Washington and Jefferson college, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar two years later. He was a member of the Republican party and served one term as Prothonotary of Franklin county. He also belonged to the Pennsylvania bar association. He was married to Clara E. Clendenin, mother of Milton G. McDowell. The father died in 1917 and the mother several years earlier. Milton G. McDowell was educated in the public schools of Chambersburg and in Chambersburg Academy. He took up reportorial work and for the past thirteen years has been court reporter. He is a member of the Republican party, the Lions club and the American Legion, the latter by virtue of his service for his country during the

World War. He has always been active in civic affairs, and at the present time he is secretary and a director of the Children's Aid Society. He is a member of the Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Robert Parker McFarland, for many years a leading citizen of the southern part of Franklin county, was descended from ancestors who were prominent in southeastern Pennsylvania, early in the history of the colony. Before 1732 they were established in Bucks county. — Robert McFarland, the first of the family in Franklin, then Cumberland county was here before 1769. His nephew, Robert McFarland, Jr., purchased his uncle's farm called, "McFarland's Delight" in 1777 and removed to it from Bucks county in 1778. Robert McFarland, Jr., left the farm then named "Mt. Delight" to his two sons, Robert C. and John. John, born February 27, 1782, married Eliza Parker, daughter of Col. Robert Parker, a distinguished Revolutionary soldier, who had served under General Sullivan when he punished the Iriquois. This John McFarland was a prominent farmer, one of the founders and leaders of the whig party in his county, and a Captain of a Cavalry Company in the militia. In 1854 he retired from farming and removed to Mercersburg, where he died December 18, 1856. John McFarland and Eliza Parker McFarland were the parents of three sons, Robert Parker, John Franklin, and Thomas Bard McFarland—the last the distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court of California, and three daughters, Jane Cochran, Mary Smith, and Anna Patton McFarland. Jane Cochran married William H. McDowell, father of the late John McFarland McDowell, Esq., long a well-known attorney of Chambersburg; Anna Patton married Col. L. C. Jordan, a militia officer and prominent farmer of Peters township; and Mary Smith married Charles G. Lowe, a native of Ft. Loudon, but his later life a leading citizen of Mercersburg.

Robert Parker McFarland, born at "Mt. Delight," October 29, 1814 was the second child and eldest son of John and Eliza Parker McFarland. He received his elementary education in the schools of his community, and then entered Washington college, Washington, Pennsylvania. Compelled to quit college on account of a severe illness, he returned to "Mt. Delight," where he lived as a farmer for many years. Like his ancestors he was an active member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. For a number of terms he was a progressive and efficient school director. He read widely; and on current affairs he was a forceful and independent writer. He has been described as a "rugged, honest, noble man." He died May 26, 1899. Robert Parker McFarland married Ellen J. Robinson, a sister of Hon. David F. Robinson of the Franklin county bar, a member of the 34th Congress. Mrs. McFarland died ten years before her husband's death. Their children were: Anna Fullerton McFarland,



John L. McKeenan

married Arthur Stabler, of Quaker descent, a farmer of Sandy Spring, Maryland, and later in the insurance business in Washington, D. C.; John D. McFarland, a soldier in the Civil War, a teacher in Nebraska, and land officer of the Burlington and Missouri R. R.; Virginia M. McFarland, married Benjamin L. Jordon, a prominent farmer of Peters township; Eliza, Mary L. and Alice R. McFarland, who for many years after their parents' death maintained the hospitable home at "Mt. Delight"; Robert R. McFarland with the railroads in the West until his death in 1889; Thomas Franklin at this time (1929) a prominent farmer and landowner of Oxnard, California; and David F., a successful business man in the West. Thomas Franklin McFarland married Adelaide Brown of Parkersburg, West Virginia. They have two children, Louise and Thomas Bard. David F. McFarland married Ida Hays, second daughter of Marriot Hays of Mercersburg. They have two children, Hays and Mary. "Mt. Delight," the ancestral home of the McFarlands, is now (1929) owned by Miss Mary L. McFarland, the only surviving daughter of Robert Parker and Ellen Robinson McFarland. Although she travels quite extensively, Miss McFarland maintains her home at the old farm, is the keeper of its records and traditions, and is widely versed in the family history of her ancestors. She is a member of the Presbyterian church as were her people before her. For many years she has been a member of the Avon club, a noted literary and social organization of Mercersburg.

Mrs. Ada Jeannette (Glenn) McKeehan, traces her ancestry to Gabriel Glenn who was born in 1739, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, whence he moved in 1772 to Cumberland county. He acquired a tract of 198 acres in West Pennsboro township under a deed of Edward Shippen dated August 7, 1772. There he erected a large stone mansion and a grist mill. In 1776 he married Jane Mills of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He took part in the Revolutionary War in a company of Associators and died in 1793. His children were William—1778, Jean—1780, Rachel—1782, David—1784, Alexander—1787, and Rebecca—1790. David married Jean McKeehan in 1812. He settled on the Yellow Breeches creek in Dickinson township. His children were William—1813, G-rizel—1815, Rachel—1817, Margaret—1820, Rebecca—1822, and Anna—1827. William married Jane McKeehan in 1847 and was the owner of a large tract of land between the Walnut Bottom road and the Yellow Breeches creek in Dickinson township. He was active in the Civil War and died in 1867. His children were David Brainerd, Anna Elizabeth, Mary McKeehan, Ada Jeannette and Teressa E.

Dr. John Lupfer McKeehan, son of Captain John and Anna Margaret (Lupfer) McKeehan, was born in New Bloomfield, Perry county, June 29, 1847, and died at his home in Carlisle, September

29, 1924. He was graduated from the Detroit Medical college and Ann Arbor, June 29, 1870, and was the first resident physician of the Harrisburg Hospital. Later he took post-graduate courses in operative surgery and surgical gynecology in New York City and in large hospitals in Europe. He also studied law and was admitted to practice at the New York City Bar, March 11, 1879. Later, he entered the San Francisco Theological Seminary and was graduated April 25, 1879. On September 3, 1898, he married Ada J. Glenn of Carlisle. Dr. McKeehan acquired a wide education embracing the three professions and as a physician his profound knowledge and extensive experience entitled him to the rank of specialist. He was a representative of that type of culture which gives the harmonious development of all the faculties of the mind, heart and soul. He was a gentleman of the old school, warm and genial and had a charm of character that was intensely human. His life was active until the end.

Paul Beck McKenzie. Born in Fayetteville, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1906, Paul B. McKenzie, has become one of the well-known businessmen of Shippensburg, in which town his business is located. He is the son of Milton S., and Minnie F. (Parr) McKenzie, both natives of Fayetteville, being one of nine children, eight of whom are still living. The former was a farmer in that district for sometime, and later became interested in the carpentry trade. At the present time he is in the employ of the lumber mill of Fayetteville. Mr. McKenzie received his education in the public schools of Fayetteville, and after his graduation matriculated at the Carnegie Institute of Technology for one year. After his school career he worked in the steel mill at Woodlawn, Pennsylvania, specializing in electrical work for a period of about three years. He then moved to Shippensburg, where he opened a store, doing electrical work on radios and automobiles. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On September 27, 1926, Mr. McKenzie was united in marriage to Ruth C., daughter of Jacob M. and Elsie (Coble) Keller, both natives of Cumberland Valley. Two children were born of this union, Paul B., Jr., and James M. McKenzie. Mr. McKenzie and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Shippensburg.

Cecil Clay McKown, a direct lineal decendent of Pastor John Robinson, of Pilgrim fame, and Captain Jared Robinson, famous soldier of Connecticut, Cecil Clay McKown was born at Forkston, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1868. His father was Nathaniel A. McKown, who was born March 11, 1837. It was on the side of his mother, Clarina Robinson McKown that he was descended from illustrious ancestors—men who had much to do with the making of the glorious history of the New World, when the Pilgrims, daring the lives of pioneers in a barbarous country, landed on

Plymouth Rock in 1620 and carved from the wilderness a home. Mr. McKown received his early education in the public schools of his native village, in Wyoming seminary, and later in Lafayette college. In early life after completion of his schooling, he became engaged in various business ventures in Forkston, Tunkhannock and Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, successively in the latter place in 1901 he entered the furniture and floor covering business. The venture from the start was a success, due to the business ingenuity and the resourcefulness of the proprietor. This success brought others, and he became a director in the Citizens' National bank and in the Waynesboro Building & Loan Association. He was married June 7, 1893 in Waynesboro to Lelia Good Wolff, who was born September 9, 1870. She was the daughter of James P. Wolff, who was born at Welsh Run, Franklin county, March 7, 1841, and Alice (Funk) Wolff, born near Hagerstown, Maryland, December 9, 1843. Her father, who died several years ago, March 8, 1908, served as first lieutenant of Battery D, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, during the Civil War. Her mother is still living with her daughter, Mrs. McKown, on Clayton Avenue, Waynesboro. Nathaniel A. McKown also had a lieutenant's commission during the Civil War, serving with the 58th regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. His enlistment occurred in the early days of the rebellion, and his service extended throughout the struggle. He was granted a medal of honor by congress for deeds of gallantry at Fort Harrison, Virginia. Cecil Clay McKown was the father of three children: Dorothy D., married to John O. Nicodemus, Fairview Avenue, Waynesboro; James W., married to Elizabeth J. Smith, 211 West Second Street, Waynesboro, and Alice C., unmarried, who is residing with her mother on Clayton Avenue.

James W. McKown, one of the youngest of the successful business men of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, was born February 27, 1892, just a few days after the sinking of the Battleship Maine in the Harbor of Havana, Cuba—the act which precipitated the conflict with Spain. War was to play a part in another chapter of his life—this time the World War, for he was a student in an officers' training camp when the Armistice was signed. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native city, from which he graduated in 1916. He was a student in Washington university, Lexington, Virginia, when the United States entered the war. At that institution, as at most others throughout the United States, a training corps was established for the education of the students as officers should their services be needed when they attain their majority. However, before his training had been completed, the signing of the Armistice terminated the most bloody struggle the world has known, and it was not given to him to bear arms for his country at the front. In college he specialized in business administration, and on January 1, 1919, entered the firm of McKown & Wolff,

Waynesboro, of which his father was senior partner, until his death May 27, 1929. He was admitted to partnership, the firm name being changed to Wolff & McKown. The company handles a complete line of furniture and floor covering, being one of the largest mercantile establishments of the community. The junior partner, in addition to his business affiliations, is a member of the Waynesboro Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion and the Free and Accepted Masons. He has participated in most of the civic and charitable undertakings of his city and is highly respected as a public-spirited citizen who places community welfare above personal well-being. He was married February 8, 1922 to Elizabeth J., daughter of Thomas B. and Ida Landis Smith of Waynesboro. Both he and his wife are regular attendants at the Methodist church of which they are active members. They have two children, James Landis and Jared Robinson McKown.

Charles Harrison McLaughlin, V. M. D., who practices his profession at Chambersburg, Franklin county, was born at Savanna, Illinois, July 25, 1892, the son of H. W. and Julia (Craig) McLaughlin, the former of whom was born in April, 1869, and the latter March 14, 1867. His parents removed to Pennsylvania during his infancy, and it was in the public schools of Greencastle, this state, that he obtained his early education. After spending a year in college preparatory work at Mercersburg academy, he completed that training at Harrisburg academy in 1914, matriculating that same year at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1918. During the World war, he served as a meat inspector for the Government at Cleveland, Ohio, and when his services were no longer needed in that necessary field, he returned to Pennsylvania to enter upon the practice of veterinary medicine at Chambersburg. He has since been engaged in that work, having built up an extensive practice, and is associated as veterinarian with the Hershey Creamery company. On September 22, 1915, he was united in marriage to Kathryn Cecelia Montgomery, the daughter of Thomas J. and Kathryn C. (Dawd) Montgomery, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born two children, Charles H., Jr., and Julia Bonita, aged twelve and ten years, respectively. Mr. McLaughlin has the following sisters and brothers: Jemma Annabel, Clifford Jackson, and William Taft. One brother, W. Max McLaughlin, LL. B., is deceased.

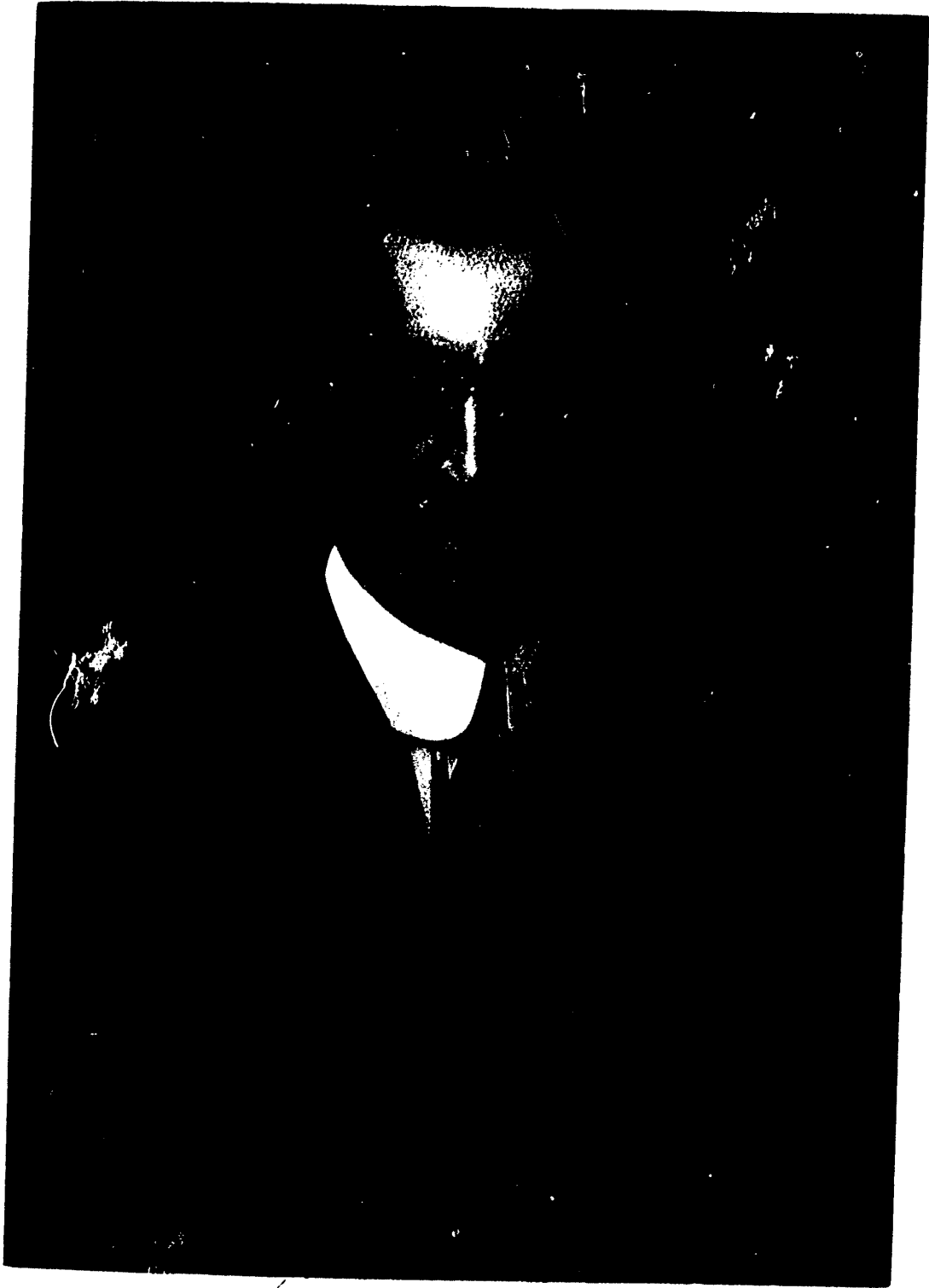
Frank Mehaffey, attorney, was born in Marietta, Pennsylvania, in 1853, and died in Chambersburg. He was a son of Samuel and Margaret (Caddel) Mehaffey, and in early life removed with his parents to Franklin county. His father was engaged in farming near Chambersburg. He was educated in the public schools and at the Chambersburg academy. Later, he took up the study of law and on graduation from Gettysburg college, he was ad-

mitted to the Franklin county bar on August 11, 1873, and practiced his profession in Chambersburg until he retired from active pursuits. In addition to the practice of law Mr. Mehaffey was engaged in the grain and elevator business. In his home he found his principal pleasure. He traveled extensively during the latter years of his life, spending much of his time during the winter periods in the South. Reticent, dignified and concentrated upon his interests he was regarded as a strong business man and earnest lawyer. After being admitted to the bar he advanced rapidly in his profession and with tireless energy he studied and became very proficient in his calling. However, having a natural inclination for business he engaged in other lines and gave them the same energy and ambition that he gave to his profession. It was, perhaps, in his business enterprises that he became best known in Franklin County. Mr. Mehaffey married December 16, 1885, Ellen Culbertson daughter of William L. and Emmaline (Kennedy) Chambers. They had one son, William Chambers Mehaffey.

William Chambers Mehaffey, engineer, was born in Chambersburg on February 12, 1894, a son of Franklin and Ellen (Chambers) Mehaffey. His mother was a direct descendant of Benjamin Chambers, founder of Chambersburg in 1764 and donor of the land on which the historic Falling Spring Presbyterian Church stands. The ancestor of the Chambers family was born in Ireland in 1708, and after emigrating to this country settled in the Cumberland Valley in 1734. During the French and Indian War of 1747 to 1748, Benjamin Chambers served as a colonel in the associated regiment of infantry. Another ancestor, Capt. Benjamin Chambers, fought with the company of riflemen in the vicinity of Cambridge in 1775, and on January 5, 1776, he was given the rank of second lieutenant of the Berks county First Continental Infantry and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in Capt. David Harris Company in 1777. Later, he was again promoted for gallantry to the rank of Captain of Infantry at the Battle of Long Island. Mr. Mehaffey received his early education in the public schools of Chambersburg and at Chambersburg Academy. Later he entered the Georgia School of Technology and continued his studies in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was graduated from this institution with the degree of Professional Engineer. He is registered in Pennsylvania. When the United States entered into the World War he enlisted in the U. S. Navy and was commissioned with the rank of ensign. He served as assistant naval constructor U. S. N. R. F., serving at the Charleston Navy Yard, the Annapolis Naval Academy and the New Orleans Navy Yard. Before the termination of the war he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. Mr. Mehaffey takes a wide interest in public affairs of Chambersburg and is a trustee of Wilson college, a trustee of the Chambersburg Hospital, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, a trustee of the

Falling Spring Presbyterian church and a member of the Chi Phi fraternity. He is also a non-resident member of the Harrisburg Country club, a member of the Chambersburg Golf club, a member of the American Legion, of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating. In politics he is a Republican. As an engineer, Mr. Mehaffey has won great distinction and he has built for himself an efficient business reputation. He possesses originality of thought and action in business affairs which contains for him the admiration of his associates. He takes a strong interest in helping individuals especially young men and many are indebted to him for his kindly advice, influence and timely cooperation. He is numbered among Chambersburg's best known leaders. On November 2, 1918, he married Lydia Howard, daughter of Charles Browne and Frances Ingle (Brooks) Griffith of Athens, Ga., and New Orleans, La. They reside in the Chambers homestead in Chambersburg and have five children: William Chambers, Charles Brooke, Frances Ellen, Benjamin Chambers and Gwendolyn Ingle.

Harlan Joseph Mentzer, of Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania, is well described by Dr. Charles La Wall in an autobiography published in 1893 as: "A real pharmacist for many years." He was born October 24, 1864 in Washington county, Maryland, the son of Joseph S. Mentzer, born in Washington county, Maryland, on September 11, 1826 and Susanna, Walter Mentzer, born May 12, 1834 in Waynesboro, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mentzer has an interesting German ancestry. A part of this is the war record of her great grandfather, who served in the United States Army for the entire period of the Revolutionary War and was promoted from the rank of private to that of captain. Dr. Mentzer first lived in Washington County on a farm and at the age of 16 years worked as a grocery clerk for one year in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. He then engaged himself in the dairy farm business near Waynesboro for three years. In May, 1886, he entered the drug business with Maurice E. Eyler in Waynesboro and has continued in that profession since then. He went to Camden, New Jersey, February, 1888 and worked three months for Dr. E. R. Smiley, at Third and Berkley Streets. Following that he went to Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia and worked for Thomas E. Buckman until December 20, 1888 when he went to Fortieth and Lancaster avenues of Philadelphia to work for John D. Fredericks. In September, 1891 he moved to Baltimore and remained there until September, 1893 when he moved to Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, and formed a partnership with John W. Clugston buying the drug store of the late George G. Shively. This partnership was continued until 1905 and was conducted under the firm name, Mentzer and Clugston. He opened in 1899 a branch store of the same firm at Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania. The Waynesboro store was sold in 1905 to Clarence Croft; the partnership was dissolved; and Mr. Mentzer took the Blue Ridge Summit store and



Harlan J. Meuter

has conducted that business ever since under the name of the Summit Pharmacy. He first attended the district school of Washington county, Maryland, and was graduated from the Waynesboro high school in the class of 1882. In 1883, he entered Gettysburg Preparatory school and after one year there matriculated at the Pennsylvania College of Pharmacy and in 1890 received his degree therefrom of Doctor of Pharmacy. He married in Baltimore, Maryland, on April 21, 1891, Miss Enola P. Eckard, whose father, Theodore Eckard, born in Carroll county, Maryland, September 16, 1839, served in the army throughout the entire period of the Civil War, first as a private and then, receiving his promotion, as Lieutenant in the Maryland Infantry. Mrs. Mentzer's mother, Alice Susan Eckard, born in Carroll county, Maryland, December 19, 1847, came of Quaker stock and now resides in Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania. Dr. Mentzer is a member of various national organizations; he was one of the organizers and is now a director of the First National bank of Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania; in 1923 he was elected President of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, presiding at meetings held at Bedford Springs, Bedford, Pennsylvania, in June, 1924. He is a staunch member of the Republican party; he has been president of the Monitory Rifle and Hunt club for 27 years, a social and recreational organization; he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church; and superintendent of the Sunday church school of that same church.

John Bowman Metz, who is one of the leading citizens of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, is the son of Benjamin Oscar and Susan (Bowman) Metz, and was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1882. The family on both the father's and mother's side is prominently identified in the county. Mr. Metz was educated in the public schools, Mercersburg academy and the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy, class of 1906, ranking high in the class. June 6, 1919 he was married in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to Mary Elizabeth Leshner of Upton, Pennsylvania. She is now deceased. Mr. Metz has spent practically all his life in Franklin County, at present he is operating a drug store in Waynesboro and Metz's Drugs have become a household word. Through his kind, pleasant, genial disposition he has built up a large trade. In politics he is a Republican and has taken a prominent part in the activities of his party in the county and town. He was elected November 5, to the office of county Prothonotary. He is a member of the Reformed church and holds his membership in St. Paul's of Waynesboro, in this he has held different official positions. Mr. Metz takes an active part in the social and recreational life of his town and is active in lodge circles. He has one daughter, Peggy, who is at present attending the Waynesboro schools.

He is the nephew of Dr. J. C. Bowman who had been president of the Lancaster seminary for a number of years. Dr. Bowman is one

of the pioneers and one of the influential men of the Reformed church, and in that connection has a state-wide reputation.

D. Emory Meyers, one of Mercersburg's progressive businessmen, was born near that town February 11, 1883, the son of Jona and Maggie (Smith) Meyers, father of German descent and mother of Irish descent. They are now living in Franklin county where they spent most of their lives farming. Emory Meyers secured his education through the public schools, business college and special training, and is now the owner of quite a large insurance agency. He represents the Reliance Life Insurance Company and a number of fire and casualty companies. Before entering the insurance field, he was in the general merchandise business at Welsh Run, Pennsylvania and after twelve years of this he was owner of a grain elevator. Mr. Meyers, as a member of the Democratic party has never sought public office excepting that civic interest led him to be school director for one term. Together with this he is a director of the First National bank of Mercersburg, and a stock-holder in other local business enterprises. He is also interested in the work of the local Chamber of Commerce in which he is a member. In West Chester, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1912, he was married to Mary Elizabeth Parker, they are the parents of two sons, David Clifford and John Randolph. Both Mr. and Mrs. Meyers are much interested in civic and church work, especially that of the Presbyterian church in Mercersburg, of which they are both members.

Henry H. Meyers, a farmer and business man of Montgomery township, Franklin county, is descended from a long line of successful agriculturists. Henry H. Meyers was born near Welsh Run, October 1, 1870. His parents were John S. Meyers and Mary Hollinger Meyers. Mr. Meyers was educated in the public schools, where he acquired the habit of reading for information, a practice that he has followed during a busy life. Following the example of many others of his family, Mr. Meyers chose the business of farming for his life work. He has a farm of one hundred well cultivated acres devoted to grain, fruit and stock-raising. In politics he is a Republican. In his church affiliations he is a member of the Old Order of River Brethern. February 1, 1905, Mr. Meyers married Henrietta, a daughter of L. H. and Catherine Angle Henkell. Mr. Henkell was a prominent citizen of Montgomery township, and the Angles were well-known people of the same community. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers are the parents of two children: Mary Henkell and Joseph Henry. Mr. Meyers was one of the founders of the First National bank of Mercersburg and is an active and useful director of that institution.

Q. Thorton Mickey. Born in Newton township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1866, Q. Thorton Mickey, is a man

whose name may be found among those prominent in clubs and of a social nature, as well as of business and political organizations. He is the son of Robert Mickey, a well-known farmer of Newton township, Pennsylvania, who died in 1906, and Elizabeth (McCullough) Mickey, who died in 1893. Mr. Mickey's early education was acquired in the Normal school of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and furthered his educational training at Lafayette college at Easton, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in the year 1890, with the Bachelor of Arts Degree. Mr. Mickey then took a prescribed course in law at the Dickinson law school located at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1893, with the Bachelor of Laws degree. After his graduation from Dickinson, he was admitted to the bar in Cumberland county. He practiced for a period of two years in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and in 1895, he moved to Shippensburg, where he is still very actively engaged in his profession. He has also been admitted to practice before the state Supreme court. Mr. Mickey, has been long active in Republican politics in Cumberland county, and was Burgess of the Borough of Shippensburg, from the year 1899 to 1902, after which he became a member of the State Legislature, for two terms, the period between 1907 and 1910. In 1923, he received the appointment of postmaster of Shippensburg. Mr. Mickey is a member of the Shippensburg Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Business Men's club, and is a member of the local Presbyterian church. He also finds time to aid in the local and civic affairs of the community.

Christian Clayton Miller, fruit grower and farmer, was born July 13, 1868. He was a son of Christian and Mary A. (Greenawalt) Miller, both of whom are dead and who were for long years prominent residents of Guilford Township, Franklin county. Peter Miller, the emigrant of the Miller family, came from Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and first located in Lancaster county, but later moved to Franklin county, where he settled. This was approximately one hundred and sixty-five years ago. His son, Solomon, had a son, Christian, who was the great grandfather of Christian Clayton Miller. Christian Miller had several brothers and sisters. Christian was born and brought up on the same farm where his son Christian Clayton first saw the light of day and now owns. He lived all his life in that immediate vicinity. The Miller farm has been long known as one of the choicest in Franklin county and has been in the Miller name continuously since Peter Miller settled in that section. Christian Miller was known as a scientific and progressive farmer, always employing modern methods and machinery. He was a shrewd and careful business man and of sterling character. He always took an active part in politics and having accumulated much land was a power in the community. His son, Christian Clayton Miller was educated in the public schools of Franklin

county. Upon completion of his schooling he engaged in farming, and like his father was progressive and enterprising. He is the owner of approximately six hundred acres of valuable farm land, much of which is planted in fruit. His orchards are widely known for their productivity and quality of fruit. He has always employed scientific principles in the cultivation of his lands and is regarded as one of the largest, as well as one of the best and strongest men of his community. He applies himself to every duty with unusual energy. He is also active in the affairs of his township and is a director and stockholder of the Marion bank. He has wide business connections throughout the Cumberland Valley. In politics he is a Republican and he has taken an active part in its counsels for many years although he never aspired to public office. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Malta and was one of the organizers of the Farmers Alliance, a farmers co-operative organization that was successfully operated for many years. In 1889, Mr. Miller married Carrie M., a daughter of John A. and Margaret Jane (Palmer) Clugston. They have one son, Clayton Christian. He resides in Marion and is associated with his father in the fruit growing business. Mrs. Miller takes an active part in church and civic affairs in the community.

Frank Nicodemus Miller, of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, owner and operator of large fruit interests, was born August 3, 1903, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nicodemus and Maude (Shockey) Miller of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. His father, before his death, at the early age of thirty-two was a merchant in the above place. His mother was a prominent member of the Trinity church, is a member of the D. A. R. association and highly respected and esteemed in her various activities of social and civil nature. Mr. Miller's early education was gleaned in the Waynesboro public school and high school. He entered the University of Pennsylvania and took his degree from the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. Four years ago he returned to Waynesboro and, as owner of flourishing farm lands and apple orchards, has cultivated and developed this holding. In this time, he has increased his bearing apple trees from 75 acres to 300 acres. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and Chapter and is a prominent member of the Rotary Club. He is married to Arlene Good, of Waynesboro, the daughter of Daniel F. and Anna (Bonebake) Good.

James Gelwix Miller, has devoted his life to the worthy cause of education. He believes that the future of civilization rests in the hands of the instructors and teachers of the schools and colleges of the United States and other civilized nations. Today's students are tomorrow's leaders in politics, business and culture. Mr. Miller was born on August 31, 1875, at Pleasant Hall, Pennsylvania, the son of Abraham Reif (April 22, 1844—March 7, 1923), business man,

and Anne Eliza (Gelwix) Miller (July 1, 1846—February 24, 1919). He prepared for college at the Dickinson Preparatory School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and in 1897 was graduated from Dickinson College with the A. B. Degree. He taught in Matawan, New Jersey, East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, State Normal College, The Birmingham School for Girls, and the Mercersburg Academy. From 1901 to 1904 he served as head of the Mathematics Department at Mercersburg and from 1904 to 1907 he was Co-principal of The Birmingham School. In the fall of 1907, he was appointed Registrar of Mercersburg Academy, the position which he still holds. In 1904 he was married to Maude Moore of Lemont, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Potter (June 4, 1829—May 4, 1894) and Ellen Gingrich Moore (September 10, 1832—November 22, 1907) who was graduated from Penn State with the B. S. Degree. They have one son, James Moore, born on August 12, 1913, a member of the class of 1931 of the Mercersburg Academy. Mr. Miller is a member of the George Washington Lodge No. 143, F. & A. M., Chambersburg, Pa.; the George Washington Royal Arch Chapter No. 176; Continental Commandery No. 56, Knights Templar; the *cum laude* society of the Academy; the Presbyterian Church of which he is a ruling elder and clerk of the Session; the Avon Literary Club of Mercersburg; and the Kittochtinny Historical Society. For many years he has taught the Men's Bible Class of the Presbyterian Sunday School. Over a period of ten years he has made the report to the Pennsylvania Synod of the Presbyterian Church for the committee on Every Member Plan. For more than twenty years he has been one of the representatives of the academy at the annual meetings of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory schools of the Middle States and Maryland. Mrs. Miller is actively interested in the missionary work of the church and of the Woman's Club of Mercersburg. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In appreciation of the service Mr. Miller gave to Mercersburg over a period of years, the academy year book of 1929 was dedicated to him. The dedication refers to him as: "A trusted comrade, a good neighbor, a faithful official, a wise and friendly counsellor, a Christian gentleman." The pure democracy of his character combined with sound counsel and mature judgment were great factors in his ability of properly adjusting young human lives to their school environment. His quality of earnestness and sincerity combined with genuine humor has done much toward the growth and reputation of the academy in which his personality has grown.

S. Harper Miller, merchant, was born at Upper Strasburg, February 28, 1866. He was a son of Michael D. Miller, born March 11, 1833, in Cumberland County, and Sarah Ann Miller, born February 12, 1837. Michael Miller's father died when his son, Harper, was quite young and the mother brought up their ten children. He learned the tanning business in early life and was employed with the McKenney

Tannery for several years. He moved to Upper Strasburg in 1859, and opened a tan yard for the late William McLean of Shippensburg. He later purchased the business and operated it until about 1910 when he retired from active pursuits. He was a Democrat in politics and held numerous local offices. He served in the Civil War as a first lieutenant, Co. B, 158 Pennsylvania Infantry. He was very prominent in local and church affairs and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Upper Strasburg. They had six children: William M. Miller, married to Anna Bowen of Upper Strasburg; McClellan B. Miller of Waynesboro; Elizabeth J., unmarried; Blanche I., married to Edmund H. Newton of Chambersburg; Charles Nelson, deceased; and S. Harper Miller. S. Harper Miller was educated in the public schools of his native township and farmed for a period of seven years. In 1906, he entered into the mercantile business and continued until 1926, when he disposed of his general store at Upper Strasburg. At present he is the owner of 245 acres of land near Upper Strasburg. He has always been interested in the affairs of his community and has been a director in the Orrstown Bank since its organization in 1919. In politics he is a Democrat and has served his party as an assessor for four years. He was re-elected in the fall of 1929, in Letterkenny Township. Mr. Miller has always taken a deep interest in civic and local affairs and is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Upper Strasburg. On July 28, 1898, he married Jennie S. Leedy, daughter of the late J. B. V. Leedy of Upper Strasburg. They have one son, Harper L. Miller, born in 1907, and died in 1924, and a daughter, Sarah E., born 1901, and married to J. O. P. Manherz of Waterbury, Conn. They have one child, Jack Miller Manherz.

Charles Dutt Minehart of Orrstown, Pa., was born in 1869, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. Minehart. His father was a miller by trade, and owned and operated a large flour mill in that vicinity. Charles Minehart received his early education in the public schools of his county, and entered his father's mill until it was dissolved. In the meantime, between 1888-89, he spent two years on a cattle ranch in the west which was situated south of Dodge City, Kansas, and was known as the J. T. Ranch. In 1911, he started the operation of a portable saw mill plant, and is now occupied in that profession. He also is the owner and operator of 200 acres of general farming lands, and is an overseer of several farms near Orrstown. He is a director of the Orrstown Bank; he is president of the Centennial Mutual Fire Insurance Company; and was a member of the State Legislature in 1923; he is the president of the board of council serving his community in that capacity for 21 years. He is an active member of the Democratic party and was one of the organizers and leaders in its activities. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Order; P. O. S. of A.; Red Men, and he and his family attend the Lutheran Church. In 1887 he married Ida Britton. Mrs. Minehart's father,

Hon. W. W. Britton, of Upper Strasburg, Pa., was vitally interested in politics, and served a number of terms in the State Legislature. She is a graduate of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Minehart have two children: John B., born in 1906, who is married to Kathryn Funk of Shippensburg, Pa., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Funk. His wife is a graduate of the State Normal School. John B. Minehart is a teller in the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Chambersburg, Pa.; the daughter, Elizabeth, is married to G. Ralph Angle, who is a chemist in the Dupont Corporation and lives at South River, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Minehart form a nucleus of the civic and social activities of their community.

Jacob Sherman Minehart, long a miller and prominent business man of Lurgan Township, was born in Shippensburg, May 25, 1842, and died in Lurgan Township, May 24, 1890. He was a son of Jacob Minehart, a weaver and manufacturer of woolen goods, who resided near Roxbury until 1866, when he removed to Pleasant Hall. He continued in business until 1885, when he retired from active pursuits. Jacob Minehart, the grandfather of Hon. Thomas Z. Minehart, and the father of Jacob S. Minehart, was born in Lancaster County, October 17, 1803. His family removed to Franklin County when he was quite young. At the age of eighteen he began the apprenticeship to a weaver in Upper Strasburg. At twenty-one, he learned the fulling trade and worked as a journeyman weaver at various places in the county. In 1835 he moved to Shippensburg. Three years prior he was married to Miss Eliza Grove of Upper Strasburg. Between 1846 and 1850 he returned from Shippensburg to the mill which he purchased and conducted the business of weaving, fulling and carding until 1865 when he sold to Daniel Reed. In the spring of 1867 he removed to Pleasant Hall and carried on weaving until 1881. He died April 7, of that year. He was the father of eleven children. His son, Jacob S. Minehart, occupied a prominent position in Lurgan Township. He managed and operated a mill near Orrstown from about 1868, conducting it with great success. In the last two years of his life his son, Charles D. Minehart, had been associated with him in the mill. Charles D. Minehart is now a prominent resident and business man of the Orrstown section. Mr. Minehart married Catherine Wise, a daughter of Jacob Wise, a well-known Cumberland County farmer and was of Swiss descent. To Jacob Sherman and Catherine (Wise) Minehart were born four children: Thomas Zeno, of Chambersburg; Charles D., married to Ida B. Britton of Orrstown; Mary E., died when three years of age; John Roy, a prominent physician and instructor in Materia Medica in Philadelphia, who was educated in the public schools of Chambersburg, Chambersburg Academy and Medico Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, and who in 1904, was commissioned surgeon on board the Turkish war vessel "Medijia" and sailed with the vessel to the West Indies, the Cape Verde Islands, Algeria and Constantinople. Jacob

S. Minehart was a kind husband and father and a good citizen. He took an active part in the affairs of the community and was looked upon as a leader. He was held in high esteem in his community.

Hon. Thomas Zeno Minehart, a prominent attorney of the Franklin County Bar, is a member of an old and distinguished Pennsylvania family. He was born September 18, 1867, near Orrstown, a son of Jacob Sherman and Catherine (Wise) Minehart. He is a leader in the legal profession and has gained rapid distinction in his chosen profession. He has also found time for furthering the banking business in Franklin County and has participated in the organization of the Farmers and Merchants Trust Company and the Bank of Orrstown. He has also served as director in other banking institutions. He has been a leader in the community and has given his aid to the support of all worthy movements and has given unstintingly of his time despite the activities demanded by his profession. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and in early life he engaged in teaching. After several years of that work he attended Normal School at Valpariso, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1889. He then returned to Franklin County and matriculated at Gettysburg College in the class of 1894, but did not complete his course because of his father's death. Soon afterwards, he took up the study of law in the offices of Hon. W. Rush Gillan in Chambersburg in the year 1892, and on January 1, 1893, assumed charge of the law practice of Hon. W. U. Brewer, who had been chosen State Senator. He was admitted to practice at the Franklin County Bar, February 26, 1894, and has followed that profession to the present time. He has made a wide reputation and has won distinction in his chosen work. In politics he is a Democrat and has been a leader of his party for many years. Two years after his admission to the bar he was selected chairman of the Democratic county committee and a closer consolidation and co-operation resulted in the Democratic ranks during his leadership. He also served as a delegate to the National Democratic convention in 1900 and has been the representative of his party at many state conventions. He has done and is doing outstanding service for his party and the cause of democracy. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1906 and served for two years. He made a worthy record during that period. In addition to his private practice and political activities Mr. Minehart has found time to devote to financial affairs. After the organization of the Farmers and Merchants Trust Company he was chosen trust officer, and through his efforts the Orrstown State Bank was launched. It was formed about ten years ago and he is now its president. Under his management the institution is one of the strong community banks for which this county is noted. In 1895, he was elected as a director of the National Bank of Chambersburg and is still a member of the board. In 1925, he was a candidate for judge of the county courts on his party ticket and was defeated by only



Chas S Mooney
J.

600 votes, while the county has a Republican majority from 4,000-5,000. He takes an active part in borough affairs and is a member of a number of fraternal and other organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce, the I. O. O. F., Encampment, Canton, I. O. R. M. and M. W. A. He is also a member and president of the Rock Run Gun Club, Clinton County, and president of the Pleasant Hall Cemetery Association. He is very fond of outdoor life as is indicated by his beautiful summer resident at the foot of Mt. Parnell along the Lincoln Highway. In 1895, Mr. Minehart married Miss Myrtle M. Hartzel of Chambersburg, a daughter of the late Charles Hartzel of Newville. Both Mr. and Mrs. Minehart are consistent members of the First Lutheran Church and are active and popular in church organizations. For a long period Mr. Minehart served as superintendent of the Sunday School. His success in life has been due to individual efforts and he enjoys the esteem and confidence of a wide clientele.

Charles O. Minnich. Born of stern German parentage, Charles O. Minnich, inherited the trait of being a fine specimen of American manhood. He has gained for himself a reliable reputation in the business world. He was born in Blosserville, Cumberland County, Pa., February 3, 1877, and is the son of Leonard F. Minnich, and Catherine E. Minnich, both natives of Cumberland County. Both the parents are deceased. The father a Civil War veteran, was a blacksmith by trade, and was engaged in this business in Carlisle, Pa., practically all of his life. He was an active member of the local Lutheran Church, and was a Republican politically. Charles O. Minnich received his education in the public schools of Cumberland County, and Frankford Township. After he had completed his schooling, he spent the early part of his years in the insurance business, but in the year 1919, he became actively engaged in the real estate business, where he has found considerable success. In politics, he is interested in the Republican party, taking part in the local, county and state politics, and is affiliated with the local Evangelical Church, in which he has long been active. Mr. Minnich, was united in marriage to Ella C. Lau, a daughter of one of the oldest families in Carlisle, Pa. Mr. Edw. A. Lau was a coach builder by trade, served one term as tax collector of Borough of Carlisle. They have one son, Edward L. Minnich, now attending Dickinson College. Mrs. Minnich is very active in the civic welfare, and the church affairs of the community. Mr. Minnich is fraternally a member of the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and also of the Real Estate Board. Mr. and Mrs. Minnich have acquired a host of friends, and are both dependable citizens of the community.

Charles S. Moomy. Among those who have brought prestige to Carlisle as a manufacturing and commercial center is the man whose name heads this sketch. He was born May 11, 1880, in Erie, Pa., and

is a son of Joseph G. and Mary H. (Hinkler) Moomy, the former of whom is living retired at Erie and the latter is deceased. Joseph G. was engaged in the rubber business for many years and was inventor of various devices which contributed much to the advancement of the industry as well as other inventions. Charles S. Moomy obtained an adequate schooling and then entered the rubber business with his father. This gave him an opportunity of which he at once took full advantage. He studied the details of the rubber business in its various phases and thus fitted himself for the important and outstanding success which has attended his activities in later years. His success was instant and has been continuous, so that from a modest plant at the corner of Factory and B Streets it has expanded until it now covers almost the entire block bounded by College, C, B, and Factory Streets. The factory which has been constructed on purpose for the rubber business is modern in all its appointments and is equipped with up-to-date machinery required in the care and fabrication of rubber. The expansion of the business may be judged by the fact that in its initial year the daily output was 300 tubes while now it has a capacity of 30,000 per day, and employs 400 men who live in Carlisle and nearby places. The business as at present organized has for president, treasurer and manager, its founder Charles S. Moomy; vice-president, S. A. Moomy; secretary, M. L. Dunkelberger. The product is disposed of through large jobbers throughout the country and every year finds the demand greater. The success of this enterprise is due almost solely to the dynamic personality of the founder who personally supervises the entire plant. He is the inventor and patentee of various apparatus and operations in the manufacture of the full molded tubes for which the concern is justly noted. It is the largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to making inner tubes. The energy and business acumen of Mr. Moomy are reflected in the dynamic force with which the entire personnel is endowed. In addition to his business interests he finds time to assist in many public benefactions and private charities, many of which are never known to the public. As an active Republican his interest extends beyond local affairs and takes in both state and national movements. In 1905 he was united in marriage to Sylvia A. Christman and they have one son, Richard E. L., born in July, 1907. This son attended Mercersburg Academy and Robybury School at Cheshire, Connecticut, and is now a student at Lehigh University where he is specializing in business administration. Mrs. Moomy shares her husband's interest in politics and in the Hoover Campaign was much in demand as a speaker. She is also a member of numerous civic organizations and as a member of the Hospital Auxiliary has been head of its purchasing department for many years. Mr. Moomy is a member of the Episcopal Church and is connected with many social and business organizations among which are the Carlisle Country Club, the Harrisburg Country Club, is a member and former first vice-president of the Carlisle Chamber of

Commerce, State Manufacturers Association, stockholder of the Farmers Trust Company, Carlisle, and New Cumberland Trust Company, the Rubber Exchange, the Rubber Manufacturers Association, president Friendship Fire Company No. 5, Carlisle, and president Old Town Run Mountain Lodge. This last activity shows Mr. Moomy's interest in sports as the Old Town Run Lodge maintains a very extensive hunting and fishing preserve in the South Mountain with over 2000 acres of land, and has a very attractive stone lodge for members. The aim of this club is to encourage sportsmanship through hunting and fishing privileges to members. Such in brief outline is the man who, starting with moderate education and with tireless energy, has found his way to the front in social, moral and commercial affairs of his community. A recital of Mr. Moomy's success through various avenues of worthy endeavor would be incomplete without an illustration, which is provided by a fine steel portrait. Herein is to be seen the man as he is known to his friends and business associates, one who has done a significant part in the community and State's prosperity.

William R. Moore, general manager of the Deca Disc Company of Waynesboro, was born in Roanoke, Va., in 1894, the son of William R. Moore, Sr., and Edith Emmert Moore, of Hagerstown, Md. Following his early education in the public schools, he was graduated from the Baltimore Polytechnic School and entered engineering work with the Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, later he enrolled in the mechanical engineering school of Swarthmore College, graduating with the degree of M. E. in 1917. Combining theory of books with practice and experience, he operated a foundry and machine shop of his own on a small scale in Hagerstown, Md. In 1927 he became associated with the Deca Disc Company of Waynesboro, as chief engineer in the research department. He was responsible for the development of a number of machines now made by this company, and as a reward for his meritorious service he was made secretary and general manager the year following his entry into the business. The Deca Disc Company, Inc., was organized in 1921. Present officers are M. L. Landis, president; G. T. Shearer, vice-president; J. B. Eader, treasurer, and Mr. Moore, secretary and general manager. The company manufactures a complete line of automatic instruments for theaters, hotels, clubs and homes. Its products, which are recognized as world leaders in their line, are sold by road men, and are known in all parts of the country. The concern employs 40 men. Mr. Moore, as one of the officials of the company, has been in a large measure, responsible for the success of the company because of his inventive and developing genius. While not a native of Waynesboro, he has contributed materially to the progress of the community by his untiring efforts in behalf of all civic adventures and enterprises. He is prominently identified with the fraternal and social life of the community. He is a member of the Free and Accepted

Masons and belongs to the Fountain Head Country Club of Hagerstown. He was married in 1921 to Elsa Rothrock. Two sons have blessed this union, William R., III, and Robert R.

John Bruce Morrison, a native of Oseola county, Iowa, is now a prominent Shippensburg, Pa., restaurant owner and hotel man. He was born December 17, 1887, the son of Jacob and Emma (Rufsnnyder) Morrison, both natives of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. After his father's death in Iowa the mother and son came east, locating in Orrstown and later in Shippensburg where John Morrison graduated from the local High School. He entered professional baseball and followed that vocation until 1919. In 1920 he purchased the J. K. Etter restaurant in Shippensburg. After a number of years he built the present building which houses the Morrison Hotel and restaurant. He was married in 1917 to Lulu, daughter of James W. and Elmira (Smith) Robinson, who are natives of Frederick, Md. The father died in 1919 and since then the mother has taken her residence with her daughter. To this marriage has been born one son, James. The Morrisons are members of the Reformed Church in Shippensburg. Mr. Morrison is a Republican in politics and a member of the Masons, Shrine, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Knights of Malta and Redmen. Mr. Morrison is much respected for his progressive ability and foresight. His hotel and restaurant is modern and spacious in every respect.

A. Glenn Mower, has devoted most of his life to the cause of education, and as assistant superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' School of Scotland, Pa., has performed a distinctive service in the cause of education. He was born in Shiremanstown, Pa., in 1896, the son of Rev. A. B. and Annie M. (Beggs) Mower. The father, who is of German descent, is still occupying the pulpit in the U. B. Church at West Fairview, Pa. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools in Carlisle, and high school of Mechanicsburg and later Dickinson and Lebanon Valley Colleges where he took his A.B. degree. Since his graduation he has been teaching school. His first posts were in the Cumberland Valley. In October, 1928, he removed to Scotland where he became assistant superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' School, a position which he still retains. Politically, he is a member of the Republican party, although he has never sought political preferment. He is a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity, Dickinson chapter, and of the Independent Order Odd Fellows. He is past grand commander of the lodge. In 1917 he was married to Alma I. Weber of Mechanicsburg. Two children have been born of this union, Lois Winifred and Alfred Glenn, Jr. His wife is active in musical circles and in church and social affairs. She is a member of the Wednesday Club of Harrisburg, Pa. She was educated in Irving College in Mechanicsburg, Pa. Her husband is conceded to be one of the most progressive educators in the state, and although

still a young man has made a mark for himself in the field of education. He is responsible in no small measure for the excellent rating of the orphans' school. Always a lover of children, he is extremely popular among his young charges to whom he is father as well as instructor.

Raymond G. Mowrey. To the noble profession of teaching Raymond G. Mowrey has dedicated his life. It has been his chosen profession since he completed his own education. He was born in 1886 near Mowersville, Pa., the son of Ida C. Mowrey. He was educated in the public schools of Shippensburg, Pa., and the State Teachers' College, graduating in 1906. He began teaching immediately, and for the next sixteen years had charge of various schools in Lurgan Township. In 1922 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the county schools and has since held that position. To him is due much credit for the reform which has come in recent years in teaching in the county schools. Always vitally interested in the welfare of his pupils, he has shown a willingness to sacrifice his own interests for those of the children. He has maintained his home in Quincy, Pa., for the past sixteen years, during which time he has been quite active in civic and Sunday School work. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Science, the Kittochtinny Historical Society and the Pine Grove Explorers' Club, which is the oldest camping organization in the State. He also is affiliated with the Independent Order Odd Fellows and the P. O. S. of A. He is a member of the Quincy U. B. Church and has been a member of the past three general conferences of his church. In 1908 he was married to Frances Greenwalt. Six children have come to bless the home. They are Rodger Conwell, who is teaching school; Thomas Mulford, graduate of high school; Raymond Gerald, who is attending high school in Quincy; Julia Ione, Ella Amelia and Wayne Lytle, all of whom are in the lower grades of the public schools. All belong to the U. B. Church. Mrs. Mowrey and her husband are deeply interested in church and civic affairs and devote much of their time to these activities.

William Groff Moyer, a well-known Mechanicsburg, Pa., veterinarian and businessman, was born in Elizabethville, Pa., July 12, 1893, the son of William H. and Agnes Violanda Moyer. The father is also a doctor of Veterinary science in Mechanicsburg, Pa. William Groff Moyer received his education in the public schools, Harrisburg Academy and at the Indiana Veterinary College. He has been an active practitioner since 1915, and in 1921 became an accredited veterinarian. During the period between 1917-29, he served on the Federal and Interstate Inspection of Dairies. In 1922 he was the organizer and became president of the William Groff Moyer Laboratories, Inc. His wife was co-organizer and secretary of the corporation. Mr. Moyer has also done special work in sterility under Dr.

J. F. DeVine of Goshen, N. Y. He is a member of the Cumberland Valley Veterinary Medical Society and the Lions Club of Mechanicsburg. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party. On May 28, 1922, he took for his wife Stanleyetta M., daughter of C. L. and Grace (Griffiths) Wooledge of Greenwich, Conn. To this marriage have been born two children: William Groff, Jr., and Grace Griffiths. Mrs Moyer is a graduate of Goucher College, A. B. degree and received her master's degree from Columbia University.

John G. Mumma. In 1871 there was born in Brownstown, Lancaster County, Pa., a boy who was destined to make for himself a name in more fields than one. In later years this boy was to become a successful merchant, cigar manufacturer and industrialist. John G. Mumma was the son of Jesse L. and Frietta (Getz) Mumma. He was educated in the public schools of Lancaster County, and shortly after completion of his schooling entered the general merchandise business in Brownstown. Finding this field not as interesting as he had hoped, he entered the railroad mail service, holding that position for two years. In 1892 he returned to Brownstown and joined with his father in the manufacture of cigars and cigar boxes. Two years later he took over the cigar end of the business and in 1890 started a similar enterprise in Lititz, Pa. In 1909 he sold out both businesses and removed to Waynesboro where he formed connections with the Landis Machine Co., as bookkeeper and assistant to the general manager. Some years later he was made secretary and assistant treasurer of the manufacturing company. At the present time he is director of the Landis Machine Company, president and director of the Auto Dex Company of Waynesboro, director of the First National Bank & Trust Company, member of the Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, Waynesboro Country Club, Fountain Head Country Club and the Kittochtinny Historical Society. In all of these associations he has displayed a tireless energy for directing and a keen and discriminating insight into the details of the affairs of the enterprises in which he is interested. At all times he has been active in civic and philanthropic undertakings, and has been a leader in numerous movements looking toward the betterment of the community in which he lives and the advancement of its citizens. He was married in 1894 to Anna Lizzie Fischer of Lancaster, Pa. Six children were born of this marriage, Beulah F., Grace F., Elizabeth F., Ruth F., Lillian F., and Paul F. He is a graduate metallurgist and is connected with the metallurgical engineering department of the National Tube Company of Pittsburgh.

Aaron Myers, proprietor of Lemasters Elevator Company, successful business man and banker, was born November 28, 1885, at Welsh Run, Pa., the son of John and Mary C. Myers. Up until 1921, when he retired, his father had spent most of his life on the farm. He was always interested in politics and held several local offices, being

elected on the Republican ticket. His death occurred in January, 1929. His wife is still living in Lemasters and is a member of the Lutheran Church. The son attended the public schools of Welsh Run and fitted himself for a teaching position by attending State Normal School at Shippensburg, Pa. Following completion of his education he taught school for seven years, five in the schools of Montgomery Township and two in Peters Township. In 1914, he became associated with the Lemasters Feed & Grain Company. The firm continued under that name until 1921 when it was changed to the Lemasters Elevator Company. Associated with Mr. Myers are J. E. and C. P. Omwake. The company handles all kinds of feed, grain and coal and is doing a flourishing business. The firm is operated on the most modern business principles and is widely known throughout the Cumberland Valley. The manager of the company is a man of wide business connections and is closely identified with the civic life of his community, being a leader in all movements of that nature. He is vice-president and a director of the Peoples National Bank of Lemasters. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic lodges, having attained the thirty-second degree in that organization, and being a member of Zembo Temple, Shrine. He has taken an active interest in affairs of the Republican party and is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Kittochtinny Historical Society. In 1911 he was married to Mabel C. Gillan of St. Thomas, Pa. To that union were born two children: Eugene Gillan, born in 1912, and John Richard, born in 1916. Mrs. Myers is a social leader and is a participant in all affairs of her church.

Enos David Myers, is the son of Melch Myers and Katie (Brecht-hill) Myers, old farm folks of Franklin County, the former having been a farmer in that county all of his life. He had long been active in democratic politics, and he and Mrs. Myers were old and active members of the Church of the Brethren. Both are deceased. Enos D. Myers was born in Franklin County, Pa., in 1885. He received his education in the public schools of Lemasters, and graduated from the high school in 1909. He secured a higher educational training in the Carlisle Commercial College, where he took a prescribed business course. After he had completed his schooling, he accepted a position with the Lemasters bank in the capacity of cashier. He was with this company from 1908 until 1916 when he resigned to become connected with the Chambersburg Auto Company, with the title of bookkeeper. He was with this concern until 1926, when he went with the H. B. Slaughenhaus garage as stock clerk. He was only in their employ for a very short time when he became promoted to bookkeeper, which position he holds up to the present time. Mr. Myers is a very strong backer of the Republican party; and is an active member of the Central Presbyterian Church of Chambersburg, Pa. In the year 1910, he was united in marriage to Cora Elizabeth Glaser of Lemasters, Pa. She is also an active member of the said church.

Mr. Myers has four brothers and two sisters, who are all still living; Elmer B., Aden C., Samuel L., William R., Elvie, and Katie Myers.

George W. Myers, who was numbered among the successful and highly respected citizens of Guilford Township, Franklin County, Pa., was born in that township, on the old Myers homestead, September 28, 1840, a son of Jacob and Mary (Miller) Myers, deceased. John Myers, his grandfather, was born in Carroll County, Md., and came to Franklin County, settling on the Myers farm in 1814. His first wife was a Miss Zinn, and he was the father of eight children: Jacob, Mary, Mattie, Annie, Rebecca, John C., Pollie and Sarah. Jacob Myers, the father of George W., was born in 1810 and was only four years of age when his parents removed to Franklin County. He became one of the leading farmers of Guilford Township, and died in 1891. He was a staunch Republican, while in religious matters he was a consistent member of the United Brethren Church. He married Mary Miller, and they had eight children, some of whom died in childhood. John, Jacob, Catharine, married Jacob Keefer, Daniel, a resident of Sterling, Ill., and George W. George W. Myers was reared upon a farm, and educated in the common schools. On January 8, 1884, he married Rachel C. Croft, of St. Thomas, a daughter of John C. and Martha (Wertz) Croft, of St. Thomas, deceased. Mrs. Myers was one of the following family: Samuel, David, John, George, Mary married John S. Cell of Kansas, Rachel C., Mrs. Myers, all deceased, Lottie married William Clark of St. Thomas Township, and D. C. Croft, Fayetteville, Pa., former County Commissioner. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Myers, are as follows: Homer W. and Ethel of Washington, D. C., Janet of Ypsilanti, Mich., John C. of Salisbury, Conn., and Martha married John W. Miller of Marion, Pa. In politics Mr. Myers was a true Republican. In his religious affiliations he was a Lutheran, and was a member of that church at Marion. He was a school director for six years, township auditor for the same period, and served on various election boards. He owned two fine farms at Marion, Pa., much of the village of Marion having been built on land once owned by him. He devoted most of his life to farming, although after 1900 he lived retired in Marion Village. The Myers family is one of the oldest in Maryland, representatives of it having been prominent in Maryland history for the past 150 years. Mr. Myers was one of the substantial reliable men of the township, and the success which came to him was certainly well merited. He died in November, 1920, in his eighty-first year, and was buried at Marion, Pa.

John Croft Myers, soldier and educator, was born in Marion, Franklin County, Pa., January 3, 1891, the son of George W. Myers. He attended the public schools of Marion and before entering Gettysburg Academy and College, spent two years in the employ of the First National Bank of Greencastle, Pa., as general clerk. He was

graduated from Gettysburg College with the Class of 1914 with the degree of B.S. From that date until 1916 he taught at Perkiomen School, Pennsburg, Pa. In August, 1917, shortly after the entry of the United States into the World War, he entered the Officer's Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. After this period of training he was given a commission and was assigned to the 83rd Field Artillery. After short training he was sent with his outfit overseas where he served as commander of the Headquarters Company of the 83rd Field Artillery. He was discharged in March, 1919. Since that time he has been master of mathematics and science in the Salisbury School, Salisbury, Conn. Teaching has been his sole profession since he left college, with the exception of the time spent in the service of his country. It is a calling that he likes intensely, and one for which he is admirably qualified. Although never active politically, he is a member of the Republican party. He belongs to the Lutheran Church. He also is a member of the college fraternity, Alpha Tau Omega of Gettysburg College, and a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Greencastle lodge.

Joseph Clinton Myers, minister, financier and farmer, was born February 2, 1872, near Greencastle, Pa., the son of Isaac and Anna Melia (Newman) Myers, both deceased. His father was a farmer all his life. The son attended the rural school and the graded school of Middleburg, Pa., and after completing his education took up the tilling of the soil. He has remained in the farming industry in the vicinity of his present home. He owns a valuable farm of 400 acres, all but about 40 of which is tillable land. While he engages in general farming he specializes for the most part in the raising of grain and live stock. Aside from his agricultural pursuits he has found time for other business, and in 1920 was elected president of the First National Bank of Greencastle, a position which he has since held. He is an ordained minister in the Church of the Brethren in Christ and occasionally occupies the pulpit in churches in the vicinity of his home. A sincere man of simple tastes, he endeavors at all time to live up to his own preachments and to follow in the footsteps of Him whose word he spreads. December 10, 1896, he was united in marriage with Catherine E. Shank, daughter of Isaac and Susan (Wingert) Shank, farmers. Both of them died several years ago. Her father for many years was a director of the First National Bank of Greencastle and, like his son-in-law, was a minister in the Church of the Brethren in Christ. The latter has always been active in civic and church affairs, and is found in the fore of every movement of a community or religious nature. He has five children. They are: Isaac Shank, born December 9, 1897, married to Melva F. Boward, farmers, have one daughter, Catherine Elizabeth; Franklin A., born December 21, 1898, married to Ruth E. Hartle, have four children, Joseph Stanley, Charles Isaac, Harry S. and Eleanor Virginia; Susan A., married to Norman A. Burkholder, live on farm with

father; Kathryn Edna, who is attending high school, and Rhoda Frances attending Broadway Rural School.

Robert L. Myers. Any person familiar with Central Pennsylvania, especially Cumberland County, would recognize the name "Robert L. Myers," and readily associate it with the man who has for many years been a resident of Camp Hill and well-known successful banker of Lemoyne, Pa. He was one of the original organizers and first president of the banking house now known as the Lemoyne Trust Company. Today he continues to serve this bank as its president. When this banking institution was organized, in 1905, as a private bank with a capital of \$15,000, a dozen men put back of it an aggregate security of over \$600,000. The original stockholders and officers were: Robert L. Myers, president; J. B. Eichelberger; U. G. Barnitz; Harry B. Whitman; Dr. J. W. Bowman; Howard A. Neidig; and Jacob L. Rife. The present officers and directors are: Officers; Robert L. Myers, president; John W. Bowman, M. D., vice-president; Wm. K. Klugh, treasurer; Howard D. Schwartz, secretary; James E. Reiter, assistant-treasurer; Harry L. Westhafer, assistant-secretary; Miss Laura M. Hoopy, assistant; Myers W. Knight, assistant; Howard Hastings, watchman. The Directors: Wm. B. Barnitz, Chas. H. Bishop, George W. Bloser, Sam. H. Bowers, J. W. Bowman, M. D., Geo. D. Cook, Edgar K. Frazer, C. A. Hempt, A. M. Hess, J. Weir Millard, John E. Myers, Robt. L. Myers, H. W. Neidig, Geo. W. Palmer, J. L. Rife, A. U. Shuman, Hananiah M. Sutton, H. B. Witman, Aaron J. Wright. After a probationary period of six years, including the panic year of 1907, a trust company charter was taken out, and \$125,000 capital stock was distributed among more than two hundred stockholders. When the benefits of the Federal Reserve System were made evident, the Lemoyne Trust Company applied for admission and after examination by the Federal Reserve authorities, its application was approved by the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, D. C.; and consequently the Lemoyne Trust Co. is under the supervision of both State and Federal Reserve Bank authorities. The latest move of the Lemoyne Trust Company to keep pace with the needs of a growing community is the increase in its capital and surplus to \$400,000. That zeal for reliability which has directed every step in the development of the Lemoyne Trust Company is felt by its four thousand patrons in every detail of their banking business.

S. Harper Myers, a well-known and prosperous business man of Mechanicsburg, Pa., was born May 6, 1887, at Hogestown, Pa., and is the son of George Emery and Susan (Stouffer) Myers. The latter is now deceased and the former, for many years a carpenter, now lives retired in Mechanicsburg. Six other children were born to them, as follows: Jacob N., William O., Robert E., C. Hummel, Nell and May. S. Harper Myers was educated in the public schools of Mechanicsburg.

On finishing this he entered the employ of H. A. Dick, an undertaker who in 1908 sold to S. E. Bentzel. On the death of Mr. Bentzel, his business in Mechanicsburg was purchased by Mr. Myers. In addition to the undertaking business he carried on for ten years the store known as the Myers Furniture store, now owned by Joseph E. Levy. The present establishment of Mr. Myers is reputed to be one of the most up-to-date funeral homes in this section of the State and it is equipped with elaborate motor vehicles and the building is modern in all its appointments. Having graduated in 1912 from the Eckles College of Embalming and Sanitary Science his patrons are assured correct and sympathetic treatment, in all phases of mortuary needs. Mr. Myers was married December 30, 1914, to Alma Lucille Martin of Mechanicsburg, and they are the parents of four children named and born as follows: Martin L., 1916, S. Harper, Jr., 1918, Charles L., 1919 and G. Boyd, 1922. Mrs. Myers is a member of the Church of God in Mechanicsburg, belongs to the Women's Club and participates in all worthy welfare activities. The sons are now attending school in Arizona. Mr. Myers takes a lively interest in all local movements having for their object the advancement of the community. He is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order in which he has attained the Thirty-second Degree in the Scottish Rite. As a member of the Shrine he belongs to Zembo Temple at Harrisburg.

Edwin E. Nailor. The Nailor family, of Upper Allen Township, trace their descent back to Germany. Their forefathers in America settled originally in York County, Pa. Jacob Nailor, the grandfather of the Nailors of whom this sketch treats, was born in York County. His trade was that of carpenter and bridge builder. Jacob Nailor was married twice, first to a Miss Grissinger, and second to Mary Sprenkle. The children to the first union were: William H., Sarah, now deceased; Anna Mary, deceased. William H. Nailor, 1845-97, was born near Lisburn. He was a well-known horse and cattle dealer. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Christian Otto. The children of this union are: Jacob S.; John R.; Anna, George W., Irwin, Charles H., and Edwin E. Jacob S. Nailor, eldest son in the above family, was born in 1868, in Cumberland County, and after completing a common school course at the Mumma School continued to assist his father on the farm up to the age of twenty-two. He then spent two years on the John Good farm, but for the last twelve years he has lived on his present place. November 26, 1891, Jacob S. Nailor married Caroline Crist, a daughter of Samuel Crist of Upper Allen Township. The children are as follows: Leroy C., Paul H., Jacob S., Carrol O. and Helen E. John R. Nailor, the second son of the family, was born in 1869, near Lisburn: In March, 1904,

he entered the stock business with Mr. Lease as a partner. In 1904, he married Agnes, daughter of Harry Hess, and is the parent of two children, Lloyd R. and Chas. H. George W. Nailor was born in 1871 in Lisburn. At the age of twenty-four, he left home and engaged for the succeeding three years with D. A. Uhrich in the implement business at Mechanicsburg. Then he turned his efforts to his present stock business. He married Mary, daughter of Simon Hess of York County, and to them have been born two children, William H. and Anna Mary. Charles Nailor was born in 1873 in York County. He has followed the vocation of farming most of his life. In 1900 he was married to Ada, daughter of Eli Yost, and one daughter, Isabella, has been born. Edwin E. Nailor was born February 11, 1876, at Rosegarden in York County, near Dillsburg, and obtained his education at the Mumma and Centre Square Schools. He worked for his father after completing his education until twenty-two years of age. At this time he entered the employ of Soltau and Baker, water cress producers, as manager. After a continued service with them for a period of seventeen years Mr. Nailor entered into the producing and shipping of water cress for himself, continuing in this business up to the present time. Mr. Nailor has been a resident of Mechanicsburg for the past thirty years and during this time has served six years as councilman of the fifth ward. On October 24, 1899, he was united in marriage with Bessie Jane, daughter of Dr. J. T. Bressler, of Upper Allen township. They have two sons Edwin Soltau and Vance Tonner. Edwin Soltau was married on November 20, 1919, to Claribel E., daughter of J. Wolford Geiger, Mechanicsburg, Pa. The children of this union are Nancy Joan and Edwin Soltau, Jr. Edwin Soltau Nailor is at present connected with the Motor Club of Harrisburg, Pa., in an official position. Vance Tonner, the younger son, was married on December 14, 1922, to Irene Helen, daughter of Ernest H. Smith of Chicago, Ill. They have one daughter, June Carolyn. Mr. Nailor is at present employed in the branch plant of the Sonny Blouse Company, Inc., located in Mechanicsburg, Pa. The Nailor family, represented by these honorable and successful men, stands very high in public esteem in Cumberland County.

Carl A. Naugle, veteran, merchant and banker, is a native of Cumberland County and was born on June 17, 1896, in Walnut Bottom. He is the son of Elmer Naugle who was a carpenter foreman with the Reading Railroad, now deceased, and Maud Estella (Russell) Naugle who survives her husband. Mr. Naugle obtained his first education in the public schools of Cumberland County and was graduated from the Carlisle Business College of Carlisle, Pa. In 1913, he became associated with the Peerless Furniture Company of Shippensburg in the capacity of bookkeeper. Since then by his dynamic personality and intelligence, he has become a director and the works' manager as well as the comptroller of this concern. Mr. Naugle

is a member of the following organizations: The Shippensburg Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Knights of Pythias; the Knights of Malta; the Shippensburg Chapter, Patriotic Order Sons of America; the Shippensburg Rotary Club; the Business Men's Club of Shippensburg; and the Methodist Church. He served his country in the recent World War in the United States Navy for a period of seven months. He is a director of the Peoples National Bank of Shippensburg and also a stockholder in this institution. He married, in 1918, Nellie, daughter of John E. Campbell of Walnut Bottom, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Naugle are popular and interested members of their community.

John F. Neely, is one of the well-known business men of Franklin County. He is at present located at Mont Alto, Pennsylvania. He is the cashier of the Mont Alto State Bank, located in this thriving mountain village and under the careful supervision of Mr. Neely it has gained quite an increase in business and patrons. He has a host of friends in the county, both in business and social life. He is genial, polite and courteous and when he gains friends he holds them. He is a stockholder in his bank and thus is a big influence in adding to the strength of the institution. Mr. Neely is also the treasurer of Mont Alto Borough. He is closely associated with the business life of the community in all its various activities. John F. Neely was born at Landisburg, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1895, and is the son of Joseph C. and Annie E. (Foster) Neely. The father was born in Landisburg, Pennsylvania and was one of the leading farmers in that neighborhood for many years. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools and the high school of Landisburg. He has been a resident of Mont Alto for the past eleven years, keeping well read along all lines of his profession and thoroughly informed along all its lines. Regardless of the position to which he may be advanced, he will discharge its duties with the same fearless, conscientious adherence to what he believes to be right, which has always characterized his actions.

William Bogg Neff. Born in Ohio, September 27, 1864, William B. Neff, was the son of Wm. B. and Francis (Funk) Neff, both natives of Pennsylvania. The former was a retired cabinet maker, and in the year 1858, he moved to Ohio where he was a volunteer in the Civil War, after which he returned to Mechanicsburg, his native town, where he died. William Neff's education was acquired in the public schools of Carlisle and Pittsburgh. While in Ohio, he was engaged in business as a merchant. In September 1897, he was united in marriage to Anna Buck, a daughter of James and Ellen Buck, the former being a native of Youngstown, Ohio, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of five children: James B., who served in the Navy during the World War; Catherine E., a graduate of Mechanicsburg High School and the Shippensburg State Normal

School; Francis E., a graduate of the Mechanicsburg High School, and the University of Pennsylvania; Paul P., a graduate of Mechanicsburg High School; Clyde C., a graduate of Mechanicsburg High School. Mr. Neff since his return to Mechanicsburg has been engaged as tax collector of that place. He has long been active in Republican politics, and is fraternally a member of the Scottish Rite, and the Moose Club. He and his family are very active members of the local Methodist Church, and are interested in the welfare of the community.

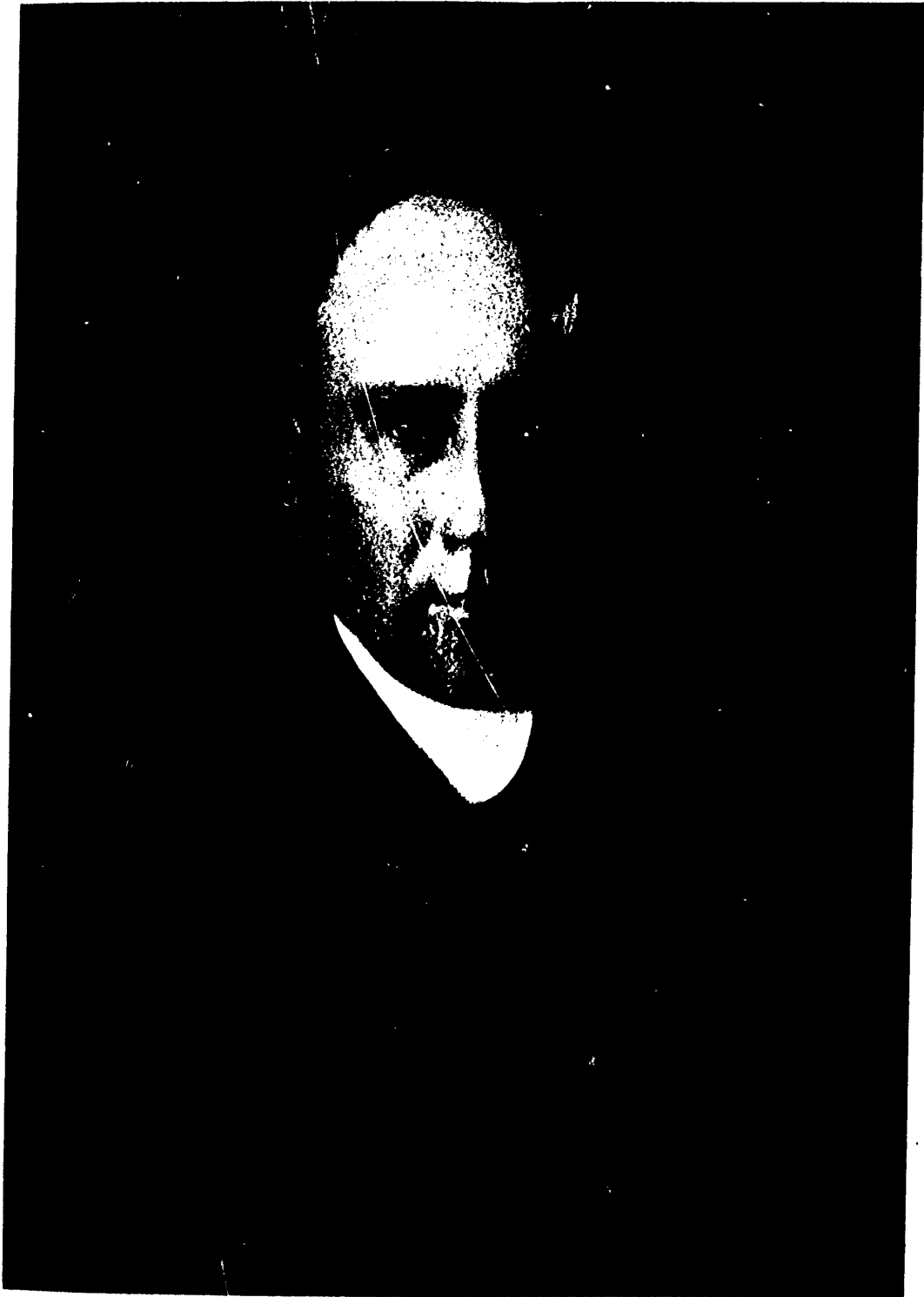
Ernest H. Nickel, in deciding to make the funeral business his profession, followed in the footsteps of his father and grandfathers. The Nickels for three generations had followed that business, preparing for burial the earthly remains of friends and neighbors who had gone out to meet life's greatest adventure—death. He was born in New Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, in 1898, the son of Andrew P. and Ella (Moses) Nickel, both deceased. The senior Nickel, as well as his father, Peter Nickel, before him, had followed the undertaking profession. On his mother's side it is learned that her father, S. H. Moses, too, had chosen the same career. It can truthfully be said that Ernest Nickel did not become a funeral director by chance. It was born in him, and good undertakers, like poets, are born not made. His ancestors, parental, came to the United States from Germany in 1808 and have been prominently identified with the history of Pennsylvania. Following his early education in the public schools of New Bloomfield, he attended the Carson Long Institute and the Cincinnati School of Embalming where he mastered that art. He was graduated in 1919. For the next six years he followed his profession in Duncannon, Pennsylvania. In 1925 he removed to Waynesboro and there established the Nickel Funeral Home which is recognized as one of the most modern and complete in that part of the State. The motor equipment is of latest model and is always kept in first-class condition. The home maintains a display room where caskets, vaults and other funeral paraphernalia of the most approved and largest design are on display. There even the most exacting will find what he wants and at prices which are equally as attractive as the merchandise. The proprietor of this establishment, which is located at Second and Church Streets, is quite active in social and civic affairs and is one of the most popular of the young men of the community. He saw service during the World War, enlisting in the U. S. Marine Corps and serving thirteen months at the Washington Headquarters. He was discharged in 1919. In addition to membership in the American Legion, he belongs to the Advertising Club, the Waynesboro Country Club, the Elks, The Lions Club, Odd Fellows, P. S. of A. and the Junior United American Mechanics. He is a member of the National Funeral Directors Association. Married in January 1920 to Isabel Provard, he is the father of two children, Joseph and Linwood Nickel. His

wife is active in church and social affairs, and she and her husband belong to the Methodist Church.

Peter Nicklas, prominent merchant and business man, was a son of Peter and Margaret Nicklas. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, April 13, 1839, and in the year 1849 with his mother, emigrated to America, coming direct to Chambersburg. He was educated in the public schools and early in life learned under the instruction of his uncle, George Nicklas, carpet and coverlet weaving. Following the death of his uncle in 1860, he succeeded to his uncle's business which he conducted until the fall of 1865, when he with his brother Adam formed the firm of P. Nicklas & Brother. In 1880, the firm of P. Nicklas, Brother & Company was formed, W. O. Nicklas, of Martinsburg entering the partnership and conducting a branch store in Martinsburg. On February 15, 1861, he married a daughter of Christian Henneberger, a former resident of Chambersburg. To this union was born ten children, eight of whom are living, three daughters and five sons: Peter Nicklas, for long years was identified with the United Brethren in Christ Church and was a minister in the denomination. He filled pastorates in Carlisle, Waynesboro and other places throughout the Cumberland Valley. He died February 6, 1902, after a very successful career. He was a pleasing speaker to which was added an attractive personality and an earnest manner which obtained for him a high place in his religious work. He enjoyed an outstanding position in the business religious life of Chambersburg. Following his death the business was conducted by the heirs until 1906, when it was dissolved and then incorporated, under the firm name of P. Nicklas' Sons. The present personnell of the business consists of: J. Bishop Nicklas, President; Christian H. Nicklas, Vice-president; J. Russell Nicklas, second Vice-president; Bennett B. Nicklas, Secretary and Treasurer. Children of Peter and Margaret (Henneberger) Nicklas follow: George P. Nicklas, born January 3, 1869, educated in the public schools of Chambersburg and married to Mary A. Hollinberger, resides in Hagerstown, Maryland; Christian H. Nicklas, born May 7, 1871, educated in the public schools and at Chambersburg Academy and married to Nellie Caldwell of Chambersburg; J. Bishop Nicklas, president of P. Nicklas Sons; Bennett B. Nicklas, born July 29, 1883, educated in the public schools and the Chambersburg Academy, married to Marcia B. Reynolds of Hagerstown; Drucilla Nicklas, born May 26, 1867, married to A. M. Stager, prominent Chambersburg business man; Naomi Nicklas, born July 4, 1873, married H. W. Hollinberger of Chambersburg. They now reside in Mechanicsburg; Grace Nicklas, born January 3, 1877, married to David K. Knott and reside at Westmont, New Jersey. J. Bishop Nicklas, present head of the firm, was born March 29, 1879. He received his early education in the public schools of Chambersburg and his business education at the Sadler-Bryant Business College in Baltimore.

In politics he is Republican. He resides in Greene Township, Franklin County, where he has been called upon to serve his party as a member of the School Board. He devotes his time, exclusively, to the business of his firm but finds time to participate in educational movements as well as municipal and other affairs. He is a man of wide business capacity and is endowed with determination, self reliance and unusual energy. Under his guidance the firm has reached a high place in the business life of the Cumberland Valley. He married Rosa E. Shuman of Chambersburg, April 29, 1912. They have two children, Reginald B. born May 7, 1913, and Rosalind born November 12, 1914.

Edgar A. Nicodemus, is one of the most prominent business men of southern Franklin County. He was born at Edgemont, Maryland, January 13, 1882, the son of John A. and Susan A. Nicodemus. His grandfather was Samuel Nicodemus, born in Washington Township, Franklin County, March 25, 1825, was one of the best known farmers in his section, during his time. He was married to Catherine, daughter of John Lecron of Waynesboro. This was one of the oldest and best known families in Washington Township, prominent in politics and church. Samuel and Catherine Nicodemus had five children, John the father of our subject, David Otis, A. L., Arminta and Dora. John A., the father of Edgar was of Swiss lineage and the mother of German descent, both of a strong and sturdy ancestry, with a long line of connection in the fatherland. The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of his boyhood. He came to this section at an early age (1899) and has lived here ever since. He early engaged in fruit growing of which he has made quite a success. His orchards, mostly apples, are the largest in this section, covering hundreds of acres. The Nicodemus apples are known, we might say, internationally. He gives the most scientific attention to the culture of his fruit, sparing neither time, labor nor money, that it may receive the best of attention. He employs much labor. His orchards attract the attention of fruit growers of many sections and are visited by some of the most prominent personages. Mr. Nicodemus also takes a great interest in the raising of stock, giving his chief attention to Percheron horses. He is recognized as one of the greatest breeders of this noted type of horses in the United States. His stables contain some of the finest animals found on the continent and are visited by breeders and horsemen from far and near. The Nicodemus stables are known wherever the name Percheron is known. He has taken first prizes in practically all contests. The best in the ribbon line has always come his way. It would be interesting to note just where all these prizes have been granted. He is a director in the First National Bank & Trust Company of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, President of the Waynesboro Ice and Cold Storage Company, a director of the Anthony Wayne Hotel Company and a director of the Percheron Horse Society of



Edgar A. Nicodemus



J. Sharp Stinson

America. To all of these he gives much of his time and attention, which makes him a very busy man. He is very popular among his fellow business men and his advice is always sought in the consideration of any advancement or further development of any of these projects. In politics he is a Republican and is a member of the Reformed Church with which practically all his ancestry were connected. He is single, and is a prominent Elk. While taking an intelligent interest in all public affairs he has held no official positions, but is known to many of the public men of the State and Nation. He takes a great interest in all welfare work and is active in everything that tends for the betterment of the community. He is a wise and careful counselor in all these affairs.

Jacob Sharpe Nixon. Prominent figure in Chambersburg of a generation ago and one whose business stand became a land mark in the community was Jacob Sharpe Nixon, who for forty years maintained a drug store in the Gilmore building in the southwest corner of the public square. Mr. Nixon was of English descent upon his father's side and of German extraction on the part of his mother and was born at Chambersburg on the 12th day of September, 1827. He was the son of William Nixon, who died February 28, 1838, and Susan Trout Nixon who died August 12, 1878. His parents were born and resided at Chambersburg during their entire lives.

Like many successful men of the period Mr. Nixon's education was quite meager as he was compelled at the tender age of eleven to help support his widowed mother. By constant reading and self-instruction, the boy forged ahead and eventually was able to open a drug store in the year 1851, where he continued until his death January 12, 1891, the course of business being interfered with temporarily, however, by the Confederate raid and burning of the town, July 30, 1864. In this fire the Gilmore building with all its contents was totally destroyed as were all other buildings around the square and in the immediate vicinity.

In its day, the Nixon drug store was a famous resort for the town's people and the faculty and students of Wilson College. Mr. Nixon maintained a warm feeling for this Presbyterian Institution and lectured there on the subject of chemistry. In politics he was a strong Republican and in religious circles prominent in the affairs of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Masonic Order, President of the Merchants Protective Association, Trustee of Chambersburg Academy, Treasurer of Chambersburg and Gettysburg Turn-Pike Company, Instructor in Chemistry at Wilson College, an Elder of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church and likewise a Trustee of the United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Nixon was married to Melinda J. Mish at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1852. She died November 25, 1853, leaving

an infant daughter, Laura, who died February 22, 1854. On May 29, 1856 Mr. Nixon was married to Martha Jane, daughter of Major William and Martha Jane Kirby Gilmore. By this marriage the following children were born. Mary Harry 1857. William Gilmore 1859. George Miller, 1861, Ellen Graham, 1867. Martha Jane Gilmore died September 26, 1891. Of the above children Mary Harry Nixon was married to Hervey Winthrop Beymer of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The Beymer's had the following children: William Gilmore, 1881 and now living at Los Angeles, California; Anna Cecilia, 1887-93; William Gilmore was married to Theodosia Shumaker in 1884. From this marriage the following children were born. Henry Shumaker Nixon, 1885-1919, married Eleanor Ruthrauff and one child, Margaret, was born 1919. Elizabeth daughter of William Gilmore Nixon was born 1886 and died at Cleveland, Ohio, December 3, 1924. William Gilmore, Jr., 1890-1891. James Gilmore Nixon, 1892, was killed in action at the Battle of St. Mihiel, France, September 12, 1918, while leading as Lieutenant Company "K," 353 Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces. Theodosia, 1892. Ellen Graham Nixon was married to Frederick Henry Shumaker. One child was born of this marriage, Jacob Nixon, 1893-1906. Mr. Shumaker died February 28, 1904.

Mr. Nixon, the subject of this sketch, lived at "Sunnyside," a delightful property which he built in 1855 located at the corner of Market Street, now Lincoln Way East, and Third Street. Before the revision of the Cumberland Valley Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad through Chambersburg, the old Cumberland Valley Railroad ran through Third Street past the residence of Mr. Nixon. At this point occurred one of the tragedies of Mr. Nixon's life in the loss of his son, George Miller Nixon, born September 8, 1861, and died October 9, 1868, as the result of injuries sustained by being drawn under the wheels of a passing train.

It was on the first day of January, 1891, that Jacob Sharpe Nixon met with an accident which, twelve days later, terminated in his death. Of this good man and worthy citizen his colleagues of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, prepared a minute as a memorial, a quotation therefrom being selected here as a fitting close to this sketch.

"It is not the length of years we would emphasize, nor yet the number of positions he held, but the fact that all these years were filled with loving thoughts, with large service, and with efficient deeds."

Very Rev. Francis Crysostom Noel. Corpus Christi Roman Catholic church, Chambersburg, of which the Very Rev. Francis Crysostom Noel is the rector, is one of the early Catholic churches in the Cumberland Valley. It was first called Christ's church, but

when the parish of Corpus Christi was established that name was given (Body of Christ). The early settlements of Catholics in and near Chambersburg is involved in obscurity, but it is evident that a few families were living in the village and its neighborhood when the town became the county seat of Franklin county. As early as 1792, the first church was built, a log structure between thirty and forty feet long but very narrow, that stood south of the old stone church in which the Catholics of Chambersburg worshipped for nearly a century. The old stone church and the organ both have a history, and it may be said of the early log church that it had an after history, as the building was sold to the colored Methodists and removed to Kerrstown, where it stood until 1860. The stone church was built in 1812. It had a depth of sixty feet and the front was forty-five feet wide. The front wall was a fine specimen of old time masonry. At the time of its erection it was unsurpassed for beauty by any of the Chambersburg churches, and it is described by a venerable member of the congregation, whose recollections of it go back to 1820, as a bright, sightly building, with high pew doors. The altar stood out near where the sanctuary rail now is. The brick sacristy was not built then. The sacristy was within the walls of the church. There was panel work with a door in each on either side of the altar. The pulpit, at first, stood on the north side of the altar, then on the south side, and was finally removed altogether as it was seldom used. The preaching was mostly done from the altar. Many an able discourse was preached from that altar by Archbishops Kenrick, Hughes, Kain and Wood, and Bishops Conwell, O'Hara, McFarland and Neuman. The organ was the first built for a Catholic church in Pennsylvania. It was made by John Longman, London, for the little St. Joseph's church, Philadelphia, in which it was used for a period of seventy years, 1750-1820, and perhaps longer. In 1827, at the suggestion of Father John Hughes, then pastor of St. Joseph's, but afterwards Archbishop of New York, it was purchased by the Chambersburg Catholic congregation for \$200, and placed in Corpus Christi church. John Dick, a member of the church, went to Philadelphia with his team and brought it to Chambersburg. In 1818, the congregation was incorporated with the Rev. Nicholas Zacchi, Patrick Campbell, Thomas Murry, John Devine, Patrick Brown, Richard Heyden and George Garlin as trustees. Previous to 1820 when Father Charles Kearns became pastor, Chambersburg was without a resident priest. As the records of the congregation before Father Kearns were not preserved the first thirty years of its history is very meagre. The earliest of whom there is any recollection was Father Phelan. He was an Irish Franciscan, whom bishop Carroll sent to Kentucky, and who afterwards traveled through Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. He was sent to Chambersburg in 1795, when he baptized one of Peter Cook's sons in the old log church. The Cooks were among the early prominent Catholic families of Chambersburg. At a later date came

Father F. X. Brosius, and Miss Sara A. Brownson in her *Life of Dr. Gallitzin* says that in one of his visits a mob pursued him and he was compelled to take refuge in the house of Micheal Stillinger. According to tradition the Rev. Dr. Gallitzin was often in Chambersburg. When Fr. Kearns was resident pastor of Corpus Christi, 1820-1826, he conducted services twice a month, the rest of the time being given to Waynesboro and Path Valley. He was succeeded by Rev. Ferdinand McCosker, 1826-34, and he by Rev. Thomas Heyden, 1834-47, who was a fine preacher and singer; many Protestants went to hear him. He was succeeded by the Rev. Patrick Rafferty, 1837-38, an accomplished speaker, singer and writer. He wrote a tract called *David's Sling*, against an anti-Catholic lecturer from New York, whom he hailed as Goliath of Gath, being himself little David with a sling. It had the effect of putting the lecturer "out of business." Father Rafferty was succeeded in rapid succession by Father Otto Henry Borgess, 1838, Father John Loughran, 1839, and the Rev. James A. Miller 1839-42. Father Miller was a convert. He permitted no pew renting, and no mingling of the sexes, they being required to take separate sides of the church. This brought no income, but having no housekeeper he was his own cook, and always going on foot he had no traveling expenses. All went well while he remained. His successors were not used to his way of living and the people were slow to return to the payment of pew rents. Father Patrick Nugent 1843, Father Basil A. Shorb, 1844; came and went in quick succession. When Archbishop F. P. Kenrick was informed of Father Hugh Lane's hasty departure he sent Rev. William O'Hara, D. D. On one occasion one of his parishioners asked him if he was receiving a sufficient support. He answered that the housekeeper got the pennies, and he had not heard her complain. Father Charles Shroudenbak, arrived in Philadelphia the autumn of the same year and the bishop sent him to Chambersburg for the winter to relieve Dr. O'Hara. After him came the Rev. Richard O'Connor, 1847-48, young priest, who made demand for a fixed salary of \$350.00 per annum. The money was subscribed by the congregation but the system proved unsatisfactory. He was succeeded by Father Leviz, O. S. F. 1848, and the Rev. Hugh McMahon. Then came Father M. A. M. Wirzfeld, 1849-51, a quiet German who succeeded in lifting a debt of \$800.00 on the pastoral house, built in Father Burgess' time, besides building the church at Waynesboro. Father Wirzfeld was succeeded by the Rev. Aloysius Leitner, D. D., 1851-53, a man of more than ordinary ability; who inspired confidence and respect. He was in Chambersburg during the Cholera epidemic in 1852, and was always ready to the call of duty for the work of mercy. Following Father Leitner came the Rev. John J. Doherty, 1853-55; Fathers McDonough, Barret, Lyndan, Kelly and Aloysius Miller, 1855-60; Father McKee, 1860-63; Father McCollum, 1863-64; Father Gerdeman, 1864-66, Fathers Mullen, Cox and Field, 1866-70; Father Stenzel, 1870-71; Father Boetzkes, 1871-75; Father

Fleming, 1875-82; Father Schleuter, 1882-86; with Revs. Joseph Kaelin, F. C. Seubert and J. A. McLaughlin as assistants, Father J. J. O'Reilly, 1886-89, with Revs. Germanus Kohl and P. P. Hemler as assistants, Father John B. Shanahan, 1889-91, with Rev. J. F. Looney as assistant; and Father Germanus Kohl, 1891-93, with Rev. J. E. Smith as assistant.

Father J. J. O'Reilly of happy memory purchased the Hale property for the sum of \$3,200. Through untiring energy the old school buildings were erected by Father Shanahan in 1890, and the entire indebtedness on this property was paid by the Ritter brothers. The cozy school and the Sister's residence are in the former Hale property and the beautiful stone edifice is on this same lot. The present incumbent came here from Lewistown May 6, 1893, since which time Corpus Christi property has increased in value. The new cemetery was purchased from Peter and Maria Helfrick November 21, 1893, for \$1,225, and paid for in ten months. It is beautifully located on the west of the town, and contains about six acres. This property was very much needed. Architect M. J. Beezer staked off the ground for the new Corpus Christi church September 14, 1899. Those present besides the Very Rev. Pastor were J. V. Reilly and J. E. Hoffman, who assisted the architect in placing the boundary lines. Mr. Samuel D. Culbertson, town surveyor, assisted Father Noel and Messrs. Reilly and Hoffman began the excavation by removing the first ground. The dimensions of the church are 132 feet long, 65 feet front, and 51 feet auditorium. It is constructed of Woodstock granite, trimmed with Indiana limestone. The architecture is Gothic. The front, with its strong buttresses, is a firm piece of masonry and attracts the observer by its massiveness and beauty of design. The tower, with its spire surmounted by a gilt cross, has a stately appearance. The walls of the building are supported by buttresses, thereby breaking the monotony of plain walls. The upper structure from the water table was designed by J. A. Dempwolf, and the most striking feature of the edifice is the beautiful arched window facing Main street. The entire work was directed by Father Noel, having Able Alderson and Jacob D. Hammel as his foremen. This beautiful and substantial church is a great credit to the Catholics of Chambersburg, and proved their energy and unity of purpose. The Very Rev. Francis C. Noel (born at Noel's Station, Cambria county, February 2, 1859), son of Joseph and Catherine (Stoltz) Noel, was graduated at Loretto, Pennsylvania, in Vincent's college, Latrobe, Pennsylvania, and then took the Philosophical and Theological course at La Salle college, Quebec. Coming to Harrisburg, he was ordained by Bishop McGovern, April 11, 1888, and was assigned to Sacred Heart church, Lewistown, Pennsylvania, where he remained five years. While at Lewistown he remodeled the old church, making it almost new. He also purchased ground and opened a new cemetery. After completing this church he held serv-

ices in it only once, when he was sent to Chambersburg, May 6, 1893. Upon coming here he reconstructed and rebuilt the outlying mission church on the South Mountain, and built a new rectory for the mission, and repaired the church, all at a cost of about \$6,000. This mission is in Adams county, about fifteen miles from the mother church. But his crowning achievement here is the new Corpus Christi church which was dedicated by Bishop J. W. Shanahan, May 30, 1907, and the New Parish School dedicated by Rt. Rev. P. R. McDevitt, August 22, 1922. The building of a granite church in Chambersburg was a marked surprise to citizens of the town and the bishop of Harrisburg Diocese felt it was away beyond the power of the parish to pay for, but it is gratifying to state that the beloved Bishop lived to see every dollar against it paid. Twelve years after the dedication of the church The Rev. Pastor, seeing that his years were advancing and knowing that much energy would be required to erect a new school, deemed it prudent to begin the work as soon as possible. Hence, in the summer of 1919, ground was broken and the foundation placed, the corner stone blessed and the school on North Second street was built and completed in 1922. Captain Gerbig, an old and respected citizen of Chambersburg, congratulated the Rev. Pastor for undertaking this burden at this particular time; after the World's war, when prices of labor and material were at the highest. The New Corpus Christi church is a monument of the Catholic people and the school a home for the Catholic children of Chambersburg and vicinity.

Paul Black Noftsker. Born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1886, Paul B. Noftsker is the son of George W. and Anna M. (Fogelsonger) Noftsker, both natives of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. The mother died in 1916, but the father is still quite active. The latter is a retired carriage builder, and at the present time is Secretary of the Centennial Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Noftsker received his education in the public schools of Shippensburg, and the State Normal School of that place, where he took a special course. He later entered Bucknell University, which institution he attended for three years. After he completed his schooling in the year 1907, he accepted a position with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, with which company he is still associated. Mr. Noftsker is a member of Harrisburg Consistory, the Scottish Rite, of Freemasonry and is past Master of the Cumberland Valley Lodge No. 315, and Past Prince of the Council, Princes of Jerusalem. He is also a member of Cumberland Valley Lodge No. 90, I. O. O. F., and Valley Encampment No. 34. He was the first President of the Rotary Club, of Shippensburg, and at the present time is Secretary of said club. In the year 1909, Mr. Noftsker was united in marriage to Ella Trone, daughter of James B. and Ella (Trone) Coffey, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. The parents of Mrs. Noftsker are deceased. Two daughters were born of this union, Elizabeth and

Carolyn Noftsker. Mr. Noftsker and his family are active members of the Memorial Lutheran Church of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. In politics, Mr. Noftsker is a Democrat. For a number of years he was Secretary to Town Council, was later appointed a member of Council and in January 1930 assumed the office of Chief Burgess.

Charles Clinton Ogle, M. D., was born near Shippensburg, Pa. November 29, 1871, the son of Reuben and Mary (Baker) Ogle. His father was born in Westminster, Baltimore, Md. He purchased a farm near Shippensburg and there, for almost the entire period of his life, followed the profession of farmer and stock raiser. He married Mary Baker of the same vicinity. The founder of the Reuben family in this country was Daniel Reuben who for many years before the Civil War emigrated here from England. Dr. Ogle's early education was obtained in the Shippensburg Normal School, and in 1903, matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College. At the completion of his course where he spent two years as teacher in the country and then received degree of M. E., Shippensburg Normal School. In 1905, he began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia and in the latter part of the same year moved to Chambersburg, and opened general offices. He has since built up a large and successful medical practice with an esteemed and trusted reputation. He is a Mason; a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge; the Homeopathic Association of Pa.; the Cumberland Valley Medical Association; the Cumberland County Medical Association; the Democratic party; attends the Lutheran church; and is a stock holder in the First National Bank of Chambersburg. He married Miss Ethel Smiley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James W. and Edith Smiley of Shippensburg, Pa. The Smiley family were one of the oldest settlers of Cumberland Valley.

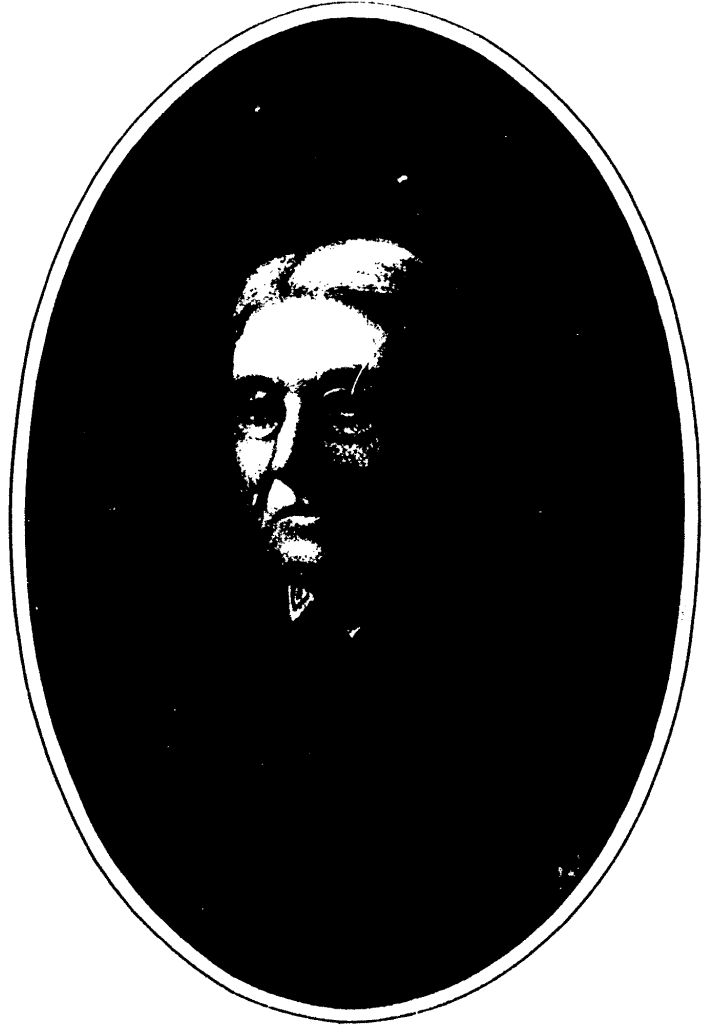
Joseph J. Oller, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Bonebrake) Oller was born in Waynesboro. His father is best known as the first secretary and treasurer of the Geiser Manufacturing Company of that town, and was also one of the organizers of the Peoples National Bank of Waynesboro and the Bank of Waynesboro, he served the latter as its first president. July 20, 1848, he married Elizabeth the daughter of Jacob and Susan Bonebrake. The father died in 1897. Joseph J. Oller is the third of seven children. He was educated in public and select schools of his neighborhood also at the Baltimore Business College. He later entered the office of the Geiser Manufacturing Company as assistant bookkeeper. He was promoted to assistant-treasurer and later treasurer and general manager. Like his father he was also one of the incorporators and directors of the Peoples National Bank, but later withdrew and succeeded his father as president of the Bank of Waynesboro. Today he is identified as president of the Landis Machine Company, a position which he has held since 1912. He is also financially interested in the South Penn Electric Company of Waynesboro. Mr. Oller married Myrtle, the

daughter of H. C. and Rebecca Funk of Waynesboro. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Oller are: Rello, J. F. Oller, and J. Ezra. Mr. Oller is a member of the Church of the Brethren. Politically he is a Republican.

George Leslie Omwake, LL.D., president of Ursinus College at Collegeville, Pennsylvania, is a native of the Cumberland Valley. A son of Henry and Eveline (Beaver) Omake, he was born on Indian Spring Farm, near Greencastle, July 13, 1871. He received his earlier education at the Antrim Grove School and in the Greencastle High School. His further education, interrupted by three terms of teaching in the public schools, was gotten at the State Normal School at Shippenburg from which he was graduated in 1893, at the Mercersburg Academy where he completed his preparation for college and from which he was graduated in 1895, at Ursinus College, where he pursued the classical course, graduating in 1898, and at Yale University where he was a student in the Divinity school and in the Graduate school, completing his work in 1901. At Ursinus he was granted the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts in course, and at Yale the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in course. These earned degrees were supplemented later by honorary degrees. The earliest of these was that of Doctor of Pedagogy, conferred in 1910 by Franklin and Marshall College. In 1923 the same institution bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In the same year this degree was also conferred upon him by Lafayette College.

On completing his studies at Yale, in 1901, he accepted a minor position in the faculty of Ursinus College, opening a department, then rare in liberal arts colleges, but now prominent in practically all of them, namely the department of education for the training of prospective teachers. In 1903 he was advanced to a full professorship and in the same year was chosen by his colleagues for the office of Dean. He performed the duties of this position for six years, resigning in 1909 to become Vice-President. He was elected President in 1912 and was inducted into office, October 7, 1913. And has served continuously since then.

President Omwake takes an active interest in the Association of American colleges and in the Association of college presidents of Pennsylvania, of which he was president during the War in which he has served as Secretary for twelve years. He is a member of the Commission at present sponsoring an extensive study of secondary and higher education in Pennsylvania by the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching. As chairman of the scholarship department of the Presser Foundation, he lends his aid in the promotion of music study in the colleges of the United States and Canada through the administration of the income from a large endowment fund. For many years he has been a trustee of the Pennsylvania Education Association and has been a frequent contributor to educational publications.



Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. C. C.

Another prominent interest for Dr. Omwake has been the work of the church. For twenty-five years he has been superintendent of the Sunday School of Trinity Reformed Church in Collegeville where a modern church-school and community building was erected under his leadership in 1925. For twenty years following its origin in 1909, he was a member of the Executive committee of the laymen's missionary movement of the Reformed Church in the United States, and now serves in a similar capacity in the organization which has succeeded it—the Reformed Churchmen's League. In 1920-21 he was president of the council of Presbyterian and Reformed Churches in America. Since 1918 he has been a member of the Western (American) section of Reformed churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system, and in 1926-27 served as chairman of that body. From its organization in 1914 he has been secretary of the association of schools, colleges and seminaries of the Reformed Church in the United States.

During the World War, Dr. Omwake served as Assistant Director in the State Committee on public safety, having in charge the mobilization of forces among the institutions of higher learning and assisting in getting established the Student Army Training Corps in Pennsylvania Colleges. In his own locality he served as chairman of the War Chest. He takes a deep interest in the Colonial history of Pennsylvania and has delivered addresses before ancestral societies on pertinent topics. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, and of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania. The latter, in 1924, conferred on him the Huguenot Cross in recognition of his work as an educator.

George L. Omwake was married, (1) June 18, 1902 at Hummelstown, Pennsylvania, to Bessie May Landis, who died February 10, 1904. He was married (2) to Sophie Hendricks Casselberry, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Hendricks) Casselberry of Oaks, Pennsylvania, on August 28, 1906. Dr. and Mrs. Omwake have two children: Stanley, born March 15, 1908 and Eveline Beaver, born October 1, 1911. They are at present students in college.

Henry and Eveline (Beaver) Omwake. The first person bearing the name of Amweg in Pennsylvania was one John Amweg who, in 1706, purchased a tract of land in Summerhausen, now a part of Germantown in Philadelphia. He made further purchases, and sold the whole on February 5, 1720 after which date no trace of him has yet been discovered. It is not known whether he bore any relation to the Amweg family from which the subject of this sketch was descended. On September 11, 1729, the ship "Allen" under James Craigie, master, brought to Philadelphia from Rotterdam fifty-nine families of one hundred and twenty-seven persons, among whom were Leonard, Magdalena and John Michael Amweg. It has been assumed that the first two were the parents of the latter. John Michael Amweg (as he now wrote the name) proceeded up into what was then called, in Philadel-

phia, "the back country." He settled on a tract of land near the Cocalico Creek in Lancaster County. Here he married and reared a family. His wife, whose given name was Ursula, was probably a daughter of a neighbor, Jacob Brunner, who had immigrated to America from Switzerland, thus giving credence to the view that John Michael Amweg possibly came from that country also. He was a member of the Reformed Church as have been the members of the direct line of descent ever since. He was the founder of the Swamp Church in northern Lancaster County in commemoration of which a tablet was unveiled in the church, September 29, 1929, one hundred and eighty years afterward, and on the two hundredth anniversary of his arrival in America. On April 10, 1760, John Michael Amweg appeared before Judges William Allen and William Coleman in Philadelphia and was naturalized as a British subject. November 3, 1778, only about a year before his death, at a time when his son was serving as a soldier in the Continental Army, he made the trip to Ephrata and subscribed to the oath of allegiance required of all inhabitants of Pennsylvania by order of the Colonial Assembly on account of conditions prevailing during the Revolutionary War. Jacob Amweg, a son, succeeded to the homestead in Lancaster county. He and his son, Henry, were members to Captain Gear's Company, Ninth Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, Colonel John Huber, commanding, the former in 1778-79 and the latter in 1784. He was survived by his second wife, Catherine, who at the time of the first census in 1799 was the only person in Pennsylvania bearing the name who was head of a family, her name appearing in the record as "Widow Amway." In his will, Jacob Amweg is designated "Yeoman." He was a deacon in the Swamp Church of which his father was founder and leading elder. Jacob Amweg, Jr., eldest son of Jacob and Catherine Amweg, married Catherine Hassler, of a family long resident in Cocalico Township, and a few years later about 1800, the two, with their little son John, went west to carve out their fortune in the newer settlements in the fertile Cumberland Valley, locating finally near Besore's (now Salem) Church, in Washington Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1808, when he was thirty-five years of age, he purchased a tract of sixty-four acres of land in the neighborhood and established a homestead. Here he brought up a family of six children. At this point in the history of the family the name undergoes a radical change (due, it is said, to the schoolmaster under whom the children received their education, who was Scotch-Irish.) The spelling by all members of this branch of the Amweg family henceforth became Omwake. This is so far from the original that it is scarcely recognized as a name of European origin and indeed has been taken in certain quarters in recent times for Japanese. John Omwake, the eldest son of Jacob and Catherine (Hassler) Amweg, succeeded to the homestead established by his father. At the age of twenty-one, he married Elizabeth Ledy, whose grandfather, Henry Ledy, had emigrated from Lancaster County to Franklin County a generation prior to the coming of the Amwegs.

Both had come of large families, and, in turn, became the parents of a large household consisting of five sons and five daughters. Like their ancestors, they were pious and frugal, and brought up their children with care and success. At the death of John Omwake, the homestead passed into the hands of Samuel, the edest son. Three other sons immigrated, as young men to northern Ohio. The three older daughters married into excellent families in the community, while their two younger sisters died in early life. From this line of descent came Henry Omwake, being of the fifth generation from Leonhard Amweg, the immigrant ancestor, and the sixth child of John and Elizabeth (Ledy) Omwake. He was born December 6, 1830, on the old homestead in Washington Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and was there reared to young manhood. His home life was simple and wholesome. The family tie was strong, and throughout his whole life he cherished a fond affection for his parents and his brothers and sisters. His education was gotten under difficulties. The common-school system of Pennsylvania was being established as he became of school age, and its early years were marked with very indifferent teaching. Through the local school, but mainly by his own effort, he secured an elementary education, and entered upon teaching in 1849, when he was nineteen years of age. For sixteen years he followed this profession. He gave strong local support to the development of the school system and did much to improve educational conditions in the community. On March 14, 1854, he was married to Eveline Beaver, daughter of John and Dorothy (Mowen) Beaver, born May 6, 1833, who, as a constant and devoted helpmeet, contributed in no small measure to his success. Her father had been a noted schoolmaster in the community, but had removed some time before to Fort Wayne, Indiana. Eveline Beaver's grandfather, Jacob Beaver, founded the Beaver family of Jacobs Church in Washington Township, Franklin County. He forms the connecting link with the Beavers of Eastern Pennsylvania who originally settled in the Oley Valley in Berks County. The first Beavers to come to America arrived in 1732. These were Christena, Dorothy and Jacob, the latter a minor. It is probable that their father died in the passage to this country. The Beavers were a rugged but refined folk who came originally from Alsace. The story is told of Dewalt Beaver who came to America in 1741, that he went into a pasture on an evening to bring in a horse. As he was about to bridle the animal a large bear bounded down along a fence nearby. As Dewalt was about to mount the horse to make his escape the latter frightened and ran away, leaving the young man face to face with the bear. Like David of old he felled his adversary with one stroke of a stone hurled, however, without the aid of a sling. Ever afterward he was known among the Pennsylvania Germans as "Bara Dewalt"—Bear Dewalt. The Beavers are of Huguenot descent. Eveline Beaver's mother, Dorothy Mowen, was a daughter of Daniel and Dorothy (Snodderly) Mowen. The history of this family has not been traced but like the Amwegs and the Beavers, runs well

back into the Eighteenth Century to its American origin. Her great grandfather, Daniel Mowen, was born in Antrim Township, Franklin County in 1787. Henry and Eveline Beaver Omwake established a home in the neighboring township of Antrim, in their native county. By industry and frugal management, in which teaching and farming were carried on contemporaneously, they advanced to larger and larger holdings, finally establishing themselves, in 1867, on the Peter Witmer homestead, known better as Indian Spring farm, near Greencastle. Here their large family grew up, and parents and children alike enjoyed a home-life that was exceptional in many respects. The parents had selected this place with reference to school advantages for the children, and such forms of culture as their limited means could command were brought to bear in the rearing of the family. Scientific knowledge and discriminating judgment were applied in conducting the farm, and its naturally fertile acres, although at first impoverished, were soon restored to productiveness and, in later years, yielded abundant harvests. For a time after he had discontinued teaching, Henry Omwake devoted his attention entirely to farming, with occasional ventures at lumbering, the country then being rich in timber. Later, he entered largely into fruit-growing, planting a considerable portion of the farm in orchards. In 1894, he erected a home in the town of Greencastle and removed there, although he by no means entered into retirement. He continued oversight of the farm and the full management of his orchards until his death, in 1910. He took an active interest in civic affairs. During the middle period of his life he served for three consecutive terms as a school director. In 1882, he was elected to the Board of Commissioners to direct the affairs of the county. In principle and party affiliation he was a Democrat, but was not partisan in local matters. Like his ancestors, he was a devoted member of the Reformed Church, and threw much of his energy into the life of the congregation of which he and his entire family were members, serving many years as an elder, and as such frequently representing the Church in its classical and synodical meetings. Throughout his mature life he was a teacher in the Sunday School and for many years served as superintendent. Although blessed with reasonably good health, he was not of robust constitution. As a farmer, he was not able to enter very largely into the labor of the field. In later life he enjoyed rather greater physical comfort than in his earlier years. During the summer of 1909, however, a decline set in which he could not overcome. On New Year's Day, 1910, although weak in body, yet with characteristic happiness of spirit, he joined his family in the annual reunion. Three day later, in peace and confidence, he passed away. The home in Greencastle was maintained thenceforth by his faithful helpmeet, Eveline (Beaver) Omwake, until her death, June 14, 1913. Henry Omwake lived a busy life full of varied activities. In public meetings he was sought as a speaker but his chief means of expression was the press. He contributed largely to the secular and religious papers, his writings covering a wide range of

subjects. A number of his papers and addresses were published in a memorial volume by his family for private distribution in 1912. Eveline (Beaver) Omwake suffered a severe handicap in her childhood in the loss of her mother by death and the removal of her father into the West, leaving her to be brought up in the homes of relatives. Although she lacked many advantages that were her due, she made the most of her opportunities and grew up to be a woman of judgment, taste and refinement. She was held in great affection by all the members of her family. All her acts were controlled by such discretion that the exercise of most tender love was always a revelation of strength. The family of Henry and Eveline (Beaver) Omwake consisted of the following sons and daughters: John, Cincinnati, Ohio, William Tell, Waynesboro, Pa., Susan Rebecca who died in childhood, Charles Henry who died at the age of eleven, Mary Katherine, Greencastle, Pa., Augustus Beaver, Washington, D. C., James Edward, Greencastle, Pa., Jeremiah Simon, Shippensburg, Pa., George Leslie, Collegeville, Pa., Chalmers Payson, Greencastle, Pa., and Howard Rufus, Lancaster, Pa.

Howard Rufus Omwake, dean of Franklin and Marshall College, comes of one of the old families in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He has become a man of prominence in his profession who is much admired and respected for his achievements, which are many. He is the son of Henry and Eveline (Beaver) Omwake, both of whom were widely known citizens, who gave a great deal of financial aid as well as moral support to the welfare of their community. Howard R. Omwake was born in Greencastle, Pennsylvania May 1, 1878. His early education was acquired at his native town where he graduated from high school in 1895. He took a preparatory course at the nearby Mercersburg Academy, from which he graduated in 1897, and at Princeton University he received the A. B. Degree in the year 1901, and in 1904 he received from that institution the A. M. Degree. He later pursued graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania, specializing in the Department of Education. Temple University has conferred on him the Degree of Doctor of Pedagogy. Mr. Omwake, although unusually fortunate in his educational training deserves a great deal of credit for the position he has acquired in the intellectual world, through sources outside of and beyond the routine of schools and books. After he completed his schooling he became an instructor of English and Bible at the Syrian Protestant College now known as the American University of Beirut in Syria. He also held the responsible position as Head of the Latin Department at Mercersburg Academy, until the year 1908 when he became Senior Master at the Harrisburg Academy, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1919, when he was elected Dean of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Mr. Omwake is a member of the Reformed Church of the United States and is an Elder in St. Peter's Reformed Church at Lancaster. Aside from

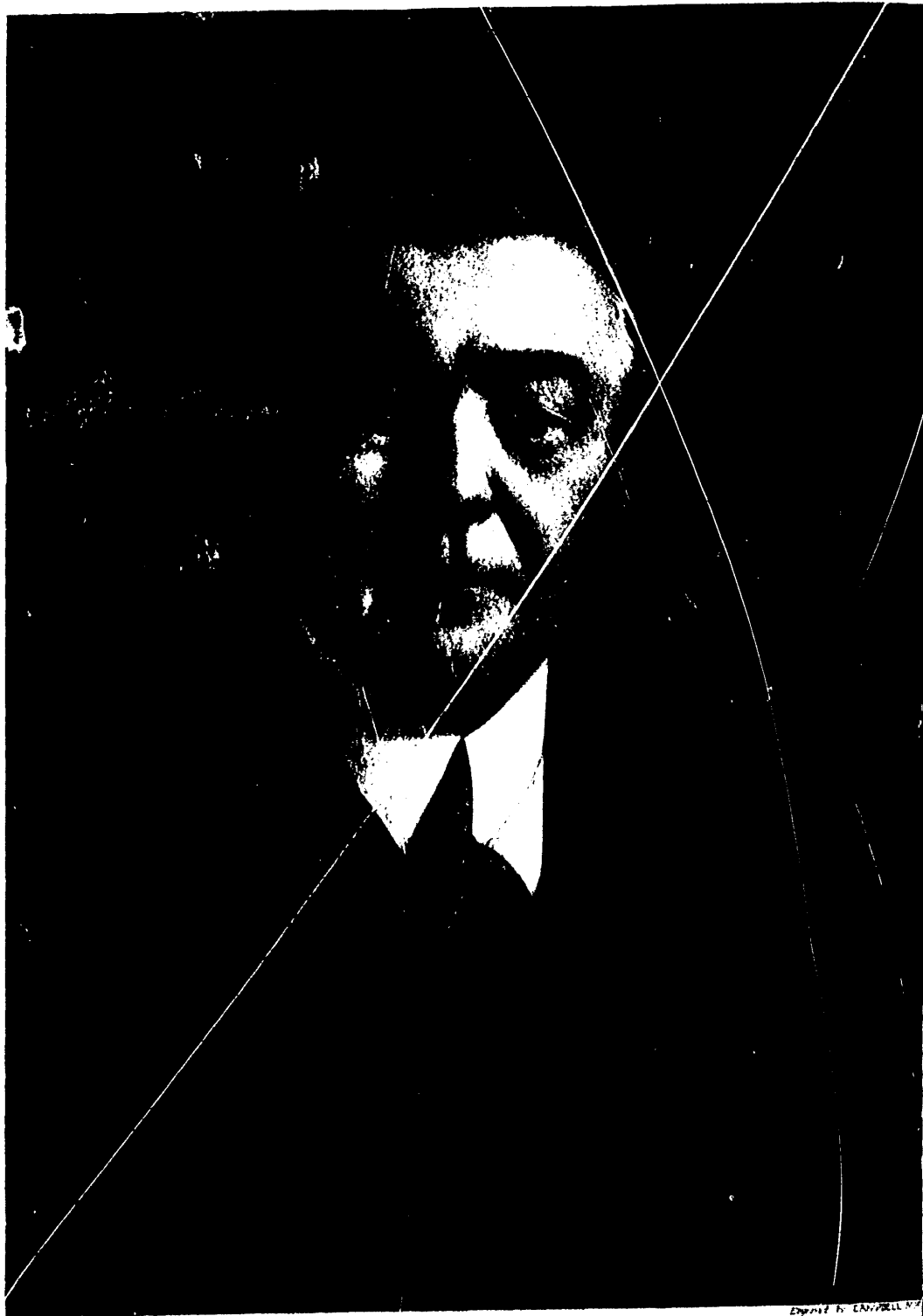
Mr. Omwake's many duties he finds time for activities of membership in numerous organizations, and was a former president of the University Club at Harrisburg, and the Lion's Club of Lancaster. He is fraternally affiliated with the Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa and the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternities. On June 20, 1906, Mr. Omwake was united in marriage with Frances Laurretta Geiger, a daughter of Captain and Mrs. Charles L. Geiger, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Omwake are both very active in the civic and social affairs of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. They have four children; Henri Geiger, born October 4, 1907, now married to Dorothy Lotta Jones of Merchantville, New Jersey; Anna Evelyn, born March 9, 1910, now a student at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont; Mary Katharine, born October 19, 1911, now a student at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, and Eleanor Long, born February 2, 1923.

James Edward Omwake, was born near Greencastle, Pa., in the year, 1867, and is a son of Henry and Eveline (Beaver) Omwake. He received his education in the rural public schools and Zeigler's private school at Greencastle. He has been a lifelong resident of Franklin County. In 1889 he left the homestead and farm of his father to enter the employ of Coyle and Diehl, Chambersburg, Pa., engaged in the grain, feed and coal business. In 1894 he moved to Greencastle and became the managing partner of the above firm in business there, continuing in that capacity until 1909, when Robert E. Coyle retired from business. He then removed to Chambersburg and in partnership with Jno. A. Diehl and his son Geo. E. Diehl, under the name of Diehl, Omwake and Diehl, actively pursued the grain business, establishing many branch houses throughout the Cumberland Valley. The above partnership was dissolved in 1909, Mr. Diehl and his son retiring from business. In partnership with his brother Chalmers P. Omwake, under the name of Omwake Bros. took over the business at Greencastle, together with the branch at Lemasters, Pa., with Aaron Myers as managing partner. This partnership represents the business of two of the largest and best equipped grain elevators in the Valley. Mr. Omwake has always been interested in community affairs and local enterprises. He is vice-president of the Citizens National Bank, president of the Playground association, president of the John H. Shook Home of the Aged, Chambersburg, a member of the board of directors of Hood College at Frederick, Md., and treasurer of the Kittochtinny Historical Society of Franklin County. In 1914 Mr. Omwake was married to Jessie H. Spielman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Spielman, Greencastle, Pa. Both are members of Grace Reformed Church and take an active interest in its affairs.

Jeremiah S. Omwake, a son of Henry and Eveline (Beaver) Omwake, was born in Antrim Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, March 14th, 1869, on "Indian Spring Farm," the family homestead. Mr. Omwake obtained his education in the Antrim



J. EDWARD OMWAKE



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Grove School, the Greencastle High School, the Shippensburg Normal School and the Dickinson School of Law. He was admitted to the Bar of Cumberland County in June 1896, immediately following the receipt of his degree from the Law School. A few weeks later he was admitted to the Franklin County Bar, and on the 15th of July 1896 opened his office in Shippensburg, which being on the county line, divided his practice between the two counties. A lucrative law practice, the esteem of a large clientel and valuable business connections are his reward for years of professional work in his adopted town.

On entering into the business life of Shippensburg, Mr. Omwake's office soon became an executive center for much of the enterprise which has characterized the town in the past thirty years. He is one of the founders, a director, and Vice-president of The Peoples National Bank of Shippensburg, the organization of which was effected in 1903, and he recalls with some pride that the bank's first deposit was made on his desk. Similar early connections were made and maintained with other new corporations which are now among the foremost industrial enterprises of the town, and which have come to be his most remunerative clients. Mr. Omwake was married on the second day of June 1904 to Mary Catharine, daughter of J. Calvin and Alice Parker (Lowe) Rummel. They have one daughter, Dorothy Alice Omwake, who graduated at Wilson College, her Mother's Alma Mater, in June 1928, the next year at Drexel Institute, and is now a member of the active staff of the Public Library on Mount Vernon Square of Washington, D. C. The religious, civic and welfare institutions and work of Shippensburg and community have always had the favor and support of Mr. Omwake and his family. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

John Omwake, eldest of Henry and Eveline (Beaver) Omwake, was born on a small homestead near Greencastle in the Cumberland Valley, January 13, 1855. Social and educational opportunities in his boyhood were quite limited. His father was a teacher and saw that the lad got what education the country district school could afford. To this was added a winter in Ziegler's Select School in Greencastle, a private day school for boys and young men conducted by George Frederick Ziegler who had recently been graduated from Amherst College. On becoming of age, he quit the farm and like numerous other young men of the neighborhood, went west to carve out his fortune. Instead of following the main stream of migration all the way to the prairies of the Mississippi Valley, he settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, which city proved to be the scene of his activities the rest of his life. His career has been one of close application to work. Beginning in a clerkship, the emoluments of which were sufficient only to pay his board and lodging, he advanced step by step to positions of increasing responsibility. He early became connected

with the Russell and Morgan Printing Company out of which grew the U. S. Playing Card Company and the United States Printing and Lithograph Company, both of which, under his experienced leadership, have come to occupy high rank in the business world. Mr. Omwake retired as president of the United States Playing Card Company in 1929 and became Chairman of the Board of Directors, but continued as president of the sister corporation. He has made these two companies his life's chief work, although he is a director in a number of other business corporations and banks. He holds membership in the principal clubs of Cincinnati and is an officer in several of them. He is active in civic affairs and in the charities of the city. The Cincinnati Community Chest, in which he has always been active and of which for a time he was the directing head, recently voted him honorary membership. His home is on Grandin Road in the suburb of East Walnut Hills. Mrs. Omwake who, prior to her marriage, was Teressa Josephine Iredell, has, all her life, been actively interested in church and charitable work and participates in the social and club life of the city. One daughter, Mrs. Erwin Parsons Bosworth, and her family reside at Garden Place near the home of her father. Mrs. Bosworth devotes much time to religious and charitable work and is prominent in the younger social life of Cincinnati. Although much attached to his home city, Mr. Omwake keeps up his interest in affairs in the Cumberland Valley and is an occasional visitor to Indian Spring Farm, the old family homestead in Antrim Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania.

William Tell Omwake, of Waynesboro, for many years a highly respected attorney, now retired from active practice, was born in 1856 in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools of his native township, and upon completion of his early education, enrolled in the Greencastle Academy. He completed his studies in Ursinus College, read law with Judge F. M. Kimmell, was admitted to the Bar in 1881 and the following year began the practice of law. During the years which followed and up until the time of his retirement from active work, he enjoyed a wide general practice, appearing in local, Superior and Supreme Courts and in the federal tribunals. Much of his practice was in corporation work and he became an authority on business law. In 1911 he formed a partnership with Watson R. Davison, continuing the association until the latter took the bench in 1926. These latter years were ones of semi-retirement, for from the time he formed the partnership he gave up most of his work, representing only a few special clients. He has always maintained a keen interest in civic and political affairs, being a member of the Democratic party. He is a director of the First National Bank and Trust Company, and of the Landis Tool Company, and the Greenhill Cemetery Association. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and attends Trinity Reformed Church. He was married May 4, 1887 to

Mary Snively, now deceased. They had one child, Mathilda, who married Samuel F. Newman, and is the mother of these children: Mary S., Emma F., Barbara, William O., and Margaret Mitchel Newman.

Dr. Walter Ray O'Neal. Born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1906, Walter Ray O'Neal, is the son of Millard F. and Carrie (Attick) O'Neal, both natives of Pennsylvania. He secured his education in the public schools of Swatara Township, and after graduating from the High School entered the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, from which institution he graduated in the year 1928. At the present time he has offices located in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, where he is endeavoring to attain the recognition he is entitled to in his profession. Mr. O'Neal is a member of the Theta Psi Fraternity of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, and also a member of the American Osteopathic Association. He was united in marriage to Evelyn, daughter of Thomas F. and Florence Davis, both natives of Pennsylvania. Both Dr. and Mrs. O'Neal are very active members of the local Methodist Episcopal Church.

Adam Leroy Orris, born in Mechanicsburg, December 8, 1894, is the son of Tolbert D. born in New Kingston and Grace I. (Reeser) Orris born in Mechanicsburg. Mr. Orris has resided there his entire life having been identified with commercial activities. He is also prominent in Masonic circles. The mother of Mr. Orris was the daughter of John C. Reeser who served in the Civil War in the year 1863. Mr. Reeser was a well known and highly respected citizen of his community. Adam Orris, the paternal grandfather also served in the Civil War in the year 1863, and later gave unselfishly of his time and ability to the growth of his community. W. Emory Strock, a great uncle of Mr. Orris, was a soldier in the Civil War. Mr. Adam Orris received his education in the public schools of Mechanicsburg. He married Ethel Elizabeth Snyder, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Snyder, on April 2, 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Orris are active members of the Lutheran Church.

Conrad L. Ott. Waynesboro is the adopted town of Conrad L. Ott. He was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, July 15, 1893. He is the son of Albert J. and Anna L. (Marsh) Ott. His father's ancestors came from Zurich, Switzerland and his mother's ancestors from Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Mr. Ott received his education in the public schools of Indianapolis and Chicago. He then entered the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, and pursued a course in mechanical and electrical engineering. After completing this course, he was associated with Ott Grinder Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, Lees Bradner Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Cadillac Motor Car Company and United States Rubber Company, Detroit, Michigan. He came from Detroit to Waynesboro in September, 1926,

and became associated with the Landis Tool Company. Today he holds the responsible position of Engineer with this Company and is held in high esteem by his employers. He ranks among the best of mechanical engineers in this section. He is popular with the employees and since his location here he has made many friends. His political policy is Republican and his church faith is Presbyterian, being a member of this church. He was married in Detroit, July 30, 1921 to Harriet J. (Cook), born September 26, 1897, of Watford, Canada. They have two children, Albert W. born 1923, July 18, and Harriett Jane, born August 28, 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Ott have a very pleasant home in Waynesboro and take a keen interest in the welfare of the town of their adoption.

Charles F. Palmer M.D. "The Grand Old Physician" of Chambersburg, Pa., Dr. Charles F. Palmer, is still quite active and very much in the harness, despite his advanced age and the fact that he has been ministering to the sick for approximately a half century. Through his long service and his skilled association, Dr. Palmer has become a sort of father to the people of Chambersburg and its environs. He always has kept pace with the advances of his profession, adopting the new and discarding the old when improvement demanded, yet withall he has never lost the distinction that goes with that beloved term "family doctor." He has the distinction of having been one of the pioneers in the Cumberland Valley in the practice of abdominal surgery. He is highly esteemed as a man and a physician in hospital, railway and medical association circles. For three generations the ancestors of Dr. Palmer have been widely known and respected in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Michael Palmer, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., June 6, 1770, and died Apr. 7, 1853. Of this union five children were born, Jonas C., the father of Dr. Palmer, being the third. Catharine, 1804, married John Brindle, a farmer of St. Thomas Township. Jonas C. Palmer, father of Dr. Palmer, died in Aug., 1889. He was a farmer, residing in Hamilton Township and was active in politics, serving as county commissioner, 1867-70. He was a member of the Reformed Church. He married Catherine C. Flack, daughter of Alexander Flack, and by this union became the father of nine children: Margaret E., who was born in 1843 and married Moses A. Keefer; William Penn, who married Margaret Root and had three children, Betty, Minnie, and John; Charles F.; Emma, who married Charles M. Deatrich; Catharine, who married John F. Mish; Benjamin F., who married Mrs. Ollie Wolford, and had one son, Charles; David D., who married Annie Keefer; George Washington, who was born November 12, 1857, and is farming the old Palmer homestead in Hamilton township, he having married Flora Keefer by whom he had a son, Charles; and Harry, who was born in 1859 and died October 5, 1880. Dr. Charles F. Palmer was born in Hamilton Twp., the son of Jonas C. and Catharine C. (Flack) Palmer. His early education was received in the public schools of his



Engraved by Campbell, N.Y.

Charles Elmer Palmer M.D.,

native township and at the private school of Rev. James F. Kennedy of Chambersburg, and at Mercersburg Academy. Later he obtained the rudiments of a business education in the Iron City College in Pittsburgh.

Following this for two years he was a teacher in the public schools and for three years was a clerk in the store of Wallace and McLenaghan in Chambersburg. Having selected the profession of medicine, he entered the office of Dr. Samuel G. Lane. Later he enrolled in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of '78. Following his graduation he was appointed resident physician in the university hospital, in which capacity he served six months. For ten months he was resident surgeon of the same institution. He then went to Chambersburg where he entered in the practice of medicine. After a year's practice alone he entered into a partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Samuel G. Lane, and continued with him until the latter's death in 1889. Since that time, with the exception of eighteen months when he was associated with Dr. J. C. Greenewalt, he has maintained a separate practice. He has been a member of the staff of the Chambersburg Hospital since its organization. During this service he became quite famous in abdominal surgery, being recognized as one of the best in that line in that part of the state. Since 1889 he has been chief surgeon of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the International Association of Railway Surgeons, the Franklin County Medical Society, the Cumberland Valley Medical Association and the Medical Society of Pennsylvania. He is affiliated with the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, the Kittochtinny Historical Society, the Royal Arcanum, the Order of Heptasophs, the True Blue Fraternity, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a communicant of the Reformed Church.

Dr. William Henry Parsell. One of the most admired striving citizens and professional businessmen of Mechanicsburg, Pa., is Dr. William Henry Parsell, who has gained for himself a fine reputation, through his efforts to build up a practice in the above mentioned place. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1904, and is the son of Harry and Edith (Sage) Parsell, the former being a native of Pennsylvania, while the latter was born in London. Harry Parsell, is an inspector for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and at the present time is a resident of Altoona. Dr. Parsell's education was acquired in the public schools of Altoona, Pa., from which high school he graduated in the year 1922. He secured a higher education at the Temple University at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1927, after which he was resident dentist at the Huntingdon Reform School for a period of nine months. In 1928, he moved to Mechanicsburg, Pa., where he opened offices, and has followed this profession up to the present time. He is affiliated with the Masonic order at Philadelphia, and the Harrisburg Dental Society.

Robert Weakley Peffer, of Boiling Springs, Pennsylvania, was born in Dickinson Township, Cumberland County, March 24, 1883, the son of John Warren and Susan (Weakley) Peffer, both natives of that township. The mother is a descendent of James and Jane Weakley, who immigrated to this country from Yorkshire, England about 1720, and settled in what is now Dickinson Township. They were the parents of a large family, four of the sons served in the Revolutionary War. The father of Robert Peffer is a descendent of Germans who first settled in Lancaster County and later moved to Dickinson Township, where he, the father, now resides on what has been the Peffer homestead for over one-hundred and fifty years. It was formerly occupied by his father, Benjamin Keller Peffer, who at one time was the Director of the Poor in Cumberland County. Robert Peffer was educated in the public schools and at what is now the Shippensburg State Teachers College. On completing his school work, he taught four years in Dickinson Township, then for three years was assistant principal of the Lemoyne schools. From Lemoyne he came to Boiling Springs and became principal of the schools there. For the past eight years he has been the principal of the Shiremanstown schools. The Peffer family is known to be stalwart Democrats in politics and many have held public office. Robert Peffer has upheld the family tradition in this respect. From 1912 to 1916 he was chief clerk to the County Commissioners, 1916 to 1920 he served as County Treasurer. He is now a member of the Board of Road Viewers and President of the Good Roads Association of Cumberland County. He is also a member of the Democratic State Committee. He is a member of the Methodist Church at Barnitz and attends the Otterbein U. B. Church of Boiling Springs. Mr. Peffer is well known throughout the county and is much interested in civic and fraternal affairs. Some of the organizations of which he is a member are: Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, United American Mechanics, Elks, Independent Americans. August 7, 1911, he was married to Bessie M., daughter of J. Calvin and Margaret (Maxwell) Cope of Carlisle. To this couple has been born one son, Robert Bruce, in 1914.

Oscar M. Peters, was born at Slippery Rock, Butler County, Pa., in 1878. His father was T. S. Peters, a farmer of that county, and his mother, Isabelle V. Peters, the latter deceased. He obtained his primary education in the public schools of Slippery Rock, and after graduation attended State University. Following that, and while looking about, undecided as to what his life's work should be, he taught school for one year. He then accepted a position with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Baltimore, where he remained for ten years engaged in engineering work. In 1913, he removed to Waynesboro, Pa., where he became associated with Emerson, Brantingham Company; he was superintendent for three years. He was transferred to Rockford, Ill., as general superintendent of all their plants. Returning to Waynes-

boro in 1923, he assisted in the organization of the Waynesboro Nut Lock Company, Inc., manufacturers of nut locks, for the general trade. He was made secretary and general manager of the new company, and he is a director in both this company and the Protex Chain Company. He is numbered among the best business executives of the state. He has an insight and perception that are invaluable to the firms with which he is associated. His knowledge of matters relating to markets and manufacturing practices is almost unlimited, and a sense of judgment that is uncanny leads him into few errors. Aside from his diversified business interests he is active in fraternal and civic affairs. He is a thirty-second degree Mason. All endeavors of a community or welfare nature are certain to win his support, and once convinced that a project is for the best interests of Waynesboro and its citizens, he works untiringly in its behalf until it has been put over. He was married in 1911 to Mary C. Coolhan of Baltimore, Md., a graduate of St. Catherine's Institute of that city. They have one child, Mary Jane.

John Phillips, who perhaps did more than any other single individual to promote the banking industrial prosperity of Waynesboro, was born at Brown's Mills, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on February 17, 1821. He was the fourth son of Thomas Phillips, of Leesburg, Virginia; and Mary Ann Eichelberger Phillips, who was a native of Frederick, Maryland. His family returned to the vicinity of Hagerstown, Maryland, shortly after his birth, and it was there that John Phillips was brought up, receiving a country school education nearby. At the age of 17, John Phillips went to Sheperdstown, now West Virginia, but at that time Virginia, where he entered the employ of Harper & White who were engaged in a general merchandise business in that town. After attaining his majority, the young man returned to Hagerstown for a time, and then moved to Waynesboro in 1845. Upon first arriving in Pennsylvania, he embarked in the business he had learned in Sheperdstown. After some eight years spent in various merchandising ventures, Mr. Phillips forsook the world of business for that of finance. Before doing this, however, he married Susan S. Clayton, of Waynesboro, daughter of John and Sarah Foster Clayton. This wedding took place September 14, 1848. In 1853 Mr. Phillips organized the Waynesboro Saving Fund Society, the town's first financial institution. At the termination of the Society's first year of business, April 7, 1854, a statement issued by John Nill, treasurer, shows assets of \$27,099.-82. A comparison of this figure with the first quarterly statement of the First National bank of Waynesboro, organized by Mr. Phillips at the close of 1863, and merged with the savings fund society, will show the rate of growth of the town's banking business under his direction. This latter statement shows assets of \$117,247.51, of which \$48,000 was in United States government bonds, and over \$13,000 in currency. Mr. Phillips was cashier of the First National bank from

the time of its inception until November of 1894 when he resigned. During the time he held this post the bank showed net earnings above all taxes, salaries, and expenses of more than ten per cent on the capital stock. On one occasion alone, during the panic of 1873, Mr. Philips made \$1,880 for the bank in a deal involving the sale of government bonds, and in which the directors of the bank had expected to make but \$80. With the exception of the first year of its existence the bank retained no legal advisor, as at the end of that year, the bank's attorney informed Mr. Philips that he had so acquainted himself with legal matters pertaining to banking and finance that the services of a lawyer were no longer necessary and constituted a needless expense. Acting upon this advice the services of a regular attorney were dispensed with, and during the remainder of the period in which Mr. Philips was connected with the institution there were but two cases litigated in the courts and in both instances recovery in full was had by the bank.

In spite of 35 years of faithful service rendered by Mr. Philips to the bank which he had founded, the board of directors requested his resignation in the following letter:

Waynesboro, Oct. 31, 1894.

Mr. Jno. Philips
Cashier 1st Nat. Bank, Waynesboro, Pa.,

Dear Sir,

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the 1st. Nat. Bank of Waynesboro, Oct. 31, 1894 the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved. That believing a more vigorous policy in the management of this bank's business is required in order to keep pace with the growth and activity of the community, that we should make some changes in officials at the next annual election in January, A. D. 1895. We therefore respectfully ask the resignation of the present cashier to take effect at the next annual election. Not however without thanking you for your honest, faithful and efficient services in the past. By order of the Board.

Yours respectfully
E. Elden (Pres.)
Sam'l Hoeflich, Sec'y

As soon as the request contained in this letter became public, a number of Mr. Philips' friends urged him to resign at once and requested him to organize a new bank. Accordingly, on November 19, 1894, two weeks after receiving the above letter, he handed the following communication to President Elden.

To the Board of Directors of the 1st. Nat. Bk. Waynesboro.

Yielding to the earnest solicitation of many highly esteemed friends and old patrons, I hereby, tender by resignation, as Cashier of the 1st. Nat. Bank of Waynesboro, Pa. The same to take effect immediately instead of Next Jan'y as requested in your note of 31st. ultimo.

John Philips.

The resignation was accepted and the organization of the new bank started at once. Meanwhile a notice to vacate that portion of Mr. Philips' residence which the First National had occupied since its beginning, was served on the officers of the institution. There was no lease to expire, and the notice required that they leave immediately. The bank experienced great difficulty in finding a suitable place to go, and was eventually forced to liquidate for lack of a new location. Much of the money was re-invested in the Peoples National bank, which had been founded some eight years before. The space left vacant by the removal of the First National bank was occupied by Mr. Philips' third banking enterprise. This institution opened its doors in March, 1895, with Mr. Philips as cashier and his son, Clayton Philips, acting as teller, a position he had also held with the First National. The capital stock of \$50,000 was oversubscribed within a week of the project's first becoming known. The Bank of Waynesboro, the name under which the charter was procured, continued under Mr. Philips direction as cashier for approximately a year when he was elected "advisary to the Board and General Solicitor of the Bank." He remained in this capacity until his death. Two other major interests, both of which redounded to the credit and advancement of the town he had adopted as his home, occupied a large portion of Mr. Philips' energy from 1868 to his death 30 years later. The first of these interests in point of time, if not in importance was his activity in persuading various railroads to run branches into Waynesboro. Allied with other prominent and farsighted citizens, Mr. Philips succeeded in persuading two companies to extend their lines into the town to supply transportation facilities to the already growing industries there. After long and exhausting negotiations the Mont Alto and the Western Maryland railroads established connections with Waynesboro, and the problem of shipping the manufactured products of Waynesboro was practically solved.

There can be little doubt that a large part of the prosperity of Waynesboro's present industries is due to the farsightedness and acumen of Mr. Philips and those other gentlemen of an earlier day who realized the necessity of moving their goods from factory to market with as much speed and efficiency as possible. A town whose consumption of manufactured products is small, but whose manufactures are large must have transportation by water or rail if it is to continue growing. The leading men of Waynesboro realized this,

and the railroads were induced to enter the town. In recognition of the service he rendered during the negotiations, Mr. Philips was given life passes on both roads by the presidents of the two railroad companies. At approximately the same time he started work on the transportation problems of the town, Mr. Philips ventured into the field of industry. All of this work, of course, was carried on by Mr. Philips at the same time he was acting as cashier of his various banks. His first experience as a manufacturer came in 1873 when he organized what has now become known as Frick company. Just prior to its organization, Mr. Philips associated himself with several other citizens and bought the patents, shop, and good will of George Frick, the inventor of the Frick engine. They incorporated their holdings and formed Frick & Company, which has grown into an internationally known industry. Mr. Philips was the first president of the concern and remained its head until March 1886. Besides his interest in the aforementioned industry, Mr. Philips was actively connected with two other similar concerns established in Waynesboro. They were the Geiser Manufacturing company and the American Manufacturing company. Mr. Philips was on the board of directors of the former organization for many years. Aside from his financial and business interests, Mr. Philips was active in civic as well as personal matters. He invented a selfregulating windmill, which was patented and which was of great use to farmers. The mechanism was so arranged that it turned with the wind no matter from which quarter the latter was blowing, and was constructed so that it could be used for grinding corn, pumping water, and, in fact, for furnishing motive power to almost anything its owners cared to apply it. The machine took first prize at the State Fair of Indiana in 1865, the year in which it was patented. Exhibitions of the windmill were held at a number of other state fairs, and exhibitors of similar devices frequently packed up their models and departed upon learning that they would be faced with competition from Mr. Philips' machine. In 1860 another civic duty developed upon the banker. The town needed an official and municipal clock. With his customary zeal, Mr. Philips set out to raise the necessary funds to purchase and install such a timepiece. After some effort he was successful in having enough money subscribed, and ordered the clock. In submitting the order he specified exactly the nature of the mechanism he desired. The wisdom of his choice has been justified, for the clock is in use to this day, a monument to the man and his industry. Mr. Philips died at his home in the Center Square of the town of Waynesboro, at 3.30 in the morning of Friday, May 6, 1898. The preceding Monday he had suffered a stroke of apoplexy at the home of a friend. There is, perhaps, no better way of closing this memoir than by quoting the conclusion of an outline of his life published in *Historical Sketch of Franklin County*, printed at Chambersburg, the County Seat, in 1878, during the height of Mr. Philips' career. There the writer says: "Mr. Philips is highly ad-

mired by his fellow citizens, who have every reason to admire his strict integrity, and sterling moral worth."

Edward Roberts Plank, M. D., well known for his high professional reputation and for his public spirited activity in local and National affairs, was born March 23, 1879 in Christiana, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Dr. Plank received at birth a splendid heritage of integrity and honor from his parents, Edward H. and Ella (Roberts) Plank. Dr. Plank, Sr., was a physician, receiving his medical degree from Jefferson College in 1877 and established general medical practice in Christiana, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Plank was as assiduous in her domestic duties and together they formed a nucleus of the various philanthropic, civic and religious interests of their community. They are both now deceased. Dr. Plank received his college degree from Lafayette College in 1901, having prepared for college at Franklin-Marshall Academy. He then took up his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated from there in 1903. He interned at the Germantown Hospital and Municipal Hospital of Philadelphia, and in 1905, at the completion of his apprenticeship came to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to practice medicine. Since then, he has established a large general practice. His military exploits are a continuous source of pride to his family and community. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he enlisted in the service, June 15, 1898, and was attached to the Light Battery A of Philadelphia, saw extensive service in the Porto Rico Campaign and at the close of the war was discharged on November 19, 1898. Again answering his country's call in the need of its ablest professional men in the World War, he enlisted in the Medical Department of the U. S. Army, May 19, 1917 and received his commission of First Lieutenant. His superior abilities received immediate recognition, not only for his medical worth but his splendid genius for organization. He was assigned as commander of Field Hospital No. 316 to the 79th Division, then in active service. In that capacity was promoted to the rank of major. At the close of the war, he received his honorable discharge from the service on July 5, 1919, and resumed his medical practice in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. In 1906, Edward Roberts Plank and Sara Belle Gardner were married. Mrs. Plank is the daughter of E. J. and Harriet (Lindsay) Gardner of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Mr. Gardner being president of the Carlisle Machine Company. Dr. and Mrs. Plank have three daughters, Harriet Lindsay, graduate of Barnard College, New York City; Rachel Roberts, attending School of Industrial Arts, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth Gardner. Carlisle is much indebted to Dr. Plank for his unflinching service to her. He is president of the Board of Health of Carlisle. He is a member of the American, Pennsylvania State and County Medical Associations; Masonic Lodges; St. John's Lodge, Carlisle; Chamber of Commerce; Carlisle Country Club; and is a Presbyterian by birth. He and his family attend the Second Presbyterian Church of that city.

Albert Nevin Pomeroy, editor and publisher, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 27th, 1859 and died in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, December 2nd, 1927. He was the son of John Means and Rebecca Kelly Pomeroy. The father of Albert Nevin Pomeroy was a merchant of Philadelphia where he was engaged in business the greater part of his life. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature during 1846 and 1847. During 1859 he was a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1860 where he supported Abraham Lincoln for President. During the Civil War he was paymaster of the Union Army. In 1881-1882 Major Pomeroy was chosen to represent Franklin County in the Pennsylvania State Legislature. In 1874 he purchased the Franklin Repository and removed with his family to Chambersburg.

Albert Nevin Pomeroy received his early education in private schools in Philadelphia, at Parkesburg (Pa.) Academy and Chambersburg Academy. In October 1874 he removed to Chambersburg and in 1876 took charge of the Adams Express Office, his father having accepted the agency. In 1878 he began his newspaper career in the Franklin Repository, and continued in this vocation for half a century. In 1883 their father associated his two sons John H. and Albert Nevin in the business with him under the firm name of John M. Pomeroy & Sons. In 1885 the newspaper passed into the hands of the two brothers and was operated under the name of Pomeroy Brothers until 1890, when Albert Nevin Pomeroy took over the entire business.

Mr. Pomeroy devoted much of his life to public affairs. He was a member of the Republican party and was affiliated with it in many capacities. In 1887 he was appointed Assistant Chief Clerk in Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a position he held for four years. In 1894, he was elected to the Pennsylvania State Legislature from Franklin County and served in the session of 1895. He was again elected to the State Legislature in 1900 and served in the session of 1901 during which time he was a member of the Appropriation and other important committees. From 1889 until 1892 he was Chairman of the Republican County Committee. He was appointed by Governor Stone as one of the Commissioners from Pennsylvania to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. In 1903, Mr. Pomeroy, was appointed Superintendent of Public Printing and Binding of the State of Pennsylvania by Governor Pennypacker, a position he held until 1917 under four Governors. In 1924 he was named a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Republican National Convention that nominated President Coolidge.

Mr. Pomeroy was a member of the Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia, the Scotch-Irish Society of Pennsylvania, the Kittoch-tinny Historical Society of Franklin County and numerous fraternal

organizations including the Masons, Odd Fellows, American Mechanics, Royal Arcanum, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Red Men, Modern Woodmen and Mystic Circle. He was a director of the Chambersburg Hospital, the Chambersburg Trust Company and a member of the directorates of several of the leading business enterprises of Chambersburg. Mr. Pomeroy was president of the State and National Editorial Associations at different times during his journalistic career. For fifty-three years he was a member of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church and for many years was President of the Board of Trustees of that church, to which he was devoted.

Mr. Pomeroy was public spirited and gave freely of his time and energy to all measures having as an object the welfare of the community in which he lived. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

On May 26th, 1885, Mr. Pomeroy married Belle McLellan, born May 5th, 1860, died January 12, 1927. She was a daughter of William and Ellen Cheney McLellan. Mr. McLellan was a leading attorney at the Franklin County Bar and a son of Dr. John McLellan, a celebrated surgeon of Greencastle, Pennsylvania. They had two sons: William McLellan Pomeroy and John Nevin Pomeroy, present owners of the Franklin Repository and living in Philadelphia.

John Nevin Pomeroy, born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, December 5th, 1889. He received his education in the private schools of Chambersburg, Haverford School, Haverford, Pennsylvania and the University of Pennsylvania. After finishing college he was associated with his father in the Franklin Repository for a time removing to Philadelphia where he became connected with the General Smelting Company of which he is now Vice-President. Mr. Pomeroy is a member of the Racquet Club and Philadelphia Cricket Club of Philadelphia. On September 22nd, 1917, Mr. Pomeroy married Anna Marjorie Thomas. They have one son John Nevin Pomeroy, Jr. born August 20th, 1925.

William McLellan Pomeroy, born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, March 7th, 1887. He received his education in the private schools and the Chambersburg Academy and at Princeton University from which institution he graduated in 1908, with Bachelor of Arts Degree. After graduation from college he entered service of the Pennsylvania Railroad with which Company he has since been associated. He is General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia.

Mr. Pomeroy is a member of Tower Club of Princeton University, The Princeton Club of Philadelphia, Duquesne Club of Pitts-

burgh and the Traffic Clubs of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. On June 14th, 1917 Mr. Pomeroy married Edith May Potts. They have one son William McLellan Pomeroy, Jr. born June 6th, 1918.

Jesse Harbaugh Poole, of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, was born in 1893, in Sabillasville, Maryland. He is the son of James W. and Claudia (Harbaugh) Poole. His father followed the blacksmith trade. Mr. Poole received his early education in the public schools of Maryland, and then attended the business college of Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1917. After his graduation from this institution, he taught in the Thurmont High School of Maryland for two years. During the World War in 1918, he enlisted in the Officers' Training School of the Field Artillery at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. In the same year he was discharged from camp and for two years was field auditor for the Department of Labor of the United States Government in Washington. In 1920, he came to Waynesboro and re-organized the Waynesboro Business College, specializing in general commercial courses. The school is modern in all respects; has a splendid teaching staff; and has been instrumental in turning out many well trained and useful students. He is the owner and manager of this institution. He is vice-president and director of the first National Bank of Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania. On July 6, 1926, he married Bernice K. Wachter of Maryland. Mr. Poole is a member of the following organizations: the Masonic Order; the Knights of Pythias; and the Republican party. Both Mr. and Mrs. Poole are actively interested citizens of Waynesboro and are esteemed members of the Lutheran Church.

John Wesley Potter, the well-known superintendent of the Carlisle Public Schools, was born January 27, 1882, the son of Samuel (1855-1912) and Agnes (Bair) Potter (1862-1903) in Buffalo Township, Perry County, Pennsylvania. The parents were of German and Scotch-Irish blood, respectively. The father for about twenty-five years was an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Bailey, Pennsylvania. He was well known and interested in all civic undertakings and an ardent member of the Lutheran congregation, also a staunch believer of the Democratic principles in politics. John W. Potter was educated in the rural schools of Bailey. While working in the stave mill at Iroquois at the age of thirteen he lost an arm. He studied in the Newport schools graduating from the high school in 1900 and then taught for one year after which he entered Dickinson Seminary and again interrupted his studies to teach, this time in Bailey. The next year he returned to the seminary where he was graduated in 1904. In 1905 he became assistant principal of the Newport schools and in 1906 he taught the high school at Oakville. While at Oakville his wife, nee Lenora B. Hartzell died. Subsequently, the Millerstown schools secured his services as principal.

In the fall of 1908, he became teacher of mathematics and science in Carlisle. He remained there four years during which time he was able to secure two years of college credits along with his teaching. He attended Dickinson College in 1912-13 graduating in 1913 with Ph. B. Degree. In 1923 he graduated from Teachers College, Columbia University with the Degree of M. A. He became a member of the faculty at Wilkes-Barre schools until 1918 when he was appointed by the War Department as instructor at the United States General Hospital No. 3 at Colonia, New Jersey. He served as head of the Academic Department in this hospital until August, 1919, when he came to Carlisle and became the principal of that school, serving in this capacity until 1927 when he was elected superintendent of the schools of that town. He was married August 20, 1916, to Iowna Barber of West Pittston, Pennsylvania. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church in which he is also a member of the Official Board. He is past-president of the Kiwanis Club, now a director; past-grand of the I. O. O. F, also a member of the Department of Superintendents of National Education Association, and a life member of the Pennsylvania State Education Association. Besides those affiliations he is active in Y. M. C. A. and Community Chest Campaigns and work.

Kenneth Gordon Potter, comes of a line of ancestors who have been prominent in the history of Waynesboro and vicinity and who have had much to do with the political life of the State and Nation. He was born in Waynesboro in 1888, his father being John A. Potter, who for more than twenty-two years was chief magistrate of the local court. He was recognized as one of the most enlightened jurists of the State and had a reputation that extended far beyond the jurisdiction of his court. On his mother's side, the subject of this sketch was related to Brig. Gen. Davis S. Gordon, that distinguished military leader being the uncle of Mrs. Potter. He is well educated, having attended a number of institutions of higher learning. After graduation from the public schools he attended preparatory school at Swarthmore. He attended Lehigh two years at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he studied civil engineering. In 1909 he returned to Waynesboro and entered the insurance business. The firm is known as Potter & Craig, the junior partner being Howard E. Craig. During the World War, Mr. Potter enlisted in the medical corps and served throughout its duration, being discharged in January, 1920. He is a member of the American Legion, Shrine Club, Phi Delta Theta, College Fraternity, and the Rotary Club which he founded in Waynesboro. He has always been very prominent in civic affairs and was the second president of the Waynesboro Rotary Club which he has ardently supported since its organization. He also belongs to the Waynesboro Country Club. The Republican party claims his political affiliation. He was married in June, 1924 to Ruth B. Shoemaker. Both she and her husband are active in church and social affairs.

Thomas Wallbank Preston, M. D., was born in Halton County, Ontario, Canada, on March 6, 1856. His parents were James S. and Isabella (Hall) Preston, both of Canadian-English blood. Dr. Preston, Sr., practiced in Berks County, Pennsylvania, for several years and was on the medical staff of the sanitorium in that vicinity. He died at the age of fifty-six in 1882. Mrs. Preston died in the same year. The present Dr. Preston received his elementary and preparatory schooling in various institutions in and around Ontario, Canada. He began his college course in New Garden College of North Carolina, continued it in Woodstock College of Ontario, Canada and took his medical degree from the medical college of the University of Pennsylvania, beginning the practice of his profession in Ontario, Canada. He remained there a year and then moved to Wernersville, Pennsylvania. Here he remained two years as 2nd physician in the Sanatorium. In 1882, he went to Carsonville, Michigan, for almost five years. He moved to Philadelphia in the fall of 1887, and to Cumberland County in the fall of 1895. Here for four years he filled the office of coroner and was on the board of school directors for eight years. Dr. Preston has a wide and interesting practice, and in the thirty-four years of his residence in Cumberland County has formed many friendships. He has the trust and confidence of his numerous patients. He was married to Louise D. Brondreth of Srathray, Ontario, Canada on March 29, 1886. Their children are, as follows: Gertrude; George B.; Ernest W.; W. W. Willard; Mary J. L. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge.

Leon Cushing Prince, of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa., is one of the prominent men of this section of the state. Born in Concord, New Hampshire, a son of Morris Watson and Katherine Buck (Farnham) Prince, he began his college education at New York University, transferring to Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., from which he received his A. B. degree in 1898 and those of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws in 1900. The honorary degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred upon him in 1917 by Albright College, Pa. Following his graduation from law school, he was admitted to the bar, and the same year, 1900, witnessed his admission to the New York Eastern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1909, he was offered the chair of history at Dickinson College, a position which he has since retained, and has risen to a commanding position in educational circles. Actively interested in the affairs of the state and nation, he was offered the Republican nomination for Congress as representative from the Nineteenth Pennsylvania District in 1924, but the offer was withdrawn when a group of influential voters opposed his published views on current problems. He chose to enter the primaries as an independent candidate, however, and out of a total vote of 26,000, he was defeated by the bare plurality of 763 votes. He is now State Senator from the Thirty-first Pennsylvania District and has distinguished himself as a member of the legislature. He was an early advocate of



LEON C. PRINCE

military preparedness and of compulsory military training in schools and colleges. His services are in demand as a lecturer and orator.

During the World War, he served as a member of the Committee of Public Safety of Cumberland County and was official war historian for the same county. He is the author of many books, among them being *A Birdseye View of American History; Sense and Nonsense of Christian Science*, 1911; *World Federation a Myth or a Menace?* 1912; *American Holy War*, 1918; *The American Soldier*, 1919; *The Man Who Dares*, 1920; and *Pharaoh's Question*, 1927. In 1912, he collaborated with Prof. Lewis H. Chrisman in editing selections from the speeches of Abraham Lincoln. Doctor Prince is a member of the American Bar Association, Zeta Psi, college social fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity, and the Kiwanis Club. On May 31, 1910, he married Julia C. Delavan, of Brooklyn, New York, and they have one daughter, Mary Delavan.

Robert Walker Ramsey, a leading physician of Franklin County, was born Aug. 6, 1850, and died Dec. 25, 1914. He was a son of John W. and Adeline (Keasey) Ramsey. The ancestor of the Ramsey family settled in Path Valley about 1750. The house in which the family lived is still standing. John Ramsey, the great grandfather of Robert W. Ramsey, removed from Path Valley to Augwick Valley Huntingdon County, where he died Mar. 13, 1812. Robert Ramsey, the grandfather of Robert W. Ramsey, was a saddler at Fannettsburg and was born in 1786. His son, John Walker Ramsey, was a farmer in Letterkenny Township and in 1849 married Adaline Keasey. Robert Walker Ramsey, his son, was educated in the public schools and having early showed a strong bent toward medical activities entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, when he was twenty-two. He received the degree of M. D. in 1874. His early life had been spent with his mother in Fannettsburg, Pa. Soon after he had been graduated he entered into partnership with Dr. John M. Van Tries, a practicing physician of St. Thomas. He succeeded to the practice when Dr. Van Tries died Dec. 4, 1883. In 1891, Dr. Ramsey removed to Chambersburg where he entered into partnership with Dr. David Maclay. This partnership continued until his death. Dr. Ramsey became widely known because of his high standards of conduct, his refinement of character and his charming personality. He was elected to membership in the national, state and county medical societies. He was a delegate to the convention of the American Medical Association in Jan. 1886, and in 1900 was appointed a member of the Pennsylvania State Board of Medical Examiners. He was reappointed to this important office in 1903. In politics, he was a Republican and recognized as a leader of his party. He served as coroner of Franklin County from 1879 to 1882, being elected as a Republican. For thirty-three years previously coroners elected by the people had refused to qualify and their duties were performed by the justices of the peace for the several townships. Dr. Ramsey took out his commission and demonstrated in

a short while that the office was one of importance to the community. Murderers had gone unpunished for a period as a result of the absence of the investigation necessary to obtain evidence in order to secure conviction. His efficiency in this office brought two murderers to the gallows. He served as a delegate to Republican state conventions on a number of occasions. He was a member of George Washington Lodge, No. 143, F. & A. M., of Chambersburg; also a member of the Knights Templers and a thirty-second degree Mason, the Harrisburg Consistory and the I.O.O.F. of Upper Strasburg. Other fraternal orders to which he belonged included the Royal Arcanum, the Heptasophs, the Mystic Circle, the Red Men and Chambersburg Lodge of Elks, No. 600. He also served as a director of the Chambersburg Trust Company and the Chambersburg, Greencastle & Waynesboro Electric Railway Company. On April 5, 1877, Dr. Ramsey married Caroline M., daughter of Dr. John M. and Harriet (Madden) Van Tries. Dr. Van Tries was born Feb. 19, 1810, a son of Abraham Van Tries, a successful merchant of Hollidaysburg. Following the death of Dr. Ramsey, Mrs. Ramsey removed to St. Thomas where she still resides. Dr. Ramsey commanded the respect of the public and during his active life enjoyed a wide patronage and his spirit of helpfulness to all with whom he came in contact made him an outstanding leader in his profession. No one among his contemporaries stood upon a higher plane in the county.

James Clarke Rankin, was born in Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pa., June 12, 1868, the son of J. Watson, who was born May 30, 1835, and Mary (Dilworth) Rankin. He was a direct descendant of the old Rankins of Franklin County, who were taxable in Peter Township in 1751. He received his primary and preparatory education in Mercersburg, attending the Mercersburg Academy. Later, until 1888, he attended Penn College at Gettysburg. At that time he had decided to become a member of the legal profession and began to study of law under Francis M. Kimmel of Chambersburg, Pa. He completed his legal education in the offices of W. Rush Gillan and was admitted to the Franklin County Bar in 1891. After practicing for two years at Chambersburg he moved to Mercersburg where he remained in the practice of his profession until his death. In addition to taking care of a private practice, which became quite extensive, he found time to enter politics. He served as attorney for the Borough of Mercersburg and for a time was superintendent of the Mercersburg Water Company. He was a member of the Democratic party which, in 1896, endorsed him as candidate for the State legislature. During the period from 1900 to 1903 he was editor of the *Mercersburg Journal* and conducted that paper in a manner that bespoke well for his journalistic ability. In October, 1897, he was wed to Jeannette, daughter of J. Montgomery Forster, who for twenty years served as insurance commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania. One daughter, Margaret E., was born of this mar-

riage. Mr. Rankin was a highly respected member of the Franklin County Bar and was gifted with an eloquence unusual among even the members of the legal profession in which eloquence is almost a necessity. Busy though his life was he found time for civic enterprises of all worth-while character, and gave to them unstintingly of both his time and money.

Clyde S. Reddig, was born in Scotland, Franklin County, Pa., in 1891, and was the son of Christopher and Katherine Reddig, farmers of that vicinity. Both his parents are deceased. After completing his prescribed course in the grade and high schools of Waynesburg, he entered the Waynesboro Business College, taking a complete business course and familiarizing himself with those principles of industry and management which have qualified him for the position he now holds. From 1904 to 1909 he was employed by the Landis Machine Company, as machinist. In the latter year he went to Oklahoma for the C. R. I. & P. Railroad, retaining that position for three years. In 1912, he returned to Waynesboro and accepted the post of auditor of the Emerson, Brantingham Company, which later became the Geiser Company, one of the largest of Waynesboro's manufacturing plants. He has held the auditorship of this concern since that time, and in the position has made an enviable reputation for business sagacity and financing. He was married in 1917 to Nellie M. Myers of Waynesboro. Their only child, John Henry, who was born in 1918, came to bless this union. Quiet and of a sober disposition, Mr. Reddig is a highly respected member of his community. He has given of his time and money in the furtherance of those undertakings which aim at community betterment and the improvement of the comfort and happiness of those who make Waynesboro their home. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, in the affairs of which they are active workers. Both are widely known socially, moving in the best circles.

George E. Reed, D. D., (deceased), a veteran clergyman and educator, although a native of Brownville, Maine, was best known in Pennsylvania for his activities as president of Dickinson College, State Librarian, and a prominent clergyman. His untimely death on February 6, 1930, cut short the life of one of Harrisburg's most active workers for the public welfare. Dr. Reed was born March 28, 1846, the son of Rev. George and Ann Hellyer Reed, and the tenth in a family of eleven children. After his father's death, the lad at the age of six went to live with his cousin in another part of the State. At the age of ten he was reunited with his mother and remained with her in Lowell, Mass., until he was seventeen. During this period he was educated in the public schools of that town. Much of his vacation and spare time was devoted in working at numerous occupations, no matter how laborious they were, to earn money for necessities. One of his commercial projects took him to

New Berne, N. C., in the year of 1864. At that time the town was occupied by Union troops and colored refugees. On his return to Lowell, Mass., in the fall of that year, his pastor, Rev. J. O. Peck, advised him to enter the academy at Wilbraham, Mass., where he was to prepare for college. With the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars that he had saved, he began the task of completing in six months, a course that usually required twenty-seven months. He entered Wesleyan University doing double work by preaching in local churches on Sundays, and graduated with honors. The next year he became a student in the school of theology of Boston University, after giving up his cherished ambition of becoming a lawyer, to enter the Christian ministry. At the close of the year he was admitted to membership in the Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and appointed pastor of the church in Willimantic, Conn. While pastor of this church he married Ella F., daughter of George and Sara Leffingwell of Norwich, Conn., June 20, 1870. George L. Reed, a lawyer and a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, is the only child born to this couple. Two years after the golden anniversary of their wedding Mrs. Reed died. Serving two years as pastor in Willimantic, he transferred to St. Paul's Church, Fall River, Mass., and from there to Hanson Place Methodist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. He then accepted an invitation to Trinity Church in New Haven, Conn. Before leaving Brooklyn, at a large reception for him, he was presented with a beautifully bound copy of a series of resolutions of commendation, signed by Henry Ward Beecher and others. While at New Haven he received the invitation from the trustees of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., to become the president of that institution. At that time his historic college was in a run down condition and a rejuvenation of the entire program would be necessary to put it on its feet again. This was the task the young Reverend Reed faced when he accepted the presidency. The outstanding one of many notable achievements in his twenty-two years with that institution was the establishment, in conjunction with the late Dr. William Trickett, of the Dickinson School of Law. He was honored by President McKinley with the tender of nomination for the post of Librarian of Congress, which he declined, feeling it his duty to remain with the college. Later he accepted the appointment as Pennsylvania State Librarian, from Gov. Wm. A. Stone. This position he held for a period of four years, in connection with his college duties. In the spring of 1911 after his long years of service, he tendered his resignation to was not his lot, for three months later he temporarily filled the pulpit in the Grace Methodist Church in Wilmington, Del. This became a permanent position for a period of three and one-half years. He then retired to his home in Harrisburg. In 1908, Dr. Reed was one of the leading candidates for the Episcopacy but on his own initiative.

withdrew before the balloting was completed. In 1885, from his Alma Mater, Wesleyan University, he received the honorary degree of doctor of systematic theology, and in 1889, Lafayette College conferred on him the Degree of Doctor of Laws. From the time of his retirement until his death, Dr. Reed was active in public welfare work in Harrisburg.

Fred Schuyler Reese, was born December 12, 1896, in Ilion N. Y., the son of Fred S. and Agnes (Scott) Reese of that town. The father is of Dutch descent and the mother of Scotch. Fred S. Reese, Jr., was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Cornell University, from which he was graduated in 1918 with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1919 and to the Pennsylvania Bar in 1921. In 1919 he became a teacher in the Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pa., and 1926, he began a general practice associated with the firm now known as Bowman and Reese. He is a contributor to legal periodicals and is co-author of a book on Pennsylvania practice. The summer of 1924 he was a member of the faculty of the Cornell University Law School. Mr. Reese is a Republican, and in 1927 was elected, for one term, District Attorney. Since Aug. 1928 he has been one of a committee of three administering the Dickinson Law School, pending the election of a Dean. He is a member of the Gamma Eta Gamma Legal Fraternity, Carlisle Country Club, Masons, Knights of Pythias, Redmen. In 1920 he took for his wife Edith R. Rathbun. Both are members of the Episcopal Church.

William Alonza Reitzel, merchant of Cove Gap, and a leading citizen of Peters Township, is a native of the town of Mercersburg, where his family was well known for many years. William Alonza Reitzel was born January 14, 1867. His father, George W. Reitzel, was of German descent and his mother, Catherine Ann Brinkley, was of Scotch ancestry. William Alonza Reitzel received his education in the public schools of Mercersburg. After leaving school he learned the printing trade which he followed for a number of years. At the age of twenty-one he entered the employment of the Cumberland Valley Railroad and became one of its best known passenger engineers. For twenty-four years he was a valued employe at that corporation, but at the end of that period he resigned his position to go into the mercantile business at Cove Gap. Since he took charge, he has developed the business into one of the most important rural stores in the country. During the Wilson administration he was appointed postmaster of Foltz, as the office was then called. A few years ago with the help of a number of interested citizens Mr. Reitzel succeeded in having the Post Office Department change the name of his office from Foltz to Cove Gap, thus restoring the old and very proper name of the place to the post office. His store is now the only mercantile establishment of its kind in Cove Gap.

Mr. Reitzel is a member of the Masonic Order. In church affiliations the family are Methodists. On June 25, 1889, at McConnellsburg, Pa., Mr. Reitzel married Margaret Ann Garsuch who was born near Chambersburg. In the movement to make the Buchanan School of Cove Gap a four-room plant Mr. Reitzel was one of the leaders.

Elmer William Remsberg, D. D. S., was born in Middleton, Frederick County, Maryland, on August 25, 1881, the son of Henry Calvin and Mahala-Magdeline (Kefauver) Remsberg, both born in Middleton, Md. Mr. Remsberg, Sr., was of German descent and Mrs. Remsberg was French. Many generations ago, her forebears, fearing the German invasion of their country, Alsace-Lorraine, escaped to the United States and settled in Maryland. Like all the early settlers of this country, they bought land, cleared and cultivated it. Their history forms one of the colorful and progressive annals of historical Maryland. Both Mr. and Mrs. Remsberg were members of the German Reformed Church and Mr. Remsberg's political affiliations were Republican. His wife died on November 13, 1893, and he survived her until January 18, 1929. Elmer William Remsberg had his first education in the public schools of Maryland. Pursuing his life's ambition, he began the study of dentistry in the University of Maryland. He was graduated from there with the degree of Doctor of Dentistry. The young doctor began the practice of his profession in Newville, Pa., in 1903. In his fifteen years of practice there, he built up a large and lucrative practice. Feeling the need of a wider scope and realizing, in his projected move to Carlisle, Pa., that all his old patients could be cared for, as Newville is in the vicinity of Carlisle, he established offices there in 1919. His new community was as quick as the old in appreciating its new acquisition, and since then, Dr. Remsberg has been prominent in his city's professional life. On April 18, 1905, Dr. Remsberg married Nora, daughter of Philip C. Ott of Newville, Pa. They have two children: Naomi Katherine, now in the teaching profession, and Henry Calvin. Both Dr. and Mrs. Remsberg are prominent in the social life of Carlisle and attend the First Reformed Church of that place.

Robert McCloud Renfrew, sheriff of Franklin County, a son of Robert A. and Hannah Anne (Thompson) Renfrew, was born in 1865 at Greenwood, Franklin County. The ancestor of the Renfrew family, Samuel Renfrew, married Hannah Jane Lindsay and had four sons,—John, married Jemimah Duncan; David, who settled in Butler; Samuel, who died unmarried, and Robert, father of our subject, who studied to be a Covenanter Minister but gave up his vocation because of failing health. He married Hannah Ann Thompson, of whom Frank Thompson late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Agnew T. Dice now President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad are descendants. Robert was born



R. M. Ruffen

January 22, 1815, and died June 25, 1874. His wife was born March 18, 1829, and died June 3, 1871. The grandfather, Samuel, married twice, the second time to Margaret Andrews. They had one child, James, who settled in Kansas City. John Renfrew, the great great grandfather of our subject, was born in Scotland, April 4, 1753, and died at Greenwood Mills in the fall of 1844. He immigrated to America in July, 1771, on the ship "Friendship," sailing from Greenock, Renfrew County, Scotland. He served in the Revolutionary War in Company M, 1st Class of Captain Conrad Snider's Fourth Battalion. He settled on the banks of the Conococheague having purchased a tract of land from John and Richard Penn, March 26, 1804. It contained 101 acres. It was known as Tract No. 7 in the original manor. He paid thirty-three pounds Pennsylvania currency for the property. On December 30, 1806, he purchased Tract No. 8 from Samuel Beckbel, containing 149 acres for which he paid eleven pounds. This land had been purchased from the Penns by Beckbel in 1792, and adjoined the first purchase of John Renfrew. He married on November 9, 1779, Sara Rea of whom Samuel Rea, late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was a descendant. She was born October 28, 1759. They had the following children: Margaret, born October 9, 1780, married John Andrews; Agnes, born August 22, 1782, married McAlister; Robert, born July 8, 1784; Samuel, born October 20, 1787; John, born May 8, 1790; Sarah, born January 19, 1793; Elizabeth, born February 4, 1796; James, born June 27, 1798. Robert, the father, was born January 22, 1815, and died June 25, 1874. His wife was born March 18, 1829, and died June 3, 1871. John Renfrew and Jemimah (Duncan) Renfrew had four sons: Duncan, who married Ann McNeill; Harris, who married Charlotte Greenewalt; Lindsay and James. Robert A. and Hannah (Thompson) Renfrew had the following children: Samuel L. Renfrew, born August 14, 1849; Thomson, born July 23, 1851; Mary E., born October 29, 1852; D. L., born October 5, 1854; Sallie, born November 4, 1856; Samuel F., born July 27, 1858; John A., born June 26, 1860; Annie C., born October 1, 1862; Robert M., born Jan. 26, 1865; Sarah Rose, born August 17, 1867, and Hannah Jennie, born June 11, 1870. Sheriff Renfrew was a miller in early life and in 1887 entered the milling business at Greenwood Mills, where his father died in 1874. He attended the public schools of his native township. He continued in the milling business until 1895, when he engaged in the lumbering business. He remained in this business until 1906 when he was elected prothonotary of Franklin County on the Republican ticket. He served for two terms of three years each and completed the unexpired term of J. H. Sollenberger. In 1910 he moved with his family to Fayetteville. He is the owner of 120 acres of fruit land near that town. In 1914, he engaged in fruit raising and the canning business, which he still continues. At the fall election of 1927 he was elected as sheriff of Franklin County by a large majority and assumed office on January 1,

1928. He has always been active in the civic and political affairs in Fayetteville and has served his township as school director, tax collector and mercantile appraiser. He is a stockholder in the Chambersburg Trust Company. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. In 1886, he married Laura M. Newman, of Fayetteville, now deceased. They had three children: Beulah M., married the Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, Frank W. McElroy, and they have one child, Wilbur R.; Evelyn M., first married Ned L. Henninger, now deceased, having one child, Evelyn Nedra Henninger. In 1924 Evelyn M., married Edward Oyler, now warden of the County Jail. They have two children: Jean R. and Doris L. Robert N. Renfrew was the third child of our subject. He married Esther E. Oyler and is now serving under his father as a deputy sheriff. They have one child, Elizabeth Ann. All members of the family take an active part in the Lutheran Church.

Adie Howard Ressler, has had an unusual varied and active business career, having been at various times in the printing, grocery, banking and bakery business, in each of which he was successful. He was born in Newry, Blair County, Pennsylvania, in 1868, a son of John W. and Susan C. Ressler both of whom are now deceased. Following his preparatory education in the public schools of his native town, he entered the Norman School of Huntingdon, Pa., there obtaining the business knowledge which, in later years, enabled him to succeed in the several lines in which he at various times engaged. His first association in the business world was with the Quinter Brumbaugh Company, printers, of Huntingdon. He remained with this firm for eight years, earning a reputation for hard work and application. His next connection was with the I. G. Harley Company, wholesale grocers, as bookkeeper. With this firm he remained for ten years. Following this he became associated with the Union Trust Company of Philadelphia, occupying the responsible position of teller with this large financial institution. Later he removed to Huntingdon again and became assistant cashier at the Standing Stone National Bank where he remained for a period of ten years. He was offered and accepted a similar post with the Mashannon National Bank at Phillipsburg, Pa., served as treasurer for a year and a half of the Juniata College. In 1923 he took up the trail once again, going to Waynesboro where, with Latshaw he established the banking business bearing that name. He is at present manager of the establishment and has demonstrated his versatility in the field of business by making a complete success of the venture. He is interested financially in the Citizens' National Bank and has other interests in Waynesboro. He is one of the leading and most resourceful members of the Waynesboro Advertising Club, his varied experience standing him in good stead in this organization. He was married to Gertrude H. Hess, Scotland, Pa. Both he and his wife are quite active in affairs of the Church of the Brethren

of which they are members and regular attendants. It would indeed be difficult to find a man who has more experience in more lines of business than has he, and one cannot but marvel that he should have possessed those characteristics which would enable him to succeed in each of them.

Colonel Charles Ransom Reynolds, United States Army, was born July 28, 1877, at Elmira, Chemung County, New York, the son of George Gardiner and Lucy (Pratt) Reynolds, the former born April 3, 1842 at Big Flats, N. Y. and the latter, October 15, 1842 at Elmira N. Y. Both Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were the descendents of families who were early settlers in New York State being members of the American Revolution societies. Colonel Reynolds received his early education in the public schools of Elmira. Later he attended the University of Michigan. He graduated in Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. After completing this he entered the medical corp of the United States Army, receiving his commission of first lieutenant September 1, 1900. Colonel Reynolds has been stationed at various posts in the U. S. and in the Philippine Islands, Hawaii and France. During the World War he saw active duty in the Vosges Sector, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States Government for service during the World War and he was also honored by the French Government when he was decorated as an officer of the Legion of Honor. At present Colonel Reynolds is commandant of the Carlisle Barracks. He was united in marriage December 26, 1910, to Jane Boyd Hurd, the daughter of Oliver P. and C. Louise (Boyd) Hurd of Watkins Glen, New York. To this union have been born two children: Charles R., Jr., December 29, 1911 and Hebe L., November 21, 1916. Colonel Reynolds is a member of the Nu Sigma Nu Fraternity; Army and Navy Club, Washington; Chevy Chase Club, Washington; American Medical Association; Association of Military Surgeons; Fellow of American College of Surgeons; and Fellow of American College of Physicians. Colonel and Mrs. Reynolds are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Ignatius Gregory Rider. Born of sturdy German parents January 31, 1857, in Waynesboro, Pa., Ignatius Gregory Rider was destined to lead an unusually active life in the financial and industrial fields of his birthplace and of Greencastle. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at the age of eighteen entered the employment of the Frick Company of Waynesboro, with which company he remained in various capacities for a period of thirty-two years. During the first three and a half years he applied himself to mastering the trade of machinist, and afterwards spent several years in the office in charge of shipments. Subsequent to this he at various times managed the Frick works at Covington, Ga., and the branch houses at Little Rock and Kansas City. His connection

with the firm also resulted in his assignment for several years to the posts of traveling salesman and collector. During the last seven years of his association with the company he held the responsible position of master mechanic, his early training in this line standing him in good stead. In 1894 he was married to Isabel Ruthrauff, daughter of Charles H. and Ellen R. Ruthrauff. Since their marriage they have been residing in Greencastle. Mrs. Rider, who was born July 27, 1859, was chairman of the 'Travelers' Club, a member of the D. A. R. and active in the Presbyterian Church and Sunday School. Mr. Rider at present is vice-president of the First National Bank of Greencastle, in which he owns considerable stock. He also has heavy investments in various railroads and other public utilities. During his residence in Waynesboro he was a director in the Peoples National Bank of that place, which since has been merged with other financial institutions and is now known as the First National Bank and Trust Company. During his long period of active life Mr. Rider has taken an important part in the financial world of his community. He has assisted in the organization of five banks and became a charter member of each. A large part of his estate is composed of bank stocks. Active though he always has been in business circles, he still had time for the finer things of life, and has taken a leading part in all civic enterprises reflecting credit to his community. He has been especially interested in philanthropic endeavors, and at the present time is chairman of the Greencastle Branch of the American Red Cross. He is a highly respected citizen of Greencastle where he is known by old and young as a business man of rare acumen and a citizen of integrity and public spirit.

Reuben Montgomery Rife, son of Abraham L. and Lydia A. (Ebersole) Rife, of German descent, was born near Chambersburg, Pa., on Dec. 14, 1876. His parents were farmers in that section and were prominent members in their community. Reuben Rife was educated in the public schools of Franklin County and until 1925 operated farming lands of 120 acres. On January 1, 1926 he was elected county treasurer and has held that office to date. He is a director in the Chambersburg Trust Company and a stockholder in many local concerns. He has been a member of the board of supervisors of Chambersburg for the past sixteen years. Mr. Rife is a Democrat, and is a member of the United Brethren Church. On October 21, 1901, he married Jennie May of Franklin County, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Clippinger) Snoke both of Franklin County. To this union were born two children: the son, Paul S., who married Miss Alice Huber of Chambersburg; the daughter, Madeline Anna, is now attending Lebanon Valley College. Mr. and Mrs. Rife are respected and prominent members of Chambersburg society.

Henry Rinehart, one of the oldest residents of Waynesboro and very active both mentally and physically, was born in Washington Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1844, the son of Samuel Rinehart, who was born in Virginia, May 12, 1811. This Samuel Rinehart was the son of Lewis Rinehart, who was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1777, and died July 7, 1844. This family lived and raised their family in Shenandoah County, Virginia, near the Shenandoah River. They moved to Franklin County along about 1827 or 1828 and located in Washington Township, purchasing a farm of 250 acres of fine limestone land from John Cochran, located about one mile east of Waynesboro. After the death of Lewis Rinehart, Samuel Rinehart, his son, bought the farm. He was married March 31, 1831, to Catherine Bonebrake. She was born in Washington Township, June 13, 1807. Samuel Rinehart died March 3, 1885, and his wife January 8, 1887. The great grandfather of Henry Rinehart, Ludwig Rinehart was born in Germany. He came to America landing in Philadelphia, where he took the oath of allegiance May 31, 1773. In 1780, during the Revolutionary War he belonged to the Lancaster County Militia, he with six other men serving in the sixth class under Capt. William Smith, commanding officer. He bought land in Donegal Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1780. In 1782 he sold his land in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and with his family moved to the Valley of Virginia in the County of Shenandoah. He settled on a 275 acre farm, raised his family and died in 1812. Our subject, Henry Rinehart, married Elizabeth Garver of German origin, November 24, 1868. She was born September 2, 1845 and died May 12, 1913. They had two children, Harvey B. and Ira G. born in 1877, and died in 1896.

Harvey B. Rinehart, has been associated with the business and industrial life of Waynesboro for the past thirty-five years. He was born in Washington Township, just east of the town in which he resides in Franklin County, September 12, 1870. He is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Garver) Rinehart. Both parents are of German origin. Our subject has quite a notable ancestral line. His father was born in Washington Township, January 2, 1844, and the mother near Ringgold, Washington County, Maryland, September 2, 1845, and died May 12, 1913. They were married November 24, 1868. Farther back in the ancestral relation we find that the great, great grand-father, Ludwig Rinehart, Sr., lived in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and was married to Catherine Nee Valter, (probably Walter). His son Lewis was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1777 and died July 7, 1844. He was married to Susanna Mohler, October 25, 1800. She was born February 20, 1779, and died January 22, 1852. They lived and reared their family in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, moving to Franklin County, Pennsylvania, about 1827 or 1828. They located in Wash-

ington Township, purchasing a farm of 250 acres located about one mile east of Waynesboro, formerly owned by John Cochran. After the death of the second Lewis Rinehart, his son Samuel, the grandfather of our subject purchased the farm. He was born in Virginia, May 12, 1811. This farm continued in the Rinehart name for many years, being the birth place of our subject and his father. The father, Henry Rinehart, was educated in the public schools of Washington Township. After receiving an elementary education, he taught school five terms in the township, during the winter months, working on the farm during the summer. After his teaching career he followed farming until 1901, when he sold the farm and moved to Waynesboro, where he has since resided. While a resident of the township he was one of the leading citizens, taking an active interest in the affairs of the district. He served three terms or nine years as school director. Since in town he has been interested and closely associated with the development of the industrial institutions. He served on the Board of Directors of Frick Company for twenty-six years, and about twenty years on the Board of the Landis Tool Company. He resigned both recently on account of declining health. He has been a bank director for almost forty years. He is still a member of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank and Trust Company. He has always been very successful in all his business relations. His church affiliation is with the Church of the Brethren. He and Mrs. Rinehart have been members of this denomination for many years. Harvey B. Rinehart received his elementary education in the district schools under the old school master. He attended the Waynesboro High School and graduated from the Bloomsburg State Normal School, Class of 1891. He then taught in the schools of Washington Township for four terms, working on the farm during the summer. In 1895 he entered the service of the People's National Bank, Waynesboro, as bookkeeper. While in the employ of this institution he held various positions, until 1920, when it consolidated with the Bank of Waynesboro, forming the First National Bank in Waynesboro, later it consolidated with the Waynesboro Trust Company, forming the First National Bank & Trust Company of Waynesboro. During this time Mr. Rinehart served as auditor and teller, resigning June 1, 1929, after serving the bank for thirty-four years. Mr. Rinehart is active in the financial and business affairs of Waynesboro. October 25, 1898, he was married to Fanny Grace, daughter of John Shank of Washington Township. Her parents were of German origin and members of the York Brethren Church. Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart live in a very pleasant and comfortable home on East Main Street. They have two children, Edwin H., who attended the Waynesboro schools and graduated from Franklin and Marshall College. He is married, has two children, Doris Joan and Frances Lois, and live in Waynesboro. John Aldus, graduated from the Waynesboro High School, Juniata College and New York University. He is employed as a certified public accountant

for Haskell & Sells, in New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart and children are all members of the Church of the Brethren. He is a deacon in the church. Mrs. Rinehart is also active in the various church circles. In politics both Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart are Republicans. They are both interested in all community projects and the advancement and development of all local interests.

Richard B. Ritchey. Fifty-two and one-half years of service with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the unique and laudable record of Richard B. Ritchey. It is a record of which he has just cause to be proud. He entered the employ of the company when he was about twenty years of age, and down through more than two generations remained at the helm. He was born in Baltimore, Md., December 23, 1857, the son of John L. and Adelide (Brown) Ritchey. His father was a native of Mercersburg, and his mother's birthplace was in Virginia. His father was a colonel in the 209th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. Before the war he was a wholesale merchant in the Maryland city. Young Ritchey obtained his education in the public schools, Apple Hegbee College. His first and only business connection after completion of his schooling was with the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Cumberland Valley line, prior to its acquirement by the Pennsylvania. He has always been interested in civic affairs and is a member of the Republican party. He was married Jan. 15, 1901, to Mary Louise Brown, daughter of John M. Brown of Parkersburg, W. Va. There were two children, Richard B., Jr., who is dead, and John L., who is a graduate of Snavely School of Manassas, Virginia. He took the cup for public speaking in 1929. He is now preparing for Lafayette College. His father, although past the allotted three score and ten years, is still physically active, and every day is adding to his remarkable record of more than fifty-two years as freight and ticket agent for the railroad.

John Robertson, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, October 3, 1859. He is the son of Rev. James and Janet (Greaves) Robertson, both natives of Scotland, and also where they were married. They were the parents of fifteen children; John Robertson received his education in the public schools of Harrisburg, Penna., the family having moved to Harrisburg from Baltimore, when he was but two years of age. He, in his early life, was a very enthusiastic newspaperman on the *Harrisburg Independent*. He was employed for a number of years, first as a printer, later as foreman of the office, and later as city editor until about 1883. He acquired one-third interest in the *Morning Call* with which he served as business-manager for a period of two years, when he purchased the *Evening Star*, operating this for a few years, and which afterward merged with the *Independent*, and passed from the ownership of E. Z. Wallower to Benjamin F. Myers. In 1892, Mr. Robertson became interested in the hotel busi-

ness, which he has continued up to the present date. He operates hotels in Boiling Springs, Bowmansdale, Gettysburg and Mechanicsburg. He was elected Justice of the Peace in Mechanicsburg, during the office of Governor Fisher. On December 25, 1883, Mr. Robertson was united in marriage to Miss Annie L. Boyer, a daughter of George G. and Margaret Boyer, both natives of Cumberland County, Pa. George G. Boyer was one of the first defenders in the Civil War, enlisting from Pottsville, Pa., and serving through the entire war. He was promoted to captain near the close. Mr. Boyer always took an active part in the affairs of the G. A. R. During his active life he was superintendent of the Harrisburg Car Manufacturing Company and was also president of the first artificial ice company. Mrs. Boyer was a descendant of a very old and distinguished family. Her father, Major Jacob Bretz, was the first person to carry the news of the Rebel army in and around Carlisle to Harrisburg to notify the Governor that the Rebels had reached there. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have two daughters, Helen who graduated from the Harrisburg High School with honors, married A. K. Black, Jr., of Harrisburg, and at the present time a very prominent business and insurance man of Pittsburgh, Pa., residing at Sewickley, Pa. They have one son, A. K. Black, III, who is now a student at Princeton university. Janet Robertson was a student at Irving college for a number of years. She married H. Clay Hall. They reside in Mechanicsburg, Pa., where Mr. Hall is engaged in the oil business. John Robertson, was one of the original builders of the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Park, which consists of twenty-five acres, purchased from the Gross Estate, by voluntary contributions, of a number of public spirited persons. They raised \$12,500 through these contributions, and have one of the finest parks in Pennsylvania. Mr. Robertson has devoted practically all his time to the beautifying and improving of the park since the time of its inception, about ten years ago. This park was turned over to the borough, and through Mr. Robertson's untiring efforts, it is a park whose beauty is almost incomparable.

Aaron Funk Rohrer, son of Joseph F. and Elizabeth G. Rohrer, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1857. His father was a Dunkard minister and in later life was an elder and bishop of that church. There are two living children, Aaron Funk and Mary Rohrer. The former obtained his education in the Washington County schools and later graduated from Franklin and Marshall College. He farmed for several years, and in 1883 removed to Waynesboro where he entered the hardware business, buying out the interest of S. B. Rhinehart who was in partnership with S. C. Plank. The firm was continued with these two principals for several years, and prospered. The proprietors operated the establishment on progressive lines and were thoroughly modern in their practices. Finally, after several years, Mr. Rohrer sold out to his partner. His retirement, however, was of short duration, for in two years he acquired Plank's interest in

the business and resumed management of the place. With him in his second venture were Elmer and Daniel Rhinehart. In 1904 he sold out to Daniel Rhinehart and since then, with the exception of a short connection with the Frick Company, he had led a retired life. He owns 200 acres of land, formerly his father's, near Ringgold, Md. Much of this is set in peach orchards, the tending of which serves both as a business connection and a hobby. The orchards are conducted in accordance with the best agricultural practices and their products are sold throughout a wide territory. Throughout his life he has always displayed a keen interest in civic matters and has been among the leaders of his community. In 1896 he was married to Edith H. Ingram, a native of Washington County. He is active in civic affairs and in activities of the St. Paul Reformed Church. He is a member of the Republican party, and while he has never sought public preferment he has ever been interested in good government and has worked quietly toward that end. His niece, Bessie Rohrer, daughter of his brother, Joseph E. Rohrer, resides in Waynesboro. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Joseph E. Rohrer, who was an active figure in the business life of Waynesboro, Pa., until his death in 1918, was born May 25, 1851, near Smithsburg, Md. He was the son of Rev. Joseph Funk and Elizabeth Good (Funk) Rohrer. He attended the public schools and Millersville State Normal School and for several years engaged in farming. He was married, Jan. 3, 1876, to Sudie E., daughter of Rev. Jacob F. and Elizabeth Bonebrake Oller. They had one daughter—Bessie Rohrer who was born Nov. 17, 1878. She graduated from Juniata College at Huntingdon, Pa., in 1897 and lived with her parents until their death. Her father departed this life July 1, 1918, and her mother, Jan. 23, 1923. Since their death she has continued her residence in the old homestead in Waynesboro. Her parents removed to that city in 1880, the former accepting a position as machinist with the Geiser Company. During the succeeding years he worked in various departments of that company, being identified with it until it was acquired by the E. B. Brantingham Manufacturing Company about 1915. He then retired and continued without active business connections until his death. He was always interested in public affairs and continued until the end to do all within his power to further the progress of his community. He was a director of the Geiser Company and treasurer of the Y. M. C. A. Both he and his wife, whom he preceded in death by five years, were members of the Brethren Church of Waynesboro and always took an active part in the affairs of that congregation. The Rohrer family was one of the oldest in the section of Maryland where the Rohrer farm was located and numbered among its progenitor pioneers who had always been prominent in state and national affairs.

James Gray Rose, Presbyterian minister, has not limited his service to the pulpit. In earlier life in the teaching profession and in later years in war work and civic endeavor, he has given liberally of his time and efforts in making his community a better place in which to live, and in safeguarding his country from foreign threat. He was born Dec. 23, 1875, in Grove City, Mercer County, Pa., the son of James McKinley and Maria Catherine (Brandon) Rose, both natives of Grove City. His father was born, reared, spent most of his life and died on his plantation in Mercer county. He was for years a school teacher and a farmer and was one of the most influential men of his community. He served as internal revenue assessor during President Grant's administration and was always active in civic affairs, being affiliated with the Republican Party and the Presbyterian Church. During the Civil War he was a member of the Pennsylvania State Militia. His father fought in the War of 1812, and his grandfather in the American Revolution. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Mercer County and Grove City College. After leaving the latter institution, he taught school for five years in Pennsylvania. At various times during that period he was principal of the New Wilmington, Pa., high school, a teacher in Grove City College and principal of Oakdale Academy. He then enrolled in Western Theological Seminary, graduating in 1888. He was ordained in the Presbyterian ministry, becoming pastor of the Edinboro, Pa., church in June of that year. He remained in charge of that congregation for four years and in 1892 removed to Mercersburg to become pastor of the Presbyterian church there. He has occupied that pulpit ever since. A member of the Republican party, he was selected presidential elector from the 18th Congressional District of the state in 1924 when Calvin Coolidge was nominated for the highest office in the land. He always has manifested a keen interest in civic affairs, and during the World War was vice-president of the Mercersburg War Work Council, doing yeoman service for his government. He also served as chairman of the organization of the Four Minute Men, receiving his commission for Washington, and was largely instrumental in putting across the various Liberty Loan drives in his community. He has been president of the Mercersburg Branch of the Franklin County Red Cross since its organization ten years ago. In church work he is active as executive secretary of the Franklin County Council of Churches. He is also a member of the Rotary Club, the Kittochtinny Historical Society, the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Avon Literary Club of Mercersburg. June 26, 1890, he married Effie H. Brown of Parkersburg, W. Va. They have two children, James McKinley and Catherine Virginia. He holds the degrees of Bachelor of Sacred Literature, Doctor of Divinity and Master of Arts.

Joseph S. Rotz, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel at Ft. Loudon, Pa., was born on a farm in St. Thomas Township, Franklin County, Pa., in

1871. His parents were Samuel and Annie Rotz. The former was born on a farm in Franklin County, and spent his entire life as a tiller of the soil. He was always active in civic affairs. The son attended the public schools of his native township and for a few years followed his father's profession. In 1893 he opened a store dealing in general merchandise and operated it for slightly more than twelve years. He then entered the creamery business and later dealt in lumber. The latter business, established in Ft. Loudon, he continued for about eight years. In 1919 he purchased the Eagle Hotel from its then owner, Daniel Baer. Since taking over the hostelry he has made numerous improvements in the building as well as the service. The hotel now enjoys a fine business and is numbered among the first class hotels of the county. He has always been very active in community work and has given liberally of his time and money in the promotion of all movements of a civic nature. He is vice president of the Ft. Loudon bank and for more than 15 years was a school director. He is a member of the Democratic party and has always taken a leading part in local politics. He also is affiliated with the Independent Order Odd Fellows. For the past quarter of a century he has been an elder in the Reformed Church of which he is a member. In 1899 he was married to Ida Sellers. Two children were born of this union, Leslie who died in 1923, and Raymond, who is in the chicken hatchery business. Their mother died in 1905. Four years later he remarried, this time taking Mary Troger as his wife. There were eight children by this marriage. They are Helen, Claire, Ruth, Joseph, Jr., Mabel, Bertha, John D., and William B. Much of the produce and chickens used in the Eagle Hotel are raised on the farm of the proprietor, 200 acres of rich land, devoted for the most part to fruit, grain, and dairying. Mrs. Rotz is active in church affairs and in social circles.

Albert L. Rowe, was born at Shiremanstown, Pa., November 25, 1882, and is the son of George W., born at Eberly's Mills, Pa., and Mary R. Rowe, born near Shirmanstown, Pa. The former specialized in farming in his early life, near Williams Grove, Pa., and in the year 1888, he moved to Steelton, Pa., where he became connected with the Pennsylvania Steel Company, remaining there for a period of five years, when he left to become a nemployee of the John Hoffer Flour Mill Co., serving with this company for twenty-five years. The last ten years of his active life, he was employed by the Bethlehem Steel Company of Steelton, Pa. He was of an old and respected family. Mrs. Rowe was of English descent. Both the parents have deceased. Albert L. Rowe received his education in the public schools of Steelton. After he had completed his schooling he became connected with the Frank T. McElroy Hosiery Mills of Boiling Springs, Pa., in the capacity as superintendent and manager. His last ten years in the employ of this company, he was made a partner in the business. In the year 1928, the concern dissolved partnership. Mr. Rowe was elected assistant cashier of the Boiling Springs State Bank, which post

he occupies at the present time. Politically he is a Republican, and he is an active member of the St. John's Lutheran Church of Carlisle, Pa. On November 25, 1903, he was united in marriage to Katherine G. Naylor of Steelton, Pa. They have two children: Ida, now Mrs. Ida Rowe Martin, and Harold L. Rowe.

George Henry Gilroy Rowland. Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1891, George Henry Gilroy Rowland, is a man whose ability and integrity has made for him a reputation of good standing in his community. He is the son of Horace B. and Catherine Rowland. The former died in the year 1914, but the latter still survives and resides in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The father was a successful businessman of Philadelphia, having resided there all his life. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are still living. George H. G. Rowland was educated in the public and high schools of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1909. He attended Dickinson College, where he received his Ph. B. degree in 1912, after which he entered Drew University, located at Madison, New Jersey, from which he graduated in the year 1915 with a B. D. degree. Mr. Rowland preached at Philadelphia from 1913 to 1921 under supervision of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1921 went to Pennington School for boys, Pennington, New Jersey, which post he held until 1928, when he moved to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where he accepted the position of Dean of Penn Hall School for Girls. He is highly successful at this widely known institution, and has gained the confidence and respect of the pupils and patrons. He has always been keenly interested in and prominently identified with the ministerial and educational lines of work. He is a republican, and is also an active member of the local Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1914, Mr. Rowland was united in marriage with Velma L. Tobias of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland have two sons, Geo. H. G., Jr., born in 1915, and now attending the Chambersburg High School, and Thomas Robert, born in 1928. Mrs. Rowland is a graduate of the Central Normal School at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, and was also a student of the Damrosch Conservatory of Music of New York City. She is very active in church and social affairs of Chambersburg, and is especially interested in the music circles of this town.

Captain John M. Rudy. One of the most marked military careers portrayed is that of Captain J. M. Rudy. He was born February 14, 1879, and is the son of John A. Rudy, born in South Middletown Township, Pennsylvania, and Mary E. (Cromer) Rudy, born at Carlisle, Pa. The former was a merchant of Carlisle, and lived in Carlisle all of his life. At the present time he is living a well earned retired life. He was an active member of the Republican party. He was of German descent. The mother, Mary E. Rudy, was of German descent, and now deceased. Captain Rudy was educated



George G. Rubbley

in the public schools of Carlisle, Pa. The military service of John M. Rudy is as follows: He enlisted as a private, in Company G, 8th Regiment, Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania on October 7, 1901. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of his enlistment on October 7, 1904, after which he re-enlisted with the same company and regiment on November 5, 1904, with which company he received the following promotions; corporal, January 20, 1905; second lieutenant, March 11, 1907; first lieutenant, September 25, 1909; and captain, November 27, 1911. He entered the Mexican Border service on July 9, 1916. John M. Rudy, was re-appointed captain of Company G, 8th Regiment, Infantry, of the Pennsylvania National Guard on November 27, 1916; and returned to the service of the Guard on February 28, 1917. He entered the World War service, July 15, 1917. Captain Rudy's Mexican Border service was as follows: He reported for duty June 22, 1916, and was mustered into Federal service as captain, Company G, July 9, 1916; recommissioned captain of the same company and regiment November 27, 1916, and was mustered out of the Federal service and returned to the Pennsylvania National Guard service, February 28, 1917. His World War service was as follows: He reported for duty on July 15, 1917, and mustered into Federal service July 20, 1917, as Captain of Company G, 8th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry. He became attached to the 112th Infantry, 28th Division, on November 1, 1917, and honorably discharged by reason of physical disability, S. O. No. 14, Par. 43, War Department, dated January 17, 1918. Captain John M. Rudy is a man whose name will be on the records of honorable and distinguished military men which will be studied by the future generations. Captain Rudy also has the distinction of being the Commandant of the Cadets at the Carlisle Indian School. He is politically a Republican. Mr. Rudy is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., the fraternal Order of Eagles and the Cumberland Fire Company. He is very much interested in the affairs of the American Legion, and also the local and civic welfare of Carlisle, Pa.

George Gilbert Rupley, born and reared in Greencastle, was the eldest son of Simon and Sarah (Gilbert) Rupley and a great grandson of the Swiss immigrant, Jacob Rupley, who came to America in 1743 and served in the War of the Revolution as lieutenant in the Cumberland County militia. The name was originally "Ruple," the family being French and of that Huguenot stock that was driven into Switzerland by religious persecution. In the spring of 1843, George G. Rupley removed to Mercersburg, where he established himself in the tin and stove business in which he continued to the end of his life.

He was by nature and habit a quiet man, reserved in disposition, but an able and interesting talker with persons who enjoyed his acquaintance. In the community at large, his influence was felt

more from his upright, Christian life than from what he said, but he always found voice in any crisis or time of need to array himself on the side of peace and good order. His outstanding characteristics were his intellectual honesty and his judicial quality of mind. He never was carried away by impulse but calmly weighed and considered, and his conclusions were sound and very free from prejudicial influences. He had keen sense of humor and a kindly disposition and was a man of deep convictions and high ideals who kept his feet firmly on the ground and his head above the fog.

Mr. Rupley's experiences present a rather interesting series of anomalies. While he instinctively shrank from the publicity of office, he was called upon frequently to assume the duties of local government. Diligent in the pursuit of peace, he found himself captain of the Home Guards and in command of the defenses of the town at the outbreak of the Civil War. Chary of speech, he discussed the war situation with no less a person than Gen. Wade Hampton, while a captive of the general in a Confederate camp, and assumed the part of spokesman for his fellow captives upon their entry into a Confederate prison. The tale of Mr. Rupley's captivity begins at noon of October 10, 1862, when some bluecoated cavalymen rode into the town of Mercersburg, stopped in Centre Square, and inquired for the burgess. The citizens, who crowded around eager to talk with these supposedly Union soldiers vied with one another in pointing out Mr. Rupley, who was standing in the doorway of his store. The commander of the soldiers crossed the square and made him their prisoner. This was the first intimation the townspeople had that their visitors might not be friends. The main body of Stuart's Army following in Confederate dress soon convinced them that the Rebels had done the impossible, had circled around the Union Army at Antietam and carried the war into Pennsylvania. Other captures quickly followed, and soon Messrs. Daniel Shaffer, Perry Rice, James Grove, George G. Rupley, and Joseph Winger (of Claylick) were on their way to Richmond to be imprisoned in Libby.

When they arrived at the prison along with some thirty or forty Pennsylvanians, the commandant, Major Turner, addressed them with, "Well, gentlemen, Pennsylvania gave a large majority to Abe Lincoln but I have never yet seen a Pennsylvanian who voted for him." He paused and there was a painful silence. The commandant seemed to be enjoying the situation. Then Mr. Rupley, with whom "speech was a luxury, silence a need," spoke and said, "I cast my vote for Abraham Lincoln;" and Mr. Winger, who sometimes expressed himself forcibly, added, "And by God, so did I." They all awaited the next move in some alarm, but Major Turner surprised them by turning to the two men in a friendly way and putting some questions bearing on the political situation in the North. Some conversation ensued during which the guards searched

the other prisoners. Mr. Rupley escaped this search and passed into the prison carrying his money with him.

One morning six weeks later, Mr. Rupley was taken under guard to Major Turner's office. Arriving there he was asked as to his politics, whether he had favored the war, and what he thought of it. He answered that he was a Republican, had voted for Mr. Lincoln, had not been in favor of war at the beginning, had believed it could be compromised, but was now in favor of war to the end. These were all in answer to direct questions; he volunteered nothing, concealed nothing. At length the reason for this interview came out. He was asked whether, in case he were paroled to effect an exchange for a Confederate in a Northern prison, he would attend to such exchange and, failing, return to prison. He asked for time to think it over. On the way back to his quarters, he passed Mr. Winger going to the office, but there was no opportunity to prepare him for the interview. Mr. Winger was put through the same examination, with the same result. Both men concluded to accept the conditions of the parole. Whether their passage with the commandant had any bearing on the matter is a question, but it will be noted that these men were the two who, on entering the prison, made no concealment of their politics.

The parole given him was as follows:

Parole of Honor

C. S. Prison,
Richmond, Va., Nov. 30th, 1862.

In consideration of my release for thirty (30) days, upon this my Parole of Honor, for the purpose of proceeding to Washington, U. S., in order to effect the exchange between Dr. Jackson and myself I do solemnly swear that during the thirty (30) days I will not take up arms against the Confederate States of America and that I will confine myself strictly to the object of my mission and if failing in that, I will return at the expiration of thirty (30) days from this date and place myself in the custody of the Confederate authorities.

(Signed) George G. Rupley.

Witness Nov. 30, 1862

Eraustus W. Ross

Clerk of C. S. Military Prison.

Mr. Rupley left the prison December 1 and reporting in Washington was permitted to go to his home pending the routine of exchange. Unfortunately, Dr. Jackson could not be found in the Northern prisons, so in the absence of his equivalent, Mr. Rupley was bound to return to Libby. He left home on Christmas day and reported in Washington, where he remained while the exchange commissioners communicated with Richmond. After some days, the Confederate

agent accepted a substitute for Dr. Jackson, and the exchange was formally consummated.

When Mr. Rupley entered Libby prison, he had on his person about two hundred dollars. Some of this he loaned to fellow prisoners, and through the good offices of a guard, they purchased a few comforts for themselves. This guard, a young man named White, from Baltimore, was well known to the Mercersburg men, having spent part of his boyhood in the town with his relatives, the Dunwoodies. When Mr. Rupley was returning to the prison, the Mercersburg borough council, hoping he might again escape the search, appropriated seventy-five dollars for the use of the Mercersburg prisoners and entrusted it to his care. When he reached Washington and found that he was not to be returned to Libby, he placed the money in the hands of Colonel Hoffman, commissary of prisoners, who undertook to try to deliver it. The money reached the prison but not the prisoners. They heard of it for the first time after their return home. All the receipts in the transaction are now in the possession of the family. Enclosed with Colonel Hoffman's receipt, Mr. Rupley received a Confederate twenty-dollar note, pronounced counterfeit, which had been paid the Shaffer family for provisions taken by Jeb Stuart's cavalry during the raid which resulted in the capture of the Mercersburg men.

Mr. Rupley married, April 8, 1847, Wilhelmina Baxter, eldest daughter of William and Elizabeth (Sieber) Baxter, and his death occurred September 28, 1899. The father of Mrs. Rupley, William Baxter, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. He was a school teacher, printer and editor, and a man of considerable literary ability. Mrs. Rupley was a woman of spirit and courage, qualities that were frequently brought into play during the stirring days of the Civil War. On one occasion, she defied a Confederate of McNeil's band at the point of his musket and only surrendered the watch he demanded at the call of her children's screams. She was a devoted and self-sacrificing wife and mother with a heart full of sympathy for all in trouble and need. She died May 15, 1887. Of the eight children born to George Gilbert and Wilhelmina (Baxter) Rupley, three died in infancy, the five who reached maturity being as follows: Simon Gilbert, of Mercersburg, who married Anna M. Alleman and has three children, George Alleman, Simon Moore, and Margaret Gilbert; Sarah Elizabeth, who married Rev. A. A. Black, a clergyman of the Reformed Church, both of whom are deceased; George, deceased, who resided at Duluth, Minn., married Emma Rudolph, and had three children, Wilhelmina, who is now Mrs. Herbert Porter Carrow, Jr., George Gilbert Rupley, and Barbara, the wife of Charlemagne Tower, Jr.; Anna Rebecca, who resides in the old home at Mercersburg, is much interested in local history, and is a careful and painstaking genealogist; and Nancy Belle, deceased, a student, teacher, and musician, who helped in the compilation of an accurate local

history known as *Old Mercersburg* which was published under the auspices of the Woman's Club, of which she was then president.

Harvey G. Ryder, retired farmer and fruit grower of Scotland, Pa., was born in Ft. Loudon Pa., in 1877, the son of Michael and Etta (Metz) Ryder. The father was a farmer up until 1896, when he moved to Scotland. Michael Ryder, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to Ft. Loudon from Lancaster County. He was a direct descendent of the original American Ryder who came to this country from England before the Revolutionary War. He was killed by the Indians at Braddock. He had one son, the forefather of the present generation. Michael and Etta Ryder had two children, Albert M., who is retired, and Harvey G. The latter obtained his education in the public schools of Ft. Loudon and Scotland. Upon leaving school he immediately took up farming, continuing until just a few years ago when he retired from active life and moved into Scotland, where he has a beautiful home. He has 116 acres of fruit and farm land, most of which is planted to apple trees. Many of the dealers in this section of the state are supplied from the Ryder farm. Much of the fruit is shipped to more remote parts. The farm is managed by a tenant. Mr. Ryder is a member of the Republican Party and has always been interested in politics. He is also a leader in civic affairs. He was married in 1910 to Daisy M. Coldsmith of Scotland. There was one daughter, Devona G., who is now attending high school. Mrs. Ryder is a member of the Scotland U. B. Church and for years has taken a leading part in congregational matters and in social events of Scotland.

Snively Ryder, was born on the soil, and although he turned to other affairs in later life, the old attraction pulled him back to his birthplace where he passed the remaining active years of his life. He was born near Ft. Loudon, Pa., in 1864, the son of John A. and Susan (Shelly) Ryder. The latter was killed by lightning on the farm in 1904. Her husband was a farmer practically all of his life, retiring just a few years before his death in 1926. During the Civil War when Southern Troops made frequent raids into that part of Pennsylvania he was spotted and chased by Rebels, but, fortunately, escaped and lived to the ripe old age of 91. His father before him was long-lived, too, passing away at the advanced age of 93. The same farm has been the home of three generations. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Ft. Loudon and later took a commercial course in Philadelphia. In 1885 he entered the hardware business in Harrisburg, forming a partnership with O. F. Strayer. In less than a year he sold his interest in this concern and purchased another retail establishment of the same kind. He operated this concern until 1919 when he retired and returned to Ft. Loudon where he took up his residence and farmed for a few years on the farm his father and grandfather had owned before him, a

beautiful tract of 295 acres. There he took up the raising of grain and the breeding of cows for dairy purposes. He sold large quantities of whole milk to the dairies supplying the cities and villages in that section of the state. In 1892 he was married to Adrian Ryall of Monticello, N. Y., who died in 1909. There were two children, Isabell Adrian and Ryall. The former married J. Donald Carpenter, a civil engineer and member of the firm of Gannett, Seelye and Fleming of Harrisburg. They have two children, Janett Louise and Isabell Ryall, who lives with his father, was married to Edna Ault of St. Thomas, and is in the trucking business. They have two children, Charles Snively and Miriam Elizabeth. Following the death of his first wife, the subject of this sketch remarried in 1911, taking as his wife Elizabeth Barnum. She was a member of the Reformed Church. Her death occurred in 1926. Her husband had two brothers and one sister,—Simon, a farmer; William, who resides on the Falling Spring Road, and Emma, now deceased, the former wife of Benjamin Lehman.

Jacob Gideon Schaff, electrical engineer, was born November 1, 1881, and died Feb. 25, 1927. He was a son of Rev. Jacob and Susan (Peters) Schaff. Jacob Schaff, born Jan. 30, 1805, died Mar. 7, 1887, was the ancestor of the Schaff family of Chambersburg. He was the first of the family to come to Franklin County and married Anna Blakeney Harris, a daughter of George Harris, a Revolutionary soldier. Their son, Jacob Gideon Schaff, was born July 28, 1835, and died September 21, 1881. He was the father of Jacob Gideon Schaff, the subject of this sketch. In early life he became a teacher in Guilford and Antrim Townships and in 1856, he relinquished teaching to become a minister of the United Brethren Church. His first charge was at Mercersburg and his last charge was in Chambersburg, where he concluded his pastorate in 1870 and retired from the ministry. He then entered the printing business and in 1875 established a newspaper known as the Centennial Register. It was afterwards changed to The Peoples Register. Shortly before his death he started the first daily in Chambersburg but it was discontinued on account of his failing health. Jacob Gideon and Anna B. Harris Schaff had these children: Thesta Blakeney, Motte L., Bruce Harris, A. Orpah, wife of Dr. H. M. Miley, Merle D'Aubingne, Abigail Angelique and Jacob Gideon.

Jacob Gideon Schaff was educated in the public schools of Chambersburg and studied electrical engineering at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. After completing his education he returned to Chambersburg and in 1899, engaged in business as a contracting electrical engineer. His business grew rapidly and to care for its increase he opened a branch store in 1901 at Hagerstown. In 1903, Hagerstown was made the headquarters of his business and the firm was known as the J. G. Schaff Electrical Company, under which name



Photo by [illegible]

Jacob J. Schoff

it was operated until his death. A few years later, however, he disposed of the Hagerstown store and Chambersburg again became his headquarters. In the early days of electricity he installed numerous plants including the municipal plant at Shepherdstown, W. Va., at Boonsboro, Md., in 1903, also Greencastle and the Mercersburg-Lemaster Electric Plants. His firm established many individual plants throughout Southern Pennsylvania and Western Maryland. Mr. Schaff was a keen business man and within a few short years built up a substantial business. At the time of his death he was regarded as one of the leading electrical engineers in the Cumberland Valley. He served for a number of years as president of the Greencastle Electric Company and established a number of other companies in Franklin County. He also took an interest in the business life of Chambersburg and was active in civic affairs. He was endowed with a liberal and hospitable disposition and was widely known. He served as a director of the Chambersburg Trust Company, president of the Dando Schaff Printing & Publishing Company of Philadelphia, and was interested in a number of other local business enterprises. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and always lent his support to all worthy movements. He was regarded as one of Chambersburg's most substantial citizens, being a charter member of the Rotary Club. Mr. Schaff married Mabel Ruth Huber, a daughter of Rev. Benjamin G. (deceased) and Naomi Jane (Cormany) Huber, now a resident of Chambersburg. They had these children: Jacob Gideon, born in August, 1910, now attending Bliss Electrical School; Eleanor Jane, born in August, 1912, attending Tacoma Park Senior High School at Washington, D. C.; Benjamin Huber born in October, 1914, attending Greenbrier Military Academy, Lewisburg, West Virginia; and Mabel Marie, born in August, 1916, attending Chambersburg High School. Mrs Schaff and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, she being very active in local civic affairs.

John D. Schaal, oldest garage man in point of service in Chambersburg, has the distinction of repairing the first automobile ever in Chambersburg, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 1, 1880. When he was but three years of age his father and mother removed to Chambersburg. His father, John H. Schaal, was in business in that town until 1900 when his death occurred. The son obtained his education in the local public schools and as a young boy started working in his father's bicycle shop. Upon the death of his father he took over the business himself, operating it successfully until 1906 when, sensing that the bicycle soon would give way to that new vehicle, the automobile, he opened the first garage in Chambersburg. He did a general repair business, and his services were much in demand, for the first motor cars required considerably more attention than do the present efficient models. He soon became quite proficient in the business and his fame spread throughout the surrounding territory, with the result

that the business prospered. In 1909 he took on the agency for the Ford car and is still the Chambersburg representative of the Detroit manufacturer. In 1922 John B. Baumgardner entered the business, succeeding his uncle, J. M. Runk, who had been interested in the company for several years. The firm has met with brilliant success and always exceeds the quota set for it by the Detroit headquarters. Mr. Schaal is active in civic affairs and has given unstintingly of both time and money in the promotion of all enterprises looking toward the improvement of his community and the betterment of the fortunes of his fellow citizens. He is a Democrat and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Independent Order Odd Fellows, Knights of Malta and St. John's Reformed Church. He is a director of the Chambersburg Trust Company. In 1907 he was married to Zereau V. Snyder of Chambersburg. Like her husband, she is active in the affairs of her church and in social functions.

Dr. W. C. Schultz, Jr., is one of the rising young physicians of Waynesboro, Pa. William Clyde Schultz Jr., was born November 13, 1901, at Concord, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in the extreme northern limits of the county. He is the son of Dr. William Clyde and Cora Elizabeth Schultz, the father is a prominent physician. The son was educated in the local public schools. He pursued the pre-medical course at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated from this institution in 1926. From there he took up the practice of medicine in Waynesboro and is now enjoying quite a large practice. At present he holds a First Lieutenancy in the Medical Reserve Corps. He is quite popular with the younger set of his town. He is single and has a host of friends here and elsewhere. In college fraternities he has quite a prominent connection, being a member of Phi Delta Theta and the Alpha Kappa Kappa Medical fraternity. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is prominently connected with the local lodge. He is a member of the George Washington Chapter of Chambersburg, Continental Commandry, and the Shrine. In all these he is actively associated. He is also a member of the Masonic and the Waynesboro Country clubs, and is an active participant in all their doings. In religious thought he is a Methodist and is a member of the Waynesboro congregation. He is prominent in church affairs and is just as active in these as he is in the other organizations with which he is connected. The Schultz family is one of the oldest and best known in the county of Franklin and southern Pennsylvania and Maryland, having been well known in school, church and state affairs.

George Peter Searight, office holder, engineer and soldier. Mr. Searight has and continues to have an exceptionally brilliant and interesting career. The pioneering and adventurous blood of his famous ancestry courses vigorously through his veins. The early settlement of Cumberland County, which is one of the most vivid

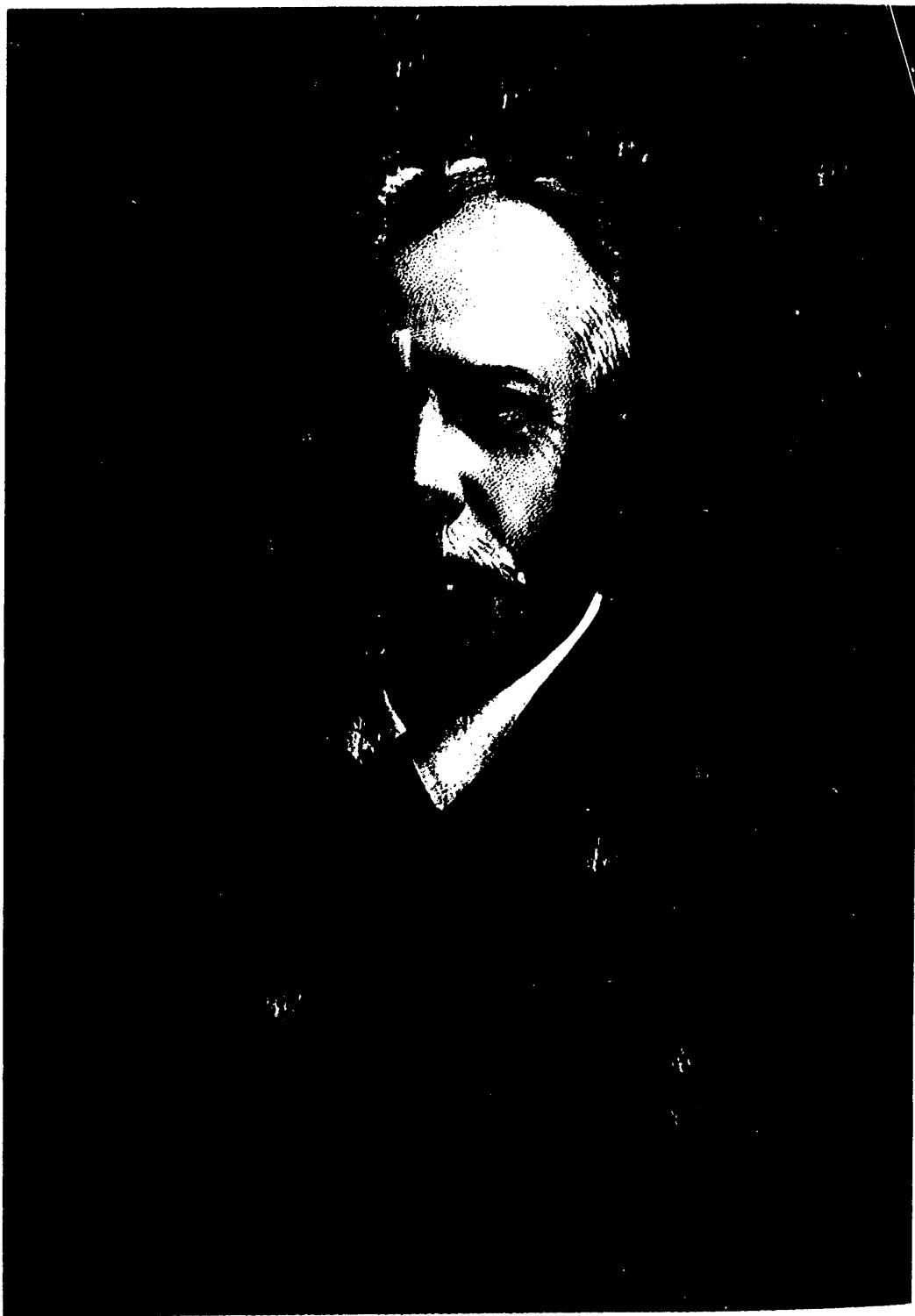
historical annals of the country, was furthered by Mr. Searight's forbears. Upon the whole galaxy of glorious and eventful history of Pennsylvania, the constellation of Searight shines with increasing brilliancy. Of the present generation is John Stuart and Lizzie Coover (Brandt) Searight, parents of George. They are of Scotch-Irish descent and were born in and around Carlisle, their present residence. Mr. Searight, the father, is associated with the Aluminum Company of America. Mr. George Searight was born August 17, 1886, in the vicinity of Carlisle, Cumberland County. His boyhood was spent here. In fact, he received most of his early education in the Carlisle public schools. Fulfilling a lifetime ambition to be a civil engineer, he began preparation for this profession by entering Pennsylvania State College. On receiving his degree there, he began the study of his chosen profession in the civil engineering college of that same college. He received his engineer's degree in 1908. Then began the colorful life which has made him well-known in many parts of the United States. With the Pennsylvania Railroad he worked to plan the construction of that stupendous undertaking, the East River Tunnel; this took two years. He then switched his affiliation to the New York Central Railroad and had a hand in the building of the Grand Central Station. He then became interested in municipal engineering and went to New York City, N. Y. to officiate for three years on the Board of Water Supply of that place. South America, which was in the throes of gigantic engineering projects, called the young engineer in 1914; and he took charge of a survey in preparation for the construction of a railway in Ecuador on the request of the Ecuador Government. Back in New York again by 1915, work in the New York subway occupied him. It was in that year also that he went to Canada in the interests of the Foundation Company of New York City. The United States' entrance into the World War took the interest of Mr. Searight away from his engineering work, and he enlisted in the United States Army as a first lieutenant in the Engineers Reserve Corps. He was assigned to duty in the 27th Engineers. Overseas he made a splendid accounting of himself for his country, and cut out for himself a brilliant war record: the Marne, Aisne Sector; St. Mihiel and Argonne campaigns were a few of the terrors of war he participated in. He was promoted to captain overseas, which rank he now holds in the Reserve Corps of Engineers. At the close of the war, he again took up his peace-time profession. Between 1919 and 1927, he was assistant engineer and district engineer on highway construction for the Pennsylvania Department of Highways, a position requiring the skill and technique of an experienced engineer. In 1927 the Borough of Carlisle called on its favored son to take over the management of its affairs. Mr. Searight accepted the appointment to the borough managership. During his short term of office he has acquitted himself admirably, much to the comfort and improvement of his fellow citizens. He has now in working project

many needed and vital changes and developments. Carlisle is indeed fortunate in her choice. Jean M. Bower of Newville was joined in marriage on February 14, 1920, to Mr. Searight. They attend the Second Presbyterian Church and are prominent in all civic and social activities. Aside from his many duties and responsibilities, George Peter Searight is connected with many organizations. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge; Rotary Club; American Society of Civil Engineers; the Society of American Military Engineers; City Managers' Association; member of Penn Sewage Work Association of Pennsylvania; American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; and is a registered professional engineer.

Lewis Hiram Seaton, M. D., was born in McClellandtown, Pa., November 30, 1885, the son of Lewis Merchant and Julia (Stacey) Seaton, who were natives of Fayette County and both of whom are now deceased. His father was of Scotch descent and was one of the family of Seatons of Kings County, Virginia. His mother was Scotch-Irish and traced her ancestry through the Buchanan-Jefferies-Stacey families. Lewis Hiram Seaton has enjoyed one of the most varied and interesting careers in the valley. The early years of his life were spent in Uniontown, Pa., where he attended the public schools. The family moved to a farm in Redstone Township in 1894 where he completed his public school education and a few years later became a school teacher in Menallen Township. He continued his work as a school teacher in New Salem until 1906, when he entered the University of Pittsburgh to take up the study of medicine. This change in the course of his life followed by attending Ohio Northern University. The next year he spent as resident physician in the Uniontown Hospital. The recognition of his medical skill came with his appointment to the important position of company physician to the Consolidated Connellsville Coal and Coke Company, at Grays Landing, Pa., in 1911. Dr. Seaton remained with this company for five years, and in December, 1916, he moved to Chambersburg just prior to the war. Dr. Seaton had been a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard Hospital Corps for the three years preceding his graduation from the University of Pittsburgh and he accordingly received a commission in the Medical Officers Reserve Corps on July 4, 1917. He was called into active service on August 10 and sailed for England shortly afterwards. Following his arrival on foreign soil he served with the British in one of their hospitals. Dr. Seaton saw some of the most gruesome aspects of the war while serving with the British Field Ambulance Company and afterwards with the artillery in France and Belgium. His return to the American Expeditionary Forces in the spring of 1919 immediately preceded his discharge at Camp Dix, in June of that year. Dr. Seaton possesses a notable war record. He was commissioned as a first lieutenant and was discharged as a captain, having received that most enviable decoration, the British Military Cross. Since the war,



L H Seaton md



Portrait by Augustus 202

D W Diddle

he has lived in Chambersburg as one of its foremost citizens and at this time he occupies a leading position in the civic and community affairs of the town. He has been a member of the Chambersburg Board of Health since 1920 in which capacity he has made excellent use of his opportunities to display his sagacity and professional skill gained in a wide and thorough field. The doctor is a member of the Presbyterian Church and exhibits a well rounded life in that respect and in his social attainments. He is a member of the Valley Lodge, F. & A. M., also of Zembo Shrine at Harrisburg and has attained his Thirty-second Degree in Masonry. In politics he is a Republican. He is, of course, affiliated with the American Legion and is active in all the affairs of the Chambersburg post. The Hommes 40 Chevaux 8 Association of American war veterans who saw foreign service, is another one of the organizations with which he is actively associated. He was married in Chambersburg in 1911 to Charlotte M. Bietsch, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Pressler) Bietsch, both of whom are now deceased. They have no children.

David Willis Seidle, one of Mechanicsburg's leading business men, was born in the town of New Cumberland, Cumberland County, Pa., Aug. 18, 1855. His parents were Frederick and Elizabeth (Stephenson) Seidle. Frederick Seidle was born in Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1825. His parents were Frederick (Sr.) and Magdalena (Bergner) Seidle, both natives of Württemberg, Germany, who came to Philadelphia in 1825. In 1836, Frederick, Sr., purchased a farm in Silver Spring Township, Cumberland County, Pa., where his son, Frederick, Jr., remained until he was eighteen, when he came to Mechanicsburg, where he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's and cabinet-maker's trade. In 1850 he was married to Elizabeth Stephenson of near Harrisburg, Pa. Frederick Seidle established the first spoke and bending works in Mechanicsburg, enlarging his plant from time to time, until he became a leader in his line, not only in this locality, but in the United States. He attended the Paris Exposition in 1878, with exhibits of his manufactured material, and received several gold medals. He traveled extensively through the different European countries and established what proved to be an ever increasing foreign trade. The subject of this sketch came to Mechanicsburg with his parents as a small child and lived here the remainder of his life. After a business education in Philadelphia he became associated with his father in the management of the business. For some years before his death he lived retired. In politics Mr. Seidle was a Republican. He was a member of the Trinity Lutheran Church, and a Charter member of the Business Men's League. June 12, 1912, he married Jennie E., daughter of David Emanuel and Florence (Little) Longsdorf. D. E. Longsdorf's ancestors held large grants of land, from William Penn's sons, in this section, and some of the early settlers (ancestors) were active in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. He served as first lieutenant and quarter

master of the 158th Regiment Pa. Vol. in the Civil War. Mr. Longsdorf in early life taught school, after the war, followed the nursery business for some years, engaging later in the mercantile business as a traveling salesman. Mrs. Florence (Little) Longsdorf's ancestors were large property owners in Adams County, owning practically all of what is now Littlestown and much surrounding country. The daughter, Jennie E. attended Lutherville College, Lutherville, Maryland, later graduating from an art school in Baltimore, receiving a gold medal for the excellence of her work. After Mr. Seidle retired from active business, he and his wife traveled extensively. In business he was honorable and upright, popular as well as prominent in business circles, having many warm and congenial friends. He built "The Gables," a commodious stucco bungalow, at Main and Washington Streets, Mechanicsburg, where he spent his last years. His death occurred February 14, 1927.

Henry Lowry Sellers, a member of the faculty in the training school of the State Teachers College, in Shippensburg, Pa., was born in Bellefonte, Pa., February 17, 1898. He is the son of James H. and Elizabeth Sellers. Mrs. Sellers is a native of England. Henry Sellers was educated in the public schools of Ford City, Pa., and is a graduate of Grove City College, B.S. degree. He has taken summer work at California Normal School in 1924, University of Pittsburgh in 1928, and graduate work at Columbia University in the summer of 1929. He now teaches science and mathematics. During the late war he served two years with the United States Army in France. In politics, Mr. Sellers is a Republican. He is a member of the American Legion and a member and chaplain of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is much interested in church work and teaches the Men's bible class of the United Brethren Church in Shippensburg, of which he is a member. In Butler, Pa., September, 1922, he was married to Pearl Gertrude, daughter of Stewart H. and Anna Miller of Somerset, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Sellers are the parents of three children: Nancy Ann, Neal Stewart, and Gene Clarence.

J. Allen Sellers, was born in St. Thomas, Pennsylvania, in the year 1860. He is the son of Daniel and Susan (Allen) Sellers, the former the son of Samuel L. Sellers, who was born in 1787, in the vicinity of Reading, Pennsylvania. He was one of the earliest settlers of that district, and was a furniture maker, and also made cases for the old grandfather clocks. Daniel Sellers, the father of the subject, J. Allen Sellers, conducted a furniture and undertaking business for the period of about forty-nine years. J. Allen and his brother, S. Frisbie Sellers bought the present undertaking business in 1895 from one known as George Denton. This business was established in the year 1865, and is one of the oldest established business places in the region of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. The brother, S. Frisbie, died October 10, 1923, and J. Allen has operated the

business since that time with the able assistance of Daniel K., and Robert A. Sellers, his sons. The business is comprised of all up-to-date and modern equipment and has very beautifully equipped display rooms. J. Allen Sellers is still capable and very active in the business. He is a Democrat, and is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic order. On December 25, 1884, he was united in marriage to Alice K. Keefer of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sellers are very active members of the local St. John's Reformed Church. The son, Daniel K., is a Mason. He is married to Verna K. Ernst of Chambersburg. They have one child, Daniel R. Sellers. The other son, Robert A. Sellers, is a member of the Businessmen's Club, and the Knights of Pythias. He married Marguerite A. Gibbs, also of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two children, Helen M., and Robert G. Sellers.

Robert Allen Sellers. One of the most prominent and conservative citizens and businessmen of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, is Robert Allen Sellers, who was born in the year 1893 in this city. He was educated in the public and high schools of Chambersburg, from which he graduated in 1912, after which he became a cost accountant for the Wolf Company, and held this position until 1918, when he became connected with the *Valley Spirit* as business manager. His interest was centered on this paper for a period of five years, when he accepted the position as office manager of the DuBois Press. He worked here for a very short time, and in 1923 he became interested in the firm of J. A. Sellers & Sons, an established undertaking business, in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. In the year 1925, he was made a partner of this firm, after he had received his license as an embalmer from the State. He has been very active in this company, taking full charge of the business end of it. He is a Democrat, and affiliated with the following: the local Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Club, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Central Presbyterian Church. On June 15, 1916, Mr. Sellers was united in marriage to Marguerite A. Gibbs of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. They have two children, Helen M., 1917, and Robert G., 1919. Mrs. Sellers is also very active in the church and social affairs of the community, and is a member of the local Woman's Club.

Paul Senseny, well-known business man, was born August 5, 1906, in Chambersburg, Franklin County. He is a son of Edward and Maud Estelle (Jones) Senseny, both of German ancestry. His father was also born in Chambersburg and was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad for thirty-five years, for a number of years serving as yard foreman. He is now retired. Mr. Senseny was educated in the public schools of Chambersburg and following his graduation from the Chambersburg High School was employed in the Coca Cola plant and served in the various branches of the busi-

ness. For about three years he was employed by the company as a salesman. On January 1, 1929, he organized the Chambersburg Bottling Company and is now serving as president of the organization. Under his direction the business has prospered and enjoys a large patronage throughout Franklin County. He is a member of the Church of God. On November 2, 1926, he married Kathryn Zeger, a member of a well-known St. Thomas family that has long been active in local affairs. They have two children: Paul, Jr., and Frederick.

Jacob Shank. Born in Antrim Township in the year 1858, Jacob Shank's death which occurred June 19, 1926, was a shock, and he was mourned for by many persons, being a respected and honored citizen of his community. He was the son of Jacob and Martha (Strite) Shank, the former being a native of Pennsylvania, while the latter was a native of Maryland. Both the parents are deceased. Jacob Shank was educated in the public schools of Antrim Township, and at the completion of his school career, he became a contractor and builder, which he followed for a period of forty years. Mr. Shank was united in marriage on June 1, 1893 to Cora, who was the daughter of Daniel K. and Anna (Shoemaker) Whitmer, natives of Pennsylvania. They are both dead. One daughter was born of this union, Amy May Shank, who married John W. Henneberger. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henneberger, they are: Lois M., John Durbin, and Amy Louise Henneberger. Mr. Henneberger is a contractor and builder and at the present time is specializing in road contracting. The subject, Jacob Shank and his wife, Cora Shank, were both very active members of the local Reformed Church, prior to Mr. Shank's death. The latter is still interested in this church.

Jay F. Shank, was born on a farm two miles south of Waynesboro, and was a son of John and Susan Shank natives of this same section, who spent their entire lives on the farm. Jay F., after completing his training in the public schools, attended business college at Philadelphia, Pa. Following this he accepted a position with the Geiser Manufacturing Company of Waynesboro, as a timekeeper, was later promoted to bookkeeper and in a short time through his efforts and ability was advanced to superintendent of the plant and made a director of the company. He held this position until 1912 when upon the Geiser Company selling out to the Emerson-Brantingham Company, he went, with J. J. Oller, to the Landis Machine Company of which Mr. Shank was made vice-president, a place he held until his death in 1926. His ability and industry soon put him among the leading men in financial and industrial enterprises of Waynesboro. He was one of the twenty men who organized and financed the C. G. & W. Street Railroad Company of which he was director and treasurer until his death. That corporation was sold later for \$750,000. He was director of the Landis Machine Company and



Jay F. Shank

director in the Old Bank of Waynesboro which after his death merged with the present First National Bank & Trust Company. He was also interested in the Frick Company and many other smaller concerns. His death caused an irreparable loss to the financial and business circles of the community. He had many friends, was reputed to have the highest business ideals, was known for his good judgment and unbending integrity, and was exceptionally successful in all his undertakings. He married Lillian Baxter of Fayetteville, Pa., who preceded him in death. Both were ardent members of the Lutheran Church. They had two children: John J., and a daughter, Sue Lillian, married to R. K. Francis, M.D., and now living in Inglewood, California.

John J. Shank, was born in Waynesboro, Pa., in 1898, the son of Jay F. and Lillian (Baxter) Shank, the former of whom attained a high place in the manufacturing world and whose sketch is printed herewith. John J. Shank was educated in the public schools of Waynesboro and attended Gettysburg College where he specialized in chemistry, and graduated in 1921. Following his college career he took up advanced work at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Md., and that same year, in Waynesboro, he opened a chemical laboratory, specializing in metallurgical and sanitary analyses. October, 1929, found Mr. Shank in his new building located at No. 17 East Main Street, which was built especially for the use of the Wayne Laboratories, which firm owns one of the most modern and most completely equipped, private laboratories in the State. Metallurgical, bacteriological, toxicological, clinical medicine, water, sanitation and sewerage, and research departments, are maintained and made highly efficient by an extensive technical library. In addition to the usual laboratory work he has a large business in ore and mineral analyses and other chemical lines. He has interests in various industrial plants in Waynesboro, and is deeply interested in the material and moral progress of the community. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta, college fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the American Chemical Society, and the Pennsylvania Water Works Operators Association. He also belongs to the Rotary Club and has taken an active part in the civic and social life of his community. In the world of business he is a director of the Landis Machine Company, and the First National Bank. He was married in 1921 to Maybelle F. Criswell. Both are active in affairs of the Lutheran Church and in Waynesboro society. There is one child, Iris Maybelle, born in 1925.

John McDowell Sharpe, was born in Newton Township, Cumberland County, October 7, 1830, and died August 23, 1883. He was the son of Andrew and Rosanna (McDowell) Sharpe. He received his education in the public schools and continued it in Marshall College of Mercersburg, Pa., 1844-1846. He then entered Jefferson College

at Canonsburg and in 1848 was graduated from that institution with the highest honors of his class. Upon his graduation he took up the study of law in Cumberland County with Hon. Frederick Watts and in 1851 moved to Chambersburg, Pa., and was admitted to the Franklin County Bar, practicing under Judge Black who was famous in the judicial history of Pennsylvania. Taking an active interest in politics from the beginning of his career, following the precedent of his ancestors, he was vitally connected with the inception of the Republican Party. In 1852, he electioneered for General Scott, the last of the Whig presidential candidates. Upon the dissolution of the Whig Party during the period when the "Know Nothings" were dominating state and nation, he became disgusted with the general policies of this vague Republican party then existing, and switched his affiliations to the Democratic ranks. This transfer of political faith was of state wide importance and has since been explained by his keen admiration for James Buchanan, who like himself was of Federalist ancestry. He was not in sympathy with slavery as no one could have been more at heart a humanitarian than he, but he felt the Democratic party, as existing then, to be commensurate with his ideals of his country's government. Unfortunately, right after this came the Civil War and since Pennsylvania was a Northern state, his newly chosen party was naturally out of sympathy with the consensus of political opinion. Had he remained in the ranks of the Republican party, he would have undoubtedly held high offices in the reorganization of his country's government following that period. He was a man not only of keen intelligence but a tactful and practical judge of human nature. In 1873, he was sent to the constitutional convention and occupied an important place in that assembly. He served three terms in the State House of Representatives; serving one term as a member from Franklin and Fulton Counties; one as a member from Franklin and Perry Counties; and one as a member for Franklin County. John McDowell Sharpe will live forever in the legal annals of Pennsylvania. He was ever dignified, eloquent, convincing, and sincere. His method of marshalling his law cases was Alexandrian. His reputation is not only established in the lower county courts, but he was recognized in the Supreme Courts, both state and federal for his outstanding acumen and ability. Upon the threatened invasion of the Confederate forces into Pennsylvania, he enlisted as a private in the Home Guards and was encamped on the Greencastle road. Fortunately the Battle of Antietam prevented this offensive, and it was until a year later that General Lee's forces invaded Pennsylvania. He was married to Emma King, daughter of John and Mary (Maclay) King of Chambersburg. Mr. King was president of the Bank of Chambersburg and was prominent in the business and social affairs of his community. The children born of this union are as follows: John, Rosanna McDowell, J. McDowell, and Walter King. All excepting the latter died in infancy.

Walter King Sharpe, son of John McDowell and Emma (King) Sharpe, was born December 24, 1863. His father, John McDowell Sharpe, was a justly famed and illustrious member of the Pennsylvania Bar. Walter King Sharpe first attended the Chambersburg Academy under the supervision of Dr. J. H. Shumaker and following that entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated from there in 1882. He matriculated at Princeton University and completed his freshman year but the death of his father in 1883 necessitated his returning to Chambersburg to supervise the settlement of the estate. The following year was spent in Europe, and in 1886 he began the study of law in the law office of the Hon. John Stewart, and in February, 1889, was admitted to the Franklin County Bar and has since practiced in Chambersburg, Pa. He first practiced his profession with his cousin, J. W. Sharpe, in the firm of Sharpe & Sharpe. This partnership lasted for ten years and in 1899, Irvin C. Elder was admitted to the firm and the name changed to Sharpe, Sharpe & Elder. In 1901, J. W. Sharpe retired from active practice, and the firm name was again changed to Sharpe & Elder. In the practice of his profession, he has become an able and distinguished lawyer and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. Politically, he is independent in his views while nominally affiliated with the Democratic Party. He has always been active in the enterprises of his community: for more than thirty years he was a director of the National Bank of Chambersburg; and for twenty years vice-president in that institution. In 1906, upon the organization of the Farmers & Merchants Trust Company, he was elected its president and since that time has filled that office. In the financial panic of 1907, he was called upon to take charge of the affairs of the Wolf Company of Chambersburg. Reorganizing this company, he put it on a sound financial basis, and on January 1, 1916, he resigned, having fulfilled his obligations to this concern, in order to devote more time to his extensive legal practice. He is a member of the Rotary Club and has served on the board of directors of the Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce. On May 7, 1897, he was married to Helen McKeehan Cook, daughter of the late Jeremiah Cook, member of the Franklin County Bar, and at one time editor of the *Franklin Repository*. To this union have been born two children: John McDowell and Winifred Sharpe. John McDowell Sharpe, upon his graduation from Harvard Law School and his admission to the Pennsylvania Bar, entered the law firm of his father as partner and the name of the firm was changed again to Sharpe & Sharpe.

George T. Shearer, one of the most active of Waynesboro citizens in industrial, financial and civic affairs, was born in Perry County, Pa., in 1872. His parents, Wilson now deceased and Catherine (Wagner) Shearer still living, were farmers. After finishing his early education, which was obtained in the public schools of his

native county, he entered the shops of the Landis Tool Company, Waynesboro, as an apprentice. He worked his way through the machine shops, acquiring considerable knowledge of the business of the company and of mechanical matters in general. He then enrolled with the Scranton Correspondence School of Mechanical Drafting, graduating in 1900. Resuming his employment with the Landis Tool Company, he was made sales representative, spending ten years in Europe in that capacity. He returned home in February, 1915, and continued his connection with the same company for several years. He assisted in organizing the Decca Disc Company in 1921, and three years later was made vice-president. To his executive ability and his familiarity with the mechanical end of the business are due much of the success of the enterprise which, although less than ten years old, already is numbered among the leaders in its field. In addition to his official connection with this company he is interested in a number of other industrial establishments, being a director of the Landis Tool Company, and the Auto Dex Company. His business connections are not limited to industries, but extend into the financial world as well. He is a director of the Citizens National Bank, and serves in a similar capacity on the board of the Waynesboro Hospital. He is a member of the Rotary Club and the local automobile Club. Always active in civic affairs, he has taken a leading part in movements looking toward the betterment of Waynesboro and the fortunes of its citizens. In 1900 he was married to Margaret Koontz, and they have one daughter, Mary. His wife is active in social and church affairs.

Ripsey T. Shearer, a prominent automobile dealer in Chambersburg, is a native of Carlisle. He was born June 1, 1889, the son of Raymond D. and Jennie (Ripsey) Shearer. The father is of Dutch-Swiss descent and is deceased. The mother of Scotch-Irish parentage, is still living in Carlisle. For forty years Raymond Shearer was in the insurance and real estate business. He was an outstanding business man, together with being a political leader of the Democratic party. At one time he served as collector of Internal Revenue of the Ninth Pennsylvania district, and was stationed at Lancaster, Pa. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Shearer's ancestors were of the first settlers in the Cumberland Valley. Mary Ripsey, one of the ancestors was the first white woman to be buried in Shippensburg. Raymond Shearer was very active in business and civic affairs until the time of his death, despite his son's request for him to retire. Ripsey Shearer was educated in the public schools of Carlisle, Conway Preparatory School, and Dickinson College, both of that town. December 26, 1921, he married Helen, daughter of Edgar and Alice (Woodruff) Bainbridge of Patterson, N. J. To them have been born two children: Ripsey T., Jr., and Helen Paige. Mr. Shearer has quite an enviable military record. February, 1914, he enlisted as a private in Company G, of the 8th Pennsylvania Infantry. In 1915, while stationed at the

Mexican border, he was commissioned second lieutenant. After the trouble with Mexico was quieted he returned to his home in Carlisle. April, 1917, he received his first lieutenant's commission. During the World War he saw active service overseas in a number of engagements. After the Armistice was signed, he was located at Velterne, France, as an instructor in the 28th Division Infantry school. He was honorably discharged in 1919 and returned to his law practice in Carlisle. In 1921, he was elected sheriff of Cumberland County and served in this office until 1925. He continued his law practice and in 1926 entered the automobile business in Chambersburg. There he has a large sales agency for the Chrysler, Dodge, and Plymouth motor cars. In 1920, Mr. Shearer reorganized Company G, of the 8th regiment of Pennsylvania National Guard, and was commissioned captain, later major. He is active in all military, business and civic affairs in the Cumberland Valley. He is an interested member of the following organizations: Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity of Dickinson College, Chamber of Commerce of Chambersburg, past commander, American Legion Post No. 101 of Carlisle, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

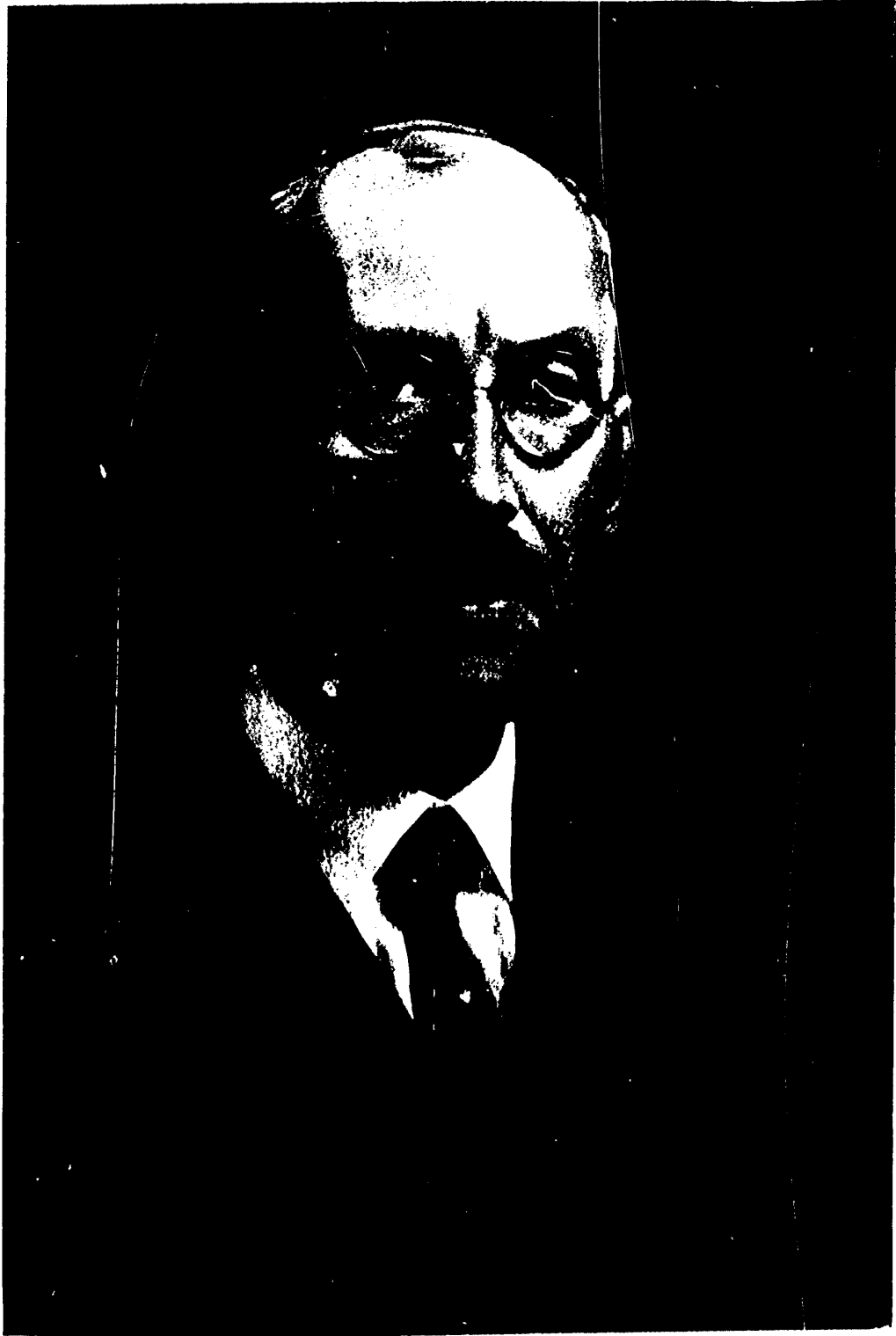
John Lawrence Shelley, Jr., was born in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania where he is now a resident, March 3, 1890, the son of John L. and Elizabeth (Hummel) Shelley. The father was born in Shiremans-town and the mother in Mechanicsburg. John Shelley, Jr., received his education in the public schools of Mechanicsburg, Gettysburg Academy, Gettysburg College, B. S. Degree, class of 1911, and Dickinson Law School in 1916 with A. M. and LL. B. Degrees. From 1916 until the present time Mr. Shelly has been connected with the State as attorney in the Department of Highways, specializing in Pennsylvania Road Law and Public Service Commission practice. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican Party. His church affiliation is the Lutheran congregation. In Mechanicsburg, Sept. 9, 1920, he was united in marriage with Mae Elizabeth, daughter of William L. and Emma (Eberly) Singiser of that town. To this couple has been born one son, William Lawrence. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shelley are well known in Mechanicsburg and vicinity as being interested in local civic and social activities.

John D. Shortess, D. D. One of Mechanicsburg's most prominent ministers is Dr. Shortess, who since 1924 has been the minister of the Grace Evangelical Church in that town. He was born March 22, 1860, in Markelville, Perry County, Pennsylvania, the son of Reverend Samuel Irwin and Elizabeth (Kline) Shortess, both natives of Perry County. The father is of Scotch-Irish parentage and is a descendant of Samuel Irwin an officer in the Colonial Army during the American Revolution. The mother is of German blood and a descendant of early settlers in Perry County. Dr. Shortess was educated in the public schools, Union Seminary, New Berlin, Penn-

sylvania, graduating February 17, 1882 and received his Doctor of Divinity degree June, 1914, from Oskaloosa College in Iowa where he took post-graduate work. In 1881 he was ordained by the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Church and entered the ministry to serve the following charges at: Millheim, 1882; McClure, 1883-84; Lewisberry, 1885-87; Chanceford, 1888-89; Dushore, 1890-91; Buffalo Valley, 1892-94; Patterson, Pennsylvania, 1895-97; Hugessville, 1898-1901; Millheim, 1902; Milton, 1903-06; elected presiding elder of the Carlisle district 1907-10; and at Lewisburg district 1911-14; York, 1915-18; Lewisburg, 1919-23; and then to Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1924. This is Dr. Shortess' forty-eighth year in active ministry. He has also served the following offices in the Central Pennsylvania Conference: Member Board Educational Examiners, president two terms; trustee and member of Executive Committee of Albright College; one of the founders now president of the Evangelical Church Historical Society; Secretary-treasurer of Central Pennsylvania Ministerial Aid Society, Evangelical Church; president Evangelical Old People's Home & Orphanage Corporation at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, also president of board of Trustees of this institution.

He was elected six times by the Central Pennsylvania Conference as its delegate to the General Conferences which is the highest legislative body of the church. Minerva L., daughter of Andrew J. and Matilda (Barber) Spitter of New Berlin, Pennsylvania, became the wife of Dr. Shortess, December 22, 1881. The mother of Mrs. Shortess is the daughter of Rev. James Barber, who was one of the pioneer ministers of the Evangelical Church, and the first minister of that congregation in Cumberland Valley. Dr. and Mrs. Shortess are the parents of four children: Florence Minerva, who became the wife of W. R. Sterner and the mother of two sons, Glen Dale, and John D.; Jesse Cloyd, died January 4, 1920, whose wife was Luella Frank of Montandon, Pennsylvania, this couple becoming the parents of one daughter, Olga Frank; Samuel Irvin, a member of the faculty of Bloomsburg State Teachers College, married Anne Irene Reynolds, and to this union has been born two children, John Reynolds and Anne Louise; Erma M, now employed by the State in the Insurance Department at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Dr. Shortess is past-grand of the Mazeppa Lodge No. 1051, I. O. F. As may be seen in the forepart of this sketch, Dr. Shortess is a progressive and a leading figure in his professional affiliation as well as in all civic and community undertakings.

Robert McMurrin Shepler, M. D., justly deserves his far-famed reputation as a surgeon of great success and brilliance. Carlisle is indeed fortunate in having at its service a man of the caliber of Dr. Shepler. His valued medical services have formed an important part of the city's professional life whose standards he has main-



B. M. Shepler

tained in his own general practice, wherein his painstaking skill receives appreciative recognition. Dr. Shepler was born March 23, 1874 at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He is the son of William Henry and Mary (McCreary) Shepler. Mr. Shepler was born in McConnelsburg, Pennsylvania, and moving to Carlisle, he became associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad. With that organization he occupied the position of station agent for thirty years in Carlisle and then Hagerstown and Harrisburg. This business connection naturally gave him and Mrs. Shepler a wide acquaintance and many valuable friendships. Their death was deeply felt throughout their various communities. They were both of Scotch-Irish descent. Robert McMurrin Shepler's early education was gained from the public schools of Carlisle. An early but no less determined ambition to enter the medical profession led to matriculation at the Jefferson Medical University, an institution nationally famous, not only for its illustrious roster of graduates, but for its splendid research clinics and laboratories. There he first discovered his talent for surgery and in that branch of the medical science he specialized. He, there, successfully obtained his medical degree and graduated with all omens of an eminently successful career before him. He then went through a series of post graduate work in various institutions of Pennsylvania. Thus fully equipped and of a very ambitious mind the young doctor opened his offices in Carlisle in 1902, beginning and developing a splendid general practice through assiduous and painstaking toil. He gradually established a solid reputation, not only in general medicine but in his particular field of surgery, throughout his community. His fame has spread throughout the State, and he stands with the best in his profession in certain intricacies of his surgical work. The greatest tribute to him is the unflinching, almost God-like confidence and love his patients hold for him. It is a rare trait to combine a friendly, kindly spirit with a highly specialized technique. The honors he has received are but worthy of him. On September 14, 1927, Dr. Shepler married Clare, daughter of the Right Reverend Frank T. Wheeler of Newville, Pennsylvania. They have no children. Dr. Shepler fills many important positions in the city's professional institutions. He is the chief surgeon of the Carlisle Hospital; assistant Pennsylvania Railroad surgeon, a position of great importance; the physician in charge of the Todd Memorial Home, in which capacity he is invaluable; and the Pathologist of the Carlisle Hospital. He is a member of various national organizations; Masonic Lodge—blue; Scottish-Rite 32nd degree, Harrisburg; Knights Templar; Zumbo Temple; I. O. F., Knights of Pythias; the American, state and county Medical Associations; also Fellow of American College of Surgeons; of the Republican Party and the Presbyterian Church.

David M. Shoemaker, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, January 26, 1873, the son of David B. and Sara (Miller) Shoemaker. The

parents were of German descent, and both were very worthy and highly esteemed people. They were farmers and very industrious. David was educated in the public schools, and received a very liberal store of knowledge. After completing his Public School course he entered the University of Ohio and received his degree of M. D. in 1905. He is now a medical practitioner. He served as captain of the Medical Corps in the U. S. Army one and one-half years, stationed at Camp Lee in Virginia. He is a Republican and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party and is a strong supporter of its principals. He is not married and his residence is Waynesboro.

Samuel Steiner Shoemaker, at present, is superintendent of the Landis Tool Company, of Waynesboro, Pa., one of the largest manufacturing plants of that part of the state. He was born in 1888, on a farm near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., the son of Ezra and Sarah (Stoner) Shoemaker. In 1905 after completion of his schooling in the Public Schools of Franklin County, at the age of seventeen, he became associated with the Landis Tool Company. For four years he worked in the shops as an apprentice to acquire information to fit himself for a business career. Entered Swarthmore College in 1912, graduated in 1916 with M. E. degree. Then he went to Detroit for several years. During the World War he served in the Engineering Corps of the U. S. Army, one year. In May, 1919, he returned to Waynesboro and resumed his connection with the Landis Tool Company. He held various positions with the Company, and in August 1928, was promoted to the superintendency of the Landis Tool Company. Aside from the Landis Tool Company he is interested in other local business enterprises. He is a member of the Waynesboro Country Club and of the Shrine and Lions Club. He was married in 1929 to Lottie Summers. Both he and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church.

William Guy Shoemaker, prominent druggist of Chambersburg, Pa., was born October 8, 1894, in Upper Strasburg, Franklin County, Pa., the son of Luther C. and Lillie May (Kearns) Shoemaker of Upper Strasburg and Richmond Furnace respectively. He comes of English and Scotch-Irish stock. His grandfather was a Captain in the Civil War. Dr. Shoemaker received his early education in the public schools of Letterkenney Township, Franklin County, Pa., and entered in 1918, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. He was graduated from that institution with the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy in June, 1921. In 1912, he moved to Chambersburg from Upper Strasburg and entered into the employ of the Skinner Drug Store. He remained there until 1918. While attending school in Philadelphia, he was employed as pharmacy clerk in the Llewellyn Pharmacy, 1518 Chestnut Street. Returning to Chambersburg upon the completion of his medical courses, he opened a business of his own at 148 East Queen Street and in that

location has built himself a flourishing and successful business. Dr. Shoemaker is a member of the following organizations: the Masonic Lodge; the Lions Club; the Chambersburg Golf Club; the First Lutheran Church. He was married to Helen M. Rebok of Chambersburg on December 10, 1912 in Hagerstown, Md. Her parents were descended from Irish and German stock. She is well known for her musical activities and is associated with her husband in his business. They have two children: Vivian B. and William Guy, Jr.

William Wilson Shoemaker, was born February 8th, 1890, at Union Bridge, Carroll County, Maryland. He is the son of Emanuel Grant and Ella (Coppersmith) Shoemaker, both of German descent. His grandfather was a soldier in the Federal Army, being a member of the 6th Maryland Regiment. The entire line of ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides shows a strong sturdy stock, people of strong economic and industrious character. Mr. Shoemaker was educated in the public schools along with several special training courses. In 1903 he moved from Union Bridge, Maryland to Waynesboro. He served his apprenticeship with the Geiser Manufacturing Company and was connected with it for some time. In 1916 he opened his present Pattern Manufacturing business. In this he has been very successful. The Shoemaker patterns are used and known in many leading industries where such articles are used. To his plant he has added various allied lines, principally special cabinet manufacturing. In this line he has specialized and gained quite a reputation for the fine artistic work produced. This is one of the growing industries of Waynesboro at the present. His wife was Hazel Belle Sheeley. This name is very prominent in history. She is very much enthused in this subject, herself. They were married in Hagerstown, Maryland, July 23, 1910. In politics Mr. Shoemaker is a Republican. He is firm in the support of the politics of his party, although he is not what may be called an active politician. The family consists of three children, the oldest, Elizabeth Louise, age fifteen, born August 3, 1914; Katharyn Eleanor, born December 30, 1918 and William Sheeley, Jr., born October 24, 1924. These children are all attending the Waynesboro schools.

Samuel Keagy Shryock. When the ship "Hope," of London, out of Rotterdam by way of Cowes, docked at Philadelphia in the summer of 1733, Daniel Reed, the master, gave to the provincial court a list of nearly three hundred "Palatines" who were qualified for admission by taking the oath of allegiance on August 28, that year. Among those names, still preserved in the Pennsylvania archives, are found Hans Jarick Scrayack (also spelled Shreyack in the ship-master's report) aged thirty-one years; Hans Scrayack, twenty-eight; Jackop (Jacob) Scrayack, nineteen years; Barbra Scrayack, twenty-eight years old; and Susana Scrayack, aged seven. These immigrants from Holland were the ancestors of Samuel Keagy

Shryock, of Chambersburg, whose family has been associated with the development of Cumberland and Franklin counties since the early days. The immigrants above mentioned located in York county, and the great grandfather of Samuel K. Shryock made his home in Hagerstown, Maryland. John Shryock, grandfather of Samuel Keagy, built the first paper mill near Chambersburg and there manufactured bank note paper for the United States Government. He became a director of the first bank to be established in Chambersburg and was a charter member and organizer of George Washington Lodge No. 143, F. & A. M., the first Masonic lodge organized in this county. Edwin Shryock, father of Samuel, learned the trade of carpenter and was employed in the building of the second Franklin county courthouse, which was destroyed by fire when the Confederate troops burned the town in 1864. Later, he took up the trade of millwright, in the employ of Nelson Garrit, of Philadelphia. Later he moved to Cambria county. Subsequently, he was connected with a furniture making enterprise and then became superintendent of a mill built by his nephew and Dr. Suesserott of Chambersburg. He died at Middle Spring, Cumberland county, in 1884. He was a Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1855, he married Mary Scott, who was born in Indiana county of English parentage, and to this union were born these children: Lizzie, deceased; Samuel Keagy; Martha; Rachael; Agnes; Mary; John; and William, who died in infancy. Samuel Keagy Shryock, born at Mineral Point, Cambria county, January 10, 1856, attended the public school of Blairsville and Middle Spring and completed his schooling at the Chambersburg academy. On July 15, 1873, he entered the employ of the Cumberland Valley railroad as fireman and in the Fall of the same year apprenticed himself to the trade of machinist in the shops of the same company, serving in this capacity four years. His apprenticeship completed, he worked for some years in the same shop and was then appointed shop foreman, continuing in that position until 1905. At that time, he was made assistant storekeeper at the storehouse, and in August, 1921, when he had attained the age of sixty-five years, he was retired on pension. Mr. Shryock is a director of the Mechanics Building & Loan association and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has also been active in the affairs of the Republican party in Chambersburg, having served two terms as a member of the town council. As a member of the Masonic lodge of which his grandfather was a charter member, he was raised to the Third Degree December 22, 1905. In 1880 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Shryock to Ella Lohr, of Chambersburg, and they have two children, Nellie Scott, a teacher of violin, and Anna Elizabeth, a teacher in the Chambersburg schools.

John Carl Shull of Chambersburg, Pa., was born on September 30, 1870, at Shippensburg, Pa., the son of Daniel J. and Mary Jane (Shaeffer) Shull. The father was in business for twenty-one years



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in Shippensburg in a marble and granite works. In the year, 1887, he and his family moved to Chambersburg and had their residence on Lincoln Way, West. He bought the James King granite and marble properties and business. Until his death in 1913 he conducted business on this site, which afterwards was conducted by his son. In 1921, J. Carl moved to the present place of business 130 East Queen Street where he had much larger facilities. The family were of German ancestry and of Lutheran faith. Mr. Shull, Sr., belonged to the Town Council for three terms and served in the Civil War. Enlisting in the First Ohio Regiment, he saw action in the first battle of Bull Run. At the end of three months' service he was compelled to resign from the army because of serious ill health. He erected a William Denning memorial in the Big Spring Churchyard at Newville, Pa., and the monument erected in the Chambersburg square commemorating the burning of that town. He died in 1903. J. Carl Shull was educated in the Public Schools of Shippensburg and Chambersburg. At the age of eighteen, he left school to work in his father's business. In 1902 he became a partner in that business and is now Manager and Supervisor of same and has done much to improve and modernize the plant. He is a member of the following organizations: the Redmen; the Knights of Malta; the Modern Woodmen of the World; the First Lutheran Church; the Republican Party. On June 8, 1904, he was married to LaRue Stimmel in Fairfield, Adams County, Pa. Her family were farmers and stock raisers of Walkerville, Md. They have two children: Mildred S., a graduate of Wilson College, Class of 1926, who is a teacher of English in the High School at Chambersburg; and Robert S., a graduate of the Bliss Electrical School of Washington, D. C., Class of 1928, who is connected with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company stationed in Philadelphia.

Samuel David Shull, physician and surgeon, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, was born in the village of Marion, Franklin County, Aug. 18, 1880. His parents were of German descent, the father, George A. Shull, being born in Guilford Township, and his mother, Nancy Reisher Shull, in Letterkenny Township, Franklin County. Dr. Shull was educated in the public schools of his native county, and in 1903 was graduated in pharmacy from Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, receiving also from the same institution in 1908, his degree of M. D. He served as apothecary of Medico-Chirurgical hospital for one year and also as member of the pharmacy faculty of the college for three years. He served his internship as resident physician of Frankford hospital at Philadelphia, after which he removed to Chambersburg where he has since been engaged in the active practice of medicine. He is a member of the general staff of the Chambersburg Hospital and is associate surgeon in this institution, also lecturing on surgery and materia medica in the Chambersburg Hospital Training School. He served as physician to the Franklin County Home from

1922 to 1924. He is at present coroner of the county having been elected in 1923 and re-elected in 1927 upon the Republican ticket. He has also served as physician for the Children's Aid Society in Chambersburg for a number of years. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, the Elks, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Malta, Royal Arcanum, Modern Woodmen, Modern Woodmen of the World, and the Kittochtinny Historical Society. In professional organizations he has been active as a member of the Medical Society of Franklin County, the Cumberland Valley Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, and is also a Fellow of the American Medical Association. In 1919 he was president of the County Medical Society and served as its secretary from 1922 to 1924. In 1920 he took a post-graduate course in surgery at the Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn., and in 1925 a further course with the Interstate Post-graduate Assembly in Europe where he visited clinics of the larger hospitals in England, Scotland, Ireland and France. In 1911 he was married to Elva White Hutton, daughter of Edward N. and Alice White Hutton of Chambersburg. Dr. Shull is active in community and charitable work and has given liberally of his means and time for services to the needy and suffering of Chambersburg and Franklin County.

Byron W. Small, was born in Fayetteville, Pa., in 1896. His parents, Martin W. and Ida B. Small, are both deceased. He attended the public schools of Fayetteville and later the Shippensburg Normal College. After graduation he taught school in Scotland for a year. At the entry of the United States into the World War he enlisted in the M. T. C., 307th Infantry, serving overseas for one year. He was stationed at Langres and later at St. Nazaire base. He was discharged in 1919, and obtained employment with the Cumberland Valley Railroad company, doing clerical work. Later he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad company. In 1929 he resigned his position with the railroad and located in Scotland, Pa., where he bought out the W. E. Glass grocery, the former proprietor quitting the business to enter the post office. Since taking over the grocery store he has increased its business on a large scale and the establishment, which is thoroughly modern and up-to-date, is one of the largest and busiest in the community. The proprietor is a member of the American Legion and has always been keenly interested in civic matters. He is a Republican and manifests a close interest in affairs of the party, serving on the board of election supervisors. He was married in 1929 to Mary Wilson of Altoona, Pa.

Harry Brinton Slaughenhaup, son of Adam Cook and Anna Florence Binkley Slaughenhaup, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., in the year 1885. He received his education in the public schools of Chambersburg and in the Pierce Business College of Philadelphia.

From 1901 to 1906 he was employed as clerk in the office of the Superintendent of the Cumberland Valley Railroad at Chambersburg, Pa. Early in life he manifested a desire for commercial enterprise. While going to school and engaged with the railroad company he spent his spare time in the bicycle business. He would purchase, repair, and sell them and had quite a business built up. After completing his business education in 1907 he entered into the grocery business in Chambersburg. In this venture he was very successful, through his tireless efforts and prompt service. In connection with this, and as a side line, he became interested in the wholesale hay and straw trade and the automobile business. He bought carloads of hay and straw and shipped them to the eastern and northern markets. He bought used cars, repaired and sold them. This branch of his business increased very rapidly and he soon built up a large and lucrative business. Having become so successful in the used car business he decided in 1916 to discontinue his other lines and spend all his time in the automobile business, and added the agency for new cars. From the first the business grew rapidly. After establishing a good trade in automobiles, he again, as a side line, took up the real estate business, building many desirable homes and other buildings. In 1926 he also went into the hotel business and built up a run down business to a prosperous one. In 1915 Mr. Slaughenhaup was united in marriage with Helen Eastman, daughter of David R. and Laura Jane (Basehore) Fogelsanger. They have one child, Sarah Louise, born in 1919. Both Mr. and Mrs. Slaughenhaup are much interested in the religious, social and civic affairs of the community in which they live.

Col. C. Blains Smathers. Veteran of two wars Col. C. Blaine Smathers for the past five years has been Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' School—teacher and adviser of the children of his former companions in arms. He was born in Jefferson County, Pa., in 1877, the son of M. F. Smathers, a Jefferson County farmer all his life, and Margaret (Irvin) Smathers, both of whom are deceased. He attended the Public Schools of his native County, Grove City College and later attended the University of Pittsburgh, and holds the degrees of Ph. B. and Ph. D. For a period of thirteen years following his graduation he was superintendent of Grove City schools. In 1915 he became attached to the State Department of Public Instruction, serving for a period of eight years. In 1924 he removed to Scotland, Pa., and became superintendent of the Pennsylvania Soldiers Orphans' School, a position he still fills. He has seen service in two foreign wars, the Spanish-American and the World Wars. In the former he enlisted in the 15th Pa. Volunteer Infantry as private, serving until the end of the conflict. After having been mustered out he re-enlisted in the National Guard, 16th Pa. Infantry, and served through all grades to his present commission of Colonel. During the trouble with Mexico he served on the border as Major during 1916 and 1917. The 16th Infantry became the 112th during

the World War and he served with this outfit as Major for the duration of the war. He was in command of the regiment during part of the offensive on Vesle River and in the Argonne Forest. After the war when the National Guard was re-organized he was commissioned Colonel and assigned to the 112th Infantry. He is a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the American Legion. A Republican politically, he has always been active in local political affairs. He is a member of the Independent Order Odd Fellows, Free and Accepted Masons and the State and National Educational Associations. In 1905 he was married to Clara McCaskey of Grove City. There are two children, Wylie F., who is attending High School, and Robert T., at home. His wife has always been active in local social affairs when time permits. Colonel Smathers is known throughout the state and nation as an educational leader and has promulgated many educational doctrines which are wide-spread in their usage.

Clarence M. Smith, a well-known Carlisle musician and a native of that town, was born September 8, 1882, the son of Joseph T. and Emma (Hopple) Smith. The father is a blacksmith by trade and prominent in the Carlisle fire department. He is now president of the Good Will Fire Company, and at one time served as Marshall. Clarence M. Smith was educated in the Carlisle Public Schools and the Commercial School of that town. He follows the profession of piano-tuning besides directing numerous musical organizations, such as: Grace United Brethren Sunday School Orchestra, both he and his wife are members of this church; Carlisle High School Band; Shippensburg High School Band, and Newville City Band; and the Reformed Church Orchestra of Shippensburg. He is also a member of the Tall Cedar Band, Masonic Knights Templar Band, and Zumbo Temple Band of Harrisburg. He was a member of the 8th Pennsylvania National Guard Band and has served as Corporal and Quartermaster Sergeant of this organization. Other organizations of which he is a member are: Mason (Blue, Chapter, Commandry), Shrine, I. O. O. F., Knights of Golden Eagle, Kiwanis Club. He like his father is partial of the principles of the Democratic Party in politics. November 11, 1909 he was married to Grace, daughter of W. A. and Ella (Foltz) Kohr, of Shippensburg, and is the parent of two children, Mildred Winifred and Florence Ellen. In many civic and musical enterprises of Carlisle and vicinity, Mr. Smith is nearly always a leader in the movement. His public spiritedness has gained for him much respect and a high standing in his community.

Frederick R. Smith. The Potts Manufacturing Company established in 1883 and is engaged in the manufacture of iron fencing, window grilles, iron sidewalk doors and machine repair work, also pavement gratings. After a successful business period of 24 years they became incorporated in 1907, thereafter, engaged in structural engineering, general line of machine work, air compressors, electric hoisting as well as hand operated hoisting machines and water rams;

light structural iron, interior iron stairways, fire escapes and ornamental iron work of all descriptions. The Potts Patented, easy-opening, watertight, sidewalk door has the reputation of being the most rigidly constructed, as well as the nearest watertight steel frame sidewalk door on the market. Also the Potts extra heavy sidewalk door is built to stand street traffic and has given entire satisfaction in every way. This company started with about five men. Today they employ from 75 to 100 men, with a payroll amounting to approximately \$135,000.00 per annum. The present officers of the company are as follows: Frederick R. Smith, President and Treasurer; M. E. Neavling, Secretary. The Directors are as follows: Frederick R. Smith, M. E. Neavling, Luther F. Myers, J. Heiks Paul, Robert E. Ruch, Peter Knowles, and H. A. Albright.

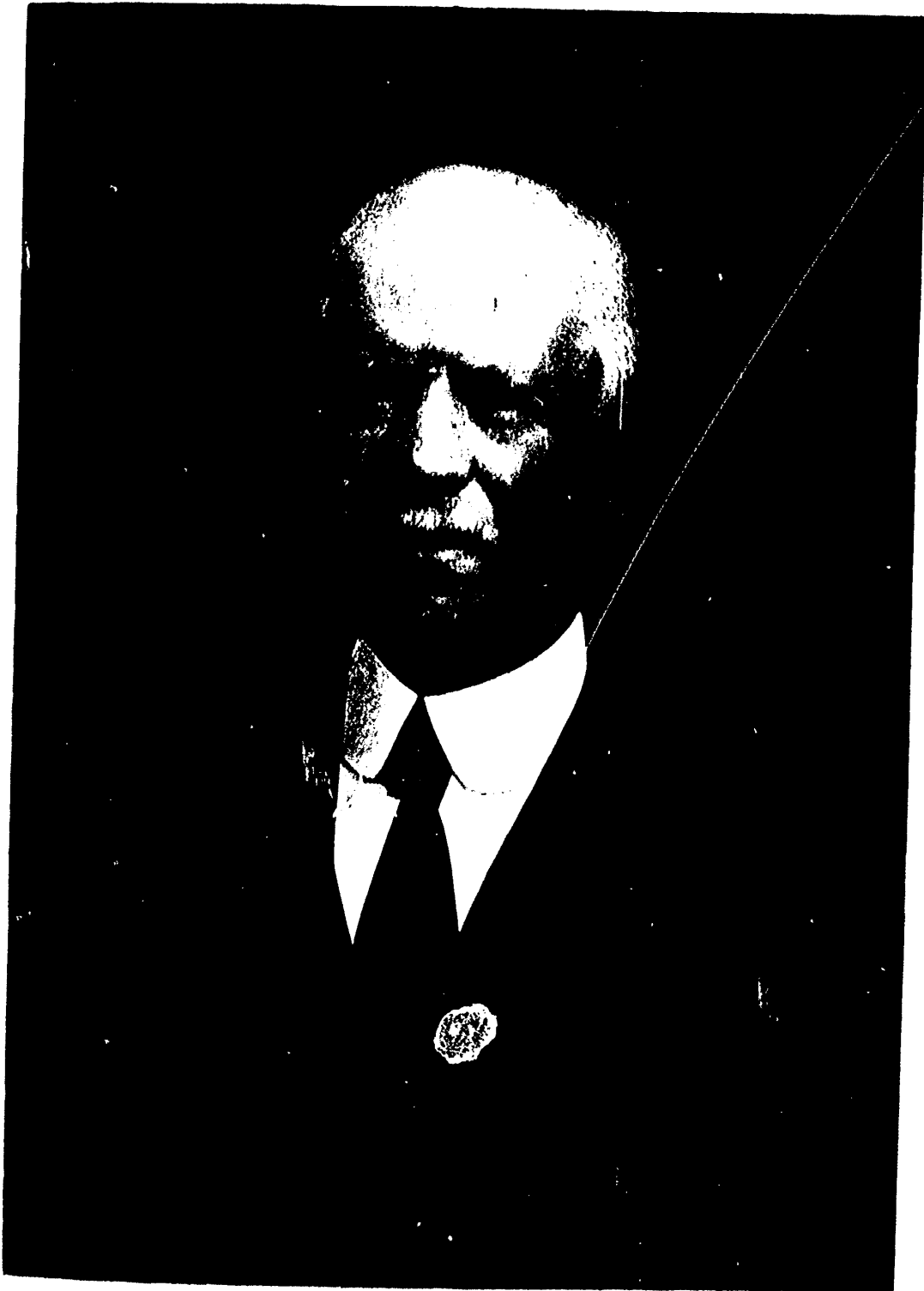
Jacob Walter Smith, one of the prominent businessmen of Greencastle, Pa., was born in the year 1897, at Chambersburg, Pa. He is the son of L. W. and Jennie Smith. The former is a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Smith received his education in the Public Schools of Chambersburg, Pa. In the year 1920 he went to Greencastle, where he accepted a position as manager of the Greencastle Ice and Cold Storage Company, and is still associated with this Company in the same capacity. In March 1929, he bought the furniture business of J. W. Zimmerman, which handles all kinds of household equipment. He carried on this business in addition to his other connection. In 1917, Mr. Smith enlisted in Company C, 112th Infantry, serving overseas with the A. E. F. He received his discharge from the service in 1919. He is a member of the American Legion. Mr. Smith is quite active in Democratic politics, having formerly served on the town Council. In 1917, he was united in marriage to Ruth (Johnson) of Greencastle, Pa. They are very active members of the local Lutheran Church, and are interested in the local and civic welfare of the community.

Jesse L. V. Smith, at the time of his death, was president of the Potts Manufacturing company of Mechanicsburg, Pa. He was born February 3, 1886, on a farm in Silvers Spring township, Cumberland county, Pa., the son of John E. and Sarah (Souders) Smith, both natives of that county. The father died in 1903 and the mother 1913. Jesse Smith attended the local district school until in 1906 he entered the Potts Manufacturing company to learn the machinist trade. Mr. Smith was very efficient at his trade and later became a partner in the company. In 1915 he was made president of the concern, and at his death was the controlling stockholder. Besides the Potts Manufacturing company he was financially interested in the three Mechanicsburg banks and other local business institutions. In politics he was a member of the Republican party. His church affiliation was with the Trinity Lutheran of Mechanicsburg. He was also a member of the Harrisburg Board of Trade, the Lions club of Mechanicsburg, and the Carlisle Country club. December 24, 1910, he married Mary Hurst, daughter of John H. Paul, of New

Kingston, Pa. Mr. Smith was always prominent in civic and business affairs in Mechanicsburg and was greatly respected by his associates.

Thomas Breneman Smith, deceased, was a well-known and successful business man of Waynesboro, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he spent his entire life. Born in this city, March 10, 1860, he was a son of Samuel Keagy and Jemimah Katharine (Breneman) Smith, both of whom were natives of Waynesboro, and in the public schools of this place, he obtained his education. He began life as a painter and interior decorator, spending some years in this work with notable success. Subsequently, he became the owner and proprietor of a book and stationery store in Waynesboro, the only one of its kind in the city, but sold the store about 1896 to C. Rolland. A short time thereafter, he joined William Middlekanff in the purchase of a sand pit located about nine miles north of Waynesboro. The business was given the style of the Mont Alto Sand company and when Mr. Middlekanff withdrew a few years later, Mr. Smith continued as its owner and manager until the time of his death. Through his handling of the affairs of the concern, Mr. Smith placed it among the leaders in its field in this section of the Cumberland Valley. Mr. Smith was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge of Waynesboro and a communicant and choir leader for a number of years of the Trinity Reformed church. On October 11, 1893, he married Ida M. Landis, eldest daughter of Frank F. and Elizabeth (Hershey) Landis, of whom more is contained elsewhere in this volume, and they became the parents of these children: Elizabeth J., Franklin Landis, Thomas Breneman, Jr., Rachel Breneman, Mark Landis, and Karl Middlekanff. Mrs. Smith maintains her residence at No. 24 West third avenue, Waynesboro.

Valentine Smith may well be termed the dean of the Waynesboro merchants. Mr. Smith was born at Sisterville, West Virginia. He was the son of Valentine and Hannah (Haines) Smith, both dead. Educated in the public schools, he has a liberal education and has a fluent delivery as a public speaker. Mr. Smith was married in Baltimore, Maryland, February 9, 1888 to Hannah Moore (deceased), the following children make up the family: Lesbia V., Nellie Irene, Allen Valentine, Madeline Hoffman, all residing at home, and Louis Eugene (deceased). In politics, Mr. Smith is a Republican, his church affiliation is Methodist, being at the present a member of the Board of Trustees and a liberal contributor to the various church agencies. As teacher of the Beiderwolf Bible Class he has done much to increase the membership of this organization and to build up the spiritual life of the Sunday School. Mr. Smith came to Waynesboro thirty-five years ago and engaged in merchandising. In this he has been very successful and today enjoys a very large trade. His place of business is in the Wolff Block, one of the business centers of the town. He is really a big merchant, a big man in Waynesboro, being associated as a director of many of the in-



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dustries of the town makes him one of the leading business men. He is a Vice-president and director of the Citizen's National Bank & Trust Company, thus making him prominent in financial circles. Being a member of a number of clubs, brings him in close touch with the social life of the town and community. He is an active member of the Waynesboro Advertising Club, and enthusiastic Rotarian, taking part in all its activities. Mr. Smith was one of the leading promoters of the Waynesboro Y. M. C. A. and the Waynesboro Hospital, to both of which institutions he gave much of his time and money, (being from its inception, president of the Y. M. C. A.), he is a very active in further advancing their interests.

Wilson Franklin Snelbaker, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, in 1893. He is the son of Benjamin F. and Mary A. Snelbaker, an old family in that county. Benjamin F. Snelbaker was the son of German descendants. He came to Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, in the year 1911, and started in business in the manufacturing of Men's Work Shirts. He started in this business in a very small capacity, and today the main office in Mechanicsburg, covers 10,000 feet of floor space. There are also branch offices with plants in Newville, York Springs and East Berlin, Pennsylvania. These plants sell direct to the jobbers and retail stores. Benjamin F. Snelbaker was born in York County; and he is still very active in the business circles of this place. He is a member of the local Chamber of Commerce, and also the Evangelical Church. Wilson F. Snelbaker received his education in the public schools of York County, and later took a business course at the School of Commerce at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. After he finished his schooling, in 1911, he went into business with his father, acting as business and office manager. He continued in this business, and through his striving efforts he has established the three new branch plants mentioned above. Mr. Snelbaker is a Democrat, and takes a very active part in the local political campaigns. He is President of the Chamber of Commerce; and a member of the Evangelical Church. In the year 1915, Mr. Snelbaker was united in marriage to Mildred Dice. Four children were born of this union: Ardna L., Jeanne E., James K., and Marian I., all of which attended the public schools of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Snelbaker is a very active member in both the church and civic affairs of the community, and is a member of the Women's Club. Mr. Snelbaker has three brothers and two sisters; Mrs. C. R. Mathews, Mrs. Paul M. Meals, Benjamin E., and George K., both employees of the plant, and Harper, a student at the University of Pennsylvania. Wilson F. Snelbaker is fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Lion's Club, the latter of which he is President. The plant over which Mr. Snelbaker is head, is fully equipped with all the modern and up-to-date equipment. At the present time they have three hundred employees in the business. They also operate a sales office in New York City, where there are four men traveling for the

company. They have attained considerable success in this business, and its growth is steadily increasing.

Watson Rowe Snively, was born near Greencastle, Pennsylvania, in 1873, the son of Lemuel and Anna Mary (Rowe) Snively. His early life was spent on the farm. On July 1, 1900, he accepted a position with the Frick Company. For several years he worked in the Shops, familiarizing himself with the products of their plant and fitting himself for his future assignments with the company. He then spent a number of years in the Ice Machinery Department, looking after the installation of the Ice Making and Refrigerating Plants. In 1907, he was sent to the Pittsburgh Office as Manager of the Agricultural Machinery Division of their business. In 1910, he was brought to Waynesboro and made General Sales Manager of Agricultural Machinery Department, a few years later made Secretary of the Company, which positions he still holds. He has always been active in civic affairs and has been a director of the Y. M. C. A. since its organization. He was married in 1907 to Elizabeth Zeigler (Fletcher) of Greencastle, Pennsylvania, his birthplace.

Dr. Aaron Benedict Sollenberger, a leading and prominent physician of Waynesboro, Franklin County, was born at Lemasters, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1871. He was a son of Samuel and Mary (Etter) Sollenberger. His father, Samuel Sollenberger, a farmer near Mercersburg, was born in 1832 and died in 1884. His mother was born in 1833 and died in 1913. The ancestor of the Sollenberger family emigrated from Switzerland and of the Etter family from Germany. Dr. Sollenberger spent his early life on his father's farm and attended the public school in Mercersburg. He received his preparatory education at Mercersburg Academy and then attended Shippensburg Normal School from which he was graduated in 1889. After receiving his degree from the State Institution he took up school teaching and for two years taught at Upton. He later taught at Bridgeport, Pennsylvania, one year. The following year he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. W. O. Lantz in Lemasters. In 1894 he entered Baltimore Medical College and completed his course in 1898, when he was graduated with the degree of M. D. For one year he was an interne at the Baltimore Medical College Hospital. After his graduation he began the practice of his chosen profession in Waynesboro and was very successful. He has continued his practice here since and has won distinction in his vocation. He has become widely known and is a member of the surgical staff of the Waynesboro Hospital. In politics he is a Republican. He is deeply interested in public and civic affairs and although he devotes practically all of his time to his practice he maintains a keen interest in the affairs of his community. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has memberships in a number of fraternal societies and professional associations, including the American Medical Association, the State and County Medical Associations, the Masonic Order, the Consistory and

Shrine and Zembo Temple of Harrisburg. He is also a charter member of the Elks and of the Waynesboro Country Club. He is a director of the Landis Machine Company and of the First National Bank and Trust Company, both of Waynesboro. On November 16, 1904, Dr. Sollenberger married Anna E., youngest daughter of Frank F. and Elizabeth (Heisey) Landis of Waynesboro. Mrs Sollenberger occupies an important place in the activities of Waynesboro and is a charter member of the Eastern Star and a charter member of the Mothers' Club and the Waynesboro Country Club. They have six children, as follows: Mary Elizabeth, was born August 21, 1905, and married Robert G. Steiner, D. D. S.; Franklin Samuel, born August 22, 1907, graduated from the Waynesboro public school in 1925 and from Mercersburg Academy in 1926, and is taking a pre-medical course at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster; Anna Hershey, March 16, 1910, attending William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia; Martha Landis, May 15, 1912, now in high school; Aaron B., Jr., December 2, 1913, and Robert John, June 11, 1919, both in the public school.

Richard R. Spahr, M. D. One of the most prominent and progressive professional and business men of Mechanicsburg, Pa., is Richard R. Spahr, who has returned to the town of his birth to practice his profession. He was born at this place July 10, 1889. He is the son of Murray H. and Clara (Koser) Spahr, the former was born June 27, 1856, at Dillsburg, Pa., and the latter Nov. 30, 1848, at Mechanicsburg, Pa. Dr. Spahr has always been a militarist having inherited this tendency from his ancestors, one of whom, Peter Rockafeller, served in the War of 1812, and is buried at Trindle Spring, Pa. Brandon Hurst, was a member of the 7th Pennsylvania Reserves in the Civil War 1861-1865, and was one of the Union soldiers who escaped from the Libby prison. John Koser, Dr. Spahr's grandfather, a volunteer with the Union army, was killed at Chattanooga, Tennessee. His uncle, Alfred Koser, was also a member of the Cavalry troop of the Union Army. Dr. Spahr received his early education in the Grade Schools of Mechanicsburg, Pa., and later matriculated at Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa., 1907; the Dickinson College, located at Carlisle, Pa., ex-1911; and the University of Pennsylvania Medical School at Philadelphia, 1913. Dr. Spahr served a three year internship at the Pennsylvania hospital and the Children's Hospital at Philadelphia, Pa. He was also on the staff at the Robt. Packer Hospital at Sayre, Pa., and the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, France, in the year 1916. He began a practice for himself in Wilmington, Delaware, in October, 1916, and resumed his practice after the War in Middletown, Delaware. He moved to Mechanicsburg, Pa., in May, 1923, where he has built up a worthwhile practice, and has gained for himself a fine reputation, in his career. At the present time he is Chief of the Pediatric (Children's) Department of the Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital. Dr. Spahr has a fine military record. He enlisted in the Regular Army in April 1917, and was commissioned First Lieutenant of the Medical

Corps in command of Ambulance Company No. 22, later being promoted to command the Battalion of Ambulance Companies, 82nd Division. He served in the Section of Toul, Saint Mehiel Drive, and the Meuse-Argonne offensive, in France 1918. He was promoted to Captain in October, 1917; Major, 1918; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1924; and received his certificate of capacity for colonel, July, 1929. He has long been active in the affairs of the Republican party; and at one time served as a director on the Mechanicsburg School Board. Dr. Spahr is a member of the local Episcopal Church, where he holds the office of vestryman. On April 1, 1918, Dr. Spahr, was united in marriage to Nancy Lawrence, a daughter of Andrew T. and Martha L. S. (Lawrence) Hanes, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. They have two children: Nancy Lawrence H., born January 19, 1921, and Sarah Ellen R., born February 14, 1922. Dr. Spahr is affiliated with the following fraternal and professional associations: Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, the Medical Fraternity, Phi Alpha Sigma, a member of the Masonic Order, the Reserve Officers Association, Cumberland County Medical Society, of which association he is secretary, the Cumberland Valley Medical Association, where he was elected president in the year 1928-1929. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Harrisburg Academy of Medicine; and a member of the Association of American Volunteers with the French Army from 1914 to 1917.

Henry Spangler, a well known business man of Mercersburg and southern Franklin county, was a member of the noted German family of Spenglers. This family traces its line to George Spengler, cupbearer to the Prince Bishop of the Ecclesiastical Principality of Wurzburg. The Emperor and his cup-bearer accompanied the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa on his crusade to the Holy Land near the end of the twelfth century. On this crusade George Spengler died and was buried in Antioch. In the year 1732, five brothers, sons of Hans Rudolph Spengler of Weyler, Germany, emigrated from that country and came to America. One of these brothers was Jorg Heinrich Spangler. Henry Spangler, a direct descendant of Jorg Heinrich Spangler, was born in Mercersburg, Pa., April 1, 1842. His grandfather came to Mercersburg from York about 1796. Henry Spangler was educated in the Public Schools of Mercersburg. He became owner and manager of a number of farms and for some years was engaged in the grain and coal business. For this purpose, he built an elevator in Mercersburg. He was a careful business man and his advice was widely sought. He settled many estates and had a wide practical knowledge of business law. As a citizen he was active in promoting the best interests of his community. For many years he was an active and capable director of the Farmers' Bank of Mercersburg, and at the time of his death he was Vice-President of that institution. With Mr. H. W. Byron he became one of the owners of the Mercersburg Water Company. The two owners at once increased its facilities by building a fine reservoir, so that now Mercersburg has a plentiful supply of pure

water at all times. A man of much natural ability, Mr. Spangler had always the highest regard for education. He was for a number of years an efficient member of the school board of the Mercersburg Independent School District. From the first he was a valued and zealous member of the Board of Regents of Mercersburg Academy. Through his land holdings and his wide knowledge of finance he was of great service to the school, especially in its early years. His seven sons and daughters have attended nine of the colleges and universities of this country. Mr. Spangler was twice married. His first wife was Hannah Margaret Hoke, who died in 1877, a descendant of Madame Marie la Fiere (Ferree), a French Huguenot who came to America in 1708. Mr. and Mrs. Spangler were members of the Reformed Church. They had three children. Hannah Mary, now a well-known librarian, received her higher education at Mercersburg college, Bryn Mawr and Simmons College. She is a resident of Mercersburg and is active in Church and Literary affairs. Henry Hoke Spangler attended Mercersburg Academy, the University of Virginia and Franklin and Marshall College. He is now (1929) a prominent business man and attorney-at-law of Franklin County. Like his father he is interested in agriculture, and besides his part in the farms owned by his father, he is the owner of "Pleasure Garden," a large farm formerly owned by his mother's people, and one of the finest estates in Franklin County. Henry Hoke Spangler has been a School Director of Mercersburg, a trustee of Franklin and Marshall College, and he is now a member of the Board of Regents of Mercersburg Academy. He is also an elder in the Reformed Church of Mercersburg, and Secretary of the Board. In 1905 he married Louise Price, daughter of Dr. Victor D. Miller of Mason-Dixon. They have a daughter, Margaret Louise. A son, Henry Hoke, Junior, died in 1916, Harriet R., the third child of Henry and Margaret Hoke Spangler, is a resident of Mercersburg. She received her higher education at Mercersburg college, and special training in Kindergarten work in Miss Hart's School in Philadelphia. She is active in Church school work and in the affairs of the D. A. R. Henry Spangler's second wife was Mary Frances Sipe, daughter of G. W. B. Sipe of Wells Valley, Fulton county. They had four children. John W. Spangler, the eldest, now of Drexel Hill, Pa., received his preparatory training at Mercersburg Academy, has A. B. from Princeton, A. M. from the University of Pennsylvania, and LL.B. from Temple University. Though admitted to Bar, he has been Professor of Greek and Latin in the Central High School, Philadelphia, since his graduation from Princeton in 1905. In 1907, he married Grace Copley of Altoona. They have three children: Grace Frances, Dorothy Copley and John Henry. Helen and Allen are twins, and children of Henry and Mary (Sipe) Spangler, Helen was graduated from the Mercersburg High School and later attended Wilson college at Chambersburg. In 1911 she married Walter L. Oswald of Altoona. They have one child, Walter L., Junior. Allen received his preparatory training at Mercersburg Academy. Later he attended the University of Pennsylvania and received his LL.B.

from Yale. He is now a practicing attorney in Philadelphia and lives at Drexel Hill. In 1920 he married Emmie Warwick of London, England. Anna Louise was educated at Mercersburg High School and at Wilson College. In 1916 she married Clinton E. Moffett of Madison, Indiana. They have one daughter, Frances Pease.

John D. Speer, deceased, was born in Lurgan Township, Franklin County, Pa., February 5, 1833, eldest son of William and Jane (Calhoun) Speer. He was reared and worked on a farm in his native township until sixteen years age, receiving such educational advantages as the neighboring schools afforded. He was then apprenticed to the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he learned, and at which he worked for others until about 1853, when he commenced for himself the business of building and contracting in Lurgan Township. He was married in 1853 to Lucinda, daughter of John Hamshire, a former citizen of Lurgan Township. Our subject carried on the business in Lurgan until coming to Chambersburg in the spring of 1864. He worked at his trade during the rebuilding of Chambersburg, and about the year 1867 entered into partnership with W. D. Guthrie in the burning of lime, which occupation he followed until 1870. In 1871 or 1872, in company with Jacob S. Brand, he began the manufacture of blasting powder, and continued that business for three or four years. These gentlemen also conducted a wholesale and retail grocery under the name of "Brand & Speer" for three years, when Mr. Speer retired from the firm. About the year 1881, he became identified with the firm of Laffin & Rand as manufacturers' agent for powder of all grades, also for the Duncannon Iron Company, and for the Central Iron Company of Harrisburg, manufacturers of boiler plates, etc., under the firm style of J. D. Speer & Son. Mr. and Mrs. Speer became the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters.

William Hamsher Speer, son of the above John D. Speer, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1873, and has devoted his entire life to the coal and building supply trade. He attended the Public Schools and Chambersburg Academy, and upon completion of his education in 1892 formed a partnership with his brother, C. Price Speer, in the coal and explosive business. The firm was the local representative of the DuPont Company of Delaware, manufacturers of powders and other explosives. The partnership was continued until 1913 when C. Price Speer retired and his son, C. Price, Jr., entered the business under the firm name of Speer & Co. in 1922. When the senior partner retired, the firm was one of the leading coal and building supply concerns of that section of the state. With D. Holland Speer, his son, he established the firm of W. H. Speer & Son, handling coal and building supplies. The company does a large wholesale and retail business, in and near Chambersburg. It is noted for its policy of square dealing, and handles only the highest grade materials. In 1923 William Speer founded the Chambersburg Lumber Company of which he is president. He also has other large business interests, among them being the Broad Top Fuel Company, which owns and operates

coal mines in Bedford County, Pa. These two concerns supply much of the stock sold by W. H. Speer & Son. He is a director of the Farmers & Merchants Trust Company and a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club. Politically he is a Republican. He has always been very active in civic and philanthropic affairs and is a great lover of children, being, at the present time, President of the Children's Aid Society. He was married in 1896 to Fannie Whistler of Shippensburg, Pa. There is one child, D. Holland, who is in business with his father. He was born in 1900 and is a graduate of the public schools and the Tome School for Boys at Port Deposit, Md. He was married in 1925 to Ann Louise Nelson, eldest daughter of Thomas M. Nelson, Epes, Alabama.

Harvey W. Spessard, a prominent business man of Chambersburg, Pa., was born in Washington County, Maryland, a son of Jacob J. Spessard, a native of Maryland, and Mary Lemaster Spessard. Removed to Quincy, Pa., where his Father purchased a flouring mill, farm and town property and after four years removed to Marion, Pa., and subsequently to Greencastle, Pa.

After completing his education in the Chambersburg Academy, Mr. Spessard engaged in the insurance and real estate business, during which time he served as Adjustor of fire losses for several large fire insurance companies. Later on accepted the position of Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, retaining an interest in the insurance and real estate firm of Cauliflower and Spessard. After nine years entered into partnership with Mr. J. W. Rearick trading as J. W. Rearick & Co., the largest Men's Furnishing and Merchant Tailoring establishment in Chambersburg. After eight years, he retired from the mercantile business and after spending one year in Washington, D. C., engaged in the manufacturing business at Lebanon, Pa., as Secretary, Acting-Treasurer and Director of the Rivetless Chain and Engineering Company.

In September of 1911 he returned to Chambersburg, Pa., to be identified with The Wolf Company, of which he is Treasurer, Credit Manager and Purchasing Agent; also a Director. He is also a Director of the Twentieth Century Shoe Company as well as several other organizations. President of The Caledonia Association and the Commerce Street Park Association.

Mr. Spessard is a prominent Churchman, having served for a number of years as a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church, Clerk of Session, and Superintendent of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Sabbath School for sixteen years. He has served as a Commissioner to the General Assembly, and has for some years been a member of the State Council of Churches and of the Franklin County Council of Churches. Vice President of the Community Religious Training School and identified with other religious, civic and fraternal organizations.

Mr. Spessard is a member of the Republican Party and takes an active interest in affairs of the organization and in good government.

He was married to Sue Wilhelm of Greencastle, Pa. They had one child, John W. Spessard, deceased. Mrs. Spessard has been active in Church and Missionary work and takes an active part in civic and club affairs, having served as President of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society for four terms; President of the Chambersburg Civic Club for three years; the third County Chairman of the Woman's Suffrage party and the first Chairman of the League of Women Voters of Franklin County.

Harling Eugene Sponseller. Born in Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland, September 10, 1892, Harling E. Sponseller, is the son of Eugene and Rebecca (Delawter) Sponseller, both natives of Frederick, Maryland. Eugene Sponseller, the father, is a retired businessman in Frederick, and at present devotes his time to the care of several fine farms in Frederick County. Mr. Harling E. Sponseller descends from John Sponseller who was a private in Colonel Nathaniel Gist' regiment of Maryland Rangers, on his father's side, and is a descendant of General Isaac Putnam, on his mother's. The Sponsellers were French Huguenots from Alsace Lorraine and they emigrated to this country in the year 1720. There were six in number, three free males, and three free females. During the voyage, two died from a fever which was raging on the ship. The grandfather, William Sponseller, served in the Civil War. Harling E. Sponseller received his early education in the public schools of Frederick, after which he entered the Lebanon Valley College, the State Teachers College at Shippensburg, and the Columbia University. After his attending Lebanon Valley College, Mr. Sponseller taught school in Frederick County, Maryland, and later became principal of the Junior High School at Wolfsville, Maryland. After some time, he became principal of the Shippensburg Junior High School, and also served as a member of the faculty of the State Teachers College at Shippensburg, as a Training Teacher. Prior to his professional career he was the Assistant Treasurer of the Frederick Trust Company. Mr. Sponseller enlisted as a Cadet in the 6th Company of the first Officers Training camp located at Fort Myer, Virginia, Air Service, April 18, 1917. He was engaged in battles at Soissons, Chateau Thierry, Belleau Woods, Toul Baccarat, Meuse-Argonne and on the Heights of Verdun. He was graduated from the first Officers Training Camp as a second Lieutenant in the Air Service, and was assigned to immediate duty overseas. After the battle of the Aisne-Marne, he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He served twenty-one months in the American Expeditionary Force, 26th Division. On April 19, 1919, he was honorably discharged and was made a member of the Reserve Corps. He is a disabled American veteran. Mr. Sponseller has long been active in Republican politics, and has held the office as School Director of the Borough of Mont Alto, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the following fraternal societies, and professional associations: the local Rotary Club, I. O. O. F., Veteran of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Disabled American Veterans of the World

War, Disabled Emergency Officers of the World War, Knights of Pythias, Pennsylvania Academy of Science, National Education Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Pennsylvania State Educational Association, the Palestine Encampment. He is a very active member of the local United Brethren Church. On June 28, 1916, Mr. Sponseller, was united in marriage to Miss Grace Hummelbaugh, daughter of Rev. E. H. Hummelbaugh, and Mary (Huber) Hummelbaugh, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of three children, Edwin Hummelbaugh, who was born while his father was in France with the A. E. F., Harling Eugene Jr., and Mary A. Sponseller.

Newton Dykeman Staley. One of the very prominent businessmen of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, is Dr. Newton D. Staley, born June 25, 1872, at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. He is the son of John and Catherine (Eutz) Staley, both being natives of Pennsylvania. Both the parents are deceased. He received his education in the public schools of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. After completing his schooling, Dr. Staley became interested in the jewelry trade, which he followed for a period of eight years. He then went to St. Louis where he took an optometric course, after which he returned to Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, his home town, and opened offices, in which business he is still very actively engaged. Mr. Staley is a member of the Masonic order being affiliated with the Consistory and Shrine at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Knights Templar and chapter at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Elks Club at Carlisle, Pa, and is very active politically in his district as a member of the Republican party.

Howard Lawrence Steck, is one of Waynesboro's younger business men belonging to the clerical group. He was born at Welsh Run, a village in south western Franklin County, December 3, 1892. He is the son of Luther R. and May Rose (Keyser) Steck. The father and mother both were of German and English extraction. This was one of the well known families in that section of Franklin County and the name was well known. Father Steck was the operator of the Steck Coach Shop. The name Steck in the days of the coach factory was associated with carriages and buggies like the name of Ford is with automobiles today. The Steck coach shop was built about 1866 and served as a carriage shop and blacksmith shop. The grandfather of Howard L., built this shop and established the business. The factory is now destroyed. During the days of the use of this kind of vehicles, the Steck product had a wonderful sale and many a young man possessed a Steck buggy. The product of this factory was sold in this and adjoining counties as well as in Maryland. Mr. Steck was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Greencastle High School with honors. After leaving school he entered business and came to Waynesboro, where he has been ever since. He is a cost accountant and has become very proficient in this line. He is employed on the local industries. He is of a clever, kind and courteous

disposition. This along with a strong personality makes him very popular with his associates. Mr. Steck is active in civic and community affairs. His church relations are with the Presbyterians. He is married, his wife being Miss Henrietta Elliott. They were married in 1915, in Washington, D. C. They have two children, Kathryn Elizabeth and Virginia Louise. Mr. Steck is well known in Waynesboro. The family has many friends. The town and community is fortunate in having a man of the type of Mr. Steck as a citizen. He is one when called, goes where duty directs, and is always ready to assist in developing his town.

Lawrence Leland Steiger, of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, was born June 13, 1892 at Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Adam E., born at Mercersburg, and Orpha Alice (Myers) Steiger, of German descent, born at Welsh Run, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Steiger is a descendent of Robert Elliott who was one of Montgomery Township's pioneers, who died on the Welsh Run in 1768. The father was a merchant, managing a delicatessen and confectionery shop. He is now retired. Mr. Steiger received his education in the public schools of his county and was graduated from Mercersburg Academy. During the World War, he served as a private in the 115th Infantry 29th Division of the United States Army. On August 4, 1917, he sailed overseas, and was subsequently in the Alsace-Lorraine offensive and the Meuse-Argonne campaign. While in France he was promoted to the rank of corporal. Corporal Steiger was discharged from the service at the close of the war on June 7, 1919 at Camp Meade, Maryland. From 1912 to 1924, he was associated in the merchandising business of his father. Under the Coolidge administration by the request of Congressman Edward M. Beers, he received the appointment as Postmaster of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and is now acting in that capacity. He is a member of the following organizations: Republican party; the Masonic Order, all branches; the American Legion; the Pennsylvania Historical Society; and the 40—8 Club. On October 4, 1919 he was married to Grace, daughter of Jacob H. and Ida (Fritz) Fries of Mercersburg. To this union has been born one boy, Henry Adam. Mr. and Mrs. Steiger are leading and popular members of their community.

Amos P. Steiner, is one of the leading machinists and engineers of Waynesboro. His name is well known among his craft in which he has many friends who look to him for advice. He was born in Lima, Ohio, June 11, 1873, the son of Jacob and Catherine (Shoemaker) Steiner. His father and mother were born at Bluffton, Ohio. They were both of Swiss descent and were farmers in that section of Ohio. Amos was educated in the public schools and being mechanically inclined he early turned his attention to the line of work to which he took a great liking. He moved to Waynesboro from Ohio thirty years ago and has been the superintendent for twenty years, and now chief engineer in the Landis Tool Company. His thought and

genius as a mechanic has had a great influence in shaping the progress of this company. He is also interested with the Steiner Brothers of Lima, Ohio and gives much attention to their product. He is a consistent member of the Reformed Mennonite Church, and is a strong supporter of the Waynesboro congregation. Mr. Steiner was married to Katherine Groff, September 14, 1902 at Buffalo, New York. Mrs. Steiner was born at Sterling, Illinois, June 18, 1882. They have five children; Ruth Elizabeth, Robert Groff, Mary Kathryn, Joseph Simon and Kathryn Steiner.

Allen John Stevens, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was born in that city July 22, 1897, the son of George W. and Matilda (Scheid) Stevens, the former of whom was born in New York City, December 11, 1852, and the latter at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1855. The father is the son of Allen and Phoebe (Harris) Stevens, of whom the former came from his native Scotland to New York City at an early age and the latter was of English extraction. Matilda (Scheid) Stevens is the daughter of George and Barbara Scheid, both natives of Rastatt, Germany, whence they came to the United States at an early age. The father of Barbara Scheid served in the army of Napoleon, by whom he was decorated for valor, and later to this country, where he died at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, at the age of ninety-two years. Allen J. Stevens attended the public schools of Carlisle, graduating from the high school with the Class of 1916. No sooner had his education been completed than the trouble with Mexico occurred, and on May 7, 1916, he enlisted in Company G, Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, with which organization he served on the Mexican Border until March, 1917, when his unit was returned to Pennsylvania. The following July his regiment was again called into service for the World War and sent to Augusta, Georgia, for training. The subsequent reorganization of the army changed the designation of his regiment to that of the 112th Infantry, Twenty-eighth Division, his company letter remaining the same. He won the warrant of Corporal and sailed for France with his regiment May 7, 1918. His division was sent into the lines in the Chateau-Thierry sector and was subsequently engaged in the Marne, Orcque-Vesle, and Aisne sectors, in all of which Captain Stevens participated with his regiment. At Fismette, he was captured by the Germans and held prisoner in Germany from August 27 to December 7, 1918. On the latter date, he was returned to his organization, subsequently returning home with the division. His active war service concluded, he assisted in the reorganization of Company G, Eighth Infantry, now Troop G., 104th Cavalry, with which he has held all non-commissioned and commissioned offices. He is now Captain of the troop. Following his discharge from active service in the World War, he engaged in the automobile business at Carlisle, but in 1923 he turned his attention to retail shoe merchandising as a member of the firm of Hellman & Stevens. The store is one of the leaders in its field in Carlisle, and Captain Stevens ranks among the successful business men of the city. He has taken an active part in the

Democratic politics of the county and as a candidate of that party was elected to a seat in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania for the session of 1923-24. He was defeated in his campaign for re-election by a scant majority of 123 votes at the time of the Coolidge landslide. In 1927-28, he served as county chairman of the Democratic party of Cumberland County. Though he is a professed Democrat in party allegiance, he has consistently held to the belief and practice that the public welfare should transcend party or personal considerations. At the Auburn Park Baptist Church, Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1926, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Stevens and Helen Smith Huber, the daughter of Harry A. and Rebecca (Smith) Huber, the Huber family having originated in England and later established in the Province of Saxony, Germany. Harry A. Huber is Superintendent of Refrigeration for the Rock Island Railroad, he being the first man to that position, which has grown into one of the important offices with the company. He is a native of Kansas, while his wife was born in Linglestown, Pa. Mrs. Stevens was born in Chicago, September 18, 1902, and graduated from the University of Chicago with the Class of 1926. She is a member of the American Association of University Women and a director of the Civic Club of Carlisle. Captain and Mrs. Stevens have one son, Huber Stanley. Through his service in the World War, Captain Stevens is a member of American Legion Post No. 101, of which he is a member of the executive committee, and of the Corporal Orlando Newcomer Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is also a member of Cumberland Star Lodge No. 197, F. & A. M., the Carlisle Country Club, and the First Reformed Church. He has attended his church since cradle roll days and is a member of the Men's Bible Class. Though he finds enjoyment in all sports, chief among them for his recreation are horseback riding, swimming, and golf.

George Hamill Stewart, Sr., son of Dr. Alexander Stewart, for more than half a century a practicing physician of Shippensburg, Pa., was born at Shippensburg, December 29, 1837. He attended the public schools of his native town and later enrolled in Milnwood Academy at Shade Gap, Huntingdon County. In 1857, before he was twenty years of age, he engaged in his first business venture—a mercantile establishment at Shippensburg, in which he continued until 1868, enjoying more than usual success. It was during this period that he became interested in the buying and selling of real estate, the occupation which later formed the basis of his fortune, and in tanning of leather. In 1869 he became interested in the grain and forwarding business, still continuing, however, his realty transactions. These latter have since occupied his attention, and at the present time he is the owner of a large number of farms which are among the finest and most productive of the beautiful Cumberland Valley. All of them have been brought to the highest state of cultivation and are being farmed by tenants. His other interests, both

in and outside Shippensburg, are numerous and diversified. He is at the head of the Valley National Bank of Chambersburg and has occupied that responsible position since the organization of the institution in 1890. He is president of the board of trustees of the Cumberland Valley State Normal School; treasurer of Wilson College; director of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company; vice-president of the First National Bank of Shippensburg and of the Farmers' Trust Company of Carlisle. In addition he occupies many other positions of confidence and responsibility. He is thoroughly modern in his business dealings, a generous and courteous gentleman at all times and a liberal contributor to all movements of a moral, religious or civic nature. He was married, first to Mary C. McLean, daughter of William McLean of Shippensburg. She was born January 13, 1838 and died May 24, 1884. There were no children. His second wife was Ella J. Snodgrass, daughter of Robert and Mary (Burr) Snodgrass, their marriage occurring February 23, 1887. They had issue: George Hamill, Jr., born January 28, 1888; Alexander, born October 25, 1891. Dr. Alexander Stewart, his father, was born in Frederick County, Md., September 28, 1809, and died January 5, 1894. He was the son of John and Rosanna (Sheeler) Stewart, natives of Maryland. John Stewart was the only son of Alexander Stewart who emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1773, and settled in Frederick County where he was a successful farmer and business man. His son, Alexander, was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, and at the age of nineteen began the study of medicine at Emmitsburg. In 1831 he was graduated from Washington Medical College at Baltimore with the degree of M.D. He removed to Shippensburg soon after taking his degree and there started the active practice which extended over a period of half a century. A natural medical skill, combined with an agreeable personality brought him extensive patronage. In many instances he served the same family through successive generations. Late in life he relinquished all business cares excepting the presidency of the First National Bank of Shippensburg, of which he was the first president. Dr. Stewart married, first, in 1832, Margaret Grabill of Frederick County, Md., who died May, 1833, without issue. He married, second, in 1836, Elizabeth Hamill, daughter of Captain George and Mary (Ripley) Hamill. To this union were born these children: George (XVII); John (XVIII) Justice who's sketch appears elsewhere; Alexander, (XIX); Robert Cochran, born December 8, 1845, died December 3, 1900; Charlotte Louisa, who married John H. Craig, their children being Augusta S. and Helen. Dr. Stewart, his second wife having died April 22, 1853, married, in 1858, Eunice G. Wilson, who was born at Chester, Vt., April 23, 1822, and died in Shippensburg, June 5, 1901. She was of sturdy New England stock and was an educated and accomplished woman. Before her marriage she had taught school in Texas. There were no children by this marriage.

George H. Stewart, Jr., member of the Pennsylvania Battle Monument commission, which had charge of the erection of memorials in France to the memory of American soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice, and prominent in the business and civic life of Chambersburg, Pa., was born in Shippensburg, Pa., in 1888, the son of George H. Stewart, Sr., whom he succeeded as president of the Valley National Bank of Chambersburg. He enrolled in the Mercersburg Academy after completing the public schools, and later attended Washington and Jefferson College and Princeton University. He became associated with his father in the grain business, continuing until 1916, when he sold out his interest in the firm. In 1917, shortly after the entry of the United States into the World War he enlisted in the Engineer's Corps, being stationed at Camp Devens, Mass. Going overseas, he served as second lieutenant for eighteen months. Following his discharge in 1919 he was commissioned captain in the Engineer's Corps of the Pennsylvania National Guards, 28th Division. He accepted membership on the State Battle Monument Commission. The erection of memorials in France, which was done under the supervision of this commission was completed May 30, 1928. He is a member of the American Legion. He has been active in the banking field for several years and is president and a director of the Valley National Bank of Chambersburg, and a director of the Harrisburg Trust Company. Among his other business connections is membership on the board of the Harrisburg State Hospital, and directorate of the Northern Central Railroad Company. He is a life member of the Sons of the Revolution and is affiliated with Phi Gamma Delta, college fraternity. He was married in July, 1925, to Dorothy H. Gray of Johnstown, Pa. They have two children: Molly G., who was born March 25, 1926, and John, who was born October 16, 1928. His wife is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is active in social circles and in affairs of the Presbyterian Church, of which she and her husband are members. He is a Republican and in 1920 was elected to the State legislature, serving in the session of 1921-22. He is also a member of the Kittochtinny Historical Society.

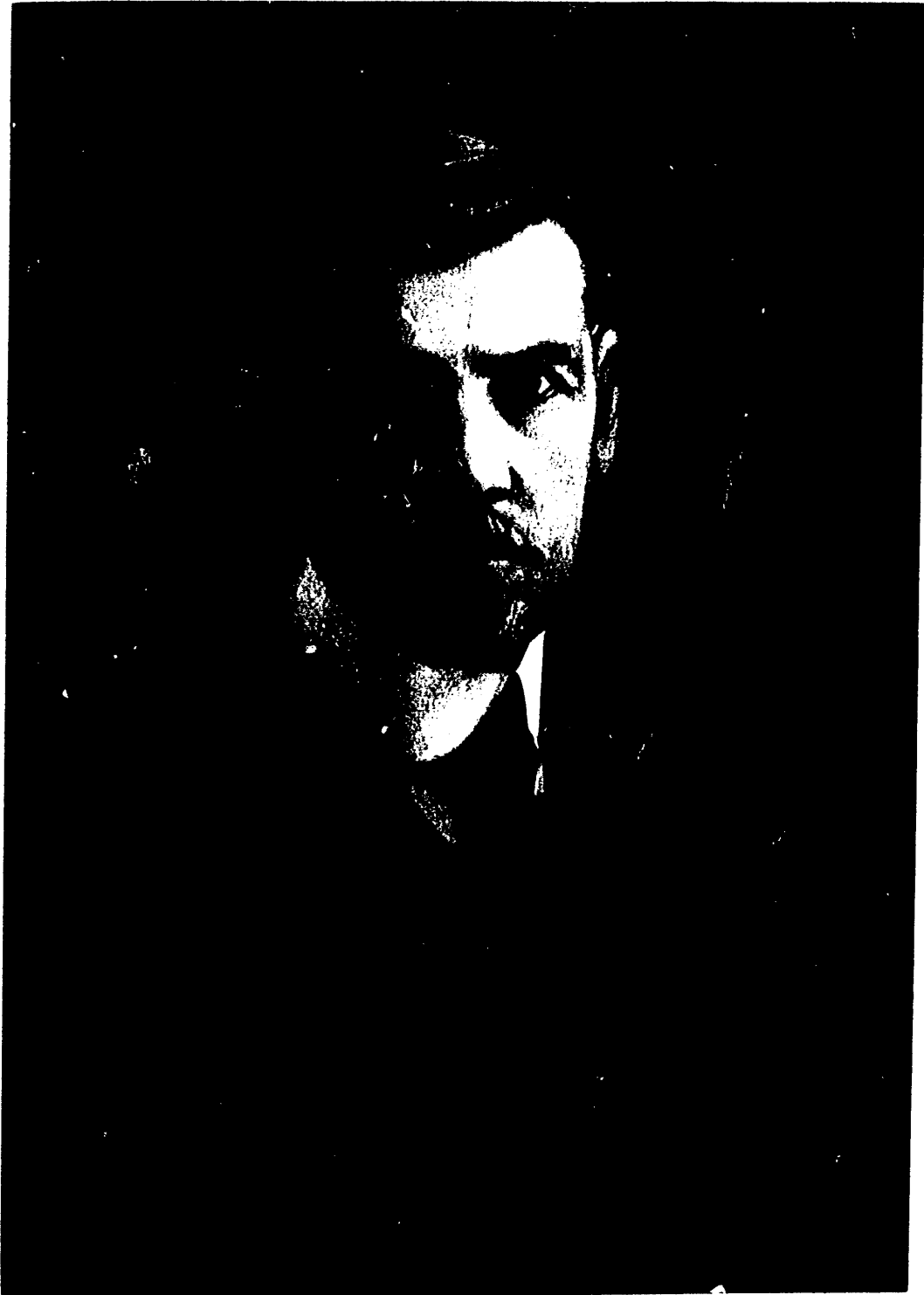
Hon. John Stewart. The town of Chambersburg, in the Cumberland Valley, Pa., holds sacred the memory of one whom, although not a native of the town, was one of its most distinguished residents. As a native of Shippensburg, the Hon. John Stewart, justice in the Pennsylvania courts was the outstanding candidate for the appointment to the post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at the time of his death by accident in 1920. Mr. Stewart was the son of Dr. Alexander and Elizabeth (Hamill) Stewart, born November 4, 1839. Dr. Stewart, the father, was born in Frederick County, Md., September 28, 1809, died January 5, 1894, son of John and Rosanna (Sheeler) Stewart, natives of Maryland. Refer to sketch of George H. Stewart, Sr. The Hon. John Stewart was educated in the public

schools of his native town, and prepared for college at Milnwood Academy, Shade Gap. He entered Princeton University, where he was graduated in the Class of 1857, and then took up the study of law in the office of Judge Frederick Watts, in Carlisle. Admitted to the Bar of Cumberland County in 1860. He selected Chambersburg as his residence, and in 1861, he was admitted to the Franklin County Bar. He at once entered his professional career, but was cut short by the out break of the Civil War. In 1862 he was mustered into the United States Army as a first lieutenant of Company A, 126th Infantry of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was later appointed mustering officer of his division in the Fifth Army Corps. He served in this capacity until the Battle of Chancellorsville, when he resumed his duties as adjutant. He was mustered out of service with his regiment in 1863. Returning to civil life he engaged in the practice of his profession, his first association being with Col. A. K. McClure, and afterwards with Col. Thomas B. Kennedy. The firm of Kennedy & Stewart continued for more than twenty years. Mr. Stewart had a leaning towards politics and though a Republican noted for his political independence, he was elected a delegate to the Republican National convention at Baltimore in 1864, which nominated Lincoln for a second term. He was representative to the Nineteenth Senatorial District to State Constitutional Convention in 1874; presidential elector in 1868; delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1876; and State Senator from Franklin and Huntingdon Counties in 1881-84. At one time he was nominated as Independent Republican candidate for governor. He was elected President Judge of the 39th Judicial District in 1888 and his fine record in his first term gained him re-election in 1898. The highest honor of his career came to him with his appointment by Governor Pennypacker as Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to succeed Justice Dean. He was next in line to the Chief Justiceship which was to be vacated on January 1, 1921. This was his goal as a member of the legal profession, which he failed to obtain because of the sad accident which caused his death. Justice Stewart was a member of Housum Post, No. 309, G. A. R.; trustee of Wilson College; president of the Scotch-Irish Society of Pennsylvania and of the Society of Scotch-Irish in America, and of the Kittingtinny Historical Society of Chambersburg. In June, 1903, he received the degree of LL.D. from Franklin and Marshall College. Jane Holmes, daughter of Samuel B. and Anna (Worrall) Larmour, of Alexandria, V. became the wife of Justice Stewart. She died in 1904. To them were born five daughters: Mary Larmour, Anna Worrall, Elizabeth Keith, Janet Holmes, and Helen Montgomery a physician in Chambersburg, and one son, Alexander Stewart who died in 1895 in the midst of a brilliant career as a lawyer. In 1925 there was unveiled at Wilson College, in his memory, the Stewart Memorial Library, erected by Justice Stewart's brother, George Stewart. From the *Franklin Repository* of Cham-

bersburg, we quote the following: "Justice Stewart was not only a great jurist. His brilliant mind was not confined to the law, but it was wide in its scope. Few men read more or were better informed on all subjects. He was a most agreeable companion, and men sought his company for the profit they could obtain by associating with him. He was a loyal Chambersburger, and never declined to give himself and his talents to anything that would promote the interest of our town and its people."

H. Wylie Stewart, born at Middle Spring Manse, 1876. The eldest daughter of Rev. S. S. Wylie, D. D., and Jane Mary McCune. Attended the public schools at Middle Springs, Cumberland County and the Training School at Shippensburg Normal. Graduated from Shippensburg State Normal School in 1893, received A.B. degree from Wilson College in 1899, Summer Session at Mount Gretna in 1910, European study and travel in 1913, traveled throughout the United States the summers of 1916, 17, 18, and 19; Summer Session at Columbia in 1921, and 1922; Summer Sessions at State College 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930. Educational experience—one roomed rural schools, Pennsylvania 1893 to 1895, High School 1900-1901, Principal of Walnut School, Marshal, North Carolina 1901-1902, public schools of Pennsylvania 1902-1904, State Teachers College 1904-1930. She is the Author of History of the Cumberland Valley and many historical articles.

Jacob H. Stoner, was born in Guilford Township, October 31, 1861; son of Samuel and Catherine (Bear) Steiner. He was reared on his father's farm along the picturesque Falling Spring and received his early education in the public schools. Later he attended the Chambersburg Academy and the Cumberland Valley State Normal School at Shippensburg, Pa. He began teaching at the age of seventeen—three winter terms in the schools of Franklin County and two terms in Whiteside County, Illinois. In 1883, Mr. Stoner was an employee of J. Stouffer Snively & Company, dealers in coal, grain, etc., at Greencastle, Pa., and in 1884 removed to Waynesboro to accept the position of bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Waynesboro. The next year he was chosen teller which position he held until 1890 when he was elected the first cashier of the Peoples National Bank. In 1895, these two banks were amalgamated under the title of the latter. He then continued to serve as cashier of the consolidated bank until 1921 when he became president of the First National Bank in Waynesboro—a consolidation of the Peoples National Bank and the Bank of Waynesboro. In 1926, as a result of the consolidation with the Waynesboro Trust Company, the name of the bank was changed to First National Bank & Trust Company. In January, 1930, he resigned as president and became one of the vice-presidents. Mr. Stoner has long been identified with the various industries and other enterprises of Waynesboro. At the present time



J. H. Stoner

he is president of the Waynesboro Hospital and the Green Hill Cemetery Association. He was burgess of Waynesboro four years—1893 to 1897 and served several terms as a member of the Waynesboro School Board. He is numbered among the many enterprising and public spirited men of Waynesboro who have done much to increase the material prosperity of the town. Mr. Stoner was married April 12, 1894, to Lu M. Cole of Shippensburg, Pa., daughter of George B. Cole and Mary Gish. Their children are Samuel K. Stoner and George B. Stoner.

George A. W. Stouffer, was born in Wertzville, Pa., in 1889, the son of Andrew and Susan (Basehore) Stouffer, farmers of Cumberland County. His father died several years ago, but his mother is still living in Mechanicsburg. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Mechanicsburg, and upon completing his preparatory course entered Elizabeth College, graduating in 1907 with a B.S. degree. His first position in the world of business was with the Hiawatha Spring Water Company of New York City, of which he was manager for a year. Going to Harrisburg he became associated with a shoe manufacturer. In 1914, he entered the Second National Bank, Mechanicsburg. During the next four years he was employed in various departments of the financial institution. He then accepted the tellership of the National Bank of Chambersburg at Chambersburg, Pa. On April 16, 1925, he was elected cashier, having been in the banking business for eleven years and being thoroughly grounded in the principles of the business. As cashier of the bank he is a highly respected citizen and is recognized as an authority on all financial matters and details of banking and commercial ventures. His opinion is much sought by his associates and by the business men of his adopted city generally. He is a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce and since his affiliation has taken an active part in all matters in which the organization has interested itself. In welfare and social work he is deeply and wholeheartedly interested, being president of the Chambersburg Hospital and an active worker in the Children's Aid Society. He is treasurer of the Mutual Loan and Savings Association, one of the strongest institutions of its kind in that section of Pennsylvania. He also has membership in the Rotary Club. In 1909 he was married to Miss Mary C. Keeny of York, Pa. There are five children: George A. W., Jr., and Anna Elizabeth, who are attending high school in Chambersburg; Nelson W., who is a student in the grade school, and Charles K. and Raymond B., twins, who are of pre-school age.

Rush E. Stouffer, son of Samuel K. Stouffer, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1881. Both his father and mother, nee Kate L. Greenewalt, are still living, but are retired from active lives. He was educated in the public schools, and after completing his preparatory course enrolled in a Poughkeepsie, N. Y., business college where

he specialized in commerce and banking. Upon completion of the course in 1903 he entered the Second National Bank of Mechanicsburg, Pa., as teller, putting into practice the theory he had absorbed in his college course. In 1910 he removed to Waynesboro and became teller in the Citizens National Bank. Later he was made cashier and continues in that position at the present time. His deep knowledge of the banking business made him a desirable attache of financial institutions and several years ago he was appointed director and treasurer of the Waynesboro Building & Loan Association. A Republican politically, and active in the affairs of his party, he has never sought political office, preferring to devote his time to the school system. He is now secretary of the Waynesboro district school board, in which capacity he has given yeoman service to his constituents. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and takes an active part in all civic enterprises launched and supported by that organization. He was married in 1916 to May L. Dubbel of Waynesboro. Rush E., Jr., and Josephine R. Stouffer are children of that marriage. Their mother is an ardent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and with her husband is active in social and church affairs.

John Price Stover, veterinarian, was born on the old Stover homestead in Antrim Township, Franklin County, November 6, 1857. He was a son of Samuel Gearhart and Elizabeth (Price) Stover. His father was a well-known stock dealer and farmer and resided in Antrim Township practically all his life. Dr. Stover was educated in the public schools of Greencastle, at Zeigler's Academy and was graduated as a veterinarian at the College of Toronto, Canada, in 1893. He has practiced his profession in the Cumberland Valley practically all his life. For fifteen years he has been employed as a State veterinarian, as agent in charge of the Cumberland Valley department of the State Bureau of Animal Industry. Although he has retired from the state work he continues his practice individually, and is the owner of two fine farms. In politics he is a Republican. He is also a member of the Reformed Church of Greencastle and of Masonic fraternity, the American Veterinarian Society and the Cumberland Valley Veterinarians' Association. On April 14, 1910, he married Nora N., a daughter of Samuel B. and Maria (Tritle) Snively of Waynesboro. The Snivelys were of the early settlers of Antrim Township.

William Stover, farmer, office holder, business man, is a citizen of whom Chambersburg, Pa., is justly proud. He is an honest and active citizen, always on hand to help and take over duties of civic nature at the expense of his own. He is the son of Andrew Snively and Annie Elizabeth Stover. The father, a resident of Franklin County, Pa., was a farmer. In the early '90's, he was elected to the office of county treasurer, with a three-year term.

Then on account of ill health, went into retirement, and died shortly after. He was a staunch Republican and much interested in social and civic activities. The mother came from Franklin County, near Greencastle, and died at the early age of 33. William Stover was educated in the public schools of Franklin County. In 1882, he acted as clerk in his father's store. He went into the coal and lumber business in Chambersburg in 1895 and remained in that business until 1909. He then moved to Guilford Springs to operate farming lands. Civic affairs called him. He was elected to the office of Register and Recorder of Franklin County for a four-year term and subsequently worked as a deputy clerk in the Recorder's office four years. In the year of 1925, on March 16th, he bought out the Chambersburg Laundry and is now owner and manager of it. He has developed this firm in many ways: remodeled, reorganized, installed new and modern equipment and widened its scope. It now holds an indispensable position in the lives of Chambersburg's citizens—in truth a public service institution. He is of Republican politics; Masonic Lodge; Knights Templar; the I. O. O. F.; and a member of the Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce. On March 10, 1922, he was married to Myrtle S. Whitmore of Shady Grove, Pa. They have one son, Andrew Snively Stover, born at Kauffmann Station, Pa. He was educated in the public schools. For some time he was clerk in the Frick Manufacturing Company and then, like his father, was elected Register and Recorder of Franklin County. In the year 1923, he was elected to his present public office, Justice of the Peace. The family attends the First Lutheran Church.

Abraham H. Strickler, M. D., whose death occurred January 30, 1911, will be remembered as one of the leading citizens of Waynesboro, for his activities were important factors in the development of the industrial and commercial enterprises of the community as well as in the advancement of medical science. A native of Antrim Township, Franklin County, Pa., he was born January 23, 1840, a son of Joseph and Mary (Snively) Strickler, and obtained his early education in the public schools of that township. Following his graduation from Princeton University in 1863, he began the study of medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College at New York City, receiving the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1866. As an undergraduate student, he served during the Civil War as a cadet in the Medical Department of the Union Army at Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C. With the completion of his medical training, he returned to his native county to begin practice at Mercersburg, removing therefrom to Waynesboro in 1871, where he continued in active practice almost to the day of his death, taking an active part in the affairs of his community, serving as a member of the Waynesboro School Board, Burgess of the town, and President of the Board of Health, holding the latter office for a period of ten years. He was elected a representative to the State Legislature from Franklin

County for the term 1893-94, being elected on the Republican Ticket, and rendered signal service in support of the measure creating a medical council and boards of medical examiners for Pennsylvania. His efforts in behalf of the community were not confined solely to public measures, for he was one of the thirteen men who formed the Frick Company, an organization which he saw grow to have a payroll of more than 800 names. When the Landis Brothers' tool works was destroyed by fire in 1898, he headed the group that purchased the business and reorganized it as the Landis Tool Company. He was elected the first president of the new concern and continued as a director after retiring from that office, to which he was re-elected a few weeks prior to his death. He was also a director of the Citizens National Bank for many years and of various other local enterprises. He further contributed to the development of Waynesboro by laying off part of his Willow Glen farm in building lots a short time before his death. It must not be inferred that in all this activity, Doctor Strickler gave up the practice of medicine and Surgery. Throughout his life, his chosen profession was the one which took his greatest interest and time, and it was only advancing years that forced him to give up all but office work a year before his demise. He was one of the organizers of the Franklin County Medical Society and was a member of the Waynesboro Academy of Medicine. Doctor Strickler's religious affiliations were with the Trinity Reformed Church, Waynesboro, holding the office of deacon and then of elder for thirty years. He was a delegate from his church to the Mercersburg Classis upon frequent occasions and represented his Classis several times on the floor of the Potomac Synod, once attending the General Synod. In 1873, he became one of the Incorporators of the Green Hill Cemetery Association and subsequently served as a member of the board of managers. He was a charter member of Waynesboro Conclave, No. 217, Independent Order of Heptasophs, and was a member of Waynesboro Council, No. 993, Royal Arcanum. On February 24, 1873, Doctor Strickler married Clara Anna Besore, only daughter of George and Eliza (Snively) Besore, and to this union were born three children, as follows: a son, who died in infancy; Harry Clark, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work; and Belle.

Harry Clark Strickler, was born in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1874. He received his education in the public and high schools of his native town. He is now engaged in Fire Insurance and Real Estate business in Waynesboro. He is a member of the Trinity Reformed Church, and politically a Republican. He is deeply interested in the civic and the local affairs.

Edward G. Strickler, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, was born in Guilford Township, Franklin County November 27, 1888. His father, Amos Stouffer Strickler, was born in the old Strickler homestead in

Guilford Township, and operated extensive farming lands. Edward Strickler was educated in the public schools of Guilford Township. Succeeding this, he took special tutoring and training courses, and in 1905, was issued a certificate to teach in Franklin County. He never practiced that profession. At first he worked for his father and then, from 1907 to 1917 was sub-mail carrier in his district. After the declaration of War in 1917, he enlisted on September 17 and was placed in the 316th Infantry Supply Company of the 79th Division. He had a year's service overseas and was in three major engagements, in which he acquitted himself with credit to his country. After his discharge at the close of the war, he received the appointment as rural mail carrier in February, 1920, and was assigned as carrier in Waynesboro, Franklin County, in 1923. Upon receiving the nomination from the Republican party, he ran for, and was elected by a large majority to the office of Clerk of the Courts which office he now holds. He is a stockholder in two local banks and he is interested in many other enterprises. From 1913 to 1917 he was Registry Assessor of the first district, and since 1924 has held his present office. On the 16th of August, 1924, he was married to Miss Florence M. Cowan, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. His wife is the descendant of an old family of the Cumberland Valley. They have three children: Amos S.; Emma C.; and Edward G. Junior. Mr. and Mrs. Strickler attended the First Lutheran Church, and are leaders in the various activities of their community.

Edwin Durboraw Strite, one of the well-known citizens of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, is Edwin Durboraw Strite, who was born in the year 1892 in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public and high schools of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and matriculated at Dickinson College and the Dickinson Law School, located at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He graduated with the degrees of Bachelor of Law, master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy. In the year 1914 was admitted to the bar of Franklin County, and immediately began practicing, occupying an office with his father who is also a lawyer with offices in Chambersburg. In 1918 Strite enlisted in the 154th Depot Brigade but was later transferred to the Army Artillery Headquarters Troop, First Army, American Expeditionary forces and subsequently to the Quartermaster Corps at large in France. He was promoted to the grade of Corporal and in 1919 was discharged from the service. Strite has been a member of Troop E, 104th Cavalry, Pennsylvania National Guard, since the year 1922, and in March, 1923, was commissioned Second Lieutenant; in April, 1927, was promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant and in September 1929 was promoted to Captain Commanding this troop. He is a member of the American Legion at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Since receiving his discharge from the regular army, Mr. Strite has established a general practice in his native town. Politically he is a Republican, and his professional affiliations are with the Franklin

County Bar Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He is identified with many local clubs and orders among them being the George Washington Lodge No. 143, F. & A. M., of which he is Past Master and trustee of the George Washington Royal Arch, Chapter No. 176, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, of which he is Past High Priest, of the Continental Commandry No. 56, Elks, I. O. O. F. and Kearney Lodge Knights of Pythias. In 1918, Mr. Strite was united in marriage to Ellen O. Cooke, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, daughter of George C. and Ellen O. Cooke, former at present being associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Strite are the parents of three children, Edwin D. Jr., Ellen Jane, and Joseph O. The Strites are members of the local Trinity Episcopal Church, and are very active in both church and social affairs of the town.

Jacob Aaron Strite. Lawyer, business man and civic leader, Jacob Aaron Strite has led a life of activity and one of exceptional usefulness to his community. Since removing to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1888 he has been prominently identified with the professional, business, fraternal and civic life of his community. He was born in Washington County, Maryland, June 19, 1864, the son of Samuel and Hetty A. Strite. He obtained his college preparatory education in the public schools of Leitersburg, Maryland, and entered Dickinson College at the age of seventeen years. He was graduated in 1884 and later took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. He subsequently engaged in teaching in the Leitersburg Schools and then studied law with the Hon. Louis E. McComas at Hagerstown, Maryland. He was admitted to the Bar of Washington County, in 1886 and two years later to the Franklin County, Pennsylvania Bar. He has since been in active practice in Chambersburg where he is numbered among the most substantial citizens. In 1896 he succeeded Hon. John Stewart as president of the Chambersburg & Bedford Turnpike Road Company. That was his first venture into corporate office, and since then he has been prominently identified with many of the business, industrial, financial, fraternal and civic affairs of the community. He was one of the organizers, and is still a director, of the Chambersburg Trust Company, and has served as president of that organization for the past decade. He has been president of the Marion Bank of Marion, Pennsylvania, since 1911. He is president of the Franklin County Bar Association and is a member of the Pennsylvania and the American Bar Association. Among his other business connections he is director of The Wolf Company, president of the Cedar Grove Cemetery Association, director of the Chambersburg, Greencastle and Waynesboro Street Railway Company, president of the Chambersburg and Shippensburg Railway Company, president of the Cumberland Valley Transit Company, treasurer of the Valley Agency Company, treasurer of the Star Motor Car Company, director of the South

Pennsylvania Power Company, and director of the Franklin Transmission Company. His fraternal connections are almost as extensive. He is a member and Pastmaster of George Washington Lodge No. 143, Free and Accepted Masons; exalted ruler of Chambersburg Lodge, No. 600, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; past officer and trustee of Columbus Lodge, No. 75, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; past grand patriarch and trustee of Olive Branch encampment, I. O. O. F.; past officer and trustee of the Chambersburg Lodge, Knights of Golden Eagle; past officer and trustee of Quindaro Tribe, No. 335, Improved Order of Red Men, and a member of Kearney Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He also is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church and is active in the affairs of the congregation. He was married, May 21, 1892, to Emma Naomi Durboraw, near Leitersburg, Maryland. She was a graduate of Wilson College, Chambersburg, and until the time of her death was active in church, club and civic affairs. She was of English descent. Of this union four children were born. Edwin D., the eldest, is a graduate of Dickinson College and Law School, and married Ellen O. Cook. He is pastmaster of George Washington Lodge, F. & A. M., is practicing law in Chambersburg, and father of three children; Edwin D. Jr., Ellen Jane, and Joseph O. The second eldest child, Albert, also graduated from Dickinson College and Law School. He is a Mason and is single. The third child, Robert Strite, is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy and has charge of the wholesale gas distributing department of the Central Hudson Gas & Electric Company, of Poughkeepsie, New York. He married Eleanor Moody, and has one child. The youngest son, like his two eldest brothers, graduated from Dickinson College and is a law student in the same institution. The Strite family is one of the oldest in this section of Pennsylvania and extends back to the time of the Revolutionary War. Christian Streit, who died in Derry, now Conewago Township, Dauphin County, and his two brothers were among the Mennonite immigrants to Pennsylvania from the Palatinate. He and his brother, Joseph, settled in Lancaster County, the other brother having taken up his residence in Virginia in 1770. The two brothers lived for several years in Warwick Township Christian then moved to Derry, now Conewago Township, Dauphin County, where he farmed. He is the ancestor of the Strite family of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and of Washington County, Maryland. He was married twice and had in all seven children who were joined in marriage to some of the first families of that section.

George Lawrence Strock, born of an old and honored family, has become one of the most recognized citizens of section in which he resides, taking an active interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of the community. He was born at Bridgeport, on the Hummel farm, which place is now known as Lemoyne, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1871. He received his education in the public schools

of Wormleysburg, Pennsylvania, and after finishing his course became engaged in farming with his father, thus continuing until 1892, when he began farming for himself. He purchased his present farm of Ninety-seven acres in 1900. When the property came into his hands it was in a bad state having been greatly neglected, but he has put it in an excellent condition and has made it one of the finest farms in Cumberland County. All told Mr. Strock possesses 200 acres, two separate farms. He is still very active in his work, he running the one farm, while his son, George Wier Strock, runs the other. They have been very successful in all of their undertakings. Mr. Strock is a Democrat politically, and has taken an active interest in his party. He is a director of the Mechanicsburg Manufacturing Company, also a director of the Mechanicsburg Trust Company, which office he has occupied for the past fifteen years. He was elected cashier of this same bank, February 1927, in which position he is still very active. Mr. Strock was Porthonotary of Cumberland County for a term of four years. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, of which church he is also a trustee, and he gives that church his unqualified support, having been a trustee for the past twenty years, and at the present time, treasurer of the Board of Trustees. On February 25, 1892, Mr. Strock was united in marriage to Irene M. Singiser of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Strock is also a member of the United Brethren Church, and is very active in its affairs. The following children were born of this union: G. Weir, Alda M. Dietz; Robert Lee, born December 1898, and now an employee of the C. I. T. Corporation of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married Miss Marion Wilson of Montrose, Pennsylvania. They reside at Amber, Pennsylvania. They have two children, Jean and Bradford Strock. George W., born 1893, who farms one of the farmlands owned by his father. He married Rhoda Enck. Eight children were born of this union: Anna, deceased; George W. Jr.; Raibe L. and Robert L., twins; Clair, Clyde, Mary and Paul.

Walter Stuart. Devoting his attention to banking and financial matters, yet not over-looking civic and social obligations, Walter Stuart has had a very active life in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was born in July, 1856, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth S. (Donaldson) Stuart, a native of Dickinson Township. The mother was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Both are deceased. He attended the public schools and graduated from Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York. His earliest interests in the business world were in banking, and, that since has been his forte. For many years he was connected with the Farmers' Trust Company which he organized with the financial assistance of Edward Bailey of Harrisburg. July 7, 1902 that institution took over the Farmers' Bank which was organized in 1868 in Carlisle. At the time of the merger Mr. Stuart was secretary and treasurer of the Farmers Trust Company and Peter Wertz was president. The former later was

elected vice-president, and L. S. Sadler was named to fill the presidency. Upon the latter's death the vice-president was promoted to fill the vacancy. He has filled that post with credit to himself and his institution since 1922 when his promotion occurred. Throughout his life he has been deeply interested in civic and educational affairs. He has taken a leading part in all movements looking toward the progress of his community, and has given liberally of his time and money in such endeavors. His interest in educational matters has also been keen, and served for five or six years on the school board. In political affiliations he is a member of the Republican party and served on the city council. Fraternally he is a member of the various Masonic bodies, having attained a high rank in that lodge. He is also a member of St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia and the Rotary Club of Carlisle. Being descended from a soldier who fought in the American Revolution, he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was president of the Carlisle Country Club and is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

Hugh Silas Stuart, now deceased, was formerly a prominent lawyer of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was born December 25, 1855, the son of Joseph and Mary Ann Stuart, both natives of Cumberland County and farmers by vocation. Silas Stuart was educated at Princeton University from which he was graduated in 1877. For two years after his graduation he took post graduate work at Edenburg and Heidelberg Universities and traveled extensively throughout Europe. In 1881 he was admitted to the Cumberland County Bar and practiced law in Carlisle until his death June 17, 1899. Mr. Stuart, besides, being active in general law practice, was well known in Democratic political circles. Mary L. Baird became his wife, June 17, 1890, and to them have been born the following children: Captain Joseph A. Stuart, U. S. Army., W. Baird, Harriet who married S. L. Mohler, and Christine the wife of Wilson Ritter. Mrs. Stuart has always been much interested in work and activities of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which she is a Member.

William Baird Stuart, M. D., the son of Hugh S. and Mary L. (Baird) Stuart was born in Carlisle, December 22, 1892. He was educated at the Pennsylvania State College and the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania. After his graduation from the latter school he served as an intern in the Pennsylvania Hospital. During the World War he served two years overseas as a physician with the Red Cross. He was commissioned a captain and stationed at Brest, France. After practicing in Philadelphia for three years he returned to Carlisle in 1925 and began what is now a large practice. Unlike his father, he is a member of the Republican party. Through his interest in civic and social activities he has become a member of the following organizations: American Medical Association, Pennsylvania Medical Society, Cumberland County Medical Society,

Philadelphia Urological Association, Rotary Club, Carlisle Country Club, Elks, Moose, Red Men, Eagles, and Medical Staff of Carlisle Hospital.

Columbus C. Stull, who died in 1918 at the age of 89 years, throughout his life was a well known resident of Waynesboro and a man who placed a high valuation on his citizenship. He took an active part in all community undertakings and was endowed with a love for his city that earned for him a warm spot in the hearts of his fellow citizens. He was born March 16, 1829 at Thurmont, Maryland, and died August 19, 1918. He attended the public schools of the place of his nativity and after completion of his education took up his residence with his uncle, David Eiker of Quincy, living with him until he had learned the trade of cabinet making. Following that he was in the huckster business for a number of years. The year of 1869 he removed to Waynesboro and became an employe of the Geiser Manufacturing Company, being assigned to the Wood Makers Department as an expert wood worker. He continued that connection until his retirement a few years before his death. He was a member of the Democratic Party and always manifested a keen interest in political and civic affairs. In 1867 he was married to Rebecca, daughter of Bishop and Mrs. J. F. Oller who at that time were residents of Quincy. Bishop Oller was a well known figure in the Brethren Church, occupying the pulpit for many years. His wife before her marriage was Elizabeth Bonebrake of Waynesboro. Mrs. Stull has two brothers, J. J. Oller, John B. Oller resident of Garden City, New York and a sister, Mrs. May Wertz, living in Waynesboro. Mrs. Stull is a member of the Brethren Church and through out her life has been active in social affairs and an ardent worker in the church. She had one son, Harry Brandt Stull who died when but 26 years of age. Mrs. Stull resides at No. 232 West Main Street, Waynesboro.

Dr. Stephen Dana Sutliff, was born May 23, 1878 at Watertown, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, the son of Ross C. and Amy Oliva (Kingsbury) Sutliff. The father was a farmer and produce dealer. He died in 1882. The mother, the daughter of Stephen J. and Elizabeth (Chapin) Kingsbury, was born at Townhill, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1851, and is still living on a farm near Shickshinny, Pennsylvania. Both parents were descendants of English Puritans who were among the earliest settlers of New England. Dr. Sutliff on his father's side is a direct descendant of Nathaniel Sutliff who settled in Dedham, Massachusetts in 1661, and was killed in King Philips War in 1676. Nathaniel Sutliff was a nephew of Dean Matthew Sutliff, Dean of Exeter, who was a friend of Captain John Smith and Sir Walter Raleigh and very much interested in the settlement of the American Colonies. Nathaniel Sutliff married Hannah Plympton January 31, 1665.

She was the daughter of Sergeant John Plympton. In 1643 he joined the Incorporated Artillery Company at Boston and organization that still exists today known as The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Dr. Sutliff's mother comes of a long line of New England Puritans: Henry Kingsburg of Ipswich and Haverhill, Massachusetts; Deacon Samuel Chaping one of the founders of Springfield, Massachusetts; John Whitney founder of the Whitney family in America; Mathias Batlon who came with George John Endicott, and settled at Salem, Massachusetts; and many other New England pioneers. Dr. Sutliff received his early education in the public schools of Huntington Township, prepared for medicine at New Columbus Academy and Wyoming Seminary. He attended the College of Physician and Surgeons in Baltimore and received his M. D. degree from there April 1901. In August 1901 he opened offices in Shippensburg and since then has established a large and successful general practice. He is a member of the following organizations: Masonic Lodge; Cumberland Valley Medical Association; Cumberland County Medical Society and has been twice president of this organization. Also a member of the American Medical Association. On July 18, 1901 he was married to Ruth Honor Lamb in Baltimore the only daughter of John A. and Georganna (Street) Lamb. Her father was a farmer in Harford County Maryland. The Lamb's were of Scotch-Irish ancestry and came to Baltimore about 1835. Mrs. Sutliff's grandfather, Joseph Lamb married Charlotte McCormick in 1840 in Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lamb were members of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore and Republicans in politics. Both were very loyal to the Union Army during the Civil War—three sons serving and the mother and two daughters went to Gettysburg and Antietam to nurse the soldiers. Through her mother Mrs. Sutliff is descended from the earliest settlers of Maryland; Charles Gorsuch, Nicholas Gassaway, John Watkins, John Merryman, Abraham Ensor, Henry Worthington, Thomas Besson, James St. Clair, Colonel John Streett, and many others in and around Baltimore. Mrs. Sutliff is a member of The Daughters of the American Colonists of Maryland, Cumberland County Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, Pennsylvania Society of Huguenots, Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Maryland Historical Society, and at present Regent of the Cumberland Valley Society Daughters of 1812. She served as chairman of the Woman's Committee for the sale of Liberty Bonds during the World War. She is very much interested in the Civic Club of Shippensburg, and the Carlisle Presbyterial Missionary Society and has served as treasurer for eleven years. Dr. and Mrs. Sutliff are both prominent in their civic and social affairs. They have two sons, Stephen Dana, Jr., and Robert Lamb. Stephen Dana, Jr., was born in Shippensburg, May 1, 1902. Graduated from high school of town, later from Lafayette College and took his medical work at Medical College

of Richmond, Virginia, graduating in 1929. He is now serving his internship in the Harrisburg Hospital. Robert Lamb, was born May 8, 1908 in Shippensburg graduated from the local high school and is now attending the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia. He also expects to study medicine.

James Hayes Swan, physician and surgeon, was born January 14, 1873, near Neelyton, Huntingdon County, on a farm originally owned by his grandfather, John Swan. He was a son of John Jeffrey and Mary Jane (Harper) Swan. The Swan family is of English origin, but the Swans who settled in Hanover and Paxtang Townships, Lancaster County, belonged to one of the one hundred English families whom King James of England placed in possession of an equal number of estates confiscated from the Irish. Richard Swan, head of the family in America, is believed to have come to this country about 1730. There is no record of his wife or children except the names of the following six sons: James, born 1711, married Mary....., died December 1741; Moses, born 1713, married Jean Barnett, died 1785; Joseph, born 1715, married Catherine Denny, died 1806; William, born 1719, married Jeannett Shields, died January 1773; Richard, born 1725; Alexander, born 1727, married Martha Gilchrist, died March, 1778. Joseph Swan, who served as a private in Captain Samuel Patton's second company, fourth battalion, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel Samuel Culbertson, in the Revolutionary War. He paid tax on land in Hamilton Township in 1778 and sold it in 1804. He was an elder in Rocky Spring Presbyterian Church. Joseph Swan and Catherine Denny had these children: William, born February 28, 1753, married Eleanor Chestnut, June 10, 1777, died August 1826, buried at Shade Gap; James, John, George, Anne, married to Benjamin Jeffrey May 1783, died August 18, 1828, buried at St. Thomas; Joseph, Margaret and Catherine. William's wife, born March 1, 1749, died July 4, 1829. Eleanor Chestnut was a daughter of John Chestnut and Catherine Gregg who were married at Woodbridge, New Jersey, May 12, 1748. John Chestnut was born 1715, died February 13, 1810. Catherine Gregg was born 1709 (?) died May 12, 1800. John Chestnut, son of William Chestnut was born 1694 died 1755 and his wife Mary..... They lived at Plumstead, Bucks County. John Chestnut moved to Hamilton Township, Cumberland County 1775. He was a member of Rocky Spring Church in 1787. William Swan was also a private in Captain Matthews' Company, commanded by Colonel Joseph Armstrong, Cumberland County Militia, December 26, 1776, and in Captain Patrick Jack's sixth battalion Cumberland County Militia, September, 1777. He also served as a private in Captain Samuel Patton's Company, commanded by Col. Samuel Culbertson. Following the Revolutionary War William Swan purchased a farm in Dublin Township, Huntingdon County in 1783, where he lived



James A. Swan, M.D.

until his death in 1826. William and Eleanor (Chestnut) Swan had the following children: Margaret, Catherine, Benjamin C., Joseph, John, born February 22, 1786, married to Rebecca Jeffrey September 10, 1822, by Rev. Denny in Chambersburg, died July 12, 1860, buried at Neelyton; Eleanor, William, Ann and Martha. John Swan's wife, Rebecca Jeffrey, born July 28, 1794, and died in 1832, was a daughter of Benjamin Jeffrey and Ann Swan and grand-daughter of John Jeffrey and Rachel Chambers sister of Colonel Benjamin Chambers for whom the city of Chambersburg was named. Benjamin Jeffrey was born in Armaugh, Ireland, in the year 1749, died May 1833, buried at St. Thomas. He came to America, located in the Conococheague settlement, Cumberland (now Franklin) County. Benjamin Jeffrey was a private in Captain Patrick Jack's Company, Cumberland County militia, 1781 and 1782. He was shot through the right shoulder at the Battle of Brandywine. They had these children: John Jeffrey born July 27, 1823, married Mary Jane Harper, October 11, 1858, died June 17, 1903, at Neelyton; Eleanor Chestnut; Margaret Ann; William Chestnut and Rebecca Jeffrey. John Jeffrey Swan was educated in the public schools and at Shade Gap Academy. He spent his entire life on the farm where he was born. He served many years as a trustee in the Presbyterian Church at Neelyton and held political office in his township. John Jeffrey and Mary Jane (Harper) Swan had these children: Marian Emma, William Harper, John Chestnut, Nannie Durell, Margaret Ann, James Hayes, and Alice Gertrude. His wife was born March 7, 1833, and died January 27, 1911. She is a descendant of Archibald Stitt and Agnes Newell, who came to America from Ireland about 1801. Two children died while on the way to America and were buried at sea. They settled in Huntingdon County.

Dr. James H. Swan received his early education in the public schools and at Dry Run Academy. He was graduated in the Normal Course at Juniata College, Huntingdon County in 1892. He taught for eight years in the public schools and for two years served as principal of the Mount Union High School. In 1899 he entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia where he was graduated in 1903. He began the practice of his profession at Blairs Mills, Huntingdon County, and in 1904 moved to Fannettsburg. On May 10, 1905, he located in St. Thomas where he has since resided and where he enjoys an extensive practice. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church since 1900 and is a member of the staff of the Chambersburg Hospital. He has been a member of the Franklin County Medical Society since 1904 and served as its president in 1916. He is a member of the State and American Medical Associations, the Sons of the American Revolution and a director of the St. Thomas Bank. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Patriotic Sons of America. He is active in the work of the Kittochtinny Historical Society. Dr. Swan enjoys

a wide practice throughout Franklin County and is endowed with an attractive personality and an earnest manner which makes him popular among those with whom he mingles. His happiest moments seem to be when he is devoting himself to some work in which he believes there is great moral interest and value. During the quarter of a century he has practiced in Franklin County he has become widely and favorably known and in his professional studies, observations and practical work he has never swerved from his duty. He married Beulah Elizabeth Rutherford November 23, 1904, at Dry Run. They have three children: Helen Elizabeth, born November 27, 1905, graduated at Juniata College, Huntingdon, in 1928; Hayes Rutherford, born October 20, 1908, graduated at Juniata College, Huntingdon, 1929, and James Rutherford, born March 31, 1910, graduated at Gettysburg Academy in 1928.

Beulah Elizabeth Rutherford Swan, on her maternal side is of Quaker ancestry, and the paternal ancestors were settlers of prominence in the days of the Revolution. In her genealogy are the names of Thomas Harding, Robert Heaton, George Clough, Joseph Shaw, Joseph Bond, all of whom were members of the Colonial Assembly from Bucks County, Pennsylvania. On the paternal side the name Rutherford is well known in the early history of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Swan, was born June 7, 1880, and before her marriage had taught in the public schools of Fannett Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. She has always taken an interest in community affairs and is a member of the St. Thomas Presbyterian Church, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Woman's Club of Chambersburg, and is a charter member of the Franklin County Chapter, D. A. R. On the maternal side she is the daughter of Sarah Susannah (1841-1906), wife of Jackson Gray Rutherford and the grand-daughter of Samuel (1810-72) and Elizabeth (Pawling, 1816-81) Rutherford. Elizabeth (Pawling) Rutherford was the grand-daughter of Abraham and Esther (Bond) Harding. The "Hardings" are descendants of Thomas Harding, one of the two hundred and thirty emigrants who came to America in the ship "Kent" from England in 1677. In 1688 Thomas Harding bought land in Philadelphia from William Penn. He was married to Mary Bullocke, a native of London, England, in the "Philadelphia Monthly Meeting," February 8, 1686. Their son Thomas Jr., married Mary Comly in the year 1719. The Comly family came from England with William Penn on the Ship "Welcome" in 1682; Henry, the son of Thomas Harding Jr., was born December 29, 1723. He took for his wife Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Clough) Shaw. They were the parents of the Abraham Harding, mentioned above. His wife Esther, was a daughter of Joseph Jr., and Esther (Jeans) Bond, and the grand-daughter of Joseph Bond, Sr., whose father James Bond died in the Yorkshire, England prison, after refusing to swear. (Taken from "Sufferings of the Quakers"). The male

ancestors of Mrs. B. E. (Rutherford) Swan, trace their descent from Thomas Rutherford, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, (1707-77). He migrated to America in 1728, landing at Philadelphia. From there he journeyed to the home of his future wife, Jean Murdock, in Lancaster County. She and her parents had come from Ireland the year before. In 1730 they were married, and in 1744 moved to Derry Township, Dauphin County, where they resided until 1755, at which time they purchased a farm and moved to Paxtang, Pennsylvania. Twelve children were born to this union. John Rutherford, the ancestor in line with this sketch, was born in 1737. He served in the Revolutionary War as a private and rose to a captaincy. Among his exploits in this war period was the expedition he led to Bedford County to protect the people there from an Indian uprising. In 1762 he was married to Margaret Park, who became the mother of William and John, Jr. Captain Rutherford died in 1804 and was buried in the historic Paxton graveyard close by the old Paxton Presbyterian Church. At a reunion of the family in 1898, a beautiful granite monument was unveiled to replace the inscribed stone slabs which had for a long time marked the graves of the early Rutherfords. William, a son of Captain John Rutherford, was a farmer by vocation and for several terms represented Dauphin County in the Pennsylvania Legislature. In the Pennsylvania Militia he held all commissions, at one time or another, from lieutenant to colonel. His home, during the days of slavery, was one of the "Underground Railway," stations and many negro refugees were assisted on their way from there. Sarah, the daughter of William and Martha (Renick) Swan, the former a soldier in the Revolution, became the wife of William Rutherford in 1801. Samuel Rutherford, their son, was born in 1810. He became the father of Sarah Susannah and Mary, (Mrs. Samuel Beattie of Shippensburg) and Keziah (married Jacob Walker of Kansas City, Missouri), and the grandfather of the present Mrs. Beulah R. Swan, as above noted. Her father, Jackson Gray Rutherford, was the son of John, Jr., who was a surveyor and represented Dauphin County in the twenty-eighth Legislature (1817) and Jane Medar and grandson of Captain John Rutherford. He had a son Jackson Gray, Jr., married to Helen McCune of Shippensburg. From infancy, Jackson Gray Rutherford lived with his aunt, Mary Gray, on a farm in the Paxton Valley. He attended the schools in his community and later the Academy at Mt. Joy, Pennsylvania. He was known as being interested in books and authors, and could quote passages of length, from either Shakespeare or Burns, of whom he was a great admirer. The Rutherford family is one of wide reputation throughout Central Pennsylvania, for its progressiveness, industry, and assistance given in the development of Central Pennsylvania. The descendants today, are just as public-spirited and progressive as were their pioneer ancestors.

James Sherman Swartzwelder, M. D., was for many years a prominent physician, business man, and active citizen of Mercersburg and the community round about. Dr. Swartzwelder was born at Breezewood, Bedford County, Pa., December 30, 1865. His father was Philip Swartzwelder who was born in Bedford County, May 14, 1829, and his mother, Lousina Sharpe, born at Greenhill, Fulton County, August 11, 1837. Both parents were of German descent. Dr. Swartzwelder as a youth attended the country public schools in the neighborhood of his home. He obtained his higher education at the Lock Haven State Normal School and the University of Vermont. He chose the practice of medicine as his life work, and was graduated from the Baltimore Medical College and from Jefferson Medical College as Doctor of Medicine. For sixteen years, from 1890 to 1906, Dr. Swartzwelder successfully practiced his profession at Needmore in his home County of Fulton. In 1906 with his family he removed to California, where he did post graduate work in the University of Southern California at Los Angeles. The next year, 1907, he returned to the East and located at Mercersburg, where he enjoyed a large practice for nineteen years until his death in 1926. Aside from his work as a physician Dr. Swartzwelder was keenly interested in the life and business of the community. He was a charter member of Needmore Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, one of the founders of the First National Bank of Mercersburg as well as a director in that institution, president of the local board of health, member of the Mercersburg Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Franklin County Medical Society and a Fellow of the American Medical Association. In politics he was a Democrat. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. May 22, 1895, Dr. Swartzwelder married Rosalie Vivian Sipe of Needmore, Pennsylvania. Mrs Swartzwelder was the daughter of George Washington Sipe, who was born February 12, 1844, and of Anna Hampton Sipe, born August 28, 1844. Mrs. Swartzwelder now lives in the fine home built by her husband on north Main Street, Mercersburg. Dr. and Mrs. Swartzwelder were the parents of two sons. The eldest, Russell Harold Swartzwelder was born at Needmore, Fulton County, April 29, 1896. He received his elementary education in the schools of Fulton County, in Los Angeles, and in Mercersburg. In 1913 he was graduated from the Mercersburg High School and in 1916 from the Mercersburg Academy. May 13, 1917, he enlisted in the United States Army. August 15, 1917, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the 314th Infantry of the 79th Division, at Camp Meade, Maryland. January 1, 1918, Lieutenant Swartzwelder was transferred to the aviation section of the signal corps. He completed the flying course in ground school at the University of Texas and in the flying school at Kelly Field. He was honorably discharged December 28, 1918. Lieutenant Swartzwelder married Louise Fenton Vandergrift. They have one daughter, Louise Vandergrift. Wallace Ray Swartzwelder, the second son, of

Dr. Swartzwelder was born May 10, 1900. He attended the same elementary school as his brother and received his secondary education in Mercersburg Academy, from which he was graduated in 1919. He chose his father's profession, and after three years at the University of Pennsylvania from 1919 to 1922, and four years, 1922 to 1926, at University of Maryland School of Medicine he was graduated a Doctor of Medicine. He is now (1929) resident physician in Pediatrics in the Union Memorial Hospital of Baltimore.

Emmert H. Sweger is actively engaged in business in Waynesboro. He is industrious and meets with success in the projects which he undertakes. He has a keen sense of business. Mr. Sweger is the son of Harry and Mary (Green) Sweger. They were of German descent, the father is dead. The mother is living. Grandfather and Grandmother were born in Germany. They were of a sturdy, honest and industrious lineage. Mr. Sweger was born August 10, 1882 at Duncannon, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the Public Schools and during his scholastic career he acquired quite a fund of knowledge. Leaving the active school life, he entered upon a business career. Being particularly adapted to this he soon met with success. Today Mr. Sweger is the President of the Sweger Sheet and Metal Works, one of the prospering younger industries of Waynesboro. From present indications, it is promised a large trade in town and surrounding country. He is also interested financially in a number of our local industries. In community life, he is particularly active and lends his aid toward anything that is for the betterment of local affairs. Mr. Sweger is a member of the local Masonic Lodge and has passed through all the various degrees and today stands high in the ranks of Masonry. He is an earnest worker in his local lodge, taking an active part in all its activities, and is an earnest advocate of all its principles. He is connected with other organizations for community betterment, being a member of the Waynesboro Motor Club. Mr. Sweger is a member of the Methodist Church and connected with the local congregation. September 8, 1917 he married Lulu, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Newcomer. The Newcomer family is well known in Franklin County. This particular branch has been prominently connected with the Church of the Brethren. Jacob Newcomer has been known as one of the leading fruit growers in southern Franklin County. He taught in the schools of the county and later was a member of the Board of Education. Several of his daughters were teachers. Mrs. Sweger is active in local circles, being connected with a number of organizations, all of which have further object to the uplift of humanity. She is always a busy woman. They have two children, Winifred, thirteen, and Lucile, nine, who are now attending the local schools.

Gilbert Ernest Swope was born at Danville, N. Y., January 24, 1860 and died at Newville, Pa., on June 17, 1899. He was the son

of Rev. David and Clara Jane (Gilbert) Swope. Rev. Swope was born at Gettysburg Dec. 25, 1824 and died November 21, 1881. Clara Jane (Gilbert) Swope was born at Gettysburg, Pa., Nov. 29, 1835 and died September 9, 1903. They were of French-Huguenot descent, tracing their ancestry for fifteen generations. Louis Dubois, one of the patentees of New Pfaltz, N. Y., belonged to this line and was a direct ancestor of Yost Swope who was born in the Duchy of Swabia in 1678. He came to America and settled in Upper Leacock township, Lancaster County, Pa., where he is buried. His son, John, was born in Leimen and is buried in Lancaster County. Gilbert Ernest Swope was educated in the Private Schools of New York and Pennsylvania. He entered the drug business in Newville, Pa., in 1882. He was a successful and expert genealogist, writing many articles relating to the Cumberland Valley families, and compiling and publishing history of the Swope families and a history of the Big Spring Presbyterian Church. He contributed to periodicals relating to early settlements of Pennsylvania and had a large and choice collection of Indian and battlefield relics which he gave to the Newville High School. He was a Republican in politics and was a tremendous source of inspiration, helpfulness, and usefulness to all who knew him. He was a Presbyterian by faith and was buried at Newville in the Big Spring Presbyterian graveyard. On September 24, 1890 he was married to Miss Belle McKinney Hays, daughter of John Sharpe and Jane Eleanor (McFarlane) Hays of Newville, Pa. They had no children. Belle McKinney (Hays) Swope is a genealogist and a writer of verse. Her published volumes are: *History of the Middle Spring Presbyterian Church* and a *History of the McKinney-Brady-Quigley Families*. Her father, John Sharpe Hays was born August 6, 1842, the son of Robert Mickey and Hannah Sharpe Hays of the Cumberland Valley. He served with the rank of sergeant in Captain James Kelso's Company D, 130th regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers in the battles of Fredericksburg and Antietam. He died March 29, 1877. Jane Eleanor (McFarlane) Hays was born Dec. 17, 1843 and was the daughter of Robert Williamson and Lydia Bell (McKinney) McFarlane. She died January 15, 1914, and was buried in the Big Spring Presbyterian graveyard. From 1914 to 1918, Mr. Swope was one of the managers of the State Reformatory, and for twenty years was a director of the Cumberland Valley Railway company. He was one of the first directors of the East Harrisburg Electric Company, which operated a line from Harrisburg to Steelton.

Lewis P. Teel, merchant, was born April 13, 1867 in Northampton County. His father, John Teel, was a newspaper circulator in Easton for many years. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native county, Northampton. Lewis P. Teel received his early education in the public schools and first established himself in his merchandising career in Colon, St. Joseph County, Michigan. He remained in that place for seven years and in 1909, he moved to Ship-

pensburg. Here he opened up a large dry goods department store and has since built up a splendid business and trade. His concern is well known throughout the Cumberland Valley and is the largest and most popular dry goods store in Shippensburg. Mr. Teel is a member of the Shippensburg Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of Caldwell Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Bloomsburg; the Business Men's Club of Shippensburg; the Shippensburg Rotary Club; and politically he is a member of the Prohibition Party. He is a highly esteemed member of the Reformed Church.

Allan Douglas Thompson. A member of the Fourth Estate and, as Editor of the *Carlisle Sentinel*, an influence in good government and public welfare, Allan Douglas Thompson has devoted the best years of his life to the publishing business. He was born Mar. 5, 1885 in Carlisle, the son of David R. and Mary (Kutz) Thompson. David R. Thompson was in the newspaper business all his life, being publisher of the *Carlisle Sentinel* from 1894 until 1922 when he died. He was an ardent Democrat and always took a leading part in the civic and political affairs. He was active in the Presbyterian Church, serving in various official capacities and for thirty years was superintendent of the Sunday School. He also served as President of the Y. M. C. A. and took part in other activities of a civic and community nature. His wife died in 1928. The present editor of the *Sentinel* attended the Public Schools and Dickinson College where he took a literary course, graduating in 1907 with the degree of Ph.B. Immediately upon completion of his college course he became associated with his father in the *Sentinel* offices. He soon took over the editorial chair and has since served as Editor of the paper which is published daily and has a circulation of 4500, covering Carlisle and vicinity. In addition to his prominence due to his affiliation with the public press, he is active in political and community movements and in church and fraternal circles. He is a member of the Carlisle Kiwanis Club, Chamber of Commerce and Country Club, and is Superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Presbyterian Church. He is also affiliated with the Kappa Sigma Fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He at present is serving as School Director. In 1908, a year after his graduation from College, he married R. Varie Shetron of Carlisle. They have three sons, Douglas, Craig, who are attending Dickinson College, and David I., who is studying in the Public Schools. His wife is active in civic and social circles and is President of the Carlisle Garden Club. J. Vance Thompson, brother of the editor of the *Sentinel*, has been business manager of it since his father's death. He was born in 1888 in Carlisle and graduated from Dickinson College in 1910. He is active in the Kiwanis Club, Chamber of Commerce and in local civic and welfare work. He also holds memberships in the Y. M. C. A. of which he is a Director, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Kappa

Sigma, Masonic Lodge and the Carlisle Country Club. He married Mary Coyle of Carlisle. They have two children—J. Vance, Jr., and Mary. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Civic Club and active in both organizations.

Ambrose Watts Thrush, prominent physician and surgeon of Chambersburg, is a representative of an old and distinguished family, and has long been connected with the medical profession in Franklin County. He is widely known and has always taken an active part in public affairs. He takes a keen interest in questions of vital importance to his community and in many ways has assisted materially in the progress and development of Chambersburg. The following authentic record of the Thrush family of the Cumberland Valley has been compiled by Dr. Thursh after much research:

The Thrush families of the Cumberland Valley are descendants of Leonard Thrush, who with his father, Jacob Thrush and four brothers: Peter, Jacob, Richard and John, emigrated from the lower Palatinate, landing in Philadelphia on August 24, 1750, and shortly after located in the Cumberland Valley, about five miles east of Shippenburg. In company with the Thrush family were the Seavers, Frys, Brickers, Helms and other German families and together they formed the first German settlement in this part of the Valley.

Leonard Thrush and his four brothers all did service in the Revolutionary War. Leonard Thrush raised a family of seven sons and three daughters: Jacob, Leonard, David, Peter, Barnabas, Martin, Richard, Catherine, Rosanna and Susannah. Of these Jacob and Leonard, the eldest two sons, were privates in the Revolutionary War.

Leonard Thrush, second son of the immigrant, was born about 1760 and died in 1842. He was the father of four sons and two daughters, namely, Peter, Jacob, Joseph, Leonard, Catherine and Mary.

Leonard Thrush born in 1799 and died in 1883 was the youngest son of Leonard and grandson of Leonard the immigrant. He married in 1829 Nancy Fisher who was born in 1811 and died in 1860. She was the youngest daughter of John Fisher and Mary Alleman.

John Fisher, born 1762 at Middletown, Pa., died 1815 in Franklin County, Pa., was the oldest son of George and Hannah (Chamberlain) Fisher.

George Fisher was a land owner and early settler at the mouth of the Swatara Creek and in 1755 laid out and named the town of Middletown, Pa. He died in 1781. His father, John Fisher, was a merchant in Philadelphia and a son of John Fisher who came to the province in 1682 with William Penn and whose will is dated 1724. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

Mary Alleman, wife of John Fisher, was born near Middletown, Pa. in 1772 and died in 1816. She was the daughter of John Alleman, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, whose father, Christian Alleman,

came to America 1753 from Lorraine and settled near Middletown, now Dauphin County, Pa. The Allemans were French Huguenots.

Leonard Thrush and Nancy Fisher his wife were the parents of three sons and three daughters: Daniel Webster, Elias, David, Mary Ann, Sarah and Emma.

Daniel Webster Thrush was born in 1830 and died in 1875. He was the oldest son of Leonard and Nancy (Fisher) Thrush. In early days he taught for several terms in the rural schools. He entered Gettysburg College in 1850, intending to prepare for the Lutheran ministry; later he was licensed, but never accepted a charge and consequently never was ordained. He taught languages in Augusta College, Augusta, Kentucky. Then for a time was the head of Shippensburg Academy. He was admitted to the bar of Franklin County in 1861. Also to the Cumberland County Bar shortly before this time. He was in active practice of law until the time of his death in 1875. During the war of the rebellion from 1863 to 1867 inclusive he was the editor and proprietor of the *Shippensburg News*.

Daniel Webster Thrush married Mary Ann Bollinger, the only daughter of Joseph and Lydia Ann (Johns) Bollinger and they were the parents of two children, Ambrose Watts Thrush, born in 1865 and Nancy Lydia Thrush, born in 1875, died in 1918.

Joseph Bollinger, born 1806, died 1887, was a lineal descendant of the immigrants of this name who settled along the Cocalico in Lancaster County as early as 1738. His wife, Lydia Ann Johns, born 1814, died 1883, was of Swiss Menonite descent, Abraham Johns, the immigrant, having settled along the Conestoga, about six miles north of Lancaster City, about 1710.

Ambrose Watts Thrush, the subject of this sketch, was born in Shippensburg, in a house that is still standing on the ground that was within the stockade which surrounded Fort Morris, built in 1756. He received his early education in the model department of the State Teachers College, entering this School in the fall of 1871 on the day the School was first opened. Later he attended select schools in Greenvillage and Scotland, also the State Teachers College. In the fall of 1880 he began teaching in the rural schools of Franklin County, shortly before his fifteenth birthday. He was a teacher in the schools of Letterkenny and Greene Townships for eight consecutive terms. In 1886 while teaching he began the study of medicine with Dr. David Maclay and Dr. James B. Shively, then in partnership in Greenvillage. After the usual course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, he received the degree of M. D. from this institution in 1890. At once he began the practice of medicine in Greenvillage, in partnership with his preceptor, Dr. David Maclay. One year later Dr. Maclay removed to Chambersburg and Dr. Thrush assumed the work in Greenvillage and vicinity, where he remained in active practice until the spring of 1908, when he removed to Chambersburg and

has continued in active practice to the present time. Dr. Thrush was elected Coroner of Franklin County, serving from 1893 to 1896. He was physician to the county jail from 1924 to 1928 and has held the position of deputy coroner for the past six years. He is a member of the Chambersburg Hospital staff since 1908 and belongs to the County, State and National Medical Societies. For the past five years he has been secretary of the Medical Society of Franklin County. He has contributed at various times to the medical journals having read papers upon medical subjects before the local medical organizations, and is the author of the very complete history entitled, "Medical Men of Franklin County, 1750-1925."

Dr. Thrush is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Kittochtinny Historical Society, also Royal Arcanum. He holds membership in Zion Reformed Church. He has served on the official board of this Church for many years, the past five years as an elder. Dr. Thrush married in 1891 Mary Jane Kieffer, the daughter of Honorable Cyrus T. and Lydia Ann (Britton) Kieffer, of this county. To this union there are two children, Walter Kieffer Thrush of town, now with Standard Oil Company of Pennsylvania; Mary Lydia Thrush, married in 1917 to Rev. Raymond L. Markley, of Altoona. The Markleys now reside in Lynchburg, Va. They have two children, Mary Jane and Raymond L., Jr.

Charles Robert Todd was born in 1887 at Harmony, Md., son of Robert T. and Phoebe (Routzahn) Todd. Mr. Todd is a young man known for his enterprise and aggressiveness and despite his few years, which are characterized by a superior intelligence, he has already played prominent roles in many important civic ventures. His father, before him, had been an energetic man, born in Baltimore, Md., 1860. He established himself in a grocery business in Frederick, Md. There were born his three sons, Charles, Glenn and Roger. The family moved to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, their present residence, 1887, where his father again engaged himself in a grocery business. Always progressive and enterprising Mr. Todd, the father, realized the crucial housing condition existing at that time, the commercial possibilities and the untold benefit to be accrued by the community, converted the building, then occupied by his grocery business, into a completely modern apartment house, known as the Bellaire Apartments. This was one of the first buildings of its kind to be constructed in the vicinity. The building serves a dual role, as not only is it a commercial proposition but the entire Todd family resides there. Mr. Todd also displayed his remarkable business acumen in organizing the Todd Carpet Company, originally in a small way, in the rear of the grocery store. Until 1906, he and Mr. Humes there manufactured rag carpets. At that time Charles Todd entered the business with his father. His youth, vitality and enterprising spirit proved a happy combination with his father's established business abilities, and to-

gether in 1912 they purchased the Bellaire Shoe Factory, remodeled it, moved their old equipment, added new and started manufacturing their product on a much larger scale. It is now a large productive, successful organization with wide markets, making almost exclusively in the community an excellent quality of cotton wash rugs and carpets. In 1912, the second son, Glenn, entered the business and, in 1916, the youngest son, Roger, joined forces with the rest of the family. Charles Todd received his early education in the Public Schools. He then prepared for college at Conway Hall, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Dickinson College in 1908, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. This scientific knowledge has been of tremendous import to him. Glenn Todd, his brother, graduated from Dickinson in 1912; enlisted in the United States Army in 1918; and is a member of the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce and the Sigma Chi fraternity. Mr. Roger Todd was educated in the Carlisle Public School, continued his studies in Dickinson College and finally graduated from the Philadelphia Textile School in 1916. He, too, enlisted in the United States Army in 1918, serving in the 304th Engineers. He is a member of the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club and Masonic Lodge. Charles Todd and his family have always associated themselves with the Republican Party, his father serving many years on the Town Council. Charles Todd is an interested member of various organizations; the Chamber of Commerce; the Y. M. C. A.; the Kiwanis Club. He was married in 1918 to Blanche Garland of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. They have a son, named Charles R., Jr., born in 1920, and a daughter, Harriet Elizabeth. He and his entire family have always been highly esteemed members of the First Reformed Church.

John F. Trainer, one of the organizers of the Chambersburg Lumber Company, of which he is now secretary and treasurer, was born in 1893 in Worcester, Massachusetts, the son of Richard and Sarah (Taylor) Trainer. His father for many years was engaged in the industrial and manufacturing business in the Massachusetts city. He is now retired and with his wife resides there. The son was educated in the Public Schools and was a member of the 1917 Class at Penn State College. At the entrance of the United States into the World War he enlisted, and during his service in the infantry, which extended until the end of hostilities, he was commissioned First Lieutenant. He was discharged in Dec. 1918. The following year he became associated with the Union Ship Building Company in Baltimore, being assistant purchasing agent of the concern. In 1922 he was transferred to the McClintic-Marshall Steel Company, of Pittsburgh as purchasing agent. In 1923 he moved to Chambersburg and was one of the organizers of the Chambersburg Lumber Company, now one of the largest concerns in its line in that section of the state. He has held the position of Secretary-Treasurer of the Company since its inception. W. H. Speer is President of the firm; Thomas B. Kennedy,

vice-President, and P. B. Porter, General Manager. The Company handles all kinds of lumber and mill work and carries a full line of building supplies. It is numbered among the most progressive and solid business companies of Chambersburg, and is expanding rapidly, supplying the needs of many of the contractors and builders of the city itself and much of the surrounding territory. In 1917 the Secretary-Treasurer of the Company was married to the daughter of the vice-president, Kathleen S. Kennedy. Her father, Superintendent of the Cumberland Valley division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is intimately identified with the industrial and financial life of the community, and is a nationally known railroad figure. Mrs. Trainer was born in Chambersburg Aug. 23, 1896. The wedding occurred May 12, 1917 at Hagerstown, Maryland. There is one son, Thomas Kennedy Trainer, who was born in Chambersburg in 1918. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. The father is a member of the Rotary Club and the American Legion. His wife is active in social circles and a member of the auxiliary of the Legion.

Hermus H. Trimble, a native of Mechanicsburg was born April 25, 1888, the son of Thomas and Anna (Herman) Trimble, both natives of Cumberland County. The father, by trade, was a sadler and harness maker and during the Civil War served his country with the 200th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died at the age of 76. The mother is still living and makes her residence with her son. Hermus Trimble was educated in the Mechanicsburg Public Schools and received additional training through correspondence courses. Before going into his present business, he was for eleven years, a journeyman. Today he is the proprietor of a large and up-to-date plumbing and heating establishment. Besides his business, Mr. Trimble is very prominent in the town affairs. He is active in the Democratic Party and was elected as borough councilman first in 1925, and again in 1929. January 18, 1916, he was married to Romaine E., daughter of A. S. and Mary (Charles) Hertzler of Mechanicsburg. Mr. Hertzler is at present manager of the Five and Ten Cent Store in Mechanicsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Trimble are the parents of four sons: Lloyd E., Robert H., Thomas A., and Richard E. The Trimble family is very active in Church work, especially that of St. Marks Lutheran, of which they are members. Mr. Trimble, is one of the leading members of the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, the Knights of Pythias, and Odd Fellows.

J. Arthur Underwood, was born near Shepherdstown, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and is the son of one of the most admired and respected citizens of that place, John M. Underwood, born at Ross-ville, York County, Pa., February 3, 1836. His mother, Amanda (Gingrich) Underwood was born in Upper Allen Township, near Shepherdstown, Pa., June 22, 1838. Mr. and Mrs. John Underwood were the parents of eight children, viz: Enola, now Mrs. H. W. Boring

of Glendale, Calif.; William, died in infancy; Ada, now Mrs. E. E. Ayre, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles of Buffalo, N. Y.; Annie, married to T. Emmert, died in 1901; J. Arthur of Harrisburg, Pa.; Florence, Jersey City, N. J.; Mable, now Mrs. J. W. Grisenger, of Fort Riley, Kansas. They were all born and reared in Cumberland County, and all became very prominent and well-known citizens. In the year 1896 the family moved to Mechanicsburg, Pa., Mr. Underwood, Sr., having died there in November, 1925, and the mother died there in 1911. Mrs. Underwood's family were early settlers of Gingrich Mill near Shepherdstown, the first of the Gingrichs settling there in 1840. The Gingrich's are buried at Winding Hill cemetery, in this district, having been members of the Church there, known as the New Mennonite. John Underwood had no military record because of disability, but was an asset regardless of this fact, due to his ability and keen insight into existing conditions. He was a member of the Historical Society of Harrisburg, Pa., and a Director of the Second National Bank of Mechanicsburg, having been a member of the same for a period of fifty years, and vice-President for twenty years. He was Secretary of the Patrons Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which post he occupied at the time of his death. He taught school in York and Cumberland counties for twenty-four terms. Mr. Underwood was long active in the Republican Party, and held the following local offices: School Director, Tax Collector and Burgess of Mechanicsburg, Penna. J. Arthur Underwood was educated in the public schools of Cumberland County, and graduated from the Shippensburg Normal School and Dickinson College. After he had completed his schooling, he taught for several terms, after which he had various business connections. At the present time he is in the coal and lumber business, being a partner of the firm of Milleisen's Lumber Company of Mechanicsburg. This firm was established in 1850 by Mr. Joseph Milleisen, now deceased, who was the father of Mr. John J. Milleisen, now a partner with J. Arthur Underwood. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Underwood is vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce of Mechanicsburg, Pa., and is a director of the Mechanicsburg Trust Company. On November 22, 1899, subject was united in marriage to Francis B. Milleisen, a daughter of Geo. C. and Mary (Baker) Milleisen of Mechanicsburg, Pa. They now reside at 132 Locust St., Harrisburg, Pa. They are active members of the Market Square Presbyterian Church in Harrisburg, Pa.

Dr. David Frederick Unger was born at Smithsburg, Md., in 1843 the son of David and Mary Oswald Unger. A number of years later the Unger family moved to Cove Gap, Franklin County, Pa. Here he spent his young manhood. His education was received at Washington and Jefferson College. After graduation there, he began the study of medicine with Dr. John Montgomery and Dr. Richards of Chambersburg. In 1869 he was graduated M. D. from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. He then spent one year in the

Infant's Hospital, Randall's Island, N. Y. During the War of the Rebellion he served a nine-months enlistment in Company D., 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry. Dr. Unger began the general practice of medicine in Mercersburg, Franklin County, after leaving the Infant's Hospital. In the town of Mercersburg and in the surrounding community, his active practice of medicine spanned a period of 53 years, to which was added one year of office practice before his health compelled him to withdraw from his profession about one year before his death on June 2, 1922. Dr. Unger was a man of mark in the medical circles of the Cumberland Valley. His wide research and medical skill brought him into contact with all phases of his profession during his practice over a large area. For nearly two generations he was among the foremost men of his profession in the Cumberland Valley. His intimate friends among doctors set a high value on his judgment and skill. As a surgeon he is considered to have been ahead of his day. Some of his operations, performed under conditions that would now be thought impossible, were mentioned in the medical journals.

He was one of the older type of family physicians, who loved his profession for its own sake and for the ministry of service it enabled him to render. At the time of his death the county papers carried the following tribute: "The world is enriched for his having lived and his departure has removed a great and good friend of humanity." Dr. Unger was a member of the Medical Society from 1878 and was President in that year. In addition to his activities as a physician, Dr. Unger was prominent in the G. A. R. and helped to organize the McCullough Post in Mercersburg. He served on the Pension Board under a Commission received from President Cleveland. In 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Elisabeth Slaymaker of Gap, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Frederick F. Unger. To a large extent the personal life of Frederick F. Unger is a history of public service and journalism in Pennsylvania and more especially in Mercersburg and vicinity. Since 1923 when he purchased the *Mercersburg Journal* he has taken an active, even a leading part, in the civic and industrial life of his community, and has wielded an influence unusual even among publishers who, generally, are at the forefront in all public enterprises. He was born February 14, 1876, the son of David F. and Sophie (Slaymaker) Unger, in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. His father was a physician who enjoyed an extensive practice and well and favorably known throughout the surrounding countryside. Both parents are dead. He was educated in the public schools of Mercersburg and after completing the elementary studies enrolled in the Mercersburg High School. After graduation he became associated with the railway mail service, remaining with it in various capacities for the next ten years. During this period he acquired an intimate knowledge of the labor movement and the working conditions of

the country that led to his appointment to the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor and Industry at the Capital City, Harrisburg. Here he remained for another ten years, giving yeoman service to his state, and being instrumental in bringing about many of the reforms which the first quarter of the present century has witnessed in the industrial world. Following this for some time he was associated with the Office Service Company, printing house, of Harrisburg. In 1923 he returned to Mercersburg. The smell of printing ink had helped him to decide his life's work, and he purchased the "Mercersburg Journal" which, up to that time had had a varied career, and launched into the publishing business. The Journal was acquired from A. D. Peightel, former editor and publisher. Since taking over the weekly paper, he has completely modernized the plant, installing the latest equipment and bringing about other changes which have converted the paper, which, before his time, had had an indifferent fortune, into one of the most progressive journals in that part of the State. In addition to issuing the paper he does a considerably amount of job printing, having one linotype machine, several presses and the other mechanical equipment which is to be found in the well-ordered and modern printing plant. The business requires his entire time, and except for his position in the State Labor and Industrial Department he has never had time for an active life in politics. He is a Republican and a Presbyterian, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club and an enthusiastic member of the Kittochtinny Historical Society. He was united in marriage, December 30, 1914, to Mary Lowe, daughter of Charles H. and Elizabeth G. (Lowe) Fallon. The *Mercersburg Journal* has had a varied career. Founded in 1843, it at one time was published by students of Franklin Marshall College at the time that institution was located in Mercersburg. The paper twice suspended publication during the Civil War when its editors and publishers answered the call to arms in their country's defense. In 1918, on Armistice Day—November 11—the then editor, George A. Fleming, died, and since then the paper has passed through several hands—Thomas, McKibbon, Mason, Brill, and Peightel from whom the present owner purchased it in 1923. Fleming acquired the publication from M. J. Slick who was proprietor for many years following the Civil War. The present owner is a born journalist, and in his hands the paper has enjoyed a prosperity unrivalled in its long and checkered history.

John Carl Vanderau, well known restaurant proprietor of Chambersburg, has been engaged in that business for nearly a quarter of a century. He was born in that city, May 22, 1873, and is the son of John Franklin and Mary Catherine (Mowers) Vanderau, the progenitors of the father being among the first settlers of the Cumberland Valley. Mr. Vanderau completed his public school education when he was fifteen years of age and at that time took work

as a clerk in a grocery store. His next position was with the Frank Clark Company, of No. 61 South Main Street, with whom he learned the trade of baker during the three years he spent in that employment. After leaving the Clark Company, Mr. Vanderau followed baking work with various concerns until he had amassed sufficient capital to allow him to buy out a bakery located on Broad Street in Chambersburg, this being in 1898. In 1901, following the destruction of his plant by fire, Mr. Vanderau purchased and enlarged the building in which was housed the Stizel grocery store and established a general bakery business which he conducted for three years. On December 17, 1903, he opened in the basement of the building which he now occupies a restaurant, the only one in the city, with the exception of the hotel dining room, affording accommodations for ladies. So successful was the enterprise that expansion became necessary, and in 1908 he remodeled the ground floor of the same building, beginning the new era of the restaurant which now bears the name of Vanderau & Sons, for since June 2, 1917, his sons, Robert and Bennett, have been associated with him in the conduct of the business. It is the proud boast of the proprietors that the restaurant has been open day and night since 1906 and that none can surpass them in the matter of variety offered and excellenced of cuisine. Mr. Vanderau is known to financial circles as a stockholder in all of the local banks and some of the Chambersburg concerns of various characters. He is keenly alive to the civic matters that come before the citizens and was instrumental, in conjunction with his business associates, in securing the new lighting system for Main Street, Chambersburg. In politics, he is a Republican, is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Commercial Club, Rotary Club, Benevolent & Protective Order Elks, and the Junior Hose and Truck Company, and attends the Trinity Lutheran Church. On October 25, 1892, he married Bessie May Burnett, who was born in Chambersburg, the daughter of Benjamin Burnett, they becoming the parents of the two sons named above. Robert Vanderau married Janet Burkhart, of Chambersburg, and Bennett Vanderau married Mildred Link, also of this city. Robert Vanderau was elected Mayor of Chambersburg in 1929, taking office January 6, 1930, and his brother is treasurer of the Republican party in Franklin County.

William George Walter, is favorably known to the people of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, as the proprietor of Walter's Dairy, an enterprise of which he has been the head for nearly a quarter of a century. He was born on a farm near McKnights Town, Adams County, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1869, the son of Conrad B. and Catherine (Stoner) Walter. The father, who gained through farming a competence that allowed him to retire at the age of sixty years, is a member of the Lutheran Church and supports the Republican Party in political matters. A year and a half before the close of the Civil War, he enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment, with which

he saw action in many of the major engagements that followed. In the public schools of Adams County, William George Walter obtained his education, and in 1892, soon after his marriage, he engaged in farming, continuing in that occupation for a decade. In 1902, he entered the employ of the Hanover Produce Company in the capacity of butter maker, congenial work in which he set himself to learn the various phases of the dairy business. It was in 1908 that he established the Walter's Dairy at Chambersburg. Though the beginning was necessarily in a small way, the energy and business ability of Mr. Walter brought to the enterprises a steady growth that has placed the company among the leaders in its field in this section. The plant is equipped with the most modern and sanitary machinery, and only pasteurized milk is purveyed by the concern. Like his father, Mr. Walter is a Republican in politics and is a communicant of the Lutheran Church. On December 25, 1892, was solemnized his marriage to Laura E. Andrew, the daughter of George Andrew, of Fairfield, Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born three children, as follows: Earnest, who is in the milk and ice business in Chambersburg; Clarence, who is associated with his father in the management of the Walter's Dairy; and Ruth, who is married to a Mr. Dale.

Alfred Ritchie Warner, of Waynesboro, or as he is more familiarly known among his friends as "Ritch" Warner, is one of the big business men of his town. Big in avoirdupois as well as big in accomplishing big things. He was born July 19, 1870 at Frizelsburg, Carroll County, Maryland. His father, Alfred Warner, was born May 22, 1836 and his mother, Mary (Myers) was born October 10, 1839. The father was of English origin and his mother was of German lineage, tracing her ancestry back to the valleys of Germany. They trace their ancestry back to Colonial days being among the early colonists in pre-Revolutionary days. Many of the family were active in some of the most important events connected with the war of the Revolution. Alfred Ritchie Warner came to Waynesboro in 1899 and has been here ever since and prominently connected with the municipal, financial, industrial and social life of the town. In his time he has been one of the leaders in all the major developments of the town. He has been a contractor and builder, and has met with the greatest success. He has erected the most important buildings in the town since coming here and many in the surrounding country and neighboring towns. His work has always been satisfactory and the buildings erected by him stand as monuments to his skill as a master builder. Since coming to Waynesboro he has been closely associated with the municipal life of his town. He was a member of the City Council for eleven years and during a time when many improvements were made to streets and public buildings which required careful thought. He is a Democrat and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party and is a strong

supporter of the Jeffersonian principles. He is very popular in lodge and fraternity circles. He is a Mason of high standing. He is also a Shriner of high rank. He belongs to the Red Men, Elks, Knights of Malta and the Odd Fellows. Mr. Warner is a courteous, genial and a most companionable gentleman. His family consists of Lillian Mary (deceased) Alvilda Corynn, now Mrs. Ervin, and Alfred Carl, who is now associated with his father in business, and is married to Mary Eloise Kaun. They have two children, Alvilda Anna and Doris Eloise.

Benjamin H. Welty, is known not only in the vicinity of Waynesboro, where he has lived all of his life, but in all districts of Pennsylvania and neighboring state where the breeding of pure-bred live stock is known. Born on a farm near Waynesboro in 1890, he has devoted practically all of his life to stock breeding. He is the son of B. F. and Cora (Detrich) Welty, both of whom are deceased. Following completion of his preparatory education in the public schools of Waynesboro, he entered the Mercersburg Academy, studying there for one year, after which he entered Lafayette and State College, specializing in Agriculture. During his college career he paid particular attention to live stock, for he had decided that that would be his calling. In 1915, when at the age of 25 years, he went into the stock breeding business on the old homestead. Thoroughbred Guernsey cattle were his forte. In conjunction with his stock business he has established a wholesale dairy products concern and has supplied much of the milk, cream and butter for Waynesboro in the past. Practically all of the 82-acre farm is devoted to the stock business. He is an authority on pure-bred farm animals, and is frequently consulted by not only the farmers in the vicinity of Waynesboro, but stock breeders throughout Pennsylvania and adjoining States. While intensely interested in his stock farm business, which is both vocation and avocation for him, he finds time for civic affairs and community interests. He is a director of the First National Bank of Waynesboro, in which he has large holdings, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club. He also holds membership in the Waynesboro Country Club. In the live stock organizations of Pennsylvania and neighboring States he is particularly active. He is a director of the Franklin County Breeders' Association, president of the Franklin County Guernsey Breeders' Association and president of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. Since his college days he has maintained his active membership in the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. In 1920 he was joined in matrimony to Margaret Grove who is active in church affairs and social life and a member of St. Paul's Reformed Church. Three children came to bless their home. Jean Eileen, Junia Margaret and Alice Ann.

John Welty, is connected with one of the most prominent families

of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and Washington County, Maryland. Mr. Welty was born near Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1897. He is the son of B. F. Welty and Cora D. Welty, both deceased. His father during his life was a distiller, miller and farmer. He had a well-known business in these lines in Washington Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He learned the distilling business with his uncle, John Welty, a prominent resident and distiller of Washington County, Maryland. Mr. B. F. Welty was a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature during the terms of 1891-92 and 1901-02. At the time of his death he was prominently connected as a stockholder and director of the leading industries and banks of Waynesboro. His wife Cora D. Welty was the daughter of S. G. Martin of Washington County, Maryland and was an exemplary wife and a devoted mother. Our subject was the second child of a family of nine children. He was educated in the public schools of Washington Township and Waynesboro. He also took a special business course at the Eastman Business College. His wife was Martha Barrager. She is a member of the Eastern Star and active in local affairs. For quite a number of years Mr. Welty, after the death of his father, operated the Linden Distillery and flour mills, south of Waynesboro. Both of these industries gained quite a reputation under his management. Some years ago he disposed of both of these plants and retired from active business. Since then he has made his home in Waynesboro. In politics he is a Republican and takes an active interest in the councils of his party. He is a stockholder in many of the local industries and banks of Waynesboro and is a careful adviser in the management of these lines. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is allied with all branches of the organization. He belongs to the local Masonic Club and is one of the promoters of the Waynesboro Country Club, which is destined to become one of the leading organizations of its kind in southern Pennsylvania. There is one child in the family, a son, John, Jr., who was born April 27, 1910. He is a graduate of the Waynesboro High School, the Swarthmore Preparatory School and is now a student at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

Franklin Taylor Wheeler. Born in Fawn Grove, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1860, Franklin T. Wheeler is the son of Joseph Henry and Rachel Ann (Taylor) Wheeler, the former born December 13, 1824, at Mill Green, Maryland, and the latter April 4, 1834, at New Park, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wheeler's paternal ancestors were English and a line of descent through his great, great grandfather, Ignatius Wheeler, they came direct from Shropshire County, in Salop, England. He came to this country in company with Lord Baltimore. This ancestor settled in Hartford County, Maryland. Mr. Wheeler's great, great uncle, Ignatius, grandson of Ignatius I., was a colonel in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Wheeler's mother was of Scotch-Irish descent. He received his early education at the

State Dale Academy. He entered the Washington-Jefferson College, and graduated from this institution in 1886, and from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1889. Reverend Wheeler served his first pastorate at Irvona, Pennsylvania, from 1889 until 1894, when he accepted his second charge at New Bloomfield in 1894, where he remained until the year 1902. In this same year he moved to Newville, where he became pastor of the Big Spring Presbyterian Church, this church being organized in the year 1737. He is at the present time very actively engaged in this same charge. Rev. Wheeler is vice-president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Home of Central Pennsylvania, located at Newville, Pa. He has long been active in Republican politics. On September 18, 1889, he was united in marriage to Gracie Stevenson of Alexandria, Pa. She is the daughter of Joshua and Caroline (Porter) Stevenson, both deceased. Four children were born of this union: Gracie Clare, married to Robert McMurrin Shepler, M. D. of Carlisle, Pa.; Joseph Porter, married to Blanche Powers of New York. During the World War, he enlisted as a private in Company F, 308th Infantry, 77th Division, and saw active service at Baccarat Sector, Vesle, Oise-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was promoted to corporal and when discharged May 9, 1919, he held the rank of sergeant. It was the men of his regiment who composed the so-called "Lost Battalion," although he was not among those who made the stand. Franklin Taylor, married to Mary Meek, Santa Monica, Cal. He enlisted in the army, December 18, 1917, and was sent to Camp Dix, N. J. There he was made sergeant of Headquarters Company, 3rd Regiment, A. S. M. He was sent overseas June 23, 1918, and returned to the United States, June 26, 1919, and was honorably discharged July 7, 1919; Mary Helen, the fourth child, teaches at Woodmere Academy at Woodmere, Long Island, N. Y. On July 6, 1899, the Rev. Wheeler was married to Alberta, daughter of Jesse and Mary Ann (Gardner) McKee of New Bloomfield, of this union one child was born: Charles Stevenson who died in his senior year at Lafayette College.

George H. Whetstone, has been a resident of Waynesboro since 1909. In these years he has been active in the advancement and uplift of the town. He was born in Snakespring Township, Bedford County, Pa., the son of John S. and Mary J. (Bowser) Whetstone. Both the father and the mother, now deceased, were of English and German descent, and were connected with pioneer families of southern Pennsylvania. George H. Whetstone received his elementary education in the public schools of Bedford County. After this he pursued a course in the special training school for teachers at Everett, Pa. He then taught two years in the rural schools of Bedford County. In 1903 he entered what is now known as the Cumberland Valley State Teachers' College at Shippensburg. He completed the highest course given at the institution, and graduated in the Class

of 1905. Following this he accepted the principalship of the Mount Holly Springs High School which position he held for four years. In 1909 he resigned this position to accept the principalship of the grammar school department of the Waynesboro public schools and held this position until 1918. During the time which he was connected with the schools of Waynesboro he took an active part in public affairs of the town. He was considered an excellent classroom teacher as well as a strong administrator. He was popular with teachers, pupils and patrons. In 1918 Mr. Whetstone severed his active relations, as teacher, with the schools of Waynesboro, when he was elected general secretary of the Waynesboro Y. M. C. A., an institution in which he was interested and more or less affiliated in one way or the other from the time of its organization. He was loathe to give up the school work, but in the new field he saw a wider sphere of usefulness. Mr. Whetstone has a vivid recollection of the initial move for a Y. M. C. A. in Waynesboro, which is told in another page. In the management of all the activities connected therewith, Mr. Whetstone has a big job. He is also active in the social and fraternal life of the town. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, Fraternal Home and Royal Arcanum. In a number of these he has held important positions from time to time. He is also secretary of the Waynesboro Rotary Club and a member of the Waynesboro Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in which he is a deacon and general treasurer. He is teacher of the Whetstone Bible Class which position he has held since its organization in 1913. This class has the distinction of being the largest men's class in Cumberland Valley. June 2, 1909 Mr. Whetstone was married to Nellie M., daughter of Wm. B. and Emma (Good) Vink, of Mount Holly Springs. Both her parents are deceased. Mrs. Whetstone is also an active worker in the Lutheran Church. They have a family of three boys: John William, George Edward and Harold Vink all attending the Waynesboro schools.

Thomas Dallas White, physician and civic leader of Orrstown, Pa., was born in that place January 8, 1872, the son of James R. and Mary M. (Stenger) White. His father, who was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and who came to this country at an early age, served as blacksmith in the Union forces during the Civil War. After the conflict he conducted a blacksmith shop in Orrstown for ten years and then moved to Strasburg where he became engaged in the same business. After a number of years he retired and in November, 1892, died at the age of fifty-six years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The subject's mother, who was born two miles north of Orrstown, died in Upper Strasburg at the age of forty-nine years. Young White attended the public schools of Orrstown and later enrolled in Medico-Chirurgical College, graduating with the Class of 1893. He is a member of the Franklin County

Medical Society, the Cumberland Valley Medical Society and the Pennsylvania State Medical Association. He is one of the most widely known physicians in Franklin County and has a large practice in Orrstown and vicinity. He enlisted as a private with the First Regiment of Pennsylvania during the Spanish-American War and after the conflict was discharged from the service from the Second Division, First Army Hospital Corps at Chattanooga, Tenn., Camp Thomas. He has always been very active in civic and local affairs, and has been an ardent supporter of all movements which have the betterment of the community as their purpose. He is affiliated politically with the Republican party and attends the Lutheran Church. Fraternally he has been very active, being a member of all lodges of the Masonic order, including the 32nd rank; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Sons and Daughters of Liberty and the Knights of Friendship. He was married May 18, 1899 to Hattie Leberknight of Orrstown. Both he and his wife are socially prominent and are active in church affairs.

Christian A. Whitmore, was born in 1883 in Antrim Township, the son of Joseph J. and Martha Caroline Whitmore. He was one of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters. All of them are still living, as are the parents, who reside in Mercersburg. The Whitmores come from a long line of sturdy pioneers, greatly devoted to the soil. Following his education in the public schools, he entered a bakery where he learned the trade thoroughly. He worked for several years in Philadelphia as a journeyman baker, and then realizing that to get ahead one must not work for another, he launched in business for himself, in 1908. A year later he went to Berwin, Pa., and in 1911 removed to Mercersburg. Success awaited him there. From a humble beginning, and by dint of hard work and untiring energy he built up an extensive business. As the patronage outgrew one location he moved into another, expanding and expanding again. Today he has one of the most modern and completely equipped bakeries in that section of the State. Up-to-date machinery and equipment were installed, and the nine persons, who are employed in the plant, work under ideal conditions. The structure in which the shop is housed is of the most modern construction and is 101½ feet long and 41 feet wide, indicating the size of the business. Not only in Mercersburg, but in the surrounding territory for a radius of several miles does this bakery serve its customers. A full line of products, made from the purest and most wholesome ingredients and by the most skilled bakers, is produced. Mr. Whitmore is well and favorably known throughout the Mercersburg section and has taken a leading part in all industrial, civic and trade activities. He is a member of the Mercersburg Board of Education, the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also affiliated with all the unions of his trade. He was married in 1909 to Elizabeth Grosh

of Mercersburg. The Whitmores have one child: Nera E., who is attending high school. Mrs. Whitmore is a member of the Lutheran Church, to which her husband also belongs, and has taken an active part in all church affairs.

James Wilson, for ten years a resident of Carlisle and an active member of the Cumberland Bar, signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of the convention that formed the United States Constitution, justice of the United States Supreme Court, has been called the greatest man who ever lived here by Judge E. W. Biddle, from whom we have taken what follows about Wilson. He was born in Scotland in 1742 and was a student in three of her great universities, where his talents were cultivated and trained. On coming to America, he landed at New York and in 1766 arrived in Philadelphia. He brought letters of recommendation and was soon a tutor in the college and academy of Philadelphia which was merged into the University of Pennsylvania. After a few months' teaching, he gave up that calling and began the study of law in the office of John Dickinson. He applied himself to the law for two years and then located in Carlisle for the permanent practice of his profession and remained here from January, 1769, to June, 1779. He soon acquired a large and lucrative practice and became a man of means. Wilson was selected as one of three delegates from this county "to meet deputies from the other counties of this province at Philadelphia on Friday next in order to correct measures preparatory to the general congress." On Friday, July 15, 1774, seventy-five deputies assembled in Philadelphia among whom he took a conspicuous place. Wilson was named as one of the eight to attend a general congress of deputies from all the colonies. The first congress met in Philadelphia, September 8, 1774, and October 20 signed articles of confederation which were really the groundwork of the subsequent union of the states. Wilson was chosen a member of the next congress which met May 10, 1775, and did not finally adjourn until December, 1776, the Declaration of Independence having been adopted and signed in the meantime. He was elected to Congress in 1777, 1782, and 1785. In December, 1781, Congress selected him as one of the original directors of the Bank of North America which was organized at the instance of Robert Morris, superintendent of finance, to aid in the operations of the treasury. When a "more perfect union" of the states was deemed necessary, Wilson was chosen as a delegate from Pennsylvania to the convention called for forming a new constitution. It was in this body, which convened in May, 1787, that he rose to unusual heights of statesmanship and became one of the truly great Americans. McMaster, in his *History of the People of the United States*, says "he was undoubtedly the best prepared, by deep and systematic study of the history and science of government, for the work that lay before him." On the organization of the new government, he was appointed one of the first associate justices of

the United States Supreme Court, in which position he served until his death in 1798.

Warren Walker Wineman, postmaster and general merchant of Fannettsburg, Pa., is the son of Jacob B. Wineman, who preceded his son as owner of the store and who, too, served as postmaster. He was born in Fannettsburg, Franklin County, Pa., April 30, 1878. Both his father and his mother, the former Juniata Ramsey, were of German extraction and resided in Fannettsburg all their lives. The former was quite active in business and politics and was one of the best-known residents of the county. He always manifested a keen interest in civic affairs and was a staunch supporter of the Presbyterian Church. The son attended the public schools and Mercersburg Academy and upon completion of his education became a clerk in his father's store which handled a full line of general merchandise. Upon his father's death he became proprietor of the establishment and has built it into one of the most reliable and widely-patronized stores of its kind in that section of the state. He is a Democrat, but holds the important position of postmaster under a Republican administration, and has always handled the affairs of that office in a business-like and highly efficient manner. He is a director of the First National Bank of Fannettsburg and has brought additional prestige to that institution. He was married, July 14, 1898, to Elsie J. Jones, daughter of Robert G. and Agnes Arretta Jones, residents of Richmond Furnace, Pa. They have one son and two daughters: Frederick W., Ida Louise and Helen A. Frederick W., is engaged as a funeral director in Fannettsburg, Pa. He married Mary Neil in 1924. They have one daughter, Nancy Ann. Both parents are members of the lower Path Valley Presbyterian Church. Ida Louise, married Dr. Gilbert White and now resides in Mercersburg, Pa. Helen, the other daughter, married C. Boyd Eichman. Their residence at the present is in Hummeslwarf, Pa., where Mr. Eichman is cashier of the Snyder County State Bank. Their father has ever shown an interest in community affairs and, like his father, has been a leader not only in matters of community interest but in the Presbyterian Church in which he serves as a trustee.

Isaac Wingert, was born in Guilford Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1874. He is the son of Jacob L. Wingert and Catherine (Stamey) Wingert. He is the grandson of Jacob B. Wingert of Guilford Township. This township was formed from Antrim Township in the year 1751. Mr. Wingert, the grandfather, at the time of his death owned more than one thousand acres of the best land in Franklin County, where both the father Jacob L. Wingert and the subject, Isaac Wingert, were born on the old Wingert homestead, near what is now known as Duffield. The original buildings on this homestead were built by John Wingert, the first settler on the site of an abandoned Indian village at the



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source of the spring in what was then and for many years thereafter known as Elk Hollow. Many Indian relics have been found in the vicinity of this spring and an occasional arrow head can be still found. The subject, Isaac Wingert, is the great grandson of this John Wingert who located in Antrim Township, then Cumberland County, prior to the year 1750, where he was paying taxes in 1751 upon personal property sufficient to warrant the belief that he had resided there for some years. Isaac Wingert secured his education in the Central State Normal School, at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, and Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He read law with Silas Stuart, Esq., of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and completed the prescribed course at the Dickinson Law School of Carlisle, from which institution he received his Bachelor of Laws degree on the 7th day of June, 1897. In December of that same year, he was admitted to the Bar and he immediately commenced to practice his profession in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wingert is at the present time, solicitor for Franklin County. On November 23, 1898, he was united in marriage to Flora E., daughter of William A. Souder of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. John Wingert was the father of the following children: Anna, John, Christian, Martin, Samuel, Jacob B., Abraham, Isaac and Maria Wingert. Jacob B. Wingert who married Hannah Lowry, was the father of the following: John L., Rachael, Isaac, Elizabeth, Hannah, Judith, Jacob L., and Elias Wingert. Jacob L. Wingert who married Catherine Stamey, was the father of the following: Hannah A., Solomon S., Mary C., A. Augustus, Naomi, and the subject, Isaac Wingert.

Sudie M. Wingert, was born in Waynesboro, Pa., the daughter of Right Reverend Mr. Laban W. and Prudence (Stover) Wingert. Her father, the son of the Right Reverend Mr. Aaron and Rachel (Wingert) Wingert, was born in Franklin County, Pa., on April 19, 1845. He received his education in the Franklin County public schools. In 1865, he was married to Prudence Stover and together they established residence in Chambersburg, Pa., where Mr. Wingert entered the mercantile business, the firm of Garber-Wingert and Company, which was later reorganized under the name of Wingert Phillipy and Company. In the spring of 1873, the Frick Manufacturing Company was organized. Interested in this new business project, as one of the thirteen original stockholders, he entered the employ of this company, and until 1883 was actively associated in establishing and promoting its success. He was a member of the board of directors of this concern until his death, March 9, 1884. He was also associated with the American Manufacturing Company and a year before his death began raising thoroughbred Holstein cattle on his farm near Waynesboro. In referring to his death, the *Waynesboro Village Record* paid the following tribute to him: "Mr. Wingert was a prominent stockholder in the manufacturing company of Messrs. Frick & Company. He was one of our best citizens, in-

deed, one of its most active and enterprising, being largely interested in our farming interests as well as the town's manufacturing interests. Since the death of Daniel Geiser, the head of the Geiser Manufacturing Company, no one's demise in business circles has perhaps been more regretted than that of Mr. Wingert." He was a member of the Brethren in Christ Church, a minister in that denomination. In his church work, he was noted for his sincerity, tactfulness, and affability. He is survived by four children: Ida M., wife of C. M. Leiter; Sudie M.; J. Stover; and Ira L., all living in Waynesboro. One daughter, Annie E., the wife of the Hon. J. E. Beck, is deceased. Mr. Wingert's forefather, Hans Wenger, emigrated to America from Switzerland, in 1748. He settled near Jonestown, Lebanon County, Pa. Hans' great grandson, the Right Reverend Mr. John Wenger, (whose first wife was Susanna Crider) came to Franklin County in the early part of the 19th century and settled on a farm near St. Thomas. This John was the grandfather of Laban. The family name, Wingert, was originally Wenger, being changed by the public school teacher of John's children. Rachel Wingert, the mother of Laban, was the daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Lowry) Wingert, and the granddaughter of John Wingert, who owned a large farm near Duffield. Miss Wingert's mother, Prudence Stover, was the daughter of John Stover and the great granddaughter of the Right Reverend Mr. William Stover, who was the pioneer of the Stover family in Franklin County. She was born December 19, 1844, and until her marriage, lived in the Stover homestead, near Shady Grove, where the Stauffer or Stouffer Fort is located. The mother of Prudence Stover, the wife of Laban Wingert, was Mary Deardorff. She was the daughter of Jacob Deardorff, who came to Franklin County from Lancaster County in 1802, and settled on a farm adjoining the Stover homestead. Jacob Deardorff's ancestors, Anthony Dirdorf, Sr., his great grandfather, and Helmrick Dirdorf, his grandfather, were naturalized in New Jersey in 1730. Jacob Deardorff's wife, Catharine Zug, was the granddaughter of Ulrich Zug, who came to America from Canton Zug, Switzerland in September, 1727. Her paternal grandparents were the Right Reverend Mr. Daniel and Barbara (Benedict) Stover. Barbara Benedict was the daughter of Peter Benedict, a pioneer farmer to Franklin County, who died in 1797. Miss Sudie Wingert has always been prominently active in the civic and social affairs of Waynesboro and is a deeply respected and loved member of her community. She carries on the reputation, long established, of her ancestors for honesty, integrity and usefulness.

David Roy Wishard. Born in 1879 in the vicinity of Waynesboro, David Roy Wishard, son of David B., and Clara (Koontz) Wishard, was destined to lead an unusually successful life in the fields of his birthplace. His father was born, reared and died on the same farm which is still in the possession of Fred Wishard. A general course

of farming has been conducted at this place for a good many years. Mr. Wishard was the father of twelve children, four of whom are deceased, with six boys and two girls still surviving. David Roy's education consisted only of the time spent in the rural schools near Waynesboro, and after his school days were over he entered a shop where he learned the boilermaker's trade, which he followed until 1909, at which time he returned to Waynesboro and operated at first a dairy, then a taxicab business. In 1922, Mr. Wishard, started in the restaurant business in Waynesboro, and in 1927 occupied what was known as the Central Hotel. The hotel name was changed to White Swan Tavern in 1927. The tavern is comprised of twenty-two rooms, with an up-to-date restaurant and lunch room. Mr. Wishard has always been prosperous and successful in all of his undertakings, and at the present time is the proprietor of two large meat markets in Waynesboro, aside from his hotel, and is still quite active. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Moose and the Eagles. Mr. Wishard is interested politically in the Republican party. On September 17, 1904, he was married to Laura F. (Bumbaugh) of Mont Alto, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Wishard have two sons, Robert Lee who was born November 2, 1905, and Donald C., who was born February 6, 1909. Both sons are in the employ of their father. Mrs. Wishard and the sons have been active in Trinity Reformed Church and social affairs, and are very much interested in the civic enterprises of the community.

David Erskine Witherspoon, member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, born in Guilford Township, Franklin County, October 14, 1882, a son of John W. and Mary E. (Mickey) Witherspoon. The Witherspoon family is descended from Rev. James Witherspoon of Haddingtonshire, Scotland. They had a son, John, who emigrated to America and became president of Princeton University and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and another son, James, who was born in Scotland and emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1750. John W. Witherspoon, father of D. Erskine Witherspoon, was a prominent farmer in Guilford Township for many years, and after holding various offices he was selected a county commissioner, 1887 to 1890, and on November 8, 1904, was elected as a member of the Legislature from Franklin County. During the Civil War he served as a member of the United States Signal Corps under Generals Sigel, Hunter and Sheridan, and participated in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek and was mustered out at Winchester, Va., in August, 1865. David Erskine Witherspoon was educated in the public schools of his district and in early life prepared himself for the teaching profession. He taught in the public schools for a period of eight years, 1903 to 1911, for seven years of which he was principal of the New Franklin graded schools. In the spring of 1911, he was elected cashier of the Marion State Bank and served in this position until the fall of 1912, when

he relinquished the position to enter the fruit growing business. For eight years he was engaged in fruit growing being associated with C. Clayton Miller, one of the largest fruit growers in the Cumberland Valley. In the spring of 1922 he moved to the Witherspoon homestead where he has since resided. The farm on which he lives contains approximately 125 acres and he specializes in dairying, grain and potato growing. He has been identified with the Franklin County Extension Association and has served continuously as a director since its organization. He is also a member of the important agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce. He has served as a member of the general assembly for two terms, being first selected for the term of 1925 to 1927 and re-elected at the expiration of his first term. He is now a member of the general assembly and is a member of a number of leading committees. He also served one term as township clerk. He has always been interested and active in Republican politics and is a leader in his community. He is affiliated with the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church. He is what is termed a self made man and his integrity and honesty have won for him the confidence of those about him. He is energetic and well informed upon current matters and is held in high esteem. On June 6, 1912, he married Blanch, a daughter of Henry W. and Carrie (Vanderau) Small, of Guilford Township. They have these children: Thelma Marie, born September 6, 1914, attending Chambersburg High School; Carrie Lenora, and Blanch Louise, twins, born May 17, 1918, attending rural consolidated schools, and David Erskine, Jr., born July 16, 1924.

James William Witherspoon, the second son of James and Mary Little Witherspoon, was born March 18, 1844, and spent the early part of his life on his father's farm in Montgomery Township. A leading churchman, banker, and businessman of Mercersburg, he was the descendant of an ancient Scotch-Irish family that traces its line to Robert Bruce. John Knox, the great Scottish reformer is also in the line, because his grand-daughter married a Rev. James Witherspoon, the ancestor of the Franklin County family. A direct ancestor was a brother of John Witherspoon, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was educated in the public schools there and at Mercersburg College. Later he removed to Mercersburg where he lived for the remainder of his life. In April, 1878, he became cashier of the Farmer's Bank of Mercersburg and held that position until his death, November 3, 1907. During Mr. Witherspoon's term as cashier the capital of the Farmer's Bank was increased from \$12,000 to \$36,000 entirely from earnings, for during that period no stock was put upon the market. He was not only a successful banker but he was successful in many other lines of business. Most of his investments were made in Mercersburg. He was an active, influential and progressive citizen whose advice was widely sought. He was much interested in the public schools, and served several terms

as school director. For many years he was a member of the Board of Regents of Mercersburg Academy and in its early struggling years his knowledge and skill in financial matters were of great value to that institution. He was a Presbyterian as were a line of ancestors before him, and for more than twenty years he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Mercersburg. December 8, 1886, Mr. Witherspoon married Alice Carey Hays, whose father, Mariot Hays, was widely known as a contractor and skillful millwright of Mercersburg, Pa., and whose grandfather Andrew Hays, of Irish descent, was a powder monkey on the ship *Victory* at the Battle of Trafalgar, 1805. Mr. Hays married Susan Brewer of Sylvan, Pa. The children of James W. and Alice Carey Hays Witherspoon are: Mary Little, Richard Hays, James William, 2nd and Alice Mildred. Mary Little, born March 6, 1888, was educated in Mercersburg public schools and at Wilson College. Sometime after her graduation Miss Witherspoon taught school for one term in Montgomery Township. She then accepted a position in New Jersey, and later taught the grammar school at Lemasters, in Peters Township. She was then elected to the faculty of the Waynesboro High School, where she now (1929) is a teacher in the English department. Richard Hays born December 17, 1891, received his school training in the public schools and at Mercersburg Academy. He married Mary Ditto of Montgomery Township; and at the time of his death, January 2, 1919, he was in charge of his ancestral home, the Irwinton Farm. Alice Mildred, youngest child of James William and Alice Carey Witherspoon, was born May 8, 1898. She is a graduate of Mercersburg High School and received a thorough musical education at Maryland College, Lutherville, Md. She is a skilled pianist and organist and a teacher of both instruments. In September, 1929, she and Miss Virginia Rose opened the Harriett Lane Coffee Shop in Mercersburg, Pa., which is being operated at present. They have a dining room seating capacity of fifty, aside from counter service. It occupies the ground floor of one of the most beautiful of the old stone buildings for which Mercersburg is celebrated. It was built in 1788 by Col. Robert Parker, an officer of the Revolutionary War who was with Lafayette in the Battle of Brandywine. Later the house passed to the ownership of Dr. P. W. Little and adjoins the house built and occupied by Dr. Elliott T. Lane, in which his daughter, Harriett, was born and reared. Harriett Lane was the niece of James Buchanan whom she accompanied when he was minister to Russia and ambassador to the Court of St. James. While in London, she was a favorite of Queen Victoria and was a guest by special invitation of the British government at the coronation of Edward VII. She was mistress of the White House during the presidency of her uncle.

James William Witherspoon, born September 18, 1893, attended the public schools of Mercersburg, was graduated from Mercersburg Academy, 1912, and from Franklin and Marshall College in 1916.

When at college he was a member of one of the most successful varsity football teams of that institution, and was President of the Senior Class. Early in 1917 he enlisted as corporal in Section 544 U. S. Ambulance attached to the French Army. He was with the Third Division, Fifth Army of French Colonials. From March, to November 1918, he was on the front at Rheims and after the Armistice he was, for a time, with the Army of Occupation. He was discharged June, 1919. He was cited for the Croix de Guerre and also received the Divisional Citation. In 1919, he became associated with the Wanamaker store in New York City and later became the buyer for the sporting goods and motor shop. He is a member of the Wanamaker Board of Trade. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity and of the American Legion. May 8, 1920, Mr. Witherspoon married Laura M. Monkman, daughter of John A. Monkman and Laura McDowell Monkman of Williamsport, Penna. They have a son, James William, the Third. Their home is a 8 Verdi Circle, Tuckahoe, New York.

Charles E. Wolff, was born in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1882, the son of James Patterson and Sara Alice (Funk) Wolff. His parents were born March 7, 1841 and December 9, 1843, respectively. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Waynesboro. After graduating from high school he attended Waynesboro Business College where he fitted himself for a mercantile experience. He began his business career as a clerk in the store of Wolff & McKown. In 1904 he became a partner in the firm, and upon the death of the senior member of the business he formed a partnership with James W. McKown, son of his former business associate, C. C. McKown. The firm name was changed to Wolff & McKown. Since the formation of the new partnership the business has increased by leaps and bounds, and the establishment is now one of the largest furniture and carpet stores in that section of the State. Mr. Wolff has not confined his business interests to this one establishment, however. He is part owner of the Wolff Block, a mercantile and office structure which was erected in 1900, and in addition has financial interests in several local manufacturing plants and banks. He is a director of the Citizens' National Bank and Trust Company of Waynesboro. Nominally a Republican, he has never been very active politically, although at the present time he is a director of the public schools and is accounted one of the most progressive members of the board. His church, fraternal and club interests are widespread, as are his civic activities. He is a trustee of the Y. M. C. A. board, a director of the Waynesboro Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Waynesboro Hospital, a member of the board of managers of the Waynesboro Motor Club, a director of the Burns Hill Cemetery Association, and is a member of the Rotary

Club, Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic Club, Acacia Lodge No. 586, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Waynesboro Country Club. He is a great lover of nature, and in season spends much of his time fishing and hunting. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church he has for years taken an active part in all church affairs, and at the present time is trustee, Sunday School teacher and secretary of the official board. He was married in Waynesboro, November 29, 1904 to Elizabeth Virginia Brubaker of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Harrison Brubaker, who was born near Mercersburg, 1840-1922, and Nancy Eleanor Anderson, 1843-1912. Mrs. Wolf is president of the Monday Reading Club, and is active in the Franklin County Chapter, D. A. R. and in Sunday School and missionary work. Of this union three children were born. The eldest, M. Eleanor was born 1905, and is married to John C. L. Brown, who resides in Waynesboro. The other two children, James Patterson 1910, and Isabelle Anderson 1912, are living with their parents.

Harry G. Wolf. The Wolf Company, of which Harry G. Wolf is president, is one of the largest mill machinery manufacturing concerns in the United States and one of the oldest. It was organized by the father of the present owner August Wolf, in 1879, in Allentown, Pa. Harry G. Wolf was born in that city in 1871. He was educated in the public schools and since then has devoted his entire life to the business his father founded. In 1884 with his father he removed to Chambersburg to which place the elder Wolf moved the business. He entered the mills as an apprentice in 1888. During the intervening years until the elder Wolf retired in 1914 the company prospered and expanded. It is now one of the leading industries of Chambersburg. The company manufactures Flour Milling Machinery and is equipped with the latest devices for this purpose and for the grinding of feed and similar products. Its goods are sold throughout the United States and in many foreign countries. The company employs about 150 persons. The proprietor took over the conduct of the establishment in 1908 when he purchased it from his father. In addition to being president of the Wolf Company, he is president and general manager of the Lake View Milling Company, and a director of the Valley National Bank of Chambersburg. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and has been active in the affairs of that order for many years. He also belongs to the Rotary Club, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is active in the councils of the Republican party. In 1891 he was married to Martha E. Stoler. Three children were born to this union—Harry A., Julia E. and Sara C. The son was born in 1895 in Chambersburg, and was educated in the public schools of that place, and in Cornell University where he took a mechanical engineering course. During the World War he was a member of the ambulance service, seeing active duty at the front. He was discharged from the army in 1919 and

resumed his association with his father. He is now vice-president and works manager of the Wolf Company. He was married in 1921 to Ruth Gehr and they have two children—Patricia and Ruth Ann. He has been associated with his father since his discharge from service in 1919 and in 1923 was promoted to his present position.

James Patterson Wolff, A native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and a lifelong resident there, excepting the little more than four years when he was serving his country in the Civil War, James Patterson Wolff, at the time of his death in 1908, had lived and worked in and been a part of the life of Waynesboro for more than forty years. He was one of the most substantial citizens of the time and was a power and influence in his community. He was born March 7, 1841 near Welsh Run, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, about 15 miles west of Waynesboro and a few miles north of the Pennsylvania-Maryland border. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Zook) Wolff, were engaged in farming, and his early years were spent on the farm. He was educated in the public schools of his district, and continued to live at home until the outbreak of the Civil War. One of the first to respond to his country's call to arms, he served throughout the length of the bloody conflict, winning promotions and honors for his heroism. On October 24, 1861 he enlisted in Battery D, Second Division, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. Attention to duty and bravery in action brought him his first promotion on January 1, 1863, when he was made corporal. On July 11 of the following year he was given a sergeant's commission; he was made a first sergeant February 12, 1865; a second lieutenant, March 8, 1865, and a first lieutenant, June 30, 1865. The latter promotion was made in recognition of bravery in action. His service varied from plain guard duty in Washington to active duty on the firing line, several of the engagements in which he took part being the hottest of the entire war. At Fort Bunker Hill, June 30, 1865 he was wounded in the knee by a bullet, and spent several weeks in the hospital. Fortunately the wound, while severe, did not incapacitate him, and when he left the hospital his ardor was unabated and he re-joined his comrades for the remainder of the war. He participated in the battle of Cold Harbor, the first of the series of engagements centering about Petersburg. Later when the famous siege of Petersburg came his regiment was in action almost constantly. At the mine explosion, by which General U. S. Grant hoped to enter Petersburg, his battery distinguished itself for its brave fighting in the middle of the terrible onslaught. He was in the final siege of the Virginia City and was on hand when it fell. In addition to these more important engagements he participated in minor battles. He was honorably discharged from the army with the rank of first lieutenant, November 5, 1865, having spent the intervening months since the conclusion of the war as an attache of the commissary department. He was one of the charter members of Captain John E. Walker Post,

No. 287, Grand Army of the Republic, organized September 22, 1882, and was for many years conspicuous in the affairs of this association. Upon his return to civil life he became engaged in the mercantile business at Claylick, a small settlement near his birth-place. In March, 1868, he removed to Waynesboro, where he purchased from George Stover a half interest in his general merchandise store, then located on the site later selected as the home of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Eight years later his brother, John M. Wolff, prominently identified with street railway interests of that vicinity, came to Waynesboro and purchased Stover's interest in the business. This resulted in the establishment of the firm James P. and John M. Wolff which continued with unusual success for almost a quarter of a century. It was in 1890 that the brothers decided to expand and build the first Wolff block on the property formerly occupied by the old Forney Tannery. There they devoted themselves chiefly to the clothing business and built up one of the most prosperous businesses in that section of the State. This building was completely destroyed by fire March 2, 1900 and the brothers immediately decided upon the erection of a new structure. The building was rushed to completion within eight months and still stands a monument to the integrity and business acumen of the partners. In the fall of 1900 C. C. McKown purchased the interest of John M. Wolff, and the firm name was changed to Wolff & McKown. On January 1, 1904 Mr. Wolff disposed of his holdings to his son, Charles E. Wolff, and the firm name was changed to McKown and Wolff, the former being the senior partner. This marked Mr. Wolff's retirement from the mercantile field, although he continued to give his attention to the Wolff Block. In spite of the heavy demands of his business he managed to find time for civic and community activities, never neglecting an opportunity to advance his town's interest. In 1875 he was elected to the town council and served for many years as borough treasurer. He was one of the incorporators of the Burns Hill Cemetery Association and was a charter member of Acacia Lodge No. 586, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Mount Pisgah Lodge of Greencastle. He was an active member of the Methodist Church and during his membership of 37 years served as superintendent of Sunday School, recording steward, class leader and teacher and trustee. He was married January 7, 1868 to Alice S., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob J. Funk of Hagerstown, Maryland. This union was blessed with six children, four of whom preceded their father in death. The two surviving children are Mrs. C. C. McKown, wife of the senior member of the firm of McKown and Wolff, and Charles E. Wolff, the junior member.

Donald Leiter Wolfinger, was born at Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1881. He is the son of George Howard and Annie (Leiter) Wolfinger, the former born at Leitersburg, Maryland, November 20, 1854, and died January 3, 1922, the latter

born at Leitersburg, Maryland, July 16, 1853, died February 14, 1906. George Howard Wolfinger, was the son of Jacob and Nancy (Lahm) Wolfinger. He was reared in his native village, and after completing the course at the local schools attended the Cumberland Valley State Normal School at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. After finishing his schooling he began to teach at Leitersburg, which occupation he followed only a short time, when he moved to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and became engaged in the grocery business with John Lortz, the firm becoming one of the leading business houses in the town. It formed the first wholesale grocery firm in this section. The wholesale business of Lortz and Wolfinger was the nucleus for the firm of Wolfinger, Allen & Brown, which for about a decade did an extensive business in Franklin County. Mr. George Howard Wolfinger was a quiet, retiring person yet enjoyed a large acquaintance and had many friends. He was well informed on current events and was liberal in his disbursements to church and charity, and was always interested in the advancement of the town. From the formation of the Chambersburg Trust Company, Mr. Wolfinger was a member of the Board of Directors. The town of Leitersburg, Maryland was settled and named for Mrs. Wolfinger's family. "The Leiters." Some very prominent members of her family were, Joe Leiter, the wheat king of Chicago and Washington; Daisy Leiter, known as the Countess of Suffolk; and Lady Curzon, who also belonged to this family, the grandfathers being brothers. The subject, Don. Leiter Wolfinger, received his education at the Chambersburg Academy, and the Dickinson College. After he had completed his education he became engaged in business as a fruit grower, with property near Leitersburg, Maryland, consisting of 50 acres of apples, and 250 acres on which a general farming is conducted. Aside from this, Mr. Wolfinger, is identified with varied businesses of his father's estate. Politically, he is a Republican, but has never accepted public office, his time being fully occupied with his business interests. On October 1, 1909, Mr. Wolfinger was united in marriage to Madeline Forest, daughter of Rev. Sylvester King and Elizabeth (Keyes) Wine of Harrisonburg, Virginia. Mrs. Wolfinger's father died in February 1, 1912, and the mother is now a resident of Norfolk, Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolfinger have one daughter, Kathryn Leiter Wolfinger, born August 31, 1910, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, now a student at the National Park Seminary, located at Washington, D. C. Mr. Wolfinger is affiliated with the following clubs; the Commercial Club and Elks Club of Chambersburg, the Chambersburg Golf Club, and is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity of Dickinson College.

Mrs. Wolfinger has always taken active part in civic affairs, she is past-treasurer of the Chambersburg Hospital auxiliary, and belongs

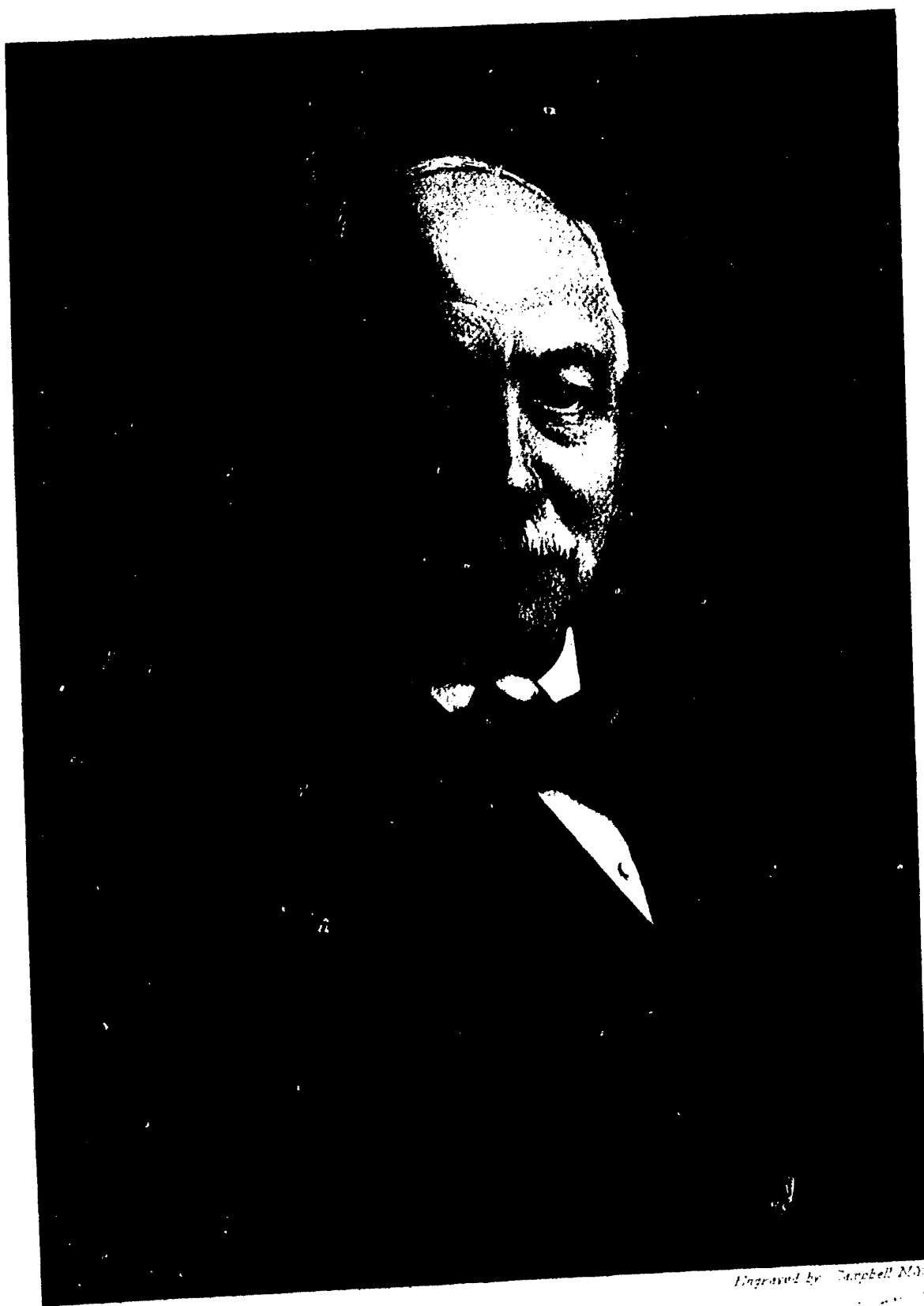
to the Chambersburg Woman's Club. Mrs. Wolfinger and daughter, Kathryn are members of the First United Brethren Church of Chambersburg, in which the mother has been superintendent of the Beginners Department in the Sunday School for fifteen years.

Max L. Wolfinger, business man, was born June 24, 1878, and died April 21, 1920, at Chambersburg. He was a son of George H. and Mary (Leiter) Wolfinger. He received his education in the public schools of Chambersburg, and in early life engaged in the wholesale grocery business with his father. He continued in this business until it was sold to J. W. Myers & Co. Mr. Wolfinger then accepted a position with this firm and continued with it until his death. In politics he was a Republican and always took a deep interest in borough affairs. In addition to his activities with the wholesale company he found time to give personal attention to his farms at Leitersburg, Maryland. Mr. Wolfinger was a man of much business ability, keen judgment and executive force. In all his dealings with his fellowmen he was strictly honorable and his word was regarded as good as his bond. His method of doing business gained for him the full confidence of his community. He was a member of George Washington Lodge, F. & A. M., George Washington Chapter and the Chambersburg Lodge of Elks. On November 27, 1901, he was married to Edna Appenzellar, a daughter of W. O. and Anna Mary (Eckhart) Appenzellar, both of Chambersburg. Her father is dead and her mother continues her residence in Chambersburg with her daughter. They have one son, Howard Leiter, born April 11, 1909. Howard Leiter Wolfinger received his early education in the public schools and was graduated at Mercersburg Academy in 1928. He is now attending Lafayette College at Easton, and is a member of Kappa Sigma Fraternity.

Charles O. Wood, born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1871, was a son of George A. and Katherine (Spangler) Wood. He received his early education in the Chambersburg Schools and prepared for college at Chambersburg Academy under Prof. M. R. Alexander. He matriculated at Lehigh University in 1888, in mechanical engineering and was graduated in the class of 1892. He immediately returned to Chambersburg and entered the employ of the firm of T. B. Wood Sons. In 1894 Mr. Wood went to work for the Pennsylvania Steel Company (now the Bethlehem Steel Company) in the Engineering office of the Frog and Switch Department which was engaged principally in building trolley roads. From there he went to Drifton, Pennsylvania, and took charge of a school that was supported by Mr. Eckley B. Coxe. One department of this enterprise took care of students who were taking night courses and the other department ran in daytime as a preparatory school for Lehigh University. Mr. Wood then returned to Chambersburg and has been identified with the firm of T. B. Wood Sons up to the present

time, serving now as vice-president and general manager. Mr. Wood is prominently identified with the financial and social interests of the town and has devoted much time to its civic improvement. From 1910 to 1922 he served as a member of the borough council, giving much of his time to this important work. His sound and careful advice as head of the Light and Water Department of the borough helped greatly to bring about the high efficiency of these utilities. In 1920, he was selected as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Chambersburg and following his father's death in June 1925, he was selected to succeed him as president of this institution. Mr. Wood is a member of Zion Reformed Church. He is also a member of the Engineers Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Rotary Club of Chambersburg, the University Club, and the Racquet Club, both of Philadelphia, and the Baltimore Country Club. He is president of the Chambersburg Golf Club. Fraternally, Mr. Wood is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Order of Elks, and of the Masons. In the latter order, he has attained the thirty-second Degree, served as master of the Blue Lodge, as High Priest of Chapter and Eminent Commander of the Commandry. He is a member of Harrisburg Council and Zembo Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Republican and is frequently called upon for his advice in party affairs. On October 12, 1899, Mr. Wood married Katharine D. Sierer, daughter of Henry and Katherine Sierer of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. There have been three children: a daughter born May 12, 1904, died in infancy; Dorothy, born July 8, 1906, and Charles O., Jr., born June 14, 1908.

George A. Wood, born in Cumberland County, October 9, 1845, died June 17, 1925, was a son of Theodore B. and Ann Jane (Keller) Wood. His father was the founder of the T. B. Wood's Sons Company and one of the most prominent and prosperous of the business men of Chambersburg. He received his early education in the borough schools and Chambersburg Academy and early in life was connected with the business of his father's company, having been active in the business since 1861 until his death. Mr. Wood was a member of the Zion Reformed Church and for many years was an elder of that congregation. In 1903 he was selected as superintendent of the Sunday School, being the fourth superintendent of that organization. In politics Mr. Wood was a Republican and he served his party as a member of the borough council. For many years Mr. Wood was a member of the board of directors of the National Bank of Chambersburg and was elected president of the institution on January 11, 1906, when he succeeded W. Rush Gillan who resigned after he had been elected judge of the Courts of Franklin County. Mr. Wood was endowed with sound business judgment and conservative views coupled with a liberal sagacity that made him outstanding as a banker and businessman. For



Engraved by Campbell N.Y.

Geo. A. Wood.



J. B. Wood

many years he served as a member of the Board of Regents of Mercersburg Academy and gave much time and attention to the upbuilding of that institution. Mr. Wood married September 1, 1870, Katherine M. Spangler of Chambersburg. They had five children: Charles O., of Chambersburg; Nellie, S. died aged eight years; Theodore B., G. Herbert, of Chambersburg and Bertha K. married to Arthur H. Mitchell of East Orange, New Jersey. Mr. Mitchell is now deceased. Mrs. Mitchell and her daughters reside in Princeton, New Jersey.

George Herbert Wood, manufacturer and business man of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, was born June 23, 1876, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Wood. He received his early education in the public schools of Chambersburg, and then attended Mercersburg Academy. In 1895 he entered Lehigh University in the Mechanical Engineering Course, and was graduated from that institution in 1899. Until 1900 he was with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and then returned to Chambersburg as a draughtsman with T. B. Wood's Sons Company, and subsequently became engineer of this company, of which he is now treasurer and a director. During the World War Mr. Wood served as a member of the Fuel Administration Committee of Franklin County. He is a member of the board of Regents of Mercersburg Academy, serving since 1923, and has taken an active part in local affairs and business clubs. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity of Lehigh University and a member of the University Club of Philadelphia. In 1915 he married Elizabeth S. Reed of Chambersburg. They have three children: Katherine Elizabeth, Margaret Reed, and Ann Lindsay.

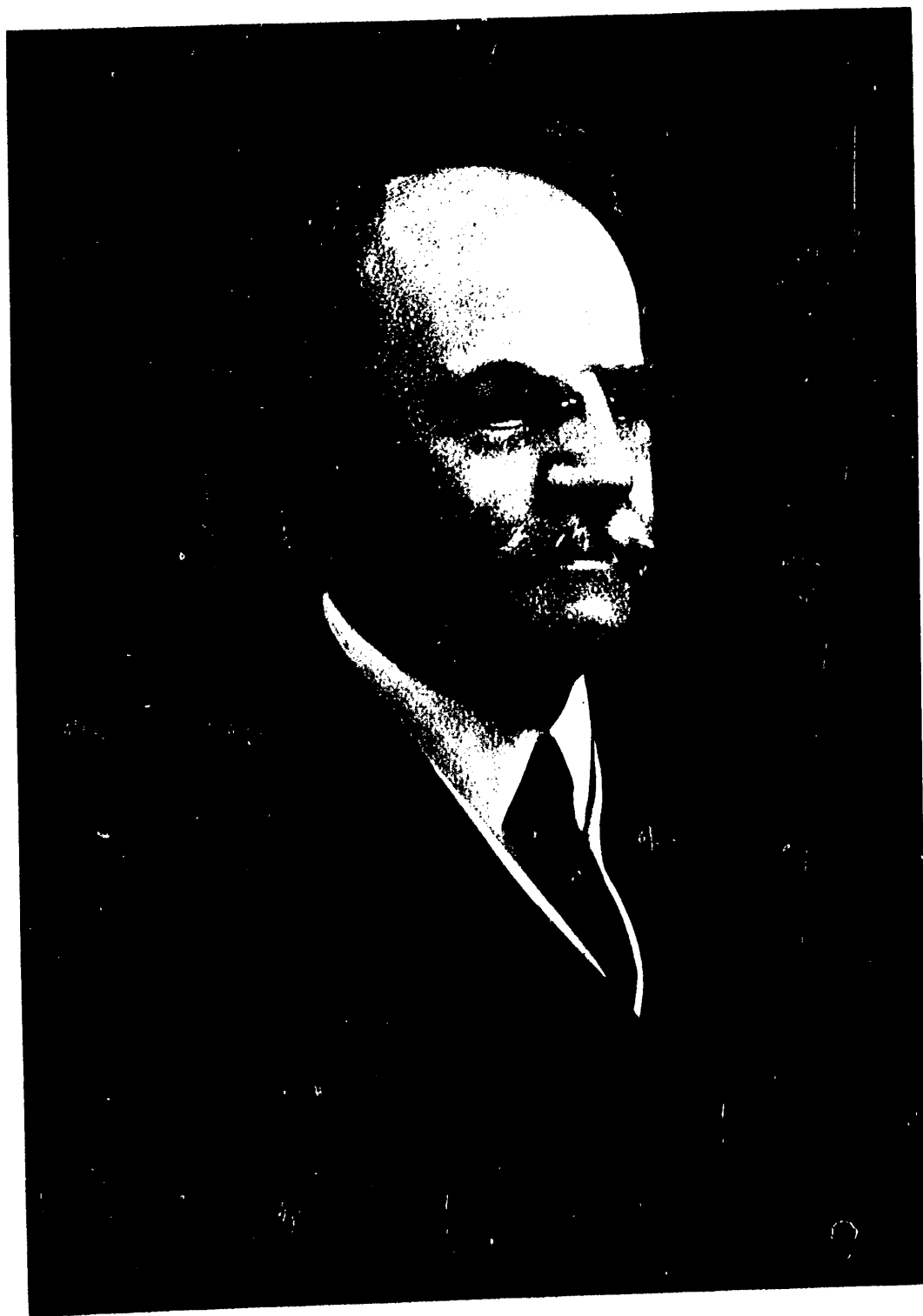
Theodore B. Wood, son of George A. and Katherine (Spangler) Wood, was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1874. He attended the public schools of Chambersburg, and later Lehigh University from which institution he graduated in class 1898 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. For a number of years thereafter he was engaged in various engineering activities, and prospecting in the middle west and Gulf Coast district. In 1906 he became affiliated with the T. B. Wood's Sons Company, and at present is superintendent of that organization. Previous to the United States entering the World War, Mr. Wood attended military training camps at Plattsburgh, New York and Fort Niagara, New York, and was stationed at Camp Meade, Maryland, until December, 1917, at which time he sailed for France and remained in the A. E. F. until July, 1919, he was discharged from the service as Captain, Motor Transport Corps. At various times he has been identified with the civic activities in the community.

Theodore B. Wood, (born in Philadelphia, October 15, 1819—died in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1897) was the youngest son of Adna and Ann (Thorne) Wood, of Philadelphia. His

ancestors came from Leeds, England, and the family was one of the old families of Philadelphia. At the age of sixteen he commenced an apprenticeship as a machinist at Newcastle, Delaware, and after the failure of the firm with which he served, about 1837, he finished his trade with Richard Norris, the locomotive builder of Philadelphia. After completing his apprenticeship he worked at his trade as a journeyman in Philadelphia and elsewhere. He came to Harrisburg in 1844, and in 1847 settled in Chambersburg, in the employ of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company as a machinist. About 1850 he was made master mechanic, and served in this position until May, 1857, when he engaged in business as a foundryman and machinist in the small plant located on Third Street, near King, in Chambersburg. He had as a partner in this enterprise Peter B. Housum, a young millwright. At that time, the business was purely a local one, covering a small territory. At the outbreak of the Civil War, only a few years after the partnership was established, Peter B. Housum organized a company and having been commissioned a Captain left Chambersburg early in the year 1861. He quickly rose to the office of Colonel and was killed while leading his regiment in the Battle of Stone River, December 1862. In 1863 Mr. Wood became the sole owner of the plant, and conducted it alone until January, 1868, when he took into the business as partners Levi D. C. Houser and his son George A. Wood, under the firm name of T. B. Wood & Co.

This partnership continued until January 1, 1883, when Theodore M. Wood, a younger son, was admitted to the firm. On January 1, 1884, Mr. Houser retired and the firm name was changed to T. B. Wood and Sons. Upon the retirement of Mr. Wood, January 1, 1889, the two sons continued the business under the firm name of T. B. Wood's Sons. Mr. Wood was an old line Whig, and upon the organization of the Republican Party, he joined its ranks. He was a skillful mechanic and a thorough business man, and was held in high esteem in the community in which he lived. The business that he founded is in itself a monument that commemorates his industry and enterprise. He was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church. For a number of years he was a director and vice-president of the National Bank of Chambersburg. Mr. Wood married near Harrisburg, January 1, 1845, Ann Jane (Keller), daughter of George Keller, of Cumberland County. She died May 4th, 1917 in Chambersburg. Theodore B. and Ann J. (Keller) Wood had three children: George A.; Charles H.; (born June 11, 1850) is living in Kansas, where he married and has a family; Theodore M.

Theodore M. Wood, was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania on the 27th of September, 1857. His father was Theodore B. Wood and his mother Ann Jane (Keller) Wood. Mr. Wood attended the public



Wm. M. Wood

schools of his native place and later the Chambersburg Academy, at that time under the principalship of a noted scholar, Professor J. H. Shumaker. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of the well known firm of T. B. Wood & Company, Founders and Machinists, this business having been established by his father, Theodore B. Wood, in 1857. During a period of nine years in various capacities, he learned the details of the plant and its management, together with office routine, and in 1883 he was admitted to the firm as a partner and has been identified with the business ever since. On January 4, 1906, the Company incorporated under the name of T. B. Wood's Sons Company, with George A. Wood, President and Theodore M. Wood, Vice-President. In June 1925, George A. Wood died, and his brother, Theodore M. Wood, was elected president. Mr. Wood maintained an active interest in various civic undertakings. He is noted for his broad philanthropy and kindness of heart. Although a man of varied business interests, he has devoted much time to charitable enterprises. For many years he was on the board of directors and the executive committee of the Children's Aid Society and was one of the founders of the Chambersburg Hospital and the Home for the Aged, serving on the boards of all these organizations and also on the executive committees. He is a member of the board of trustees and the executive committee of the Reformed Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was one of the number who made possible the dormitory and dining hall of this institution. On the Centennial Anniversary of the Seminary in 1925, when the Chapel was remodeled and redecorated, Mr. Wood gave a new pipe organ to the chapel. He is a member of the board of directors and the finance and building committees of Hood College at Frederick, Maryland, an institution under the control of the Reformed Church, for the education of young women. He was a member of the Board of Regents of Mercersburg Academy but recently resigned, his son, Charles M. Wood, succeeding him. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Kittochtinny Historical Society of Franklin County, serving for twelve years as treasurer of the latter organization; a member of Chamber of Commerce of Chambersburg, the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, the Pennsylvania State Young Men's Christian Association and the Pennsylvania Society of New York City. He is a Republican in politics and has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of the party. He is a member of the following clubs: The Manufacturers of Philadelphia, the Art of Philadelphia, the Rotary and Commercial Clubs of Chambersburg. Mr. Wood is an active member of the Zion Reformed Church, Chambersburg, an Elder, and a member of the Consistory and the board of trustees, and in 1923 finished a thirteen year term of service as church treasurer. Theodore M. Wood was married June 5, 1877 to Etta Hoke, daughter of David and Mary (Shoemaker) Hoke of McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania. There have been five children by this marriage: Margaretta

Hoke, wife of Leonard R. Maxon of Erie, Pennsylvania; Charles Montgomery; Jay Harry, deceased; Helen Bennett and Theodore M. Jr.

Fairfax George Wright, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Bloomington, Illinois, December 31, 1875. His parents, William H. and Laura (George) Wright, moved to Washington, D. C. when he was a merc. lad. There his father for many years engaged in the mercantile business. The Wright family is native to Virginia. The future surgeon attended the public schools of the national capital and later enrolled in Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, where he received degree A. B. He then matriculated in the University of Maryland at Baltimore, taking his medical degree in 1903. The next three years he was interne at the University of Maryland. Upon completion of his education he removed to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and became engaged in the general practice of medicine. He has since been identified with the medical profession there. He continued the general practice until 1925 when he turned to the surgical side of the profession. He is a member of the surgical staff of the Chambersburg hospital and is called upon frequently for consultation. He is recognized as one of the most able surgeons of the community, and his services are in big demand, not only in Chambersburg, but in the territory for many miles around. Although a man of middle life, he has never been content to rest upon the principles he acquired in his early college days, but has kept in touch with all scientific discoveries since. It can truthfully be stated that he has grown with his profession, and now is one of the most advanced practitioners in this section of the country. He is a member of the American Medical Association and belongs to the State and County Societies, being a regular attendant at their meetings. He has always been active in civic affairs, not alone as a surgeon, giving his services to the needy, but a man who has taken part in almost every community movement. He was married in 1921 to Ida A. Gillis of New Brunswick, Canada.

Rev. Samuel S. Wylie, deceased, was the youngest of five sons of David and Harriet Simeson Wylie, born on November 2, 1844, and reared on the family farm near the town of Washington, Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen he entered the preparatory department of Washington and Jefferson College where he spent six years and graduated in 1867. While a freshman in college, he volunteered in the service of his country and served in the Eastern Army in the Civil War. He chose the ministry for his profession and in 1867 entered the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Pittsburgh, from which he graduated in 1870. His summer vacations, during his seminary course, were spent in teaching in Spargo's Academy, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and at Pine Flatt Academy, Indiana, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1870 he went to Scotland and spent

that winter in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary and college at Edinboro. After traveling in England and on the Continent he returned home. He received and accepted a call to Middle Spring Presbyterian Church where he was ordained and installed on the 9th of June, 1872, and remained the pastor forty-two and one-half years and ever since as pastor emeritus. In 1899 he traveled in Egypt, Palestine, and Southern Europe. He was married to Mary Jane McCune and had three children: Harriet Ann, Eva McCune, and Samuel Duncan. After the death of his first wife he was married to Selinda C. Ramp. For over thirty years he was president of his class in Washington and Jefferson College and for twenty years was president of the Cumberland Valley Association for the better keeping of the Sabbath. He lived in his own residence near Middle Spring for a number of years, and as he was able, he preached, married, buried many of his friends and did other ministerial services in the community. In all the years of his ministry he never disappointed the congregation in conducting a wedding, a funeral, a prayer meeting or a church service. While never robust in health he was always given strength to do the work of a country pastor in the days before the automobile and the good roads. Being a Scotchman, he has always believed in a strict form of family and church government and was utterly fearless in preaching the word of God. His entire life was given over to helping the poor, the weak, the sick and suffering and leading the sinner to see the errors of his ways and lead a Christian life. Who can measure a service like this? Only God and Eternity will reveal the great good he has done. His death occurred at his home, April 23, 1930.

David H. Zarger, rural letter carrier of Chambersburg, was born in Guilford township, Franklin county, July 27, 1876, a son of Thomas G. Zarger and Mary A. (Seilhamer) Zarger. His father was born May 21, 1844, and his mother was born August 15, 1845, and died December 26, 1920. He is a descendant of Ulrich Zarger who immigrated to this country from Rotterdam, landing at Philadelphia September 23, 1752, and later settling near Derry church, Dauphin county. Ulrich Zarger was the head of the Zarger family in Pennsylvania and had a son, Jacob Zarger, who was the great great grandfather of David H. Zarger. Jacob Zarger was a member of the Lancaster county associators and had a son Benjamin, who was a lieutenant in the War of 1812. John Zarger, a son of Jacob Zarger, who was a farmer in Dauphin county and removed to Franklin county in 1824, was the grandfather of Thomas G. Zarger, the father of David H. Zarger. He had a son John who was born November 13, 1814, and died October 2, 1890. John Zarger the son of John resided in Antrim township during Lee's invasion and his crops were destroyed by the Confederate forces. Horses and other property were taken by the invading forces. David H. Zarger has in his possession a certificate showing that his grandfather has a registered claim for

damages in the sum of \$1003.60 as adjudicated under an Act entitled "An Act to Authorize the Liquidation of Damages Sustained by Citizens of Pennsylvania during the Late Rebellion." It was signed by Governor John W. Geary. David H. Zarger was educated in the public schools of Guilford township and in early life worked on his father's farm. In 1901, when rural mail service was established at Chambersburg he was named a rural letter carrier and has since served in that capacity. He was the first to introduce automotive mail service in the Cumberland Valley. In politics he is a Republican. He is also a member of Zion Reformed church and the following fraternal organizations: Knights of Pythias, Knights of Malta, Sons of Veterans and the Rural Letter Carriers association. Of the latter organization he has served as president. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias band and for many years was a member of various Chambersburg musical organizations. His musical talent has been passed on to the members of his family, each member playing one or more instruments including the violin, saxophone, clarinet and piano. His son Glenn is a member of the Chambersburg high school band his daughters, Janet and Louise, members of the Chambersburg Symphony orchestra, as well as other musical organizations. Mr. Zarger is highly respected by a large circle of friends and is recognized as a man of sterling integrity and ability. He has resided in Chambersburg for the past thirty years. He married, April 17, 1902, Lulu E. Walburn, daughter of William A. Walburn and Margaret Peiffer Walburn of Guilford township. They have three children: Janet Lucile Zarger, born November 7, 1908, graduate of Chambersburg high school and Shippensburg State Teachers college, now a Latin and French Teacher in the Chambersburg high school; Mary Louise Zarger, born December 22, 1911, graduate of Chambersburg high school class of 1929, and now a student at Catawba college, Salisbury, N. C. and Glenn Walburn Zarger, born March 28, 1917, a student of the Chambersburg high school.

John S. Zarger was born at Clay Hill, Franklin County, April 26, 1874, a son of Thomas G. and Mary Amanda (Seilhamer) Zarger. His father was born May 21, 1844, and served in the Civil War. His father was also a school teacher in Franklin County and served in this capacity for twenty-nine years and was a member of the board of Commissioners of Franklin County from 1900 to 1903, being elected on the Republican ticket. During his incumbency the Court House was remodelled and enlarged. Both parents were members of the Reformed Church. John S. Zarger was educated in the public schools of Guilford township and for twenty-five years he was engaged in farming on his father's farm in Guilford township. He followed the most modern agricultural practices of that period and specialized in stock raising and grain. In 1889, he located at Richmond Furnace, where he accepted the management of the John A. Diehl & Company



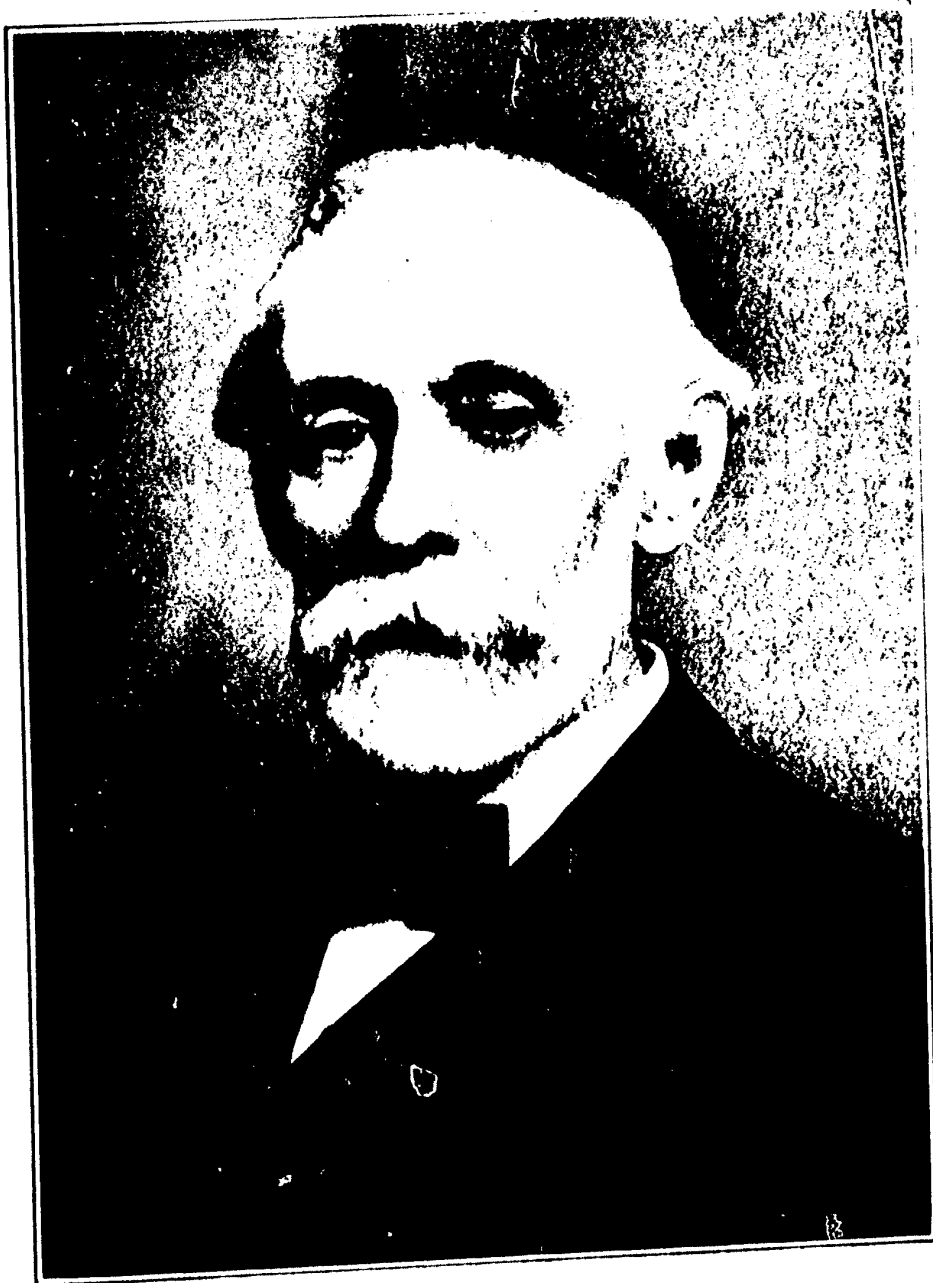
SHIRLEY J. ZARGER

grain elevator and coal business. He managed this business until 1917, when he removed to Marion having purchased the interests of S. H. Manon in the Marion Grain Company, becoming a partner with R. M. Diehl whose father, John A. Diehl, built the warehouse and established the business. Since acquiring an interest in the Company he has increased its capacity and has built up the business to its present lucrative state. Mr. Zarger continues to reside in Marion giving practically all of his time to his business which covers a large territory. He is an influential member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics and is now serving as district deputy of that organization. Although a Republican in politics he exercises the right of voting for the candidate of his choice regardless of political affiliations and always takes an active part in civic affairs. He is a member of Heidelberg Reformed Church and has served in an official capacity. In 1901, he married Mary E. Witherspoon, a daughter of Hon. John W. Witherspoon of Guilford township. They have four children: Thomas W., born 1906, a member of the Coast Guard Artillery; John W., born 1911, engaged in business with his father; Helen W., born 1913, and Ruth W., born 1915, both attending the Chambersburg High School. Mrs. Zarger is active in church and social affairs.

Shirley J. Zarger, editor, was born in Guilford township May 7, 1861, a son of Thomas G. and Mary Amanda (Seilhamer) Zarger. The Zarger Family in the Cumberland Valley was descended from Ulrich Zarger, who was born in Germany and died in Dauphin County. He emigrated to Pennsylvania from Rotterdam on the ship "St. Andrew" and settled near Derry Church, Dauphin County. He landed at Philadelphia Sept. 23, 1752. Jacob Zarger, son of Ulrich, was the grandfather of John Zarger, the father of Thomas G. and the great great grandfather of Shirley J. Zarger. Jacob Zarger was enrolled in Captain Herkenrider's Company, in Lieut. Colonel John Rogers Battalion, Lancaster County Associators. His son, Benjamin, was a Lieutenant of Cavalry in the war of 1812. John Zarger, the father of Thomas G. Zarger, was a heavy loser when Lee's Army invaded Pennsylvania. He was then living in Antrim Township and his crops were destroyed and horses confiscated. Thomas G. Zarger served his country in the Civil War and was mustered out with his Company on June 29, 1865. He had three sons: John S. Zarger of Marion, engaged in the grain and coal business, David H. Zarger of Chambersburg, a rural mail carrier, and Shirley James Zarger who was educated in the Public Schools of Guilford Township, at Mercersburg Academy, and at Franklin & Marshall College. After leaving school, in 1900, he engaged in newspaper work and for a time was a member of the reporter staff of *Public Opinion*. He later removed to Gettysburg where with A. P. Seilhamer he helped to establish the *Gettysburg Daily Times*, Adams County's first daily newspaper. In 1904, he returned to Chambersburg and accepted a position as news editor of the *Valley Spirit*. He remained with this newspaper until Nov. 11, 1918, when

he accepted a similar position with *Franklin Repository* succeeding the late James A. Hamilton. He remained in this capacity until 1927, when A. Nevin Pomeroy, long editor of this newspaper died, then becoming its editor. In politics, he is a Republican. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Stoufferstown Electric Company and has served as General Manager of that corporation since its organization. He is also a Justice of the Peace of Guilford township having taken up his residence at Stoufferstown at the time of his marriage, and is regarded as one of the leading men of his community. He always lends his aid to the general advancement of his community and is a liberal minded, public spirited citizen who carefully weighs all, measures and acts upon them in a conservative manner. His success has been the result of hard work and close attention to matters that come before him. On Oct. 3, 1911, he married Mary Alice Frommeyer, a daughter of Augustus C. and Anastasia (Cole) Frommeyer, daughter of John and Sarah (Strasbaugh) Cole. They have four children: Mary Alice, born Feb. 26, 1913, and Shirley James, born May 14, 1915, both attending Chambersburg High School, and Thomas Gordon, born Oct. 18, 1918, and Edward Augustus, born Sept. 23, 1920. Mrs. Zarger is active in social and church affairs in her community.

George Frederick Ziegler, Sr., deceased, was born on February 2nd, 1843, in Greencastle, Pennsylvania, the son of George W. and Maria (Fatzinger) Ziegler. His sister Maria and his brother Theodore died at an early age, as did also his mother. He received his youthful education under the tutelage of the Rev. Edwin Emerson, the Presbyterian minister in Greencastle. He entered Amherst college, at Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1862, and was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1866. While at Amherst he was elected a member of the Psi Upsilon and of Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Ziegler inherited from his father a strong hatred for slavery and was among the first to answer President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers. Leaving college early in his freshman year, he enlisted in Company K of the 126th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and was promoted to the rank of sergeant-major on August 18, 1862. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was among the reserve forces at the battle of Antietam. After being mustered out of the service he immediately resumed his studies. In the autumn of 1866 he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton and three years later, in 1869, he received his diploma. As a means of further preparation for the ministry he then spent two years abroad, studying at the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. He was in Germany during the exciting days of Franco-Prussian War, and later traveled in France, Italy and Switzerland. Returning to Greencastle in 1872, he obtained a license to preach; but, distrusting his qualifications for the ministry, he decided, instead, to open a select school in his home community.



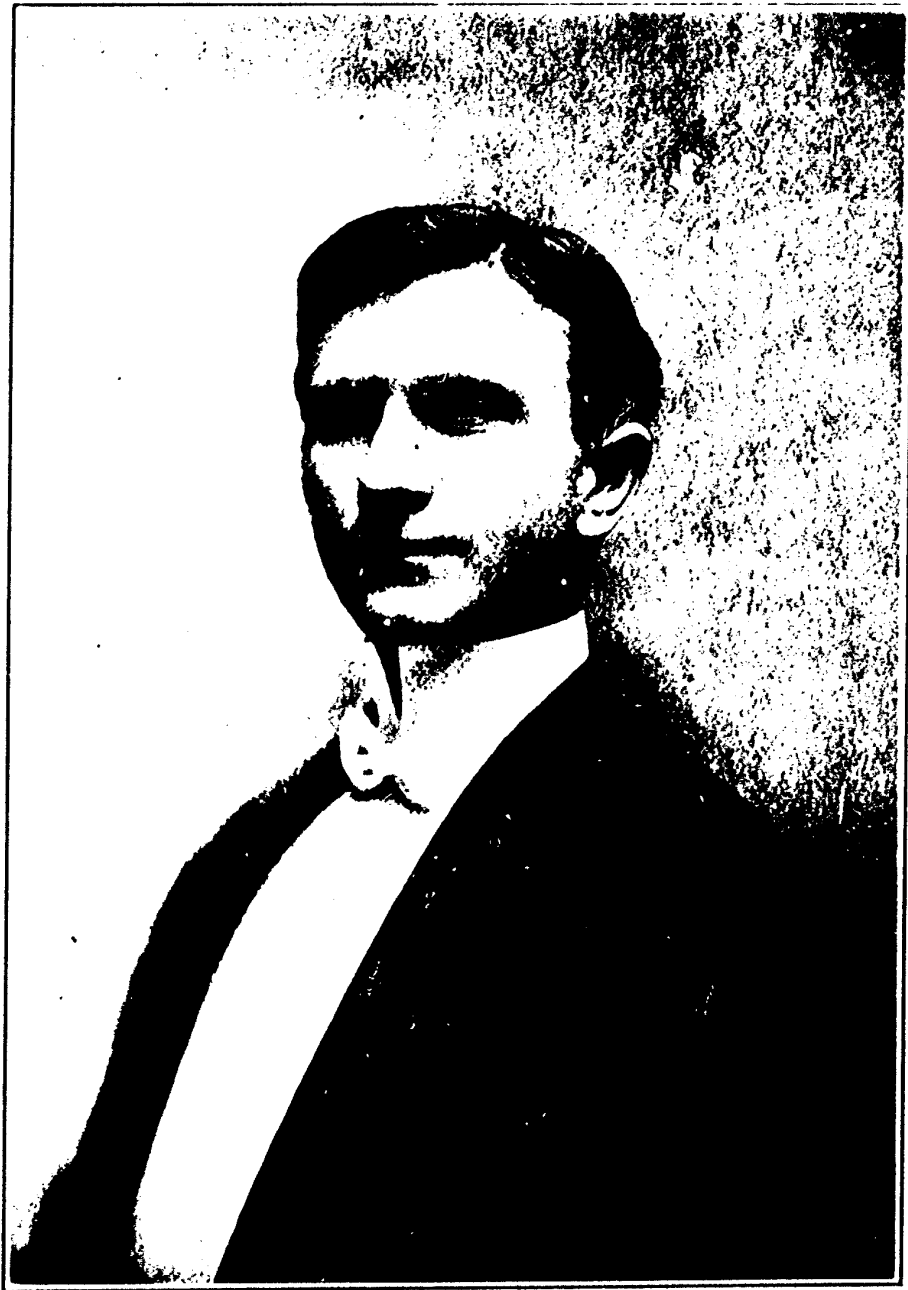
Geo. Frank Ziegler, Sr.

For the next fourteen years he devoted himself to this work, and his school came to enjoy a wide reputation. Although his own training had been entirely classical, he deplored the practice of forcing a classical education upon those who could not use it, and his plan was to develop as far as possible the natural interests and aptitudes of his pupils. To a remarkable degree he succeeded in inspiring his pupils with his own love of learning. In 1886 he closed his school and accepted the professorship of French and English Literature at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He resigned his position at the end of two years and returned to his home in Greencastle, where he resided thereafter. On June 15th, 1899, he married Miss Anna Clarkson Robinson, of Sharon, Maryland, a member of the Wilson College faculty. Mrs. Ziegler died in 1912. The last thirty years of his life were spent by Mr. Ziegler in looking after the large business interests which were left him by his father. Although a scholar by nature and training, he took a keen interest in the upkeep and management of his property. He was for forty-seven years an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Greencastle and was for a long period the superintendent of its Sunday School. He was a lifelong friend of the colored people, organizing and teaching a Sunday School for them and contributing generously to the work of organizations interested in their advancement. He served for brief periods as president of the Enoch Brown Park Association, president of the Greencastle, Waynesboro & Mercersburg Turnpike Company, and as a director of the First National Bank of Greencastle. His leisure hours were passed largely in reading and study, and his accomplishments were many. Besides being teacher and theologian, he was by turns artist, poet, musician, and astronomer. He was friendly and approachable, wonderfully fond of children, and his home was one of unbounded hospitality. He died on April 26, 1926, in his eighty-fourth year.

George Frederick Ziegler. One of the well-known citizens of Greencastle, Pennsylvania, is George Frederick Ziegler, who was born December 26, 1901. He is the son of George Frederick Ziegler, who was born February 2, 1843, Greencastle, Pennsylvania, and Anna Clarkson (Robinson) Ziegler, born at Gatchellville, York County, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1869. His father was a descendant on his father's side of Frederick Ziegler, who emigrated from Germany and settled in Lancaster County, and, on his mother's side of George Fatzinger, who served in the Revolutionary War. His mother was of Scotch-Irish descent, the daughter of Dr. Robert Kirkwood and Abigail (Murphy) Robinson. Her ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Hertford County, Maryland. Both his father George Frederick Ziegler and his grandfather, Dr. Robert K. Robinson, served in the Union Army during the Civil War. The subject, George F., was educated in his early years by tutors. In the fall of 1914, he matriculated at Mercersburg Academy where he spent one year,

then entered the Greencastle High School from which he graduated in June 1917. The next year he entered the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland, as a freshman, after which he abandoned college work for four years, in which time he took a business course. In 1922, Mr. Ziegler entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, as a sophomore, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the spring of 1925. While at Dickinson College he was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity. While attending the college, as a day student, he worked as local editor of the *Echo-Pilot*, Greencastle weekly newspaper. In September 1925, following his graduation he resigned his post with the *Echo-Pilot*, and accepted a position as teacher of social science in the Greencastle High School. A month later, William J. Patton, owner and editor of the *Echo-Pilot*, died suddenly and Mr. Ziegler purchased the newspaper from his estate on November 5, 1925. Since then he has devoted most of his time to the newspaper, and has modernized the plant and increased the circulation to about 2000. Besides being the owner of the newspaper, he operates a business and apartment house on Center Square, Greencastle, and two farms—one in Antrim Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and the other in Washington County, Maryland. Mr. Ziegler also finds time to take an active part in local enterprises, being a director and former president of the Jerome R. King Playground Association, Greencastle, president and former secretary-treasurer of the Greencastle-Antrim Old Home Week Association; and secretary of the Greencastle Rotary Club. Mr. Ziegler was married, in Greencastle, June 18, 1924, to Miss Helen Snively who was born in Greencastle, Pa. She is the daughter of the late Benjamin F. and Mary (Miller) Snively. She graduated from the Greencastle High School in the class of 1916, and attended the University of Pennsylvania, and Wilson College, Chambersburg. Mrs. Ziegler's paternal ancestors were among the first settlers of Greencastle and Antrim Township. These children were born of Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler. They are, George Frederick, III, born 1925, Mary Snively, born 1927; and Anna Robinson, born in 1929.

Guy Luther Zimmerman. Devotion to his profession and service for humanity brought about the untimely death of Dr. Guy L. Zimmerman, prominent physician of Lemasters, Pennsylvania, in 1925, when he was in his fiftieth year. He was a native of Franklin County, and was born in Warren Township, the son of the late McCauley and Charlotte Gelwicks Zimmerman. After completing the prescribed courses in the public schools and Shippensburg Normal School, he enrolled in Baltimore Medical College where he took his M. D. degree. He taught in the schools of the county for a short period, and it was while attending medical school that he married Maude E. Benedict of Lemasters. When he had completed his course he launched into practice in that place. He was warmly devoted to his pro-



Georg Zimmernann,

fession and no discomfort was too great when a professional call came from remote part of the wide territory in which his practice extended. For nineteen years he labored night and day, giving himself whole-heartedly to the people of the community. During this long period he never took a vacation, so heavy were the demand for his services. Never physically rugged, his health gave under the strain and he succumbed, a martyr to his profession and his service to humanity. Dr. Zimmerman always took a deep interest in the affairs of his community and through his wide influence and liberal giving of time and money, aided materially in the development of the section. During the World War he was a medical examiner for the southern part of the country and bore without protest the heavy duties and responsibilities of that office. His business interests were many and diversified. He was a director of the People's Bank of Lemasters and held other business connections. He was a member of the Mercersburg Presbyterian Church, of the Kittochtinny Historical Society, the George Washington Chapter and Continental Commandery of the Masonic Lodge of Chambersburg, and the Consistory and Zembo Temple of Harrisburg. The Masonic Lodge participated in his funeral services, the funeral being one of the largest ever held in that part of the State. Dr. Zimmerman was survived by his widow, two children, Cecyl Virginia and Lawrence Benedict; a brother Frank Zimmerman, who resides in Lemasters, and three sisters, Mrs. Mary White, Mrs. Cornelia White and Miss Grace Zimmerman, who reside in Atchison, Kan. Mrs. Zimmerman, since her husband's death, has carried on the business of raising the family very faithfully. She has nearly 300 acres of farm land. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, and is very active in civic movements and in affairs of the Presbyterian Church. The accompanying photograph is a very good likeness of the physician who died that others might live in good health.

Jacob R. Zook, one of the better known business men of Waynesboro, was born in 1880 at Lancaster, Pa. His parents, Jacob R., dead and Anna B. Zook, living in York, Pa., were farmers. He secured his education in the public schools and the high school of Waynesboro and has since been prominently identified with the business interests of the city. At present he is in the automobile business, operating one of the most modern establishments in his section. Always interested in public affairs, he has done his bit toward building up Waynesboro though assisting in all civic and commercial ventures, and in smoothing out the rough places in the road of those who are less fortunate than himself. He was married in 1899 to Hattie B. Crilly. There are two children, Wilbur C. and Mary C. Zook. The former is operator of a theater in Waynesboro and is numbered among the most progressive and industrious of the young men of the city. Mrs. Zook is a member of the Lutheran Church and is active in the affairs of the congregation. Her hus-

CUMBERLAND VALLEY

band is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a clarinet player of considerable accomplishment and plays that instrument in the Waynesboro band. He also performs as a soloist and his reputation in that connection is well-known.